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(Securities code: 6201)
May 25, 2016

To Shareholders:

Akira Onishi
President
Toyota Industries Corporation
2-1, Toyoda-cho, Kariya-shi, Aichi,
Japan

NOTICE OF THE 138TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders:

You are cordially invited to attend the 138th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company. The meeting will be held for the purposes as described below.

If you are unable to attend the meeting, you can exercise your voting rights in writing by submitting the enclosed form or by electromagnetic means. Please review the Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders (described hereinafter), and exercise your voting rights by 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 9, 2016, Japan time.

1. Date and Time: Friday, June 10, 2016 at 10:00 a.m., Japan time

2. Place: Multipurpose Auditorium, Takahama Plant of the Company, located at
2-1-1 Toyoda-cho, Takahama-shi, Aichi, Japan

3. Meeting Agenda:

Matters to be reported: The Business Report, Non-consolidated and Consolidated Financial Statements for Fiscal 2016 (April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2016) and results of audits by the Accounting Auditor and the Board of Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Proposals to be resolved:

- Proposal No. 1:** Distribution of Surplus
- Proposal No. 2:** Repurchase of Shares of Common Stock
- Proposal No. 3:** Partial Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation
- Proposal No. 4:** Election of 11 Directors
- Proposal No. 5:** Election of 2 Audit & Supervisory Board Members
- Proposal No. 6:** Issuance of Directors' bonuses

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- For those attending, please present the enclosed ballot form at the reception desk on arrival at the meeting. You are also kindly requested to bring this Notice as meeting materials when you attend.
 - For the method of exercising voting rights in writing or by electromagnetic means (via the Internet, etc.), please refer to pages 9 - 10.
 - If any revisions are made to the Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders or the attached documents, the revised contents will be posted on the Company's web site (<http://www.toyota-industries.com/>).

Reference Documents for the General Meeting of Shareholders

Proposals and References

Proposal No. 1 Distribution of Surplus

Toyota Industries regards the benefits of shareholders as one of its most important management policies. Based on this stance, we will strive to strengthen Toyota Industries' corporate constitution, promote proactive business development and raise its corporate value.

Toyota Industries' dividend policy is to meet the expectations of shareholders for continuous dividends while giving full consideration to business performance, funding requirements and the dividend payout ratio. The Company proposes a year-end dividend of 60 yen per share for the fiscal year in 138th Ordinary General Meeting of the Company. This, combined with the interim dividend, will total to an annual dividend for the fiscal year of 120 yen per share, an increase of 10 yen from the previous fiscal year.

- (1) Dividend property
Cash
- (2) Matters concerning the allotment of the dividend property and the total amount distributed
60 yen per share of common stock of the Company, for a total of 18,853,609,680 yen
- (3) Effective date of distribution of surplus
June 13, 2016

Proposal No. 2 Repurchase of Shares of Common Stock

In order to improve capital efficiency, return profits to shareholders and enable flexible and agile implementation of capital policies in response to changes in the management environment, Toyota Industries would like to ask for approval to obtain up to 4 million shares of common stock in the total amount of 18.0 billion yen within one year from the conclusion of the 138th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with Article 156 of the Companies Act.

Proposal No. 3 Partial Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

1. Reason of Amendments

For the purpose of further strengthening the corporate governance of Toyota Industries, the position of Senior Managing Director will be abolished in line with the clarification the roles between "Directors" who are responsible for corporate management (decision-making and supervision) and "Managing Officers" who are responsible for execution of business operations.

2. Details of Amendments

The details of amendments are as follows:

(Underlined part indicates amendment)	
Current Articles of Incorporation	Proposed Amendments
(Representative Directors and Executive Directors)	(Representative Directors and Executive Directors)
<u>Art. 24</u>	<u>Art. 24</u>
2. A chairman/director, a president/director, vice chairman (men)/director(s), vice president(s)/director(s) <u>and senior managing director(s)</u> may be elected by a resolution of the Board of Directors.	2. A chairman/director, a president/director, vice chairman (men)/director(s) <u>and</u> vice president(s)/director(s) may be elected by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Proposal No. 4 Election of 11 Directors

The term of office of the incumbent Directors will expire at the conclusion of 138th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. The Company proposes the election of 11 Directors.

The candidates are as follows:

No.	Name (Date of birth)	Position(s) and main area in charge of the Company	Career summary and important concurrent duties	Number of Company shares held
1	Tetsuro Toyoda (August 23, 1945)	Chairman	<p>April 1970 Joined Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.</p> <p>June 1991 Director of the Company</p> <p>June 1997 Managing Director of the Company</p> <p>June 1999 Senior Managing Director of the Company</p> <p>June 2002 Executive Vice President of the Company</p> <p>June 2005 President of the Company</p> <p>June 2013 Chairman of the Company (to the present)</p> <p>[Important concurrent duties] Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Aichi Steel Corporation Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Toyota Tsusho Corporation Chairman of Japan Textile Machinery Association</p>	642,985 shares
2	Akira Onishi (January 4, 1958)	President	<p>April 1981 Joined the Company</p> <p>June 2005 Director of the Company</p> <p>June 2006 Managing Officer of the Company</p> <p>June 2008 Senior Managing Officer of the Company</p> <p>June 2010 Senior Managing Director of the Company</p> <p>June 2013 President of the Company (to the present)</p>	20,763 shares
3	Kazue Sasaki (March 5, 1954)	Executive Vice President [In charge] General Manager of R&D Headquarters; in charge of Materials Handling Equipment Segment; President of Toyota Material Handling Company	<p>April 1977 Joined the Company</p> <p>June 2003 Director of the Company</p> <p>June 2006 Managing Officer of the Company</p> <p>June 2008 Senior Managing Officer of the Company</p> <p>June 2010 Director of the Company</p> <p>June 2011 Senior Managing Director of the Company</p> <p>June 2013 Executive Vice President of the Company (to the present)</p>	17,800 shares

No.	Name (Date of birth)	Position(s) and main area in charge of the Company	Career summary and important concurrent duties		Number of Company shares held
4	Shinya Furukawa (April 10, 1953)	Executive Vice President [In charge] General Manager of Corporate Headquarters; in charge of Corporate Planning Dept.	April 1977 June 2005 June 2006 June 2008 June 2010 June 2015	Joined Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd. Director of the Company Managing Officer of the Company Senior Managing Officer of the Company Senior Managing Director of the Company (to the present) Executive Vice President of the Company (to the present)	16,200 shares
5	Masaharu Suzuki (February 15, 1954)	Senior Managing Director [In charge] General Manager of Compressor Division; in charge of Production Headquarters – Production Engineering Development Center; General Manager of Kariya Plant	April 1976 June 2008 June 2011	Joined the Company Managing Officer of the Company Senior Managing Director of the Company (to the present)	54,460 Shares
6	Takuo Sasaki (December 3, 1956)	Senior Managing Director [In charge] Deputy General Manager of Corporate Headquarters; in charge of Accounting Dept. and Purchasing Dept.	April 1980 June 2009 June 2011 June 2011 April 2013 June 2015	Joined Toyota Motor Co., Ltd Managing Officer of Toyota Motor Corporation President of Toyota Financial Services Corporation Advisor of Toyota Motor Corporation Managing Officer of the same Senior Managing Director of the Company (to the present)	6,000 Shares
7	Kan Otsuka (September 11, 1953)	Director [In charge] General Manager of Electronics Division; in charge of R&D Headquarters – EC Development & Promotion Dept.; General Manager of Kyowa Plant	April 1977 June 2008 June 2012 June 2013	Joined Toyota Motor Co., Ltd Managing Officer of the Company Senior Managing Officer of the Company Director of the Company (to the present)	7,000 Shares

No.	Name (Date of birth)	Position(s) and main area in charge of the Company	Career summary and important concurrent duties		Number of Company shares held
8	Taku Yamamoto (January 23, 1956)	Director [In charge] In charge of Engine Division – Business Planning Dept., Purchasing Dept., Production Control Dept., Manufacturing Dept. No.1, Manufacturing Dept. No.2; General Manager of Higashichita Plant	April 1979 June 2007 June 2012 June 2014	Joined the Company Managing Officer of the Company Senior Managing Officer of the Company Director of the Company (to the present)	23,584 shares
9	Shuzo Sumi (July 11, 1947)	Director	April 1970 June 2000 June 2002 October 2004 June 2005 June 2007 June 2007 June 2013 June 2013 June 2014 [Important concurrent duties] Chairman of the Board of Tokio Marine Holdings	Joined Tokio Marine Director and Chief Representative in London, Overseas Division of the same Managing Director of the same Managing Director of Tokio Marine & Nichido Senior Managing Director of the same President of the same President of Tokio Marine Holdings Chairman of the Board of Tokio Marine & Nichido Chairman of the Board of Tokio Marine Holdings (to the present) Director of the Company (to the present)	—
10	Kenichiro Yamanishi (February 25, 1951)	Director	April 1975 April 2006 April 2008 April 2010 June 2010 April 2014 June 2015 [Important concurrent duties] Chairman of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation	Joined Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Executive Officer of the same Senior Executive Officer of the same Representative Executive Officer, President & CEO of the same Director, Representative Executive Officer, President & CEO of the same Chairman of the same (to the present) Director of the Company (to the present)	—

No.	Name (Date of birth)	Position(s) and main area in charge of the Company	Career summary and important concurrent duties	Number of Company shares held
11	Mitsuhisa Kato (March 2, 1953)	Director	<p>April 1975 Joined Toyota Motor Co., Ltd</p> <p>June 2004 Managing Officer of Toyota Motor Corporation</p> <p>June 2006 President of Toyota Technocraft Co., Ltd.</p> <p>June 2006 Advisor of Toyota Motor Corporation</p> <p>June 2007 Retiring Advisor of Toyota Motor Corporation</p> <p>June 2010 Retiring President of Toyota Technocraft Co., Ltd.</p> <p>June 2010 Senior Managing Director of Toyota Motor Corporation</p> <p>June 2011 Senior Managing Officer of the same</p> <p>June 2012 Executive Vice President of the same (to the present)</p> <p>June 2015 Director of the Company (to the present)</p> <p>[Important concurrent duties]</p> <p>Executive Vice President of Toyota Motor Corporation</p> <p>Director of Toyota Boshoku Corporation</p> <p>Director of Hino Motors, Ltd.</p> <p>Director of DAIHATSU MOTOR CO., LTD.</p> <p>Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members of Aisin Seiki Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Senior Executive Chairman of TOYOTA CENTRAL R&D LABS., INC.</p>	—

(Notes) 1. No material conflicts of interest exist between the Company and any of the above candidates.

2. The Company and Mr. Sumi Shuzo, Mr. Kenichiro Yamanishi and Mr. Mitsuhisa Kato have concluded the Liability Limitation Agreement as stipulated in Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, and the liability limit shall be the amount stipulated in Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the act.

3. Mr. Sumi Shuzo, Mr. Kenichiro Yamanishi and Mr. Mitsuhisa Kato are candidates for Outside Directors, as explained below. Mr. Shuzo Sumi and Mr. Kenichiro Yamanishi are registered as Independent Directors as stipulated by the regulations of securities exchanges. The Company intends to continue the registration of their appointments upon approval of their reappointment as proposed.

(1) Reasons for nominating him as a candidate for Outside Director:

Mr. Sumi Shuzo and Mr. Kenichiro Yamanishi are expected to fully apply their wealth of experience and expertise in managing companies.

