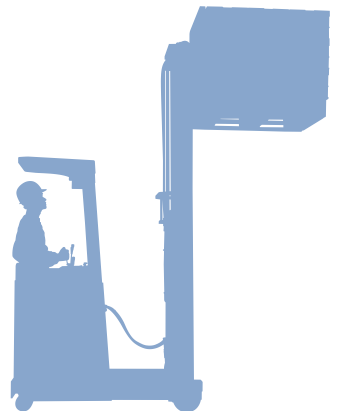




# SEMIANNUAL REPORT 2006

For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2005



# Profile

Founded in 1926 by Japan's "master of invention," Sakichi Toyoda, to manufacture and sell automatic looms, Toyota Industries Corporation has subsequently expanded the scope of its business domains to include textile machinery, automobile-related businesses, materials handling equipment, and more recently, electronics and logistics solutions. In tandem with carrying out strategically positioned global business activities encompassing production bases in Japan, Europe, North America, China and India, Toyota Industries operates a sales network, primarily in its Materials Handling Equipment and Textile Machinery segments, that spans the globe.

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## **Definition of Terms**

"Fiscal 2006" refers to the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006, and other fiscal years are referred to in a corresponding manner. All references to the "Company" herein are to Toyota Industries Corporation, and references to "Toyota Industries" or "Toyota Industries Group" herein are to the Company and its 149 consolidated subsidiaries.

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## **Cautionary Statement with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements**

This semiannual report contains projections and other forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The use of the words "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "forecast," "plan" and similar expressions is intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Projections and forward-looking statements are based on the current expectations and estimates of Toyota Industries Corporation and its Group companies regarding their plans, outlook, strategies and results for the future. All such projections and forward-looking statements are based on management's assumptions and beliefs derived from the information available to it at the time of producing this report and are not guarantees of future performance. Toyota Industries and its Group companies undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Therefore, it is advised that you should not rely solely upon these projections and forward-looking statements in making your investment decisions. You should also be aware that certain risks and uncertainties could cause the actual results of Toyota Industries Corporation and its Group companies to differ materially from any projections or forward-looking statements discussed in this report. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) reliance on a small number of customers, (2) product development capabilities, (3) intellectual property rights, (4) product defects, (5) price competition, (6) reliance on suppliers of raw materials and components, (7) environmental regulations, (8) success or failure of strategic alliances with other companies, (9) exchange rate fluctuations, (10) share price fluctuations, (11) effects of disasters, power blackouts and other incidents, (12) latent risks associated with international activities and (13) retirement benefit liabilities.

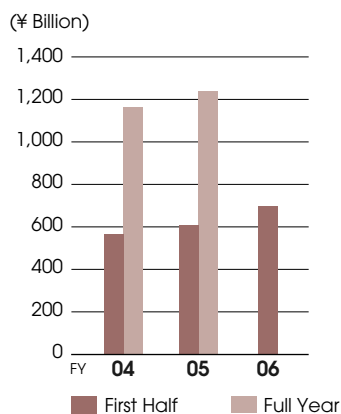
# Consolidated Financial Highlights

Toyota Industries Corporation  
Six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited)

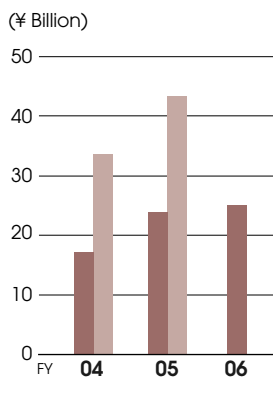
	Millions of yen		% change	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	September 30			September 30
	2005	2004		2005
<b>For the Six-Month Period</b>				
Net sales	¥ 699,028	¥ 607,064	15.1 %	\$ 6,175,705
Operating income	32,051	30,099	6.5	283,161
Ordinary income	41,577	38,890	6.9	367,320
Net income	25,008	23,945	4.4	220,938
Depreciation and amortization	39,169	32,708	19.8	346,047
Capital expenditures	81,367	48,679	67.2	718,853
Research and development expenses	15,163	14,204	6.8	133,961
Per share of common stock (in yen or U.S. dollars):				
Net income — basic	78.41	75.31	4.1	0.69
Net income — diluted	78.38	75.28	4.1	0.69
Cash dividends	18.00	13.00	38.5	0.16
<b>At the End of Six-Month Period</b>				
Total assets	¥2,682,651	¥2,173,329	23.4 %	\$23,700,424
Shareholders' equity	1,326,135	1,098,216	20.8	11,716,008
Number of employees (persons)	32,100	28,410		

Note: U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from yen, for convenience only, at the rate of ¥113.19 = US\$1, the exchange rate on September 30, 2005.

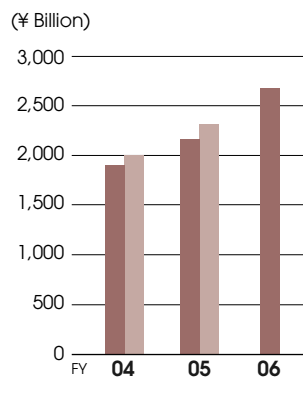
## Net Sales



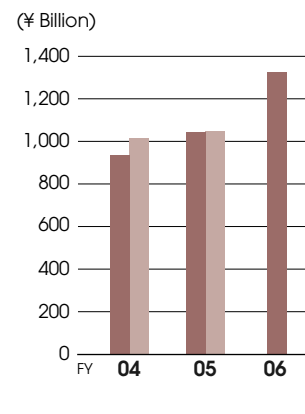
## Net Income



## Total Assets



## Shareholders' Equity



Note: Hereafter, the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006 is referred to as fiscal 2006 and other fiscal years are referred to in a corresponding manner.

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**Tadashi Ishikawa**  
*Chairman*

**Tetsuro Toyoda**  
*President*

## Dear Shareholders:

We are pleased to report that Toyota Industries achieved excellent results for the six months ended September 30, 2005 (the “term”), as highlighted by all-time-high interim consolidated net sales and profits. In addition to this brisk performance, we also instituted medium- and long-term measures to lay the foundation for sustaining our growth well into the future.

## Record-High Business Results

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During the term, the Japanese economy maintained a modest recovery driven by expansion in exports and private-sector capital investment. Overseas, the U.S. economy was robust and the European economy achieved mild growth.

Despite the effects of rising raw materials prices, Toyota Industries continued to record excellent results, by capitalizing on the supportive economic climate, continuing the steady execution of optimal business strategies that seek to maximize the competitive strengths of each business and implementing company-wide cost-cutting activities. Toyota Industries recorded consolidated net sales of ¥699.0 billion during the term, an increase

of 15.1% over the six months ended September 30, 2004 (the “previous term”). Despite higher raw materials prices and a rise in depreciation and personnel expenses, consolidated operating income increased 6.5% to ¥32.1 billion. Consolidated ordinary income increased 6.9% to ¥41.6 billion and consolidated net income increased 4.4% to ¥25.0 billion. All of these amounts represent all-time highs for Toyota Industries.

As an especially notable accomplishment, we have attained record-high net sales, operating income and ordinary income for six consecutive years despite less-than-ideal economic conditions in Japan. Additionally, consolidated net income has reached a record high for three straight years. We believe that these solid results offer substantial proof that our management strategies are clearly on target.

## All Segments Maintain Strong Performances

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All segments continued to achieve strong results, as evidenced by across-the-board sales increases over the previous term. Excellent results in terms of operating

income were also achieved despite decreases recorded in the Automobile and Others segments. A summary of operating results by business segment follows. It should be noted that from the current fiscal year (ending March 31, 2006), logistics-related businesses, previously included in the Others Segment, have been reclassified separately as the Logistics Segment.

*Note: While segment net sales figures do not include intersegment transactions, segment operating income figures include operating income arising from intersegment transactions.*

## Automobile Segment

The Automobile Segment, comprising vehicles (automobile assembly), engines, car air-conditioning compressors and other businesses (including foundry parts and electronic components for automobiles), is Toyota Industries' largest business segment and generates 48.3% of consolidated net sales.