Mr. Mitsuhisa Kato is expected to fully apply his wealth of experience and expertise in managing a manufacturing company.

(2) Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, a company in which Mr. Kenichiro Yamanishi serves as a Director, received a suspension order for participating in bidding on public projects due to the overcharging of expenses and inappropriate billing relating to contracts of the electronic systems business entered into with the Japan Ministry of Defense and others from January to March 2012.

(3) Mr. Mitsuhisa Kato had been an executive director of Toyota Motor Corporation, with which the Company has an important business relationship, over past 5 years.

(4) The remaining term of office of Mr. Shuzo Sumi, Mr. Kenichiro Yamanishi and Mr. Mitsuhisa Kato as Independent Directors at the Company are 2 years, one year and one year, respectively, as of the conclusion of the 137th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

Proposal No. 5 Election of 2 Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The term of office of Mr. Kakuo Ishikawa as a Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member will expire at the conclusion of 138th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. Mr. Toshio Mita will resign as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member at the conclusion of 138th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. The Company proposes the election of 2 Audit & Supervisory Board Members. Audit & Supervisory Board has already approved this proposal.

The candidate is as follows:

Name (Date of birth)	Position(s)	Career summary and important concurrent duties	Number of Company shares held
*Toshifumi Ogawa (November 13, 1953)	Senior Managing Director	<p>April 1976 Joined the Company</p> <p>January 2003 General Manager of Accounting Dept. of the Company</p> <p>June 2006 Managing Officer of the Company</p> <p>June 2010 Senior Managing Officer of the Company</p> <p>June 2012 Director of the Company</p> <p>June 2013 Senior Managing Director of the Company (to the present)</p> <p>[Important concurrent duties] Director of Aichi Corporation</p>	34,000 Shares
*Akihisa Mizuno (June 13, 1953)	—	<p>April 1978 Joined Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.</p> <p>June 2008 Director of the same Senior Managing Executive Officer General Manager of Corporate Planning & Strategy Division</p> <p>June 2009 Director, Executive Vice President of the same General Manager of Corporate Planning & Strategy Division General Manager of Affiliated Business Planning & Development Dept.</p> <p>June 2010 President & Director of the same</p> <p>June 2015 Chairman of the Board of Directors of the same (to the present)</p> <p>[Important concurrent duties] Chairman of the Board of Directors of Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.</p>	—

- (Notes)
1. No material conflicts of interest exist between the Company and the above candidates.
 2. The Company will conclude the Liability Limitation Agreement stipulated in Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, and the liability limit shall be the amount stipulated in Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the act, if Mr. Akihisa Mizuno is elected.
 3. Mr. Akihisa Mizuno is a candidate for Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, as explained below. If the appointment of Mr. Akihisa Mizuno is approved, the Company will file a registration of his appointment as a nominee for Independent Director as stipulated by the regulations of securities exchanges.
Reason for nomination as candidate for Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member:
Mr. Akihisa Mizuno is expected to fully apply his wealth of experience and expertise in managing a company
 4. A new candidate is marked with an asterisk (*).

Proposal No. 6 Issuance of Directors' bonuses

The Company proposes to issue the Director's bonus for 14 Directors, 3 Outside Directors who are in service as of the end of March 31, 2016 with 420,000,000 yen (Directors 401,700,000 yen, Outside Directors 18,300,000 yen) in consideration of financial results of the term in fiscal 2016 and other circumstances.

Guide to the Exercise of Voting Rights in Writing or via the Internet, Etc.

When you exercise your voting rights in writing or via the Internet, the following matters should be understood before exercising your voting rights.

If you intend to attend the meeting in person, voting by mail or via the Internet, is unnecessary.

- Exercise of voting rights in writing:

You are requested to mark and return the Voting Rights Exercise Form with your vote of approval or disapproval so that it will be delivered to us before 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 9, 2016 (Japan time).

- Exercise of voting rights via the Internet:

1. Exercise of Voting Rights Web Site

- (1) The exercise of voting rights via the Internet is possible only by accessing the Exercise of Voting Rights Web site (<http://www.evot.jp/>) designated by the Company. This voting Web site has two versions—one for computers, one smart phones and one for mobile phones (i-mode, EZweb or Yahoo!Ketai)(*1), and you are automatically routed to either site according to the means you are using. (However, service is not available from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m. daily.)

If your mobile phone has a QR-Code reader, you can access the Exercise of Voting Rights Web site by reading the QR-Code(*2) provided here. For details of the operation method, consult the instruction manual of your mobile phone.



Notes:

*1. i-mode, EZweb and Yahoo! are trademarks or registered trademarks of NTT DoCoMo Inc., KDDI CORPORATION and Yahoo! Inc., respectively.

*2. QR-Code is a registered trademark of Denso Wave Inc.

- (2) The exercise of voting rights on the voting Web site for computers or smart phones may be disabled by operating environments, including the use of a firewall when accessing the Internet, the use of antivirus software and/or the use of a proxy server.
- (3) For your exercise of voting rights on the voting Web site for mobile phones, make sure to use the i-mode, EZweb or Yahoo! service. To preserve security, you cannot vote through a model of phone that does not allow encrypted transmission (SSL transmission) or transmission of the phone ID information.
- (4) Although we will accept the exercise of voting rights via the Internet until 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 9, 2016 (Japan time), we recommend voting as early as possible. If you have any questions, please contact our Help Desk.

2. Exercising Your Voting Rights via the Internet

- (1) At the voting Web site (<http://www.evot.jp/>), use the log-in ID and temporary password given on your Voting Rights Exercise Form and follow the on-screen instructions to indicate your approval or disapproval of each proposal.
- (2) To protect against illegal access by persons other than qualified shareholders (“spoofing”) and the manipulation of voting details, please be aware that shareholders using the site will be asked to change their temporary password.
- (3) Whenever a meeting of shareholders is convoked, new log-in IDs and temporary passwords will be issued.

3. Treatment of the Voting Rights When Exercised Several Times

- (1) If you have exercised your voting rights both in writing and via the Internet, those exercised via the Internet will be taken as valid.
- (2) If you have exercised your voting rights multiple times on the Internet, the final vote will be considered as valid. If you have exercised your voting rights both on the Web site for computers and on the Web site for mobile phones, the final vote cast will be considered as valid.

4. Costs Incurred in Accessing the Exercise of Voting Rights Site

The costs incurred when accessing the Exercise of Voting Rights site, including Internet access fees and telephone rates, will be the responsibility of the shareholder. Similarly, fees required to use mobile phones, such as packet transmission fees, will also be the responsibility of the shareholder.

5. Institutional investors may apply in advance to ICJ to exercise their voting rights electronically through the “Electronic Voting Platform for Institutional Investors,” which is operated by ICJ Inc., as a means other than the aforementioned Exercising Your Voting Rights via the Internet for general meetings of shareholders of the Company.

For inquiries about the system or other matters, contact:
Securities Business Division (Help Desk), Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation
Phone: (0120) 173-027 (Toll Free) (available from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.)

Business Report

(From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

1. Overview of the Company Group

(1) Business Progress and Results

In fiscal 2016 (ended March 31, 2016), the global economy registered a mild recovery overall due primarily to China's slowing growth despite the solid performance of the U.S. economy, and the future of the economy are concerned. In addition, sense of business stagnation such as careful movement of consumer spending and capital investment spread in Japanese economy. In this operating environment, Toyota Industries Corporation and its Group companies ("Toyota Industries") undertook efforts to ensure customer trust through a dedication to quality as well as to expand sales by responding flexibly to market trends.

As a result, total consolidated net sales amounted to 2,228.9 billion yen, an increase of 62.3 billion yen, or 3%, from fiscal 2015 (ended March 31, 2015). The following is a review of operations for the major business segments.

[Automobile]

The automobile market continued to expand overseas, on the back of strong sales in the North American markets despite decline of sales in the Japanese market and emerging market such as Central and South American market. Amid such operating conditions, net sales of the Automobile Segment totaled 1,045.7 billion yen, on par with fiscal 2015.

Within this segment, net sales of the Vehicle Business amounted to 480.0 billion yen, an increase of 21.0 billion yen, or 5%. This is attributable primarily to have started producing the hybrid version of the RAV4 despite a decline in production volume of the Vitz (Yaris outside Japan) and RAV4. Net sales of the Engine Business totaled 158.2 billion yen, a decrease of 33.8 billion yen, or 18%. This is attributable primarily to decreases in sales of KD diesel engines and AR gasoline engines although production of GD diesel engines commenced. Net sales of the Car Air-Conditioning Compressor Business totaled 342.6 billion yen, an increase of 18.0 billion yen, or 6%, resulting from an increase in sales in North American, European and Chinese markets. Net sales of Electronics Parts, Foundry and Others Business totaled 64.8 billion yen, a decrease of 10.1 billion yen, or 13%, due to decreases in sales of electronics parts and foundry parts.

[Materials Handling Equipment]

The materials handling equipment market as a whole continued to expand globally, as the European, North American and Japanese market expanded although the Chinese market shrunk. Amid this operating climate, Toyota Industries strengthened production and sales structures and rolled out new products matched to respective markets. In August 2015, Toyota Industries acquired the lift truck business of Tailift Co., Ltd., a Taiwan-based manufacturer with noted strengths in undertaking development, production and sales of products closely tailored to the needs in emerging countries, thereby enhancing its product offerings. In addition, Toyota Industries worked to expand its business domain by acquiring the materials handling equipment sales financing business in the United States in October 2015. Under the circumstances, sales of lift trucks, a mainstay product of this segment, increased worldwide. These activities led to an increase in net sales of the Materials Handling Equipment Segment of 79.2 billion yen, or 9%, to 1,004.1 billion yen.

[Logistics]

Net sales of the Logistics Segment amounted to 86.9 billion yen, a decrease of 11.1 billion yen, or 11%. This is due to sales of all shares of Asahi Securities Co., Ltd. and Wanbishi Archives Co., Ltd. which were consolidated subsidiaries, in December 2015 despite an increase in sales of the cargo transport business of automotive-related parts.

[Textile Machinery]

The textile machinery market underperformed due mainly to an economic slowdown in the primary markets of China and other emerging countries in Asia. Despite sales of weaving machinery increased, sales of air jet loom and instruments for textile quality measurement decreased. As a result, net sales of the Textile Machinery Segment totaled 65.6 billion yen, a decrease of 2.5 billion yen, or 4%.

In terms of overall profit, despite an increase in labor costs and depreciation costs, Toyota Industries recorded an increase in sales while promoting cost reduction efforts throughout the Toyota Industries Group and exchange rate fluctuations. As a result, Toyota Industries posted consolidated operating profit of 127.9 billion yen, an increase of 10.4 billion yen, or 9%, from the previous fiscal year and ordinary profit of 185.3 billion yen, an increase of 14.5 billion yen, or 9%. Profit attributable to owners of the parent totaled 183.0 billion yen, an increase of 67.8 billion yen, or 59%, from the previous fiscal year while Toyota Industries posted an extraordinary profit of 89.8 billion yen arising from gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries.

(2) Capital Investments

Toyota Industries paid out a total of 75.4 billion yen in capital investments, mainly for developing new products, streamlining and upgrading production equipments. The investment breakdown by principal business segments stood as follows: 12.8 billion yen for vehicles and engines, 14.6 billion yen for car air-conditioning compressors, 6.6 billion yen for foundry parts and electronics components in the Automobile Segment, 30.7 billion yen for the Materials Handling Equipment Segment and 10.7 billion yen for the Logistics Segment.