Net sales increased 9.4% over the previous term to ¥337.8 billion, buoyed by higher sales of vehicles, engines and car air-conditioning compressors. Operating income decreased 24.8% to ¥11.4 billion. A summary of each of the principal businesses making up the Automobile Segment follows.

### Vehicle Business

The Vehicle Business produces the Vitz (Yaris in Europe) and the RAV4 (for Europe and North America) under consignment from Toyota Motor Corporation (TMC). The Vehicle Business posted a 10,000-unit increase in production over the previous term to 125,600 vehicles, reflecting increased production of the mainstay model Vitz (for Japan), which underwent a model change in February 2005, along with higher production volume of the Vitz (Yaris) and RAV4 for overseas markets.

Net sales of the Vehicle Business increased 11.0% over the previous term to ¥154.7 billion.

### Engine Business

The Engine Business primarily produces diesel engines and gasoline engines for TMC vehicles and lift trucks. Engines for lift trucks are supplied to TOYOTA Material Handling Company (TMHC), our in-house company, and are recorded as internal sales (intersegment transactions). Overall production of engines, excluding those for lift trucks, increased 13,000 units over the previous term to 172,000 units, due mainly to higher production of diesel engines, including the AD diesel engine fitted on the Avenis for the European market and the KD diesel engine. Internal sales (intersegment transactions) of gasoline engines and diesel engines to TMHC increased 2,000 units

from the previous term to 32,000 units.

Net sales of the Engine Business, excluding intersegment transactions, amounted to ¥65.4 billion, an increase of 15.8% over the previous term.

### Car Air-Conditioning Compressor Business

The car air-conditioning compressors developed and produced by Toyota Industries are sold to the world's major auto manufacturers through DENSO Corporation. In Japan, sales of car air-conditioning compressors were 2.6 million units, the same level as in the previous term. Overseas sales of car air-conditioning compressors increased 132,000 units to 6.7 million units, resulting in an increase in total sales volume of car air-conditioning compressors by 133,000 units to 9.3 million units.

Net sales of the Car Air-Conditioning Compressor Business increased 3.7% over the previous term to ¥105.0 billion.

## Materials Handling Equipment Segment

The Materials Handling Equipment Segment manufactures and sells various types of logistics-use equipment centering on lift trucks, automated storage and retrieval systems and automatic guided vehicle systems, in addition to such special-purpose vehicles as aerial work platforms.

Net sales by the Materials Handling Equipment Segment increased 17.4% over the previous term to ¥281.6 billion. Operating income amounted to ¥18.3 billion, an increase of 52.1% over the previous term.

TMHC and the BT Industries Group both achieved large increases in sales volumes over the previous term, mirroring favorable market environments worldwide. Sales by Aichi Corporation, which manufactures and sells aerial work platforms, increased 17.3% to ¥20.7 billion. The increase in net sales, coupled with the elimination of waste and the enhancement of operational efficiency, allowed Aichi to record operating income of ¥2.2 billion, a 61.2% increase; ordinary income of ¥2.3 billion, a 58.0% increase; and net income of ¥2.6 billion, a 50.4% increase over the previous term.

## Logistics Segment

The Logistics Segment was newly established in the current fiscal year (ending March 31, 2006), integrating the logistics-related businesses (logistics solutions and logistics transportation businesses) that were previously included in the Others Segment. Because this is a new segment, net comparisons with the previous term's results cannot be made. During the term, the Logistics Segment posted net sales of ¥30.6 billion, attributable in part to Asahi Security



Co., Ltd., which was acquired in March 2005. Asahi Security provides comprehensive cash management outsourcing, including cash collection and delivery, cash proceeds management and equipment security. Other factors underlying the increase in sales were higher sales of the logistics solutions business, which handles all phases of customers' logistics and enhances their entire supply chain management, as well as improved results of the Taikoh Transportation Group, which is involved in transportation and other logistics businesses. Operating income of the Logistics Segment as a whole amounted to ¥0.5 billion.

### Textile Machinery Segment

The Textile Machinery Segment manufactures and sells spinning-related machinery centering on ring spinning frames and weaving-related machinery such as air-jet looms. Toyota Industries is one of the world's leading manufacturers of air-jet looms and spinning machinery.

Net sales of the Textile Machinery Segment increased 8.2% over the previous term to ¥24.1 billion. Operating income amounted to ¥0.2 billion, an improvement compared with the operating loss of ¥0.1 billion in the previous term, due mainly to an increase in sales of spinning machinery.

Sales of air-jet looms increased slightly over the previous term to 4,000 units. Higher sales in India compensated for a decrease in sales in China, our primary market. The sales volume for ring spinning frames increased by approximately 63,000 spindles over the previous term to 323,000 spindles, owing largely to an increase in sales of our Indian subsidiary.

### Others Segment

The Others Segment is made up primarily of new businesses that Toyota Industries has entered in recent years. This segment is still comparatively small in scale, but it includes strategic businesses that we believe will drive our future growth. One core business is TIBC Corporation, established in 1998 as a joint venture with Ibiden Co., Ltd. to manufacture semiconductor package substrates.

Because we separated our logistics-related businesses from the Others Segment into the Logistics Segment, net comparisons with the previous term's results cannot be made. During the term, net sales amounted to ¥25.0 billion, and operating income totaled ¥2.1 billion.

ST Liquid Crystal Display Corp. (STLCD), which was established in 1997 as a 50-50 joint venture with Sony Corporation to manufacture low-temperature polysilicon TFT-LCD panels, also represents a main pillar of our Electronics Business. STLCD is not a consolidated subsidiary

and is accounted for by the equity method in Toyota Industries' consolidated financial results. Therefore, its sales and operating income (or loss) are not included in the results for this segment.

## Noteworthy Initiatives Undertaken during the Term

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Toyota Industries implemented a host of forward-looking strategic initiatives during the term. The following are a few that warrant special mention.

### Contributing to TMC's Global Strategy

In March 2005, Toyota Industries initiated production of 2.2-liter direct-injection AD diesel engines for the European market at the Hekinan Plant in Japan and at Toyota Motor Industries Poland Sp.zo.o. (TMIP)\*, a joint venture in Europe with TMC. This engine is fitted in the Avensis that TMC produces in the United Kingdom. Further, the engine is slated to be installed in the Corolla that TMC plans to assemble in Europe. The proportion of diesel engine vehicles in Europe is increasing in line with the idea that diesel engines are considered more ecological. In addressing this trend, it is essential that TMC strengthen its lineup of diesel engine vehicles as it strives to raise its presence in the European market. Toyota Industries will work to contribute to TMC's European strategy through the joint development of diesel engines with TMC as well as the production of these engines.

In June 2005, the Higashichita Plant started producing 2.5-liter and 3.0-liter direct-injection KD diesel engines for TMC's Innovative International Multi-Purpose Vehicle (IMV) Project. This project aims to establish a globally optimal production and supply structure by reciprocally supplying assembled vehicles as well as main components of pickup trucks and multi-purpose vehicles among manufacturing bases in Asia, Argentina and South Africa. While contributing to TMC's overseas strategy, Toyota Industries continues to undertake initiatives for further expanding its own business.

\* Toyota Industries' stake in TMIP is 40%. Toyota Industries is chiefly responsible for production operations at TMIP.

### Establishment of Car Air-Conditioning Compressor Production Base in China

In May 2005, Toyota Industries established TD Automotive Compressor Kunshan, Co. Ltd. (TACK) in Kunshan, China, a joint venture with DENSO, Toyota Tsusho Corporation and Toyota Industry Automotive Parts (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Serving as our second car air-conditioning compressor

production base in China, TACK is scheduled to begin producing variable-displacement compressors, which offer outstanding fuel efficiency, in April 2006. Yantai Shougang DENSO Co., Ltd. (YSD, in which Toyota Industries holds a 15% stake), a joint venture established in 1994 with DENSO, Toyota Tsusho and China's Shougang Corporation, will also begin producing variable-displacement compressors in April 2006, in addition to its current fixed-displacement compressors. YSD will supply compressors to users in northern China while TACK will supply compressors to car makers in the southern part of the country.