(3) Financing

Toyota Industries needs are met through the issuance of corporate bonds and medium-term notes as well as loans from financial institutions. Balance of debt obligations at the end of the year stood at 890.9 billion yen.

(4) Issues to be Addressed

With regard to the future economic outlook, Toyota Industries expects an ongoing recovery of the global economy. On the other hand financial policy and prices of raw materials in Japan and in U.S. requires close monitoring. Moreover, uncertainties surrounding the business climate such as a further deceleration of the Chinese economy.

Amid this challenging environment, Toyota Industries will continue to undertake concerted efforts to strengthen its management platform and raise corporate value.

First of all, we will work to bolster our management platform so that we can respond quickly to rapid changes in the business environment. Specifically, based on the concept of quality first, we aim to build a stronger production foundation by maintaining and improving productivity on a global basis. We will also pursue waste-free business management and strive to improve profitability by reducing product development lead time throughout the supply chain and carrying out operations improvement activities in administrative and back-office sections. Moreover, we will strengthen risk management in order to quickly and accurately respond to changes in world affairs. To support such consolidated management on a global scale, Toyota Industries will aim to improve workplace capabilities and emphasize diversity in the allocation of personnel while developing human resources who can play active roles in countries around the world.

In addition to above measures, we will work to not only develop technologies based on the keyword of the 3Es, which we define as “energy,” “environmental protection” and “ecological thinking,” but also innovate our business model by differentiating our products through production engineering technologies and utilizing the Internet of Things (IoT) in our efforts to release appealing products demanded by customers to the global market in a timely manner. Also, we will nurture buds of new growth from the perspectives of markets and customers and strive to commercialize them as soon as possible. Through these measures, we aim for sustainable growth of businesses in respective markets, including automobiles and materials handling equipment for which expansion is anticipated in the medium to long term, thereby supporting industries and social foundations around the world to contribute to a comfortable society and enriched lifestyles as specified in Vision 2020.

In other areas, Toyota Industries will create a workplace climate that places top priority on safety; ensure thoroughgoing compliance, including adherence to laws and regulations; and proactively participate in social contribution activities. By carrying out these initiatives, we aim to broadly meet the trust of society and grow harmoniously with society. With regard to protection of the global environment, we will undertake Group-wide initiatives toward the realization of “a zero CO₂ emission society in 2050” based on our Sixth Environmental Action Plan devised in March 2016.

(5) Trends in Assets and Profit

(million yen)

Item	FY2013 (April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013)	FY2014 (April 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014)	FY2015 (April 1, 2014 – March 31, 2015)	FY2016 (April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2016)
Net sales	1,615,244	2,007,856	2,166,661	2,228,944
Ordinary profit	86,836	138,133	170,827	185,398
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	53,119	91,705	115,263	183,036
Earnings per share (YEN)	170.36	292.76	367.06	582.58
Total assets	3,243,779	3,799,010	4,650,896	4,199,196
Net assets	1,524,933	1,829,326	2,425,929	2,113,948

(6) Major Subsidiaries and Other Significant Matters

1) Major subsidiaries

Company Name	Location	Capital	Voting Rights owned by the Company (%)	Principal Business
Tokyu Co., Ltd.	Oguchi-cho, Aichi Japan	135 million YEN	100.00	Manufacture and sales of automotive parts and industrial machinery
Tokaiseiki Co., Ltd.	Iwata-shi, Shizuoka Japan	98 million YEN	100.00	Manufacture and sales of automotive parts
IZUMI MACHINE MFG. CO., LTD.	Obu-shi, Aichi Japan	150 million YEN	100.00	Manufacture and sales of automotive parts and specialized machine tools
TOYOTA L&F Tokyo Co., Ltd.	Shinagawa-ku , Tokyo Japan	350 million YEN	100.00	Sales and servicing of materials handling systems and industrial equipment
Taikoh Transportation Co., Ltd.	Kariya-shi, Aichi Japan	83 million YEN	53.97	Trucking, warehousing, distribution consulting
Aichi Corporation	Ageo-shi, Saitama Japan	10,425 million YEN	52.23	Manufacture and sales of aerial work platforms
Toyota Industrial Equipment Mfg., Inc.	Indiana, U.S.A.	60,000 thousand USD	*100.00	Manufacture and sales of industrial equipment
Toyota Industrial Equipment S.A.	Ancenis, France	9,000 thousand EUR	*100.00	Manufacture and sales of industrial equipment
Michigan Automotive Compressor Inc.	Michigan, U.S.A.	146,000 thousand USD	60.00	Manufacture and sales of car air-conditioning compressors
Toyota Industries Europe AB	Mjölby, Sweden	7,909 million SEK	100.00	Holding company for materials handling equipment business in Europe
Toyota Material Handling Europe AB	Mjölby, Sweden	1,816 million SEK	*100.00	Headquarters for materials handling equipment business in Europe

Company Name	Location	Capital	Voting Rights owned by the Company (%)	Principal Business
Toyota Industries North America, Inc.	Indiana, U.S.A.	1,077,900 thousand USD	100.00	Holding company in the U.S.A.
Toyota Material Handling U.S.A. Inc.	Indiana, U.S.A.	12,500 thousand USD	*100.00	Sales of industrial equipment
TD Deutsche Klimakompressor GmbH	Sachsen, Germany	20,451 thousand EUR	65.00	Manufacture and sales of car air-conditioning compressors
Toyota Material Handling Australia Pty Limited	New South Wales, Australia	211,800 thousand AUD	100.00	Sales of industrial equipment
TD Automotive Compressor Georgia, LLC	Georgia, U.S.A.	155,000 thousand USD	*77.40	Manufacture and sales of car air-conditioning compressors
Uster Technologies AG	Zurich, Switzerland	82,302 thousand CHF	100.00	Manufacture and sales of instruments of ginning & cotton classing and fabric quality assurance
Industrial Components and Attachments, Inc	Oregon, U.S.A.	428,832 thousand USD	100.00	Holding company for industrial equipment component business
Cascade Corporation	Oregon, U.S.A.	7,070 thousand USD	*100.00	Manufacture and sales of materials handling load engagement devices and related replacement parts
Toyota Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu, China	61,840 thousand USD	63.40	Manufacture and sales of foundry parts and industrial equipment
Toyota Industries Commercial Finance, Inc	California, U.S.A.	400,000 thousand USD	*100.00	Materials handling equipment sales financing business

(Notes) 1. * indicates the percentage of voting rights, including interests owned by the subsidiaries

2. Toyota Industrial Equipment S.A. changed its company name to Toyota Material Handling Manufacturing France S.A.S in April 2016.

2) Other Significant Matters

Toyota Motor Corporation (Capital: 635,401 million yen) owns 24.4% of the voting rights of the Company. The Company sells products of Automobile Segment to Toyota Motor Corporation.

(7) Principal Business

Classification		Main Products and Services
Automobile	Vehicles	RAV4, Vitz (Yaris outside Japan)
	Engines	Diesel engines, Gasoline engines
	Car air-conditioning compressors	Car air-conditioning compressors
	Electronics components for automobiles, Foundry parts etc.	Electronics components for automobiles, foundry parts for engines
Materials Handling Equipment		Lift trucks, warehouse trucks, automated storage and retrieval systems, aerial work platforms
Logistics		Land transportation services
Textile Machinery		Weaving machinery, spinning machinery, instruments of ginning & cotton classing and fabric quality assurance

(8) Principal Offices and Plants

1) Toyota Industries Corporation

Head Office: 2-1, Toyoda-cho, Kariya-shi, Aichi

Name		Location
Branch	Tokyo Branch	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Plants	Kariya Plant	Kariya-shi, Aichi
	Obu Plant	Obu-shi, Aichi
	Kyowa Plant	Obu-shi, Aichi
	Nagakusa Plant	Obu-shi, Aichi
	Takahama Plant	Takahama-shi, Aichi
	Hekinan Plant	Hekinan-shi, Aichi
	Higashichita Plant	Handa-shi, Aichi
	Higashiura Plant	Higashiura-cho, Aichi
	Anjo Plant	Anjo-shi, Aichi

2) Subsidiaries

Refer to “(6) Major Subsidiaries and Other Significant Matters 1) Major subsidiaries”

(9) Employees

Number of employees	Increase from previous fiscal year-end
51,458	△ 1,065

(Note) The Number of Employees is the number of persons engaged in the Group (the Number of Employees excludes Group employees dispatched to external companies and includes employees dispatched to the Group from external companies.)

(10) Major Lenders

Lenders	Outstanding balance of borrowings as of March 31, 2016 (million yen)
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	126,456
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	105,728
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	83,206
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	75,331

2. Status of Shares

(1) Total Number of Authorized Shares

Total number of shares authorized to be issued	1,100,000,000 shares
Total number of shares outstanding	314,226,828 shares (excluding 11,613,812 shares of treasury stock)

(2) Number of Shareholders 17,568

(3) Major Shareholders

Shareholder name	Number of Shares Owned (Thousands)	Percentage of Total Shares in Issue (%)
Toyota Motor Corporation	76,600	24.38
DENSO Corporation	29,647	9.44
Towa Real Estate Co., Ltd.	16,291	5.18
Toyota Tsusho Corporation	15,294	4.87
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	9,864	3.14
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust account)	8,271	2.63
Nippon Life Insurance Company	6,580	2.09
Aisin Seiki Co., Ltd.	6,578	2.09
Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,903	1.56
TICO Employees' Shareholding Association	4,015	1.28

(Notes) 1. The Company also holds 11,613 thousand shares of treasury stock but is excluded from the above list.

2. The percentage of total shares in issue is calculated based on the number of shares outstanding excluding the number of shares of treasury stock.

3. Company Officers

(1) Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Name	Title	In charge and important concurrent duties
Tetsuro Toyoda	* Chairman	[Important concurrent duties] Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Aichi Steel Corporation Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Toyota Tsusho Corporation Chairman of Japan Textile Machinery Association
Akira Onishi	* President	
Kazue Sasaki	* Executive Vice President	
Hiroataka Morishita	* Executive Vice President	General Manager of R&D Headquarters; in charge of Materials Handling Equipment Segment; President of Toyota Material Handling Company
Shinya Furukawa	* Executive Vice President	General Manager of Production Headquarters and Vehicle Division
Masaharu Suzuki	Senior Managing Director	General Manager of Corporate Headquarters; in charge of Corporate Planning Dept.
Norio Sasaki	Senior Managing Director	General Manager of Compressor Division; in charge of Production Headquarters– Production Engineering Development Center; General Manager of Kariya Plant
Toshifumi Ogawa	Senior Managing Director	General Manager of Engine Division; in charge of Production Headquarters – Plant Engineering & Environment Dept.
Takuo Sasaki	Senior Managing Director	In charge of Corporate Headquarters – Audit Dept., Legal Dept. and IT Planning Dept.
Toshifumi Onishi	Director	[Important concurrent duties] Director of Aichi Corporation
Takaki Ogawa	Director	Deputy General Manager of Corporate Headquarters; in charge of Accounting Dept., Purchasing Dept.
Kan Otsuka	Director	Vice President, Toyota Material Company (planning and sales); in charge of LFC General Plannig Dept., Fuel Cell Indutrial Vehicle Project
		Vice President, Toyota Material Company (technology and quality); in charge of R&D Headquarters Engineering Dept. No.2, Industrial Components & Attachments Dept.
		General Manager of Electronics Division; in charge of R&D Headquarters – EC Development & Promotion Dept.; General manager of Kyowa Plant

Name	Title	In charge and important concurrent duties
Taku Yamamoto	Director	In charge of Engine Division – Business Planning Dept., Purchasing Dept., Production Control Dept., Manufacturing Dept. No1, and Manufacturing Dept. No2; General manager of Higashichita Plant
Keiichi Fukunaga	Director	Vice President, Toyota Material Company (production engineering technology and production) ; General manager of Takahama Plant
Shuzo Sumi	Director	[Important concurrent duties] Chairman of the Board of Tokio Marine Holdings Chairman of the Board of Tokio Marine & Nichido
Kenichiro Yamanishi	Director	[Important concurrent duties] Chairman of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
Mitsuhisa Kato	Director	[Important concurrent duties] Executive Vice President of Toyota Motor Corporation Director of Toyota Boshoku Corporation Director of Hino Motors, Ltd. Director of Daihatsu Motor Co., Ltd. Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members of Aisin Seiki Co., Ltd. Senior Executive Chairman of TOYOTA CENTRAL R&D LABS., INC.
Kakuo Ishikawa	Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member	
Kohei Nozaki	Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member	
Toshio Mita	Audit & Supervisory Board Member	[Important concurrent duties] Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha Chairman of Chubu Economic Federation
Hans-Juergen Marx	Audit & Supervisory Board Member	[Important concurrent duties] Chairman of Board of Directors of NANZAN school corporation
Takahiko Ijichi	Audit & Supervisory Board Member	[Important concurrent duties] Executive Vice President of Toyota Motor Corporation Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of TOKAI RIKI CO., LTD.