### **Establishment of Toyota Material Handling Group**

In July 2005, Toyota Material Handling Group (TMHG) was established to realize our goal of becoming the "undisputed No. 1" in the global lift truck market by solidifying the Materials Handling Equipment Segment's current global No. 1 share. The new organization is tasked with facilitating the further integration of the operations of TMHC and the BT Industries Group and maximizing synergies. In the past, TMHC and the BT Industries Group made steady progress by mutually supplying each other's brand products, sharing sales and production know-how, exchanging personnel and jointly procuring parts. Through the strategic reorganization, TMHC and the BT Industries Group aim to create further synergies.

### **Quality-Control and Cost-Reduction Activities**

Toyota Industries is aware that lowering costs while raising its ability to provide products and services of superb quality are extremely crucial for attaining competitive superiority. Driven by this recognition, each division undertakes cost-reduction projects and promotes organized and well-planned cost-reduction initiatives. Our cost-reduction activities not only include bolstering our ongoing value engineering (VE) and value analysis (VA) activities, but also extend to a diverse range of other spheres such as optimized global procurement of materials. At our head office, we are promoting comprehensive activities to cut fixed costs through better operational efficiency and other such measures.

Our initiatives for constantly elevating quality are indispensable for providing products and services that satisfy our customers. We realize that in a worst-case scenario any serious quality-related problem could threaten a company's future existence. Acting on this awareness, Toyota Industries has designated "thorough quality assurance" and "maintenance and improvement of quality" as priority management policies, and

accordingly, carries out group-wide quality-improvement activities. Besides comprehensive employee quality education, these activities include the establishment of ambitious quality targets in each division. The director overseeing product quality and division managers (or an in-house company president), as well as President Tetsuro Toyoda and other top executives, make on-site inspections to check the quality-improvement activities and confirm progress in reaching quality targets.

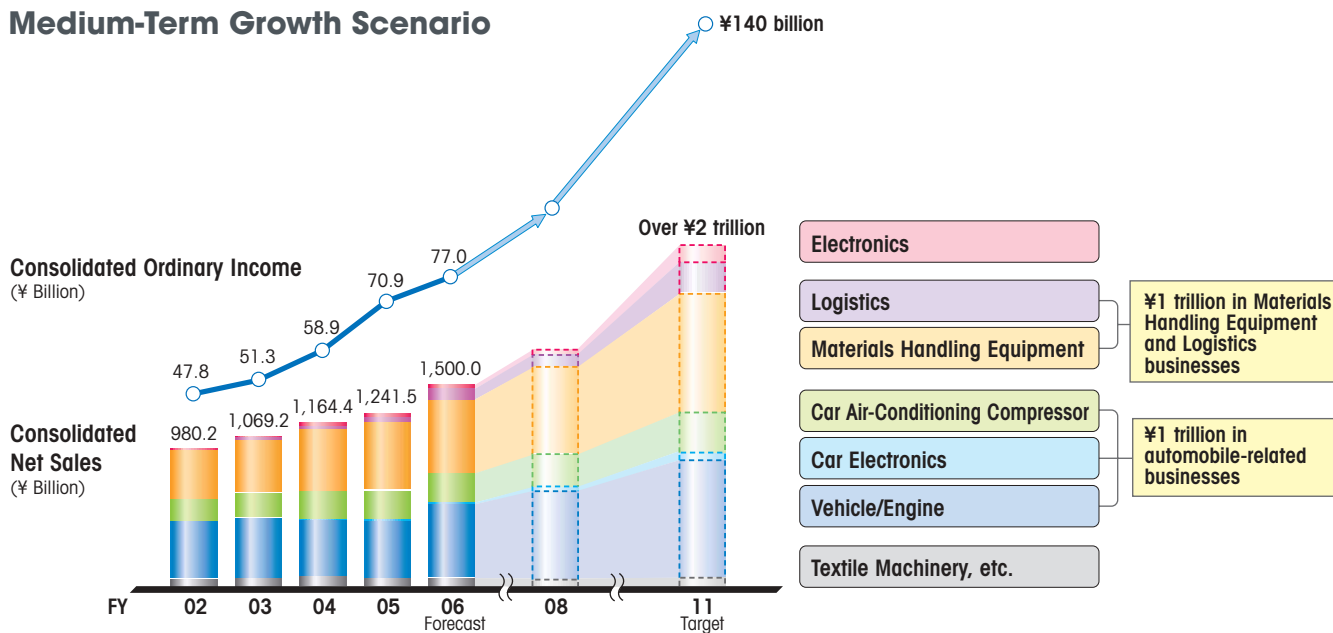
### **Business Outlook for Fiscal 2006**

Although we expect the global economic recovery to sustain its momentum during the second half of fiscal 2006, concerns about exchange rate fluctuations and rising global prices for raw materials persist. Within this climate, Toyota Industries will continue to channel its efforts toward developing new products that accurately match customer needs, promoting sales expansion activities centered on our core businesses and carrying out active initiatives to improve quality. Additionally, we will continue with our cost-reduction activities, proceed with global business development, and attempt to enhance management efficiency and bolster our management foundation while simultaneously securing profitability.

For fiscal 2006, we anticipate that an increase in net sales and a decrease in costs will absorb the effects of such cost-push factors as increases in raw materials prices and depreciation expenses. We forecast consolidated net sales of ¥1.5 trillion (initial forecast of ¥1.45 trillion), an increase of 20.8% over the previous fiscal year; consolidated ordinary income of ¥77.0 billion (initial forecast of ¥75.0 billion), an increase of 8.6% over the previous fiscal year; and consolidated net income of ¥45.0 billion (same as initial forecast), an increase of 3.8% over the previous fiscal year. Our forecast assumes an exchange rate of ¥110 = US\$1.

*Note: The financial projections set forth above are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity and considered reasonable by us when taken as a whole, are inherently subject to significant economic, business, competitive, regulatory and operational uncertainties, contingencies and risks, many of which are beyond our control. Financial projections are necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that one or more of the assumptions underlying the projections will prove not to be valid, and unanticipated events and circumstances are likely to occur. Actual results will vary from the financial projections and those variations may be material. Consequently, this report should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that the financial projections will be achieved. Current rapidly changing market trends in the global economy make it particularly difficult at present to predict product demand and other related matters.*

## Medium-Term Growth Scenario



## Formulation of New Medium-Term Management Plan

In October 2005, Toyota Industries formulated a new five-year medium-term management plan to be implemented from April 1, 2006 through March 31, 2011. The plan's overriding goal is to achieve consolidated net sales exceeding ¥2.0 trillion and annual consolidated ordinary income of ¥140.0 billion in fiscal 2011, ending March 31, 2011. To reach these targets, Toyota Industries will augment the capabilities of workplaces through the cultivation of its human resources, pursue the highest levels of quality, develop cutting-edge technologies, strengthen its value chain and develop into a company with overwhelmingly dominant businesses. In executing this plan, we intend to make capital investments of around ¥500.0 billion over the five-year period ending March 31, 2011.

## Increasing Corporate Value

The management team of Toyota Industries—your company—regards its most important mission as expanding corporate value, which we believe hinges on enhancing our medium- to long-term earnings power. As we strive to fulfill our mission, we will actively promote initiatives to nurture personnel who are well honed in the Toyota Production System—the wellspring of our competitiveness—as well as global-minded staff essential

for successfully developing our overseas operations. Concurrently, we will build more-efficient management systems and fortify competitiveness by undertaking strategic business operations.

Seeking to earn the trust of society as a good corporate citizen, Toyota Industries remains committed to actively promoting environmental protection and social contribution activities and will continue to take a proactive approach to compliance and corporate governance.

In closing, we ask our shareholders for their continued support and guidance.

December 2005

*Tadashi Ishikawa*

**Tadashi Ishikawa**  
Chairman

*Tetsuro Toyoda*

**Tetsuro Toyoda**  
President



This section highlights Toyota Industries' activities from April to early November of 2005.

### Fuel-Cell Lift Trucks Exhibited at CeMAT

Toyota Industries exhibited the TOYOTA FCHV-F lift truck at CeMAT 2005, an international trade fair for intralogistics held in Hannover, Germany, from October 11 to 15, 2005. The product incorporates a fuel-cell hybrid system for lift trucks that was independently developed by Toyota Industries, a first among lift truck manufacturers.