- (Notes) 1. A Representative Director is marked with an asterisk (*).
2. The Directors Mr. Shuzo Sumi, Mr. Kenichiro Yamanishi and Mr. Mitsuhisa Kato are “Outside Directors” as stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 15 of the Companies Act.
3. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members Mr. Toshio Mita, Mr. Hans- Juergen Marx and Mr. Takahiko Ijichi are “Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members” as stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 16 of the Companies Act.
4. Mr. Shuzo Sumi, Mr. Kenichiro Yamanishi, Mr. Toshio Mita and Mr. Hans-Juergen Marx are designated as independent auditors stipulated by Stock Exchange.
5. The Audit & Supervisory Board Member Mr. Satoshi Ozawa retired as of the closing of the 137th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 11, 2015.

(2) Summary of Liability Limitation Agreement

The Company has concluded agreements with all Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members to limit liabilities stipulated in Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, and the liability limit shall be the amount stipulated in Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.

(3) Remuneration to Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Classification	Number of Persons	Amount of Remuneration (million yen)	Details
Directors	19	1,058	The total monthly remuneration for Directors: Less than 90 million yen. (Resolved at the 130 th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 20, 2008)
Audit & Supervisory Board Members	6	136	The total monthly remuneration for Audit & Supervisory Board Members: Less than 15 million yen. (Resolved at the 132 nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 23, 2010)
Total	25	1,194	

- (Notes) 1. Of the amount of remuneration, 92 million yen was for the Outside Officers (4 Directors, 4 Audit & Supervisory Board Members).
2. 2 Directors (one of them is Outside Director) and Audit & Supervisory Board Member (Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member) who resigned as of the closing of the 137th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 11, 2015 are included in the above figures.
3. 420 million yen which are the provision of allowance for Directors' bonuses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 to be resolved at the 138th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 10, 2016 are included in the above amount of remuneration.

(4) Matters Regarding Outside Officers

1) Important concurrent duties

Classification	Name	Important concurrent duties
Outside Director	Shuzo Sumi	Chairman of the Board of Tokio Marine Holdings Chairman of the Board of Tokio Marine & Nichido
	Kenichiro Yamanishi	Chairman of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
	Mistuhisa Kato	Executive Vice President of Toyota Motor Corporation Director of Toyota Boshoku Corporation Director of Hino Motors, Ltd. Director of Daihatsu Motor Co., Ltd. Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members of Aisin Seiki Co., Ltd.
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members	Toshio Mita	Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha Chairman of Chubu Economic Federation
	Hans-Juergen Marx	Chairman of Board of Directors of NANZAN school corporation
	Takahiko Ijichi	Executive Vice President of Toyota Motor Corporation Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of TOKAI RIKI CO., LTD.

- (Notes) 1. Toyota Motor Corporation is a major shareholder of the Company, with holdings of 76,600 thousand shares.
2. Aisin Seiki Co., Ltd. is a major shareholder of the Company, with holdings of 6,578 thousand shares.

2) Main Activities during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016

Classification	Name	Main Activities
Outside Director	Shuzo Sumi	He attended 8 of 9 regularly held Meetings of the Board of Directors. He provided his opinions on overall corporate management based on his wealth of experience and expertise in managing a company.
	Kenichiro Yamanishi	He attended 6 of 7 regularly held Meetings of the Board of Directors after June 11, 2015. He provided his opinions on overall corporate management based on his wealth of experience and expertise in managing a company.
	Mitsuhisa Kato	He attended 6 of 7 regularly held Meetings of the Board of Directors after June 11, 2015. He provided his opinions on overall corporate management based on his wealth of experience and expertise in managing a manufacturing company.
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members	Toshio Mita	He attended 6 of 9 regularly held Meetings of the Board of Directors and 7 of 9 regularly held Audit & Supervisory Board. He provided his opinions on overall corporate management based on his wealth of experience and expertise in managing a company.
	Hans-Juergen Marx	He attended 9 of 9 regularly held Meetings of the Board of Directors and 9 of 9 regularly held Audit & Supervisory Board. He provided his opinions on overall corporate management based on his wealth of experience and expertise in managing a company.
	Takahiko Ijichi	He attended 6 of 7 regularly held Meetings of the Board of Directors and 6 of 6 regularly held Audit & Supervisory Board after June 11, 2015. He provided his opinions on overall corporate management based on his wealth of experience and expertise in managing a company.

4. Accounting Auditor

(1) Name of Accounting Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata

(Note) PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata changed its Japanese company name as of July 1, 2015.

(2) Remuneration for the Accounting Auditor for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016

1) Remuneration for audit services as provided in Article 2 Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act 105 million yen

2) Total amount of cash and other proprietary benefits to be paid by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries to the Accounting Auditor 222 million yen

(Notes) 1. The amount in 1) above includes remuneration for audit services under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

2. The Audit & Supervisory Board has concluded that the amount of remuneration for the Accounting Auditor was appropriate after reviewing and confirming the details of the audit plan, its performance of audit services and the basis for calculation of estimating remuneration, thereby agreeing to the amount.

(3) Non-audit services

The Company paid a consideration to the Accounting Auditor for the preparation of advisory services regarding International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), a service not included among the services set forth in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act.

(4) Policy for Determination of Dismissal or Non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor

The Audit & Supervisory Board will dismiss the Accounting Auditor upon consent of all the Audit & Supervisory Board Members if the Accounting Auditor falls subject to any of the provisions of the sub-paragraphs of Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.

If it has become difficult for the Accounting Auditor to appropriately perform its duties, the Audit & Supervisory Board will determine whether to make a proposal calling for dismissal or non-reappointment to be submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

(5) Audit of the major subsidiaries and subsidiaries outside Japan of the Company

Of the major subsidiaries of the Company, subsidiaries outside Japan are subject to audits by audit firms other than the Accounting Auditor of the Company.

5. Structure to ensure the propriety of operations and overview of the status of operation of this structure

(1) Structure to ensure the propriety of operations

1) Structure to ensure the execution of duties by Directors conforms to laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

- i) The Company shall ensure that Directors thoroughly act in compliance with laws, regulations, the spirit of laws and the Articles of Incorporation by raising their knowledge and improving their awareness with respect to knowledge of laws required of Directors and their essential obligations and responsibilities through training for newly appointed executives as well as learning courses for executives on laws that are held as needed.
- ii) Decisions in the execution of duties by Directors shall be made after comprehensive considerations at the Board of Directors Meeting, Management Council, Management Committee, Business Operation Committee and at cross-organization functional meetings and committees. The agenda items to be decided at these meetings and committees shall be properly submitted and discussed as prescribed by relevant regulations. Additionally, these meetings and committees shall be attended by Audit & Supervisory Board Members while opportunities for viewing important documents by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall be assured at all times.
- iii) Significant issues relating to corporate ethics, compliance and risk management shall be appropriately discussed at the CSR Committee and functional meetings and committees, and responses to risk shall be made. Additionally, the Company formulated the Toyota Industries Corporation Employee Code of Conduct as a code of conduct for Directors and employees and thoroughly informs employees of this code as the premise of all corporate activities.
- iv) The Company has established multiple helplines for employees, which include the compliance hotline served by external lawyers, for the early detection of significant matters related to compliance by Directors.

2) Structure for the safekeeping and management of information pertaining to the execution of duties by Directors

The preparation, safekeeping and management of information pertaining to the execution of duties by Directors shall be undertaken appropriately pursuant to internal rules, laws and regulations concerning the identification of the subject information for safeguarding, departments responsible for preparation, departments responsible for safeguarding, safeguarding methods and safeguarding period. A condition shall be maintained that enables viewing and verification of information at all times as needed.

3) Regulations and other structures concerning the management of risk of loss

- i) Proper fund management shall be undertaken through budgeting systems while persons with decision-making authority and persons responsible for the execution of duties shall be prescribed depending on the degree of importance through the “Ringi” system (effective consensus-building and approval system) and risk shall be managed in executing business duties and the budget. Items to be discussed for significant matters such as large-scale investments shall be appropriately submitted and discussed pursuant to regulations prescribed by criteria for submitting agenda matters to the Board of Directors and the Management Committee. Decisions shall be made based on evaluations of business opportunities and risks and rational judgements.
- ii) The Company shall assure the reliability of financial reporting by clarifying financial risk, documenting activities for controlling this risk and confirming the status of implementation of these activities. Moreover, proper and timely information disclosure shall be assured through the Information Disclosure Committee.

- iii) Each business division shall establish a system for and undertake daily monitoring of the obligations and responsibilities of business division heads with respect to quality, safety, the environment, personnel and labor, information and security, export transaction controls and other areas of compliance and risk. When necessary, the functional meetings and committees and the Head Office functional departments shall formulate company rules, prepare and distribute manuals, implement training and undertake operational audits as well as carry out company-wide monitoring.
- iv) As a precaution against disasters and other contingencies, manuals shall be prepared and training implemented and, when necessary, responses shall be made that include taking risk diversification measures and arranging insurance coverage against losses.
- v) In the event that risk materializes and a serious problem occurs, proper countermeasures and steps shall be taken in accordance with the Crisis Response Manual and essential information shall be quickly disclosed.

4) Structure for assuring the efficient execution of duties by Directors

- i) The Medium-Term Management Plan and the company policies for each fiscal year shall be formulated in accordance with policy management systems. Based on these, each business division shall clarify the implementation items for business division policies, profit plans and each organization with respect to the responsibilities of the head of business divisions and carry out policy management and daily management. The status of the execution of these duties shall be confirmed through the Board of Directors, Management Council, Business Operation Committee and the President's on-site inspections.
- ii) The responsible business division head shall manage new product development, systems development and newly established production lines to assure quality, costs and delivery periods for these under the design review (DR) system that sets examination steps from product planning to product design, production preparation, production migration and initial production.