Although a few technical issues must still be resolved in preparation for commercialization and widespread use, fuel cell-powered lift trucks require minimal time for fuel refilling and enable a sharp reduction in maintenance activities such as battery recharging, water refilling and battery changing that are necessary for electric lift trucks. In addition, the fuel-cell hybrid system ensures a constant power supply, thereby enhancing operational efficiency as compared to batteries, which experience reduced voltage output due to discharge.



### Lift Truck Showroom Opened in the United States

In August 2005, Toyota Material Handling USA, Inc., an industrial vehicles sales subsidiary, opened the National Customer Center (NCC) adjacent to Toyota Industrial Equipment Mfg. Inc. in Columbus, Indiana. This showroom displays a full lineup of Toyota lift trucks and gives visitors hands-on experience with our products. NCC features a demonstration area for presentations matched to the materials handling needs of each customer and for demonstrations of equipment that are best suited to a



variety of logistics sites. In the training area, comprehensive training courses are provided for dealer sales and service staff.

### Leading-Edge Energy Conservation and Environmental Technologies Exhibited at the 39th Tokyo Motor Show

Toyota Industries exhibited various products at the 39th Tokyo Motor Show held from October 22 to November 6, 2005 at Makuhari Messe on the outskirts of Tokyo. Based on the theme "Promoting Advances in Environmental Performance and Supporting Comfortable Lifestyles," we introduced our environmentally conscious technologies for automobiles as well as other products and technologies designed to enhance the convenience and comfort of people's lifestyles.



### Toyota Industries Exhibits Products at ITMA Asia 2005

Toyota Industries marked its debut at ITMA Asia 2005, an Asian international exhibition of textile machinery held in Singapore from October 17 to 21, 2005. Held for the second time, the hugely successful ITMA Asia featured exhibitions from over 800 companies, mainly from Europe and Asia.



Toyota Industries exhibited and demonstrated textile machinery equipped with cutting-edge technologies, such as the JAT710 air-jet loom and the RX240NEW-EST ring spinning frame.

### Fourth Environmental Action Plan Formulated

In October 2005, Toyota Industries devised its Fourth Environmental Action Plan to be implemented from April 2006 through March 2011.

Under the Fourth Environmental Action Plan, we have selected four themes closely related to the Toyota Industries Group's business activities from among the many environmental issues likely to be emphasized in the future. Specifically, these include preventing global warming,

improving resource productivity, responding to environmental risks and undertaking consolidated management. For each theme, we have established implementation items and target values in terms of products and production.

We are currently executing the Third Environmental Action Plan, which concludes in fiscal 2006, and remain on course to achieve the targets of this plan.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based on information known to management as of November 30, 2005. It includes forward-looking statements concerning the expected future performance of Toyota Industries. Please refer to "Cautionary Statement with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements" at the beginning of this semiannual report, which pertains to the report as a whole. All numbers are unaudited.

## Results of Operations

### Net Sales

During the six months ended September 30, 2005 (the "term"), the Japanese economy achieved a mild recovery, reflecting growth in private-sector capital investment spurred by improved corporate earnings as well as a pickup in consumer spending. Overseas, the overall economy moved onto a recovery track, as the U.S. economy continued its expansion and the European economy strengthened further, while in Asia the Chinese economy maintained a high growth rate.

Amid this operating environment, Toyota Industries posted interim consolidated net sales of ¥699.0 billion, an increase of ¥92.0 billion, or 15%, compared with the six months ended September 30, 2004 (the "previous term"). At the profit level, despite price increases for raw materials and rises in depreciation and personnel expenses, Toyota Industries recorded an increase in ordinary income of ¥2.7 billion, or 7%, over the previous term to ¥41.6 billion. This increase was achieved due largely to an increase in net sales, the promotion of Group-wide cost-reduction activities and growth in non-operating income. Interim net income amounted to ¥25.0 billion, an increase of ¥1.1 billion, or 4%, from the previous term.

Business results by geographical segment were as follows.

*Note: Net sales for each geographical segment do not include intersegment transactions.*

### Japan

Net sales amounted to ¥461.9 billion, an increase of ¥63.4 billion, or 16%, over the previous term. Operating income totaled ¥24.5 billion, a decrease of ¥0.5 billion, or 2%. The increase in net sales was due mainly to higher unit sales of vehicles and materials handling equipment. Operating income decreased as a result of increases in prices for raw materials and higher depreciation and personnel expenses.

### North America

Net sales totaled ¥119.5 billion, an increase of ¥14.0 billion, or 13%, over the previous term. Operating income was ¥4.1 billion, an increase of ¥0.3 billion, or 9%. These increases were due to higher unit sales by materials handling equipment-manufacturing subsidiaries.

### Europe

Net sales amounted to ¥102.2 billion, an increase of ¥12.1 billion, or 13%, over the previous term. Operating income totaled ¥3.1 billion, an increase of ¥0.6 billion, or 25%. These increases reflected higher unit sales by materials handling equipment-manufacturing subsidiaries.

### Others

Net sales totaled ¥15.5 billion, an increase of ¥2.5 billion, or 20%, over the previous term. Operating income was ¥0.6 billion, an increase of ¥0.7 billion over the previous term.

*Note: Please refer to "Letter to Shareholders" for results by business segment.*

### Cost of Sales and Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Cost of sales for the term totaled ¥586.8 billion, an increase of ¥80.9 billion, or 16.0%, over the previous term.

Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled ¥80.2 billion, an increase of ¥9.2 billion, or 12.9%, over the previous term.

### Non-Operating Income and Expenses

Non-operating income was ¥21.8 billion, an increase of ¥2.9 billion, or 15.3%, over the previous term. This increase resulted mainly from an increase in dividends from Toyota Motor Corporation (TMC).

Non-operating expenses increased ¥2.2 billion, or 21.4%, to ¥12.3 billion.

### Income Taxes

Net of current and deferred income taxes for the term totaled ¥14.0 billion, an increase of ¥1.8 billion, or 14.5%, over the previous term.

### Minority Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries

Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries increased ¥0.3 billion, or 11.2% over the previous term, to ¥2.5 billion, reflecting the increase in net income of consolidated subsidiaries.

## Net Income

Net income for the term was ¥25.0 billion, an increase of ¥1.1 billion, or 4.4%, over the previous term. Net income per share (EPS) was ¥78.41, compared with ¥75.31 for the previous term, and diluted net income per share was ¥78.38, compared with ¥75.28 for the previous term.

## Financial Position

Total assets at the end of the term stood at ¥2,682.7 billion, an increase of ¥355.8 billion, or 15.3%, over the previous fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 ("fiscal 2005").

Current assets were ¥438.7 billion, a decrease of ¥24.3 billion, or 5.2%, from fiscal 2005, due mainly to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

Net property, plant and equipment was ¥496.8 billion, an increase of ¥39.8 billion, or 8.7%, over fiscal 2005.

Intangible assets decreased ¥8.8 billion, or 7.5%, to ¥108.1 billion, due to a decrease in goodwill.

Investments and other assets increased ¥349.2 billion, or 27.1%, to ¥1,639.0 billion. This increase was primarily the result of a rise in the market prices of shares of Toyota Group companies, including TMC, held by Toyota Industries.

Current liabilities stood at ¥419.7 billion, a decrease of ¥1.9 billion, or 0.4%, over fiscal 2005.

Long-term liabilities were ¥893.0 billion, an increase of ¥144.4 billion, or 19.3%, over fiscal 2005. Deferred tax liabilities increased ¥129.7 billion as a result of the increase in the market value of investment securities.

Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries increased ¥2.9 billion, or 7.2%, over fiscal 2005 to ¥43.8 billion.

Shareholders' equity stood at ¥1,326.1 billion, an increase of ¥210.4 billion, or 18.9%, over fiscal 2005. Net unrealized gains on other securities increased ¥197.6 billion.

The ratio of shareholders' equity to total assets was 49.4%.

## Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities increased ¥58.8 billion during the term, due mainly to income before income taxes and minority interests of ¥41.6 billion. Net cash provided by operating activities increased ¥13.6 billion from ¥45.2 billion in the previous term. Cash flows from investing activities resulted in a ¥114.8 billion decrease in cash during the term, due mainly to ¥95.5 billion in payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities increased

¥59.8 billion from ¥55.0 billion in the previous term. Cash flows from financing activities resulted in a ¥30.2 billion increase, due primarily to an increase in commercial paper of ¥52.3 billion. Net cash provided by financing activities increased ¥20.8 billion from ¥9.4 billion in the previous term. After translation adjustments, cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2005 amounted to ¥73.8 billion, a decrease of ¥3.0 billion, or 4%, from the end of the first half of fiscal 2005.

## Dividend Policy

The Company regards the benefit 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.

The Company's dividend policy aims to meet the expectations of shareholders while giving full consideration to business performance, capital demand, the dividend payout ratio on a consolidated basis and other factors. The Company intends to use retained earnings to improve the competitiveness of its products, augment production capacity in Japan and overseas, as well as expand into new fields of business and strengthen its corporate constitution in order to secure future profits for its shareholders. It will also use retained earnings to repurchase treasury stock.

The Board of Directors of the Company voted to distribute an interim cash dividend of ¥18.0 per share, an increase of ¥5.0 per share over fiscal 2005.

# Consolidated Balance Sheets

Toyota Industries Corporation  
As of September 30 and March 31, 2005, and September 30, 2004 (unaudited)

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	September 30 2005	March 31 2005	September 30 2004	September 30 2005
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current assets:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 73,793	¥ 100,536	¥ 76,828	\$ 651,939
Trade notes and accounts receivable (Note 3)	181,764	173,459	150,569	1,605,831
Short-term investments (Note 7)	172	199	139	1,519
Inventories	96,361	94,024	86,525	851,321
Deferred tax assets	15,942	20,379	19,879	140,843
Other current assets	72,935	76,729	37,524	644,359
Less — allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,248)	(2,352)	(2,365)	(19,860)
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>438,719</b>	<b>462,974</b>	<b>369,099</b>	<b>3,875,952</b>
<b>Fixed assets:</b>				
<b>Property, plant and equipment:</b>				
Buildings and structures (Note 3)	144,991	132,419	129,127	1,280,952
Machinery, equipment and vehicles (Note 3)	214,068	185,425	170,712	1,891,227
Tools, furniture and fixtures	20,052	18,834	15,806	177,153
Land (Note 3)	83,003	78,659	72,290	733,307
Construction in progress	34,722	41,742	22,036	306,759
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>496,836</b>	<b>457,079</b>	<b>409,971</b>	<b>4,389,398</b>
<b>Intangible assets:</b>				
Software	12,824	12,411	12,156	113,297
Goodwill	95,318	104,561	83,769	842,106
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>108,142</b>	<b>116,972</b>	<b>95,925</b>	<b>955,403</b>
<b>Investments and other assets:</b>				
Investments in securities (Notes 3 and 7)	1,543,487	1,198,337	1,211,168	13,636,249
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies	35,310	31,063	28,805	311,953
Long-term loans	9,019	9,804	9,625	79,680
Long-term prepaid expenses	11,966	13,219	13,726	105,716
Deferred tax assets	6,513	7,234	6,075	57,541
Other investments and other assets	32,872	30,473	29,202	290,414
Less — allowance for doubtful accounts	(213)	(331)	(267)	(1,882)
<b>Total investments and other assets</b>	<b>1,638,954</b>	<b>1,289,799</b>	<b>1,298,334</b>	<b>14,479,671</b>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>2,243,932</b>	<b>1,863,850</b>	<b>1,804,230</b>	<b>19,824,472</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>¥2,682,651</b>	<b>¥2,326,824</b>	<b>¥2,173,329</b>	<b>\$23,700,424</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	September 30	March 31	September 30	September 30
<b>LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTERESTS AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>				
Trade notes and accounts payable	¥ 159,590	¥ 160,231	¥ 134,553	\$ 1,409,930
Short-term bank loans (Note 3)	29,977	59,945	75,672	264,838
Commercial paper	50,876	–	15,000	449,474
Current portion of bonds (Note 3)	15,000	20,300	20,300	132,521
Other payables	24,725	45,462	18,573	218,438
Accrued expenses	62,362	59,357	55,116	550,950
Accrued income taxes	10,445	15,297	13,551	92,278
Deposits received from employees	20,704	20,055	19,862	182,914
Deferred tax liabilities	3,760	4,067	3,145	33,218
Other current liabilities (Note 3)	42,221	36,826	10,476	373,010
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>419,660</b>	<b>421,540</b>	<b>366,248</b>	<b>3,707,571</b>
<b>Long-term liabilities:</b>				
Bonds	220,394	230,000	180,000	1,947,116
Long-term debt (Note 3)	98,827	73,492	41,389	873,107
Deferred tax liabilities	511,530	381,787	388,322	4,519,216
Allowance for retirement benefits	44,130	44,463	42,486	389,875
Other long-term liabilities	18,126	18,891	18,448	160,138
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>	<b>893,007</b>	<b>748,633</b>	<b>670,645</b>	<b>7,889,452</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,312,667</b>	<b>1,170,173</b>	<b>1,036,893</b>	<b>11,597,023</b>
<b>Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries</b>	<b>43,849</b>	<b>40,904</b>	<b>38,220</b>	<b>387,393</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>				
Common stock:				
Authorized — 1,091,245,000 shares				
Issued — 325,840,640 shares as of September 30, 2005	80,463	80,463	80,463	710,867
325,840,640 shares as of March 31, 2005				
325,840,640 shares as of September 30, 2004				
Capital surplus	105,669	105,601	105,621	933,554
Retained earnings	342,075	325,331	310,055	3,022,131
Net unrealized gains on other securities	788,774	591,218	598,869	6,968,584
Foreign currency translation adjustments	23,543	29,861	19,967	207,995
Treasury stock at cost — 6,538,315 shares as of September 30, 2005	(14,389)	(16,727)	(16,759)	(127,123)
7,603,825 shares as of March 31, 2005				
7,620,759 shares as of September 30, 2004				
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>1,326,135</b>	<b>1,115,747</b>	<b>1,098,216</b>	<b>11,716,008</b>
<b>Total liabilities, minority interests and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>¥2,682,651</b>	<b>¥2,326,824</b>	<b>¥2,173,329</b>	<b>\$23,700,424</b>



# Consolidated Statements of Income

Toyota Industries Corporation  
For the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited)

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	For the six months ended September 30		For the six months ended September 30
	2005	2004	2005
<b>Net sales</b>	<b>¥699,028</b>	<b>¥607,064</b>	<b>\$6,175,705</b>
<b>Cost of sales</b>	<b>586,754</b>	<b>505,903</b>	<b>5,183,797</b>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>112,274</b>	<b>101,161</b>	<b>991,908</b>
<b>Selling, general and administrative expenses</b>	<b>80,223</b>	<b>71,062</b>	<b>708,747</b>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>32,051</b>	<b>30,099</b>	<b>283,161</b>
<b>Non-operating income:</b>			
Interest income	4,407	3,935	38,935
Dividends income	10,688	7,061	94,425
Other non-operating income	6,740	7,937	59,546
<b>Non-operating expenses:</b>			
Interest expenses	(5,259)	(4,590)	(46,462)
Other non-operating expenses	(7,050)	(5,552)	(62,285)
<b>Ordinary income</b>	<b>41,577</b>	<b>38,890</b>	<b>367,320</b>
<b>Extraordinary losses:</b>			
Impairment loss of fixed assets (Note 5)	-	(414)	-
<b>Income before income taxes and minority interests</b>	<b>41,577</b>	<b>38,476</b>	<b>367,320</b>
Income taxes — current	11,828	15,483	104,497
Income taxes — deferred	2,204	(3,233)	19,472
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	2,537	2,281	22,413
<b>Net income</b>	<b>¥ 25,008</b>	<b>¥ 23,945</b>	<b>\$ 220,938</b>
	Yen		U.S. dollars
Net income per share — basic	¥78.41	¥75.31	\$0.69
Net income per share — diluted	78.38	75.28	0.69
Cash dividends per share	18.00	13.00	0.16

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Toyota Industries Corporation  
For the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited)

	Millions of yen						
	Number of shares (Thousands)	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Net unrealized gains on other securities	Translation adjustments	Treasury stock at cost
Balance at March 31, 2004	325,841	¥80,463	¥105,743	¥294,672	¥534,079	¥19,783	¥(17,976)
Net income	-	-	-	23,945	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(3,812)	-	-	-
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	-	-	-	(331)	-	-	-
Net unrealized gains on other securities	-	-	-	-	64,790	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	184	-
Repurchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)
Exercise of stock options	-	-	(122)	-	-	-	1,234
Effect of adoption of a new accounting standard for retirement benefits by foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	(4,419)	-	-	-
<b>Balance at September 30, 2004</b>	<b>325,841</b>	<b>80,463</b>	<b>105,621</b>	<b>310,055</b>	<b>598,869</b>	<b>19,967</b>	<b>(16,759)</b>
Balance at March 31, 2005	325,841	80,463	105,601	325,331	591,218	29,861	(16,727)
Net income	-	-	-	<b>25,008</b>	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	<b>(6,046)</b>	-	-	-
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	-	-	-	<b>(396)</b>	-	-	-
Net unrealized gains on other securities	-	-	-	-	<b>197,556</b>	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(6,318)</b>	-
Repurchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(21)</b>
Exercise of stock options	-	-	<b>68</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,359</b>
Decrease due to increase in affiliates accounted for under the equity method	-	-	-	<b>(1,822)</b>	-	-	-
<b>Balance at September 30, 2005</b>	<b>325,841</b>	<b>¥80,463</b>	<b>¥105,669</b>	<b>¥342,075</b>	<b>¥788,774</b>	<b>¥23,543</b>	<b>¥(14,389)</b>

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)						
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Net unrealized gains on other securities	Translation adjustments	Treasury stock at cost	
Balance at March 31, 2005	\$710,867	\$932,953	\$2,874,203	\$5,223,235	\$263,813	\$(147,778)	
Net income	-	-	<b>220,938</b>	-	-	-	
Cash dividends	-	-	<b>(53,415)</b>	-	-	-	
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	-	-	<b>(3,498)</b>	-	-	-	
Net unrealized gains on other securities	-	-	-	<b>1,745,349</b>	-	-	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	<b>(55,818)</b>	-	
Repurchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	<b>(186)</b>	
Exercise of stock options	-	<b>601</b>	-	-	-	<b>20,841</b>	
Decrease due to increase in affiliates accounted for under the equity method	-	-	<b>(16,097)</b>	-	-	-	
<b>Balance at September 30, 2005</b>	<b>\$710,867</b>	<b>\$933,554</b>	<b>\$3,022,131</b>	<b>\$6,968,584</b>	<b>\$207,995</b>	<b>\$(127,123)</b>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Toyota Industries Corporation  
For the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 (unaudited)

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	For the six months ended September 30		For the six months ended September 30
	2005	2004	2005
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥ 41,577	¥38,476	\$ 367,320
Adjustments to reconcile income before income taxes and minority interests to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	39,169	32,708	346,047
Impairment loss of fixed assets	-	414	-
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	8	24	71
Interest and dividends income	(15,095)	(10,996)	(133,360)
Interest expenses	5,259	4,590	46,462
Equity in net earnings of affiliates	(1,267)	(4,211)	(11,194)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(11,695)	(5,296)	(103,322)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(3,737)	(8,527)	(33,015)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(480)	3,705	(4,241)
Others, net	9,275	(1,400)	81,942
Subtotal	63,014	49,487	556,710
Interest and dividends income received	15,091	11,026	133,324
Interest expenses paid	(5,278)	(4,557)	(46,629)
Income taxes paid	(14,068)	(10,757)	(124,287)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>58,759</b>	<b>45,199</b>	<b>519,118</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment	(95,547)	(45,870)	(844,129)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	3,977	986	35,136
Payments for purchases of investment securities	(21,376)	(9,030)	(188,851)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	2,154	1,101	19,030
Payments for loans made	(2,393)	(840)	(21,142)
Proceeds from collections of loans	1,056	1,943	9,329
Other, net	(2,642)	(3,256)	(23,341)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(114,771)</b>	<b>(54,966)</b>	<b>(1,013,968)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	(29,943)	5,740	(264,538)
Increase (decrease) in commercial paper	52,304	-	462,090
Proceeds from long-term loans	28,414	7,773	251,029
Repayments of long-term loans	(2,531)	(2,140)	(22,361)
Proceeds from issuances of bonds	5,692	-	50,287
Repayments of bonds	(20,300)	-	(179,344)
Payments for purchase of treasury stocks	(22)	(17)	(194)
Cash dividends paid	(6,042)	(3,813)	(53,379)
Cash dividends paid for minority shareholders	(616)	(486)	(5,442)
Other, net	3,232	2,365	28,554
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>30,188</b>	<b>9,422</b>	<b>266,702</b>
<b>Translation adjustments of cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(919)</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>(8,119)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(26,743)</b>	<b>(384)</b>	<b>(236,267)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<b>100,536</b>	<b>77,212</b>	<b>888,206</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>¥ 73,793</b>	<b>¥76,828</b>	<b>\$ 651,939</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

## 1. Basis of presenting consolidated financial statements:

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the accounts maintained by Toyota Industries Corporation (the "Company"), and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, hereinafter referred to as "Toyota Industries") in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Commercial Code of Japan and the Securities and Exchange Law, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects from the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Certain items presented in the interim consolidated

financial statements submitted to the Director of Kanto Finance Bureau in Japan have been reclassified in these accounts for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The rate of ¥113.19 = US\$1, the rate of exchange prevailing at September 30, 2005, has been used in translation. The inclusion of such amounts are not intended to imply that the Japanese yen actually represent, or have been or could be converted into, equivalent amounts in U.S. dollars at this rate or any other rates.

## 2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

### (1) Consolidation

The interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 149 subsidiaries (43 domestic subsidiaries and 106 overseas subsidiaries, which are listed on pages 24 and 25) as of September 30, 2005 and 142 subsidiaries (41 domestic subsidiaries and 101 overseas subsidiaries) as of September 30, 2004.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2005, four subsidiaries were newly added to the scope of consolidation and one company was excluded from the scope of consolidation because of merger and acquisition.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2004, four subsidiaries were newly added to the scope of consolidation and two companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation because of merger and acquisition.

The interim periods of certain subsidiaries are different from the interim period of the Company. Since the difference is not more than three months, the Company is using those subsidiaries' statements for their interim periods, making adjustments for significant transactions that materially affect the financial position or results of operations.

All significant intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized profits within Toyota Industries have been eliminated.

A full portion of the assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries is stated at fair value as of the date of acquisition of control.

### (2) Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

Investments in 21 affiliates as of September 30, 2005 and investments in one unconsolidated subsidiary and 19 affiliates as of September 30, 2004 are accounted for by the equity method of accounting.

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates not accounted for by the equity method are stated at cost

due to their insignificant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

The major affiliates accounted for by the equity method are listed on page 25.

### (3) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency denominated receivables and payables are translated into Japanese yen at the year-end exchange rates and the resulting transaction gains or losses are included in income statements.

All asset and liability accounts of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates are translated into Japanese yen at year-end exchange rates and all revenue and expense accounts are translated at prevailing fiscal average rates.

### (4) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments, generally with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are so near maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

### (5) Marketable securities and investment in securities

Toyota Industries classifies securities into four categories by purpose of holding: trading securities, held-to-maturity securities, other securities and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates. Toyota Industries did not have trading securities or held-to-maturity securities as of September 30, 2005 and 2004.

Other securities with readily determinable fair values are stated at fair value based on market prices at the end of the year. Unrealized gains and losses are included in "Net unrealized gains on other securities" as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Cost of sales of such securities is determined by the moving-average method. Other securities without readily determinable fair values

are stated at cost, as determined by the moving-average method.

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are accounted for by the equity method (see Note 2 (2)).

## (6) Inventories

Inventories are stated mainly at cost determined by the moving-average method.