5) Structure for assuring the execution of duties by employees conforms to laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

- i) Employee compliance shall be ensured by thoroughly informing employees of the Toyota Industries Corporation Employee Code of Conduct and holding training and workplace meetings on important matters.
- ii) The separation of duties and the delegation of responsibilities and authority in each organization shall be clarified while compliance and risk management mechanisms shall be embedded into business processes. Effectiveness shall be confirmed through the implementation of operational audits and self-checks.
- iii) Multiple helplines for employees that include the compliance hotline served by external lawyers are established for the early detection of employee compliance issues as well as for prevention through prior consultation.

6) Structure for ensuring the propriety of business operations in the corporate group consisting of the Company and its subsidiaries

- i) The responsible business divisions managing and supervising subsidiaries shall promote the Company's Basic Philosophy, code of conduct, corporate policies, business division policies and important policies regarding finance, quality, safety, the environment and personnel and labor at each subsidiary. The Directors of subsidiaries, in accordance with their responsibilities, shall establish and operate an internal control system for assuring the propriety and legality of business execution at the relevant subsidiaries.
- ii) The responsible business divisions of subsidiaries shall confirm the propriety and legality of the execution of duties of the Directors of subsidiaries through the exchange of information with the Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and employees of the subsidiaries regularly or as

needed or by management supervision by non-executive directors dispatched by the Company.

- iii) Functional departments of the Head Office shall support the responsible business divisions of the subsidiaries as well as the subsidiaries in the deployment of important policies at subsidiaries and the establishment of internal control systems.
- iv) Subsidiary control regulations shall be established and operated as a structure for Directors and employees of subsidiaries to report to the Company on important matters related to the management of relevant subsidiaries.
- v) The Directors and employees of subsidiaries shall be encouraged to use the Company's compliance hotline. They shall also be asked to report to the Company on important matters reported to the internal hotlines established by subsidiaries for the early detection and resolution of issues related to compliance by Directors and employees of subsidiaries.

7) Matters related to employees in cases where the Audit & Supervisory Board Members request employees be assigned to assist their duties

The Audit & Supervisory Board Office shall be established as a dedicated organization that assists with the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and multiple persons not subject to the orders of Directors shall be posted at this office.

8) Matters related to the independence of employees from Directors described in the previous item and to the assurance of the effectiveness of instructions given to the relevant employees

- i) The assignment of personnel to the Audit & Supervisory Board Office shall be subject to the prior approval of the Audit & Supervisory Board or from the Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members as determined by the Audit & Supervisory Board.
- ii) Directors or employees of the Company or subsidiaries shall cooperate with investigations and information gathering of staff of the Audit & Supervisory Board Office based on instructions from the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

9) Structure for reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members by Directors and employees, by Directors and employees of subsidiaries and by parties receiving reports from these persons

- i) Directors and employees shall report regularly or as needed on the status of the execution of business in response to requests by Audit & Supervisory Board Members. They shall also immediately report to Audit & Supervisory Board Members when discovering any actual matters that could cause material damage to the Company.
- ii) Directors and employees of subsidiaries shall report on business operations as needed in response to requests by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members. The responsible business division in charge of the subsidiary and the functional departments of the Head Office shall appropriately report to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members on any significant management matters concerning subsidiaries.
- iii) Mechanisms shall be established and operated to ensure the Directors or employees of the Company or of subsidiaries are not treated disadvantageously by reason of reporting to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

10) Other structures for assuring audits by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members are performed effectively

The Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall attend principal officer conferences, while access to important documents by the Audit & Supervisory Board Members, opportunities for exchanging information with the Accounting Auditors on a regular basis or as needed, and cooperation with the internal audit sections shall be assured. Necessary expenses for the duties of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall be covered, including for the direct recruitment of external human resources

when needed.

(2) Overview of the status of operation of the structure to ensure the propriety of business operations

1) Compliance by Directors and employees

- Training for newly appointed executives and learning courses on laws (Companies Act, Anti-Monopoly Act) for executives were held and the level of knowledge of Directors was raised.
- To further deepen employees' understanding of compliance, employees were thoroughly informed of the Toyota Industries Corporation Employee Code of Conduct through new employee education, rank-based training and company-wide workplace meetings. Also, the Company distributed e-learning educational materials based on themes decided each month and worked to create an environment for autonomously enhancing sensitivity toward compliance.
- To ensure the effective functioning of a compliance hotline set up externally and various types of internal helplines, the Company clearly stated that whistle-blowers will not be disadvantageously affected and employees were thoroughly informed about the use of this system. Also, the Company responded appropriately to consultation cases while reporting to Directors on the status of usage.

2) Management of risk of loss

- Evaluated business opportunities and risks and executed decision-making for major matters such as large-scale investments through the Board of Directors and Management Committee based on agenda criteria.
- Convenes functional meetings and committees for safety, quality, the environment and other areas of compliance and risk and undertaking company-wide management.
- Convened the Disaster and Fire Prevention Conference in preparation for disasters (earthquakes, fires, explosions and flooding). Implemented evacuation drills at all plants.
- Implemented practical drills, from initial response to recurrence prevention drills, assuming the accidental leakage of confidential information.

3) Efficient execution of Directors' duties

- Formulated the Medium-Term Management Plan and fiscal-year corporate policies under policy management systems, and based on these, clarified major implementation items for each organization and carried out policy management and day-to-day management. Discussed and resolved major implementation items in accordance with the agenda criteria at the Board of Directors and Management Committee as well as confirmed the status of execution through the Board of Directors, Management Council, Business Operation Committee and the President's on-site inspections.

4) Propriety of business operations in the corporate group

- The responsible business divisions of subsidiaries promoted important policies such as the Basic Philosophy and corporate policies at subsidiaries, established opportunities for exchanging information with subsidiaries on a regular basis or as needed, and confirmed and followed up on the status of promotion of corporate policies as well as safety, quality, the environment and compliance.
- The internal audit sections as well as the environment, safety and health and other functional departments confirmed and followed up on compliance through such means as subsidiary operational audits and subsidiary self-checks using check sheets.

5) Reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members and ensuring the effectiveness of audits

- The status of the execution of duties was reported to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members by the Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries. Opportunities were established for the Audit &

Supervisory Board Members to attend principal meetings and committees to ascertain the status of decision-making by Directors and their execution of duties and compliance.

6. Policies regarding the determination of distribution of surplus

Toyota Industries regards the benefits of shareholders as one of its most important management policies. Based on this stance, we will strive to strengthen Toyota Industries' corporate constitution, promote proactive business development and raise its corporate value.

Toyota Industries' dividend policy is to meet the expectations of shareholders for continuous dividends while giving full consideration to business performance, funding requirements, the dividend payout ratio and other factors.

Toyota Industries will use retained earnings to improve the competitiveness of its products, augment production capacity in and outside Japan, expand into new fields of business and strengthen its corporate constitution in securing future profits for its shareholders as well as to obtain treasury stock to return profits to shareholders.

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

(As of March 31, 2016)

Unit: millions of yen

(Amounts less than 1 million yen are omitted)

Description	Amount	Description	Amount
(Assets)		(Liabilities)	
Current assets	522,839	Current liabilities	352,930
Cash and deposits	290,103	Trade notes payable	1,413
Trade notes receivable	5,205	Trade Accounts payable	145,589
Accounts receivable	124,247	Current portion of bonds	19,999
Short-term investments	10,040	Current portion of long term loans payable	22,500
Merchandise and finished goods	2,372	Accounts payable-other	5,370
Work in process	24,843	Accrued expenses	43,922
Raw materials and supplies	9,025	Accrued income taxes	37,636
Prepaid expenses	700	Advance received	1,829
Deferred tax assets	12,040	Deposits received	45,900
Other current assets	44,294	Other current liabilities	28,768
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(33)		
Fixed assets	2,693,032	Long-term liabilities	983,247
Property, plant and equipment	222,008	Bonds payable	191,555
Buildings	60,416	Long-term loans payable	292,911
Structures	8,849	Deferred tax liabilities	461,338
Machinery and equipment	61,502	Allowance for retirement benefits	34,375
Vehicles and delivery equipment	846	Other long-term liabilities	3,066
Tools, furniture and fixtures	7,553		
Land	77,030	Total liabilities	1,336,177
Construction in progress	5,809		
Intangible assets	15,010	(Net assets)	
Software	15,010	Shareholders' equity	775,111
		Capital stock	80,462
Investments and other assets	2,456,013	Capital surplus	105,540
Investments securities	594,223	Legal capital surplus	101,766
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	1,717,576	Other capital surplus	3,773
Investments in capital	4,133	Retained earnings	630,374
Investments in capital of subsidiaries and affiliates	36,529	Legal retained earnings	17,004
Long-term loans receivable	84,942	Other retained earnings	613,370
Long-term prepaid expenses	17,141	Reserve for special depreciation	58
Other investments and other assets	1,510	Reserve for advanced depreciation of non-current assets	234
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(44)	General reserve	280,000
		Retained earnings brought forward	333,0777
		Treasury stock	(41,266)
		Valuation and translation adjustments	1,104,577
		Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	1,104,539
		Deferred gains or losses on hedges	37
		Subscription rights to shares	6
		Total net assets	1,879,694
Total assets	3,215,872	Total liabilities and net assets	3,215,872

Non-consolidated Statement of Income

(April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2016)

Unit: millions of yen

(Amounts less than 1 million yen are omitted)

Description	Amount	
Net sales		1,182,026
Cost of sales		1,049,340
Gross profit		132,685
Selling, general and administrative expenses		90,195
Operating profit		42,490
Non-operating profit		
Interest and dividends income	78,748	
Other non-operating profit	5,064	83,812
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	6,680	
Other non-operating expenses	7,224	13,904
Ordinary profit		112,398
Extraordinary profit		
Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries	92,326	92,326
Income before income taxes		204,724
Income taxes - current	53,420	
Income taxes - deferred	(2,082)	51,337
Profit		153,386

Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(April 1, 2015- March 31, 2016)

Unit: millions of yen

(Amounts less than 1 million yen are omitted)

	Shareholders' equity									
	Capital stock	Capital surplus			Legal retained earnings	Retained earnings				
		Legal capital surplus	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus		Other retained earnings				Total retained earnings
						Reserve for special depreciation	Reserve for advanced depreciation of non-current assets	General reserve	Retained earnings brought forward	
Balance at March 31, 2015	80,462	101,766	3,804	105,570	17,004	84	231	280,000	217,367	514,687
Changes of items during the period										
Provision of reserves						1	5		(7)	—
Reversal of reserves						(27)	(2)		29	—
Dividends paid									(37,699)	(37,699)
Profit for the period									153,386	153,386
Repurchase of treasury stock										
Disposal of treasury stock			(30)	(30)						
Change to items other than shareholders' equity during accounting period										
Total changes of items during the period	—	—	(30)	(30)	—	(25)	3	—	115,709	115,687
Balance at March 31, 2016	80,462	101,766	3,773	105,540	17,004	58	234	280,000	333,077	630,374

	Shareholders' equity		Valuation and translation adjustments			Subscription rights to shares	Total net assets
	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at March 31, 2015	(41,509)	659,211	1,522,095	312	1,522,408	72	2,181,692
Changes of items during the period							
Provision of reserves		—					—
Reversal of reserves		—					—
Dividends paid		(37,699)					(37,699)
Profit for the period		153,386					153,386
Repurchase of treasury stock	(20)	(20)					(20)
Disposal of treasury stock	263	232					232
Change to items other than shareholders' equity during accounting period			(417,556)	(275)	(417,831)	(65)	(417,897)
Total changes of items during the period	242	115,899	(417,556)	(275)	(417,831)	(65)	(301,997)
Balance at March 31, 2016	(41,266)	775,111	1,104,539	37	1,104,577	6	1,879,694

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

I. Notes to Significant Accounting Policies

1. Standards and methods of valuation of assets

(1) Marketable Securities

Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates

Stated at cost using the moving-average method

Other securities

- Securities with market quotations

Stated at fair market value on the account closing date with unrealized gains and losses reported in a separate component of net assets. The cost of securities sold is calculated by the moving-average method.

- Securities without market quotations

Stated at cost using the moving-average method

(2) Inventories

Stated at cost determined by the moving-average method (the values on the non-consolidated balance sheet are calculated through the write-down method based on the deterioration of profitability).

2. Depreciation method for fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment

Declining-balance method

Intangible assets

Straight-line method

3. Method of accounting for deferred assets

As for bond issuance cost, full amount is treated as expenses at the time of payout.

4. Standards of accounting for reserves

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company adopted the policy of providing an allowance for doubtful accounts in an amount sufficient to cover possible losses on collection by estimating individually uncollectible amounts and applying to the remaining accounts a percentage determined by certain factors such as historical collection experiences.

(2) Allowance for retirement benefits

The Company accrues an amount which is considered to be incurred in the period based on the estimated projected benefit obligations and estimated pension assets at the end of the year.

A. Method of attributing expected benefit to periods

The value of accrued benefit obligations is calculated using benefit formula standard.

B. Treatment of actuarial gains and losses and past service costs

Unrecognized past service costs are amortized by the straight-line method over the remaining average service period of the employees. Unrecognized actuarial gain or loss at the end of prior year is amortized by the straight-line method over the remaining average service period of the employees.

To provide for the retirement benefits for directors and managing officers, an amount which is calculated at the end of the year as required by an internal policy describing the retirement benefits for directors and managing officers is accrued.

5. Method of hedge accounting

Mainly the deferral method of hedge accounting is applied. In the case of foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts and foreign currency swaps, the hedged items are translated at contracted forward rates if certain conditions are met.

As for the interest rate swap contracts, which meet the requirements of preferential accounting method, the preferential accounting method is applied.

In order to hedge the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on transactions denominated in loans payable, bonds payable, receivable and payable, and forecasted transactions, and the risk of changes in interest rates on loans payable and bonds payable, Toyota Industries uses derivative instruments (foreign currency forwards contracts, foreign currency option contracts, foreign currency swaps and interest rate swaps) during the fiscal year under review.

6. Accounting treatment of retirement benefits
The accounting method of unrecognized actuarial gain and loss and past service cost is different from the consolidated financial statement.
7. Accounting treatment of consumption taxes
Tax Exclusion Method is applied in the accounting treatment of consumption taxes.

II. Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Pledged assets, and assets pledged as collateral for secured debts
 - (1) Assets pledged as collateral

Investment securities	114,288 million yen
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 - (2) Secured debts

Other current liabilities	28,169 million yen
---------------------------	--------------------
2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 601,907 million yen
The accumulated depreciation includes accumulated impairment loss.
3. Guarantee liability
 - (1) Guarantee liability to financial institutions 36 million yen
 - (2) Guarantee liability from operating transactions 19,390 million yen
4. Export bills discounted 126 million yen
5. Monetary receivables from and payables to subsidiaries and affiliates
 - (1) Short-term monetary asset 101,940 million yen
 - (2) Long-term monetary asset 82,126 million yen
 - (3) Short-term monetary liability 117,282 million yen
 - (4) Long-term monetary liability 495 million yen

III. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Income

Transactions with affiliates	
(1) Net sales	903,802 million yen
(2) Net purchases	611,391 million yen
(3) Transactions other than operating transactions	67,187 million yen

IV. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Matters regarding the numbers of treasury stock

Class of stock	Number of shares as of the beginning of fiscal 2016	Increase in the number of shares in fiscal 2016	Decrease in the number of shares in fiscal 2016	Number of shares as of the end of fiscal 2016
Common stock	11,684,749 shares	3,184 shares	74,121 shares	11,613,812 shares

V. Notes to Tax Effect Accounting

The main contributing factors to the deferred tax assets are amounts of allowance for retirement benefits and accrued expenses, exceeding provision limit for tax deductible expenses (amount of valuation reserve deducted), and the main contributing factor to the deferred tax liabilities incurred is net unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities.

(Impact on changes in the statutory tax rate)

On March 29, 2016, the Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 15 of 2016) and the Act for Partial Amendment of the Local Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2016) were enacted in the Diet session. Accordingly, the corporate income tax rate will be reduced from the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2016. As a result of this change in the tax rates, deferred tax assets decreased by 559 million yen, deferred tax liabilities decreased by 24,665 million yen, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities increased by 25,263 million yen and income taxes—deferred increased by 1,158 million yen.

VI. Notes to Transactions with Affiliates

1. Parent company and major corporate shareholders

Unit: millions of yen

Class	Name	Owning (or owned) shares with voting rights	Contents of relationship	Contents of transaction	Amount of transactions	Description	Balance as of the end of the fiscal year under review
Other affiliate	Toyota Motor Corporation	owned	Sales of the Company's products, purchase of automobile parts and Interlocking of directors	Sales of Automobiles and engines etc. (1)	680,880	Trade notes receivable	4,345
		24.4% (directly held)				Accounts receivable	39,937
		0.2% (indirectly held)		Purchase of parts of automobiles and engines etc. (2)	502,834	Accounts payable	57,220

(Notes)

1. Conditions of transactions and determination policies etc.

- (1) As for the sales of automobiles and engines etc., the Company offers prices on such products based on their overall costs, and negotiates conditions for each fiscal year, as with conditions on arm's-length transactions.
- (2) As for the purchase of parts of automobiles and engines etc., the Company negotiates conditions for each fiscal year, based on offered prices on such products, as with conditions on arm's-length transactions.

2. The amount of transactions does not include consumption taxes, whereas the balance as of the end of the fiscal year under review includes consumption taxes.

2. Subsidiaries and affiliates

Unit: millions of yen

Class	Name	Owning (or owned) shares with voting rights	Contents of relationship	Contents of transaction	Amount of transactions	Description	Balance as of the end of the fiscal year under review
Subsidiary	Toyota Industries North America, Inc.	owning 100.0% (directly held)	Interlocking of directors	Underwriting capital increase (1)	47,471	-	-
Subsidiary	Industrial Components and Attachments, Inc.	owning 100.0% (directly held)	Interlocking of directors Loans	Loans (2)	-	Long-term loans receivable	41,466
Subsidiary	Toyota Industries Commercial Finance, Inc.	owning 100.0% (indirectly held)	Loans	Loans (3)	38,579	Long-term loans receivable	36,057

(Notes)

Conditions of transactions and determination policies etc.

- (1) Toyota Industries undertook the full amount of the underwriting capital increase by Toyota Industries North America, Inc.
- (2) The interest rates of loans to Industrial Components and Attachments, Inc. are based on the market rate.
- (3) The interest rates of loans to Toyota Industries Commercial Finance, Inc. are based on the market rate.

3. Directors and major individual shareholders

Unit: millions of yen

Class	Name	Owning (or owned) shares with voting rights	Contents of relationship	Contents of transaction	Amount of transactions	Description	Balance as of the end of the fiscal year under review
Director	Norio Sasaki	owned 0.0% (directly held)	Senior Managing Director	Exercise of stock option	19	-	-
	Toshifumi Ogawa	owned 0.0% (directly held)	Senior Managing Director	Exercise of stock option	25	-	-
	Kan Otsuka	owned 0.0% (directly held)	Director	Exercise of stock option	37	-	-
	Taku Yamamoto	owned 0.0% (directly held)	Director	Exercise of stock option	37	-	-
	Kohei Nozaki	owned 0.0% (directly held)	Director	Exercise of stock option	25	-	-

(Notes)

Conditions of transactions and determination policies etc.

This transaction is exercise of the subscription rights to shares as stipulated in Article 236, 238 and 239 of the Companies Act. The exercise of the subscription rights to shares have been issued from Special Resolution of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2009 and June 23, 2010.

VII. Notes to Per Share Information

1. Net assets per share	5,981.95 yen
2. Earnings per share	488.21 yen

Independent Auditor's Report
(English Translation)

May 7, 2016

To the Board of Directors
Toyota Industries Corporation

PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata
Sakae Toda, CPA
Designated and Engagement Partner
Junji Ichihara, CPA
Designated and Engagement Partner

Pursuant to Article 436, Paragraph 2, Item 1 of the Corporation Act, we have audited the non-consolidated financial statements, that is, the non-consolidated balance sheet, the non-consolidated statement of income, the non-consolidated statement of changes in net assets and the notes to the non-consolidated financial statements, and the supplementary schedules of Toyota Industries Corporation (the Company) for the 138th fiscal year from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

Management's Responsibility for the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements and supplementary schedules in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Japan and fair presentation of them. These include the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the non-consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these non-consolidated financial statements, based on our audit, from an independent standpoint. We conducted our audit 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 non-consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures the non-consolidated financial statements and supplementary schedules. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the non-consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and presentation of the non-consolidated financial statements and supplementary schedules that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, even though the purpose of audit is not for the effectiveness of internal control. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the non-consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the non-consolidated financial statements and supplementary schedules referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the non-consolidated financial statements and supplementary schedules as of March 31, 2016, and the results of their operations for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Interests or relationship

We have no interest in or relationship with the Company that is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(As of March 31, 2016)

Unit: millions of yen

(Amounts less than 1 million yen are omitted)

Description	Amount	Description	Amount
(Assets)		(Liabilities)	
Current assets	1,044,843	Current liabilities	673,636
Cash and deposits	352,302	Trade notes and accounts payable	214,162
Trade notes and accounts receivable	280,807	Short-term loans payable	170,844
Lease investment assets	70,964	Current portion of bonds	19,999
Short-term investments	10,871	Lease obligations	41,411
Merchandise and finished goods	92,298	Accounts payable-other	25,754
Work in process	41,868	Accrued income taxes	47,473
Raw materials and supplies	63,035	Deferred tax liabilities	149
Deferred tax assets	25,185	Other current liabilities	153,840
Other current assets	111,306		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,796)	Long-term liabilities	1,411,611
		Bonds payable	191,555
Fixed assets	3,154,352	Long-term loans payable	508,593
Property, plant and equipment	781,251	Lease obligations	98,771
Buildings and structures	160,048	Deferred tax liabilities	500,077
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	451,334	Net defined benefit liabilities	90,920
Tools, furniture and fixtures	27,449	Other long-term liabilities	21,692
Land	119,897		
Construction in progress	22,521	Total liabilities	2,085,248
Intangible assets	170,214	(Net assets)	
Goodwill	76,980	Shareholders' equity	934,260
Other intangible assets	93,234	Capital stock	80,462
		Capital surplus	105,562
Investments and other assets	2,202,886	Retained earnings	789,502
Investments securities	1,945,123	Treasury stock	(41,266)
Long-term loans receivable	51,911		
Deferred tax assets	14,109	Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,102,547
Lease investment assets	164,775	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	1,105,544
Net defined benefit assets	8,215	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	360
Other investments and other assets	20,154	Foreign currency translation adjustment	22,813
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,403)	Defined benefit plan adjustments	(26,169)
		Subscription rights to shares	6
		Non-controlling interests	77,133
		Total net assets	2,113,948
Total assets	4,199,196	Total liabilities and net assets	4,199,196