## (7) Property, plant and equipment, and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost.

Depreciation expenses of property, plant and equipment are computed mainly by the declining-balance method for the Company and Japanese subsidiaries and by the straight-line method for overseas subsidiaries.

Significant renewals and additions are capitalized at cost. Repair and maintenance are charged to income as incurred.

Accumulated depreciation as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 was ¥561,736 million (US\$4,962,771 thousand) and ¥527,408 million, respectively.

## (8) Intangible assets and amortization

Amortization of intangible assets is computed using the straight-line method. Software costs for internal use are amortized by the straight-line method over their expected useful lives (mainly five years).

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

## (9) Impairment loss of fixed assets

Calculation of the impairment of fixed assets is based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projection of the grouping of assets and recoverable value, with due consideration for the specific condition of each company. The recoverable amount of assets is calculated based on net selling price.

## (10) Allowances 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.

## (11) Deferred charges

Stock issuance costs and bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

## (12) Allowance for retirement benefits

Toyota Industries 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 period. To provide for the retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors, an amount which is calculated at the end of the period as required by an internal rule describing the retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors is accrued.

## (13) Lease transactions

Finance leases other than those that are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to lessees are accounted for mainly by a method similar to that applicable to ordinary operating leases.

## (14) Consumption tax

The consumption tax under the Japanese Consumption Tax Law withheld by Toyota Industries on sales of goods is not included in the amount of net sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of income, and the consumption tax paid by Toyota Industries under the law on purchases of goods and services, and expenses is not included in the related amount.

## (15) Hedge accounting

### (a) Method of hedge accounting

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

### (b) Hedging instruments and hedged items

Hedging

instruments: Derivatives instruments (interest rate swaps, foreign currency forwards and foreign currency option contracts)

Hedged items: Risk of change in interest rate on borrowings and risk of change in forward exchange rate on transactions denominated in foreign currencies (assets and liabilities, and forecasted transactions)

### (c) Hedging policy

Hedging transactions are executed and controlled based on Toyota Industries' internal rule and Toyota Industries is hedging interest rate risks and foreign currency risks. Toyota Industries' hedging activities are reported periodically to a director responsible for accounting.



#### (d) Method used to measure hedge effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is measured by comparing accumulated changes in market prices of hedged items and hedging instruments or accumulated changes in estimated cash flows from the inception of the hedge to the date of measurements performed. Currently it is considered that there are high correlations between them.

#### (e) Others

Due to the fact that counterparties to Toyota Industries represent major financial institutions which have high

creditworthiness, Toyota Industries believes that the overall credit risk related to its financial instruments is insignificant.

#### (16) Appropriation of retained earnings

In the accompanying consolidated statements of shareholders' equity, the approved amount during the relevant fiscal year is reflected for the appropriation of retained earnings of consolidated subsidiaries. In Japan, the payment of bonuses to directors and corporate auditors is made out of retained earnings through an appropriation, instead of being charged to income for the year.

### 3. Assets pledged as collateral

(1) Assets pledged as collateral as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Investments in securities	¥41,655	¥35,860	\$368,009
Land	2,840	7,461	25,091
Buildings and structures	2,133	4,678	18,844
Trade notes and accounts receivable	467	365	4,126
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	438	651	3,870
Other	-	233	-
Total	¥47,533	¥49,248	\$419,940

(2) Secured liabilities as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Other current liabilities	¥20,707	¥19,795	\$182,940
Short-term bank loans	390	4,879	3,446
Long-term debt	1,195	2,395	10,557
Current portion of bonds	-	300	-
Total	¥22,292	¥27,369	\$196,943

### 4. Contingent liabilities

Toyota Industries is contingently liable for guarantees as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Guarantees given by the Company	¥ 400	¥ -	\$ 3,534
Guarantees given by consolidated subsidiaries	845	9,417	7,465
Guarantee forwards given by the Company	2,759	3,149	24,375

## 5. Impairment loss of fixed assets

Region	Items	Details of fixed assets	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
			2005	2004	2005
Hyogo	One idle property	Building	¥ -	¥ 28	\$ -
		Land	-	338	-
Kagawa	One idle property	Land	-	48	-
Total			¥ -	¥414	\$ -

## 6. Leases

### (1) Finance leases (as a lessee) which do not transfer ownership of leased properties to lessees

(a) Pro forma information regarding the leased properties such as acquisition cost and accumulated depreciation, which are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets under finance leases as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Buildings and structures:			
Acquisition cost equivalents	¥ -	¥ 5	\$ -
Accumulated depreciation equivalents	-	5	-
Buildings and structures net balance equivalents	-	0	-
Machinery and equipment:			
Acquisition cost equivalents	13,313	9,495	117,617
Accumulated depreciation equivalents	6,548	4,693	57,850
Machinery and equipment net balance equivalents	6,765	4,802	59,767
Others:			
Acquisition cost equivalents	11,823	4,895	104,452
Accumulated depreciation equivalents	6,122	3,213	54,086
Others net balance equivalents	5,701	1,682	50,366
Total net leased properties	¥12,466	¥6,484	\$110,133

Acquisition cost equivalents include the imputed interest expense portion because the percentage which is computed by dividing future minimum lease payments by total balance of property, plant and equipment at interim period ends is immaterial.

(b) Pro forma information regarding future minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Due within 1 year	¥ 3,986	¥1,559	\$ 35,215
Due after 1 year	8,744	4,925	77,251
Total	¥12,730	¥6,484	\$112,466

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases include the imputed interest expense portion.

(c) Total lease payments for the six-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2005	¥2,345	\$20,717
2004	1,493	-

Pro forma depreciation expenses, which are not reflected in the accompanying interim consolidated statements of income, are computed mainly by the straight-line method, which assumes zero residual value and leasing term to be useful lives for the six-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and are equivalent to the amount of total lease payments of the above.

## (2) Finance leases (as a lessor) which do not transfer ownership of leased properties to lessees

(a) Information regarding leased properties such as acquisition cost and accumulated depreciation under finance leases as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Machinery and equipment:			
Acquisition cost	¥9,256	¥8,288	\$81,774
Accumulated depreciation	5,069	4,643	44,783
Total net leased properties	¥4,187	¥3,645	\$36,991

(b) Pro forma information regarding future minimum lease income as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Due within 1 year	¥1,756	¥1,831	\$15,514
Due after 1 year	3,213	2,584	28,386
Total	¥4,969	¥4,415	\$43,900

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases include the imputed interest expense portion.

(c) Total lease receipts and depreciation for the six-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Total lease payments to be received	¥1,227	¥1,177	\$10,840
Depreciation expenses	901	827	7,960

## (3) Operating leases (as a lessee)

Pro forma future lease payments under operating leases as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Due within 1 year	¥ 4,835	¥ 3,190	\$ 42,716
Due after 1 year	16,359	12,936	144,527
Total	¥21,194	¥16,126	\$187,243

## (4) Operating leases (as a lessor)

Pro forma information regarding future minimum rentals under operating leases as of September 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Due within 1 year	¥ 8,457	¥ 4,510	\$ 74,715
Due after 1 year	14,770	8,510	130,489
Total	¥23,227	¥13,020	\$205,204

## 7. Marketable securities

### (1) As of September 30, 2005

(a) Other securities with readily determinable fair value are as follows:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Acquisition cost	Carrying amount	Difference	Acquisition cost	Carrying amount	Difference
Stocks	¥211,010	¥1,524,647	¥1,313,637	\$1,864,211	\$13,469,803	\$11,605,592
Bonds						
Government and municipal bonds, etc.	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total	¥211,010	¥1,524,647	¥1,313,637	\$1,864,211	\$13,469,803	\$11,605,592

(b) Significant contents and carrying amount of securities (excluding held-to-maturity bonds within securities with fair value) without readily determinable fair value are as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Other securities:		
Domestic unlisted stocks excluding over-the-counter stocks	¥18,897	\$166,949
Money management funds	10,000	88,347

### (2) As of September 30, 2004

(a) Other securities with readily determinable fair value are as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	Acquisition cost	Carrying amount	Difference
Stocks	¥187,422	¥1,184,676	¥997,254
Bonds			
Government and municipal bonds, etc.	0	0	-
Other bonds	1	1	-
Total	¥187,423	¥1,184,677	¥997,254

(b) Significant contents and carrying amount of securities (excluding held-to-maturity bonds within securities with fair value) without readily determinable fair value are as follows:

	Carrying amount
	Millions of yen
Other securities:	
Domestic unlisted stocks excluding over-the-counter stocks	¥26,492
Money management funds	20,020

## 8. Derivative instruments

Notes relating to derivative instruments are omitted, since Toyota Industries has not used derivative instruments for other than hedging.