Consolidated Statement of Income

(April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2016)

Unit: millions of yen
(Amounts less than 1 million yen are omitted)

Description	Amount	
Net sales		2,228,944
Cost of sales		1,804,759
Gross profit		424,184
Selling, general and administrative expenses		296,214
Operating profit		127,970
Non-operating profit		
Interest and dividends income	80,677	
Other non-operating profit	12,240	92,917
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	17,341	
Other non-operating expenses	18,147	35,488
Ordinary profit		185,398
Extraordinary profit		
Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries	89,819	89,819
Profit before income taxes		275,218
Income taxes – current	79,514	
Income taxes – deferred	3,931	83,445
Profit		191,772
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		8,735
Profit attributable to owners of the parent		183,036

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2016)

Unit: millions of yen
(Amounts less than 1 million yen are omitted)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at March 31, 2015	80,462	105,592	644,165	(41,509)	788,711
Changes of items during the period					
Change in ownership interest of parent related to transactions with non-controlling interests		0			0
Dividends from surplus			(37,699)		(37,699)
Profit attributable to owners of the parent			183,036		183,036
Repurchase of treasury stock				(20)	(20)
Disposal of treasury stock		(30)		263	232
Change to items other than shareholders' equity during accounting period					
Total changes of items during the period	-	(30)	145,337	242	145,549
Balance at March 31, 2016	80,462	105,562	789,502	(41,266)	934,260

	Accumulated other comprehensive income					Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at March 31, 2015	1,523,393	(19)	55,598	(11,463)	1,567,509	72	69,636	2,425,929
Changes of items during the period								
Change in ownership interest of parent related to transactions with non-controlling interests								0
Dividends from surplus								(37,699)
Profit attributable to owners of the parent								183,036
Repurchase of treasury stock								(20)
Disposal of treasury stock								232
Change to items other than shareholders' equity during accounting period	(417,849)	379	(32,785)	(14,706)	(464,962)	(65)	7,496	(457,531)
Total changes of items during the period	(417,849)	379	(32,785)	(14,706)	(464,962)	(65)	7,496	(311,981)
Balance at March 31, 2016	1,105,544	360	22,813	(26,169)	1,102,547	6	77,133	2,113,948

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

I. Notes to the Basis for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Matters regarding the scope of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries	214
Names of major subsidiaries	Tokyu Co., Ltd., Tokaiseiki Co., Ltd., IZUMI MACHINE MFG CO., LTD., TOYOTA L&F Tokyo Co., Ltd., Taikoh Transportation Co., Ltd., Aichi Corporation, Toyota Industrial Equipment Mfg., Inc., Toyota Industrial Equipment S.A., Michigan Automotive Compressor, Inc., Toyota Industries Europe AB, Toyota Material Handling Europe AB, Toyota Industries North America, Inc., Toyota Material Handling, U.S.A., Inc., TD Deutsche Klimakompressor GmbH, Toyota Material Handling Australia Pty Limited, TD Automotive Compressor Georgia, LLC, Uster Technologies AG, Industrial Components and Attachments, Inc. Cascade Corporation, Toyota Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Toyota Industries Commercial Finance, Inc. and other 193 subsidiaries

2. Application of the equity method

Number of affiliates to which the equity method applied	12
Names of major affiliates	TOYOTA L&F Kinki Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Aichi Engineering Vehicles Co., Ltd., Toyota Motor Industries Poland Sp. z o.o., Liftow Limited, 1 group company of Toyota Material Handling Europe AB Group and 7 group companies of The Raymond Corporation Group

3. Matters regarding changes in the scope of consolidation and the application of the equity method

Number of newly consolidated subsidiaries	7
	Toyota Industries Engine India Private Limited, TOYOTA INDUSTRIES SINGAPORE PTE.LTD., 4 group companies of Tailift Co., Ltd. Group and 1 group company of The Raymond Corporation Group joined the subsidiaries of the Company, so they were included in the scope of consolidation.
Number of companies excluded from the scope of consolidation	7
	Asahi Security Co., LTD., 2 group companies of Wanbishi Archives Co., Ltd. Group and 4 group companies of Toyota Industries Europe AB Group were excluded from the scope of consolidation according to extinction through merger.
Number of affiliates to which the equity method newly applied	None
Number of affiliates excluded from the companies to which the equity method applied	None

4. Some of the affiliates (including TOYOTA KIRLOSKAR AUTO PARTS CO., LTD.) are not accounted for under the equity method since their profit, retained earnings and other financial amounts are immaterial. This exclusion from equity method does not influence in making rational decisions about Toyota Industries' financial position and operation results.
5. Matters regarding fiscal years of the consolidated subsidiaries
 Among the consolidated subsidiaries, the fiscal year-end of the following subsidiaries is different from the consolidated fiscal year-end (March 31).
 Toyota Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. (December 31), TD Automotive Compressor Kunshan Co., Ltd. (December 31), Yantai Shougan Toyota Industries Co., Ltd. (December 31) and 7 other subsidiaries
 These subsidiaries use financial statements based on the provisional settlement of accounts performed on March 31, which is the consolidated fiscal year-end.
6. Matters regarding the standards for accounting policies
 - (1) Standards and methods for valuation of significant assets
 - A. Marketable securities
 - Other securities
 - Securities with market quotations
 Stated at fair market value on the account closing date with unrealized gains and losses reported in a separate component of net assets. The cost of securities sold is calculated by the moving-average method.
 - Securities without market quotations
 Stated at cost using the moving-average method
 - B. Inventories
 Mainly stated at cost determined by the moving-average method (the values on the consolidated balance sheets are calculated through the write-down method based on the deterioration of profitability).
 - (2) Depreciation method for significant depreciable assets
 - Property, plant and equipment
 Declining-balance method for the most part
 - Intangible assets
 Straight-line method
 - Leased assets on finance leases that deem to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to lessees
 Depreciation method same as those applied to properties owned by Toyota Industries
 - Leased assets on finance leases other than those deem to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to lessees
 Straight-line method, under which zero residual value is assumed and the leasing term is the useful life of the asset
 - (3) Method of accounting for significant deferred assets
 As for bond issuance cost, full amount is treated as expenses at the time of payout.
 - (4) Standards of accounting for significant reserves
 - A. Allowance for doubtful accounts
 Toyota Industries adopted the policy of providing an allowance for doubtful accounts in an amount sufficient to cover possible losses on collection by estimating individually uncollectible amounts and applying to the remaining accounts a percentage determined by certain factors such as historical collection experiences.
 - B. Allowance for retirement benefits for directors and managing officers
 To provide for the retirement benefits for directors and managing officers, an amount which is calculated at the end of the year as required by an internal policy describing the retirement benefits for directors and managing officers is accrued.
 - (5) Accounting treatment of retirement benefits
 - A. Method of attributing expected benefit to periods
 The value of accrued benefit obligations is calculated using benefit formula standard.
 - B. Treatment of actuarial gains and losses and past service costs

Unrecognized past service costs are amortized by the straight-line method over the remaining average service period of the employees. Unrecognized actuarial gain or loss at the end of prior year is amortized by the straight-line method over the remaining average service period of the employees.

(6) Method of significant hedge accounting

Mainly the deferral method of hedge accounting is applied. In the case of foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts and foreign currency swaps, the hedged items are translated at contracted forward rates if certain conditions are met.

As for the interest rate swap contracts, which meet the requirements of preferential accounting method, the preferential accounting method is applied.

In order to hedge the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on transactions denominated in loans payable, bonds payable, receivable and payable, and forecasted transactions, and the risk of changes in interest rates on loans payable, receivable and payable, and bonds payable, Toyota Industries uses derivative instruments (foreign currency forwards contracts, foreign currency option contracts, foreign currency swaps and interest rate swaps) during the consolidated fiscal year.

(7) Amortization of Goodwill

Goodwill, if material, is amortized principally over less than 20 years on a straight-line basis, while immaterial goodwill is charged to gain or loss as incurred.

(8) Accounting treatment of consumption taxes

Tax Exclusion Method is applied in the accounting treatment of consumption taxes.

(9) Accounting standards for income and expenses

As for the accounting standards for finance lease transactions, net sales and cost of sales are recognized when the lease payments are received or when the lease transactions are started.

7. Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and restatement

(Changes in accounting policies resulting in changes in accounting standards)

Effective from the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2015, the Company adopted the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013), Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements (ASBJ Statement No. 22, September 13, 2013) and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures and others. Accordingly, the Company posted as capital surplus the difference arising from changes in the Company's ownership interest in subsidiaries for which the Company retains control, as well as changed to an accounting method that treats acquisition-related costs as costs incurred in the consolidated fiscal year. As for business combinations implemented after the beginning of the fiscal year under review, the Company will change to a method that settles the acquisition cost calculated based on a provisional accounting treatment and reflects the reviewed allocation amount on the consolidated financial statements of the fiscal year that a business combination is carried out. In addition, the Company has changed the presentation of profit and the presentation of minority interests to non-controlling interests.

These accounting standards and others have been adopted in accordance with transitional measures set forth in Paragraph 58-2 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations, Paragraph 44-5 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements and Paragraph 57-4 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures effective from the beginning of the fiscal year under review.

The impact on the consolidated financial statements is estimated to be immaterial in the fiscal year under review.

8. Changes in presentation

(Consolidated Balance Sheets)

"Long-term loans receivable", which was included in "Other investments and other assets" under "Investments and other assets" in the prior consolidated balance sheets, was reclassified and presented as a separate line item in the current consolidated balance sheets due to its materiality.

9. Additional information

(Impact on changes in the statutory tax rate)

On March 29, 2016, the Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 15 of 2016) and the Act for Partial Amendment of the Local Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2016) were enacted in the Diet session. Accordingly, the corporate income tax rate will be reduced from the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2016. As a result of this change in the tax rates, deferred tax assets decreased by 831 million yen, deferred tax liabilities decreased by 24,943 million yen, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities increased by 25,302 million yen and income taxes—deferred increased by 1,455 million yen.

II. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 1,126,094 million yen
The accumulated depreciation includes accumulated impairment loss.
2. Pledged assets, and assets pledged as collateral for secured debts
 - (1) Assets pledged as collateral

Investment securities	114,288 million yen
Merchandise and finished goods	1,227 million yen
Trade notes and accounts receivable	835 million yen
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	485 million yen
Buildings and structures	111 million yen
Land	16 million yen
Total	116,963 million yen
 - (2) Secured debts

Other current liabilities	28,169 million yen
Short-term loans payable	2,096 million yen
Lease obligations (long-term liabilities)	198 million yen
Lease obligations (current liabilities)	185 million yen
Long-term loans payable	68 million yen
Total	30,718 million yen
3. Export bills discounted 126 million yen

III. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

1. Matters regarding the numbers of issued shares

Class of stock	Number of shares as of the beginning of fiscal 2016	Increase in the number of shares in fiscal 2016	Decrease in the number of shares in fiscal 2016	Number of shares as of the end of fiscal 2016
Common stock	325,840,640 shares	—	—	325,840,640 shares

2. Matters regarding dividends payable

(1) Dividends paid for the year ended March 31, 2016

Resolution	Class of stock	Total amount of dividends payable	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
June 11, 2015, Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Common stock	18,849 million yen	60 yen	March 31, 2015	June 12, 2015
October 31, 2015, Board of Directors meeting	Common stock	18,850 million yen	60 yen	September 30, 2015	November 26, 2015

(2) Dividends with a record date in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 for which the effective date falls in the following fiscal year

Resolution Planned	Class of stock	Total amount of dividends payable	Source for dividend	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
June 10, 2016, Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Common stock	18,853 million yen	Retained earnings	60 yen	March 31, 2016	June 13, 2016

3. Matters regarding subscription rights to shares as of the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review

Resolution date	June 23, 2010
Number of subscription rights to shares	96 units
Class of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of the subscription rights to shares	Common stock
Number of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of the subscription rights to shares	9,600 shares

IV. Notes to Financial Instruments

1. Matters concerning Financial Instruments

Toyota Industries borrows funds from financial institutions and issues corporate bonds to procure funds to meet its needs for long-term funding. Toyota Industries also borrows funds from financial institutions and issues commercial paper to procure funds to meet its needs for short-term working capital. Toyota Industries manages its cash reserves as highly safe financial assets.

Cash and deposits are subject to credit risk of financial institution and foreign currency risk. Cash deposits for cash collection and deposit services are subject to credit risk of financial institution. Notes and accounts receivable are subject to credit risk of counter party and foreign currency risk. Short-term securities and investment securities are subject to market risk and foreign currency risk. Lease investment assets are subject to credit risk of counter party, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. Notes and accounts payable include those denominated in foreign currencies and are thus subject to foreign currency risk. Loans payable, bonds payable and lease obligations are subject to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

In accordance with its global treasury policy, Toyota Industries strives to quickly ascertain and minimize concerns about collecting credits. Toyota Industries also uses derivatives (foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts, foreign currency swaps and interest rate swaps). The purpose of using derivative instruments is to reduce risk of changes in foreign exchange rates and risk of changes in interest rates, not to obtain earnings from exchanges or for speculative purposes.

2. Matters Concerning the Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The amounts in consolidated balance sheet, fair values and the differences between those as of March 31, 2016 (the consolidated settlement date) are as follows. Financial instruments for which ascertaining fair value is extremely difficult are not included in the following chart. Refer to Note 2 regarding these financial instruments.

Unit: millions of yen
(Amounts less than 1 million yen are omitted)

	Amounts in Balance Sheet (*1)	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	352,302	352,302	—
(2) Trade notes and accounts receivable	277,011	277,011	(0)
(3) Lease investment assets (current assets)	70,964	70,964	—
(4) Short-term investments and investment securities	1,916,879	1,916,879	—
(5) Long-term loans receivable	51,911	49,323	(2,588)
(6) Lease investment assets (fixed assets)	164,775	159,904	(4,870)
Total Assets	2,833,844	2,826,385	(7,459)
(1) Trade notes and accounts payable	(214,162)	(214,162)	0
(2) Short-term loans payable	(170,844)	(170,844)	—
(3) Current portion of bonds	(19,999)	(19,999)	—
(4) Lease obligations (current liabilities)	(41,411)	(41,411)	—
(5) Bonds payable	(191,555)	(198,740)	(7,184)
(6) Long-term loans payable	(508,593)	(519,279)	(10,686)
(7) Lease obligations (long-term liabilities)	(98,771)	(98,863)	(92)
Total Liabilities	(1,245,339)	(1,263,302)	(17,962)
Derivative transactions (*2)			
Derivative instruments for which hedge accounting is not applied	775	775	—
Derivative instruments for which hedge accounting is applied	491	491	—
Total Derivative transactions	1,266	1,266	—

(*1) Liabilities are represented with ().

(*2) Stated values are the net amounts of assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions.
Net liabilities are represented with ().

(Note) 1

Methods for calculating fair value of financial instruments and matters concerning marketable securities and derivatives

Assets

(1) Cash and deposits

All deposits are short term and fair value approximates carrying amount. Therefore, fair value for deposits is calculated at carrying amount.

(2) Trade notes and accounts receivable

These items are categorized into a specified time period, and are stated at present value calculated by the discount rate, which takes into account the respective period.

(3) Lease investment assets (current assets)

Lease investment assets (current assets) are short term and fair value approximates the carrying amount. Therefore, fair value for these items is calculated at the carrying amount.

(4) Short-term investments and investment securities

Fair value of stocks is calculated based on prices listed on stock exchanges while fair value of bond is calculated based either on the fair value of stocks listed on stock exchanges or on the fair value presented by financial institutions. Fair value of negotiable certificates of deposit is calculated at the carrying amount since fair value of these assets approximates the carrying amount.

(5) Long-term loans receivable

Fair value is calculated by discounting to net present value the total of principal and interest using expected interest rates when newly borrowing the same amount.

(6) Lease investment assets (fixed assets)

Fair value is calculated by discounting to net present value the total amount of lease receipts using an expected interest rate when newly undertaking the same lease transaction.

Liabilities

(1) Trade notes and accounts payable

All notes and accounts payable are short term and fair value approximates carrying amount. Thus fair value for notes and accounts payable is calculated as carrying amount.

(2) Short-term loans payable, (3) Current portion of bonds, (4) Lease obligations (current liabilities)

These items are short term and fair value approximates the carrying amount. Therefore, fair value for these items is calculated at the carrying amount.

(5) Bonds payable

Fair value is calculated by discounting to net present value the total of principal and interest using expected interest rates when newly borrowing the same amount. Interest rate swaps that meet the requirement for the preferential accounting method and interest rate and currency swaps that meet the requirement for the integral accounting method are handled together with the aforementioned long-term loans payable. The fair value of interest rate swaps is included in the fair value of the aforementioned long-term loans payable. The fair value is calculated by discounting expected future cash flow using interest rates when newly borrowing the same amount.

(6) Long-term loans payable

Fair value is calculated by discounting to net present value the total of principal and interest using expected interest rates when newly borrowing the same amount. Interest rate swaps that meet the requirement for the preferential accounting method and interest rate and currency swaps that meet the requirement for the integral accounting method are handled together with the aforementioned long-term loans payable. The fair value of interest rate swaps is included in the fair value of the aforementioned long-term loans payable. The fair value is calculated by discounting expected future cash flow using interest rates when newly borrowing the same amount.

(7) Lease obligations (long-term liabilities)

Fair value is calculated by discounting to net present value the total amount of lease payments using an expected interest rate when newly undertaking the same lease transaction.

Derivative Transactions

Fair value for foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency option contracts are calculated based on foreign currency forward contracts rates. Fair value for foreign currency option contracts are calculated based on the prices in the foreign currency option market. Fair value for interest rate swap is calculated based on the prices in the interest rate swap market.

(Note) 2

Non-listed stocks (Total amounts are 39,115 million yen in the Balance Sheet) are not included in “Assets (5) Short-term securities and investment securities” because there are no market prices and ascertaining fair value is extremely difficult.

V. Notes to Per Share Information

1. Net assets per share	6,481.97 yen
2. Earnings per share	582.58 yen

Independent Auditor's Report
(English Translation)

May 7, 2016

To the Board of Directors
Toyota Industries Corporation

PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata
Sakae Toda, CPA
Designated and Engagement Partner
Junji Ichihara, CPA
Designated and Engagement Partner

Pursuant to Article 444, Paragraph 4 of the Corporation Act, we have audited the consolidated financial statements, that is, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of changes in net assets and the notes to the consolidated financial statements of Toyota Industries Corporation (the Company) for the 138th fiscal year from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Japan and fair presentation of them. These include the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements, based on our audit, from an independent standpoint. We conducted our audit 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 consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, even though the purpose of audit is not for the effectiveness of internal control. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the consolidated group comprised of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016, and the results of their operations for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Interests or relationship

We have no interest in or relationship with the Company that is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act.

Audit Report

(English Translation)

The Audit & Supervisory Board, following deliberations on the reports made by each Audit & Supervisory Board member concerning the audit of execution of duties by Directors of the Company for the 138th fiscal year from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016, has prepared this Audit Report and hereby submit it as follows:

1. Summary of Auditing Methods by Audit & Supervisory Board members and Audit & Supervisory Board

- (1) The Audit & Supervisory Board established the auditing policies and plans, received reports and explanations regarding the status of audits and the results thereof from each Audit & Supervisory Board member, as well as reports and explanations regarding the status of the execution of duties from the Directors and Accounting Auditor, and requested explanation as necessary.
- (2) In accordance with the auditing policies and plans determined by the Audit & Supervisory Board, each Audit & Supervisory Board Member communicated with the Directors and employees in charge of internal auditing and other duties of the Company, made their best efforts to collect information and improve the auditing environment, and conducted an audit in the following way.
 1. Each Audit & Supervisory Board Member attended the Board of Directors' meetings and other important meetings to receive reports regarding the execution of duties from Directors and employees and requested explanations as necessary. Each Audit & Supervisory Board Member inspected the approved documents and examined the status of operations and conditions of assets at its head office and principal offices. Audit & Supervisory Board Members also received from subsidiaries their business reports as necessary through communication and information sharing with their Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 2. Each Audit & Supervisory Board Member monitored and verified the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors as to establishing the system set forth in Paragraph 4, Item 6 of Article 362 of the Companies Act as well as Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 362 of the Companies Act, and the status of such system (Internal Control System) established in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors.
 3. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members monitored and verified whether the Accounting Auditor maintained independence and conducted the audits appropriately, received reports and explanations regarding the status of the execution of duties from the Accounting Auditor and requested explanations as necessary. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members were also informed by the Accounting Auditor of its arrangements, as appropriate, under the Article 131 of the Ordinance for Corporate Accounting with respect to standards for quality control of audit work and requested explanations as necessary.

In accordance with the procedures mentioned above, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members reviewed the business reports and supplementary schedules, the non-consolidated financial statements (non-consolidated balance sheet, the non-consolidated statement of income, the non-consolidated statement of changes in net assets and notes to non-consolidated financial statements) and the supplementary schedules thereof, and the consolidated financial statements (consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of changes in net assets and the notes to the consolidated financial statements) for the fiscal year under review.

2. Results of Audit

(1) Results of Audit of Business Report and Other Relevant Documents

1. In our opinion, the business report and the supplementary schedules are in accordance with the related laws and regulations and Articles of Incorporation, and fairly represent the Company's condition.
2. We have found no evidence of wrongful action or material violation of related laws and regulations, nor of any violation with respect to the Articles of Incorporation, related to performance of duties by the Directors.
3. In our opinion, the contents of the resolutions of the Board of Directors related to the internal controls system are fair and reasonable. In addition, we have found no matters on which to remark regarding the performance of duties by the Directors related to such internal controls system.

(2) Results of Audit of Non-consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules

In our opinion, the methods and results employed and rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata, are fair and reasonable.

(3) Results of Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

In our opinion, the methods and results employed and rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata, are fair and reasonable.

May 10, 2016

Board of Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Toyota Industries Corporation

Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Kakuo Ishikawa
Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Kohei Nozaki
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Toshio Mita
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Hans-Juergen Marx
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Takahiko Ijichi

(Note) Audit & Supervisory Board Members, Toshio Mita, Hans-Juergen Marx and Takahiko Ijichi are Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members as stipulated in Article 2, Item 16 and Article 335, Paragraph 3 of the Companies Act.