## 9. Segment information

### (1) Business segments

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	For the six months ended September 30		For the six months ended September 30
	2005	2004	2005
Sales:			
Automobile			
Outside customer sales	¥337,752	¥308,667	\$2,983,939
Intersegment transactions	10,195	8,814	90,070
	<b>347,947</b>	317,481	<b>3,074,009</b>
Materials handling equipment			
Outside customer sales	281,598	239,910	2,487,835
Intersegment transactions	137	64	1,210
	<b>281,735</b>	239,974	<b>2,489,045</b>
Logistics			
Outside customer sales	30,616	-	270,483
Intersegment transactions	2,786	-	24,614
	<b>33,402</b>	-	<b>295,097</b>
Textile machinery			
Outside customer sales	24,094	22,273	212,863
Intersegment transactions	11	10	97
	<b>24,105</b>	22,283	<b>212,960</b>
Others			
Outside customer sales	24,968	36,214	220,585
Intersegment transactions	8,824	9,684	77,957
	<b>33,792</b>	45,898	<b>298,542</b>
Subtotal	<b>720,981</b>	625,636	<b>6,369,653</b>
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(21,953)	(18,572)	(193,948)
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥699,028</b>	¥607,064	<b>\$6,175,705</b>
Operating costs and expenses:			
Automobile	¥336,528	¥302,291	\$2,973,125
Materials handling equipment	263,416	227,932	2,327,202
Logistics	32,874	-	290,432
Textile machinery	23,914	22,424	211,273
Others	31,674	42,559	279,831
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(21,429)	(18,241)	(189,319)
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥666,977</b>	¥576,965	<b>\$5,892,544</b>
Operating income (loss):			
Automobile	¥ 11,419	¥ 15,190	\$ 100,884
Materials handling equipment	18,319	12,042	161,843
Logistics	528	-	4,665
Textile machinery	191	(141)	1,687
Others	2,118	3,339	18,711
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(524)	(331)	(4,629)
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 32,051</b>	¥ 30,099	<b>\$ 283,161</b>

Main products of each segment are as follows:

Automobile.....	Passenger vehicles, diesel and gasoline engines, car air-conditioning compressors
Materials handling equipment.....	Counterbalanced lift trucks, warehouse equipment, automated storage and retrieval systems, aerial work platforms
Logistics.....	Transportation services, logistics planning, operation of distribution centers, collection and delivery of cash and management of sales proceeds
Textile machinery.....	Ring spinning frames, air-jet looms, water-jet looms
Others.....	Semiconductor package substrates

### Changes in business segments

The logistics-related business, which was included in the Others Segment until the previous fiscal year, has been separated and declared independently as the Logistics Segment starting from this fiscal year. Sales of the Logistics Segment for the six months ended September 30, 2004 were ¥17,540 million, and an operating loss of ¥75 million was recorded.



**(2) Geographical segments**

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	For the six months ended September 30		For the six months ended September 30
	2005	2004	2005
<b>Sales:</b>			
Japan			
Outside customer sales	¥461,877	¥398,524	\$4,080,546
Intersegment transactions	53,537	48,300	472,983
	515,414	446,824	4,553,529
North America			
Outside customer sales	119,484	105,517	1,055,606
Intersegment transactions	743	467	6,564
	120,227	105,984	1,062,170
Europe			
Outside customer sales	102,181	90,067	902,739
Intersegment transactions	4,184	3,619	36,964
	106,365	93,686	939,703
Others			
Outside customer sales	15,486	12,956	136,814
Intersegment transactions	1,750	1,390	15,461
	17,236	14,346	152,275
Subtotal	759,242	660,840	6,707,677
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(60,214)	(53,776)	(531,972)
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥699,028</b>	<b>¥607,064</b>	<b>\$6,175,705</b>
<b>Operating costs and expenses:</b>			
Japan	¥490,894	¥421,829	\$4,336,903
North America	116,134	102,216	1,026,009
Europe	103,236	91,173	912,059
Others	16,631	14,410	146,930
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(59,918)	(52,663)	(529,357)
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥666,977</b>	<b>¥576,965</b>	<b>\$5,892,544</b>
<b>Operating income (loss):</b>			
Japan	¥ 24,520	¥ 24,995	\$ 216,626
North America	4,093	3,768	36,161
Europe	3,129	2,513	27,644
Others	605	(64)	5,345
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(296)	(1,113)	(2,615)
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 32,051</b>	<b>¥ 30,099</b>	<b>\$ 283,161</b>

Significant countries belonging to each segment are as follows:

North America ..... U.S.A., Canada  
 Europe ..... Sweden, France, Germany  
 Others ..... Australia, China, Brazil

**10. Subsequent event**

On November 21, 2005, the Company issued bonds without collateral in the principle amount of ¥50.0 billion. The Company intends to use the proceeds from the bond issue for the redemption of matured corporate bonds as well as for capital investment.

**14th series of bonds without collateral**

Total amount of issue	¥20.0 billion
Maturity date	December 20, 2010
Interest rate	1.01%

**15th series of bonds without collateral**

Total amount of issue	¥30.0 billion
Maturity date	September 18, 2015
Interest rate	1.66%

# Directors and Corporate Auditors

(As of September 30, 2005)

## Board of Directors



**Vice Chairman**  
Shozo Nakayama\*



**Chairman**  
Tadashi Ishikawa\*



**Vice Chairman**  
Koichiro Noguchi\*



**President**  
Tetsuro Toyoda\*



**Executive Vice President**  
Norio Sato\*



**Executive Vice President**  
Shiro Endo\*



**Executive Vice President**  
Kazuhiko Takeuchi\*



**Executive Vice President**  
Shinjiro Kamimura\*

### Senior Managing Directors

Tatsuo Matsuura\*  
Shigetaka Yoshida\*  
Masafumi Kato\*  
Yasuharu Toyoda\*

### Managing Directors

Yutaka Murodono  
Kazunori Yoshida  
Shoji Shimo  
Ryoji Inoue  
Kosaku Yamada  
Kimpei Mitsuya

### Honorary Chairman

Yoshitoshi Toyoda

### Directors

Tatsuro Toyoda  
Kenji Takenaka  
Hirofumi Tsuji  
Yukio Yamakita  
Takaki Ogawa  
Kazue Sasaki  
Toshiyuki Sekimori  
Hiroataka Morishita  
Shinya Furukawa  
Hironori Ito  
Akira Onishi

\* Representative Director

## Corporate Auditors

### Standing Corporate Auditors

Shigetaka Mitomo  
Masanori Ito

### Corporate Auditors

Kosuke Ikebuchi  
Masaaki Furukawa  
Takeshi Uchiyamada

# Corporate Data

(As of September 30, 2005)

## Consolidated Subsidiaries

	Location	Capital (thousands in the local currency)	Equity Ownership
<b>Japan</b>			
Aichi Corporation Group (4 companies) * <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–
TIBC Corporation	Aichi	¥3,250,000	60.0%
Asahi Security Co., Ltd.	Tokyo	¥516,360	100.0%
TOYOTA L&F Tokyo Co., Ltd.	Tokyo	¥350,000	100.0%
Logistics Planning Tokyo Co., Ltd.	Tokyo	¥10,000	100.0%
Altex Co., Ltd.	Shizuoka	¥200,000	75.0%
Sun River Co., Ltd.	Osaka	¥150,000	100.0%
Izumi Machine Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Aichi	¥150,000	68.8%
TOYOTA L&F Keiji Co., Ltd.	Kyoto	¥140,000	75.0%
Tokyu Co., Ltd.	Aichi	¥135,000	63.3%
Mino Tokyu Co., Ltd.	Gifu	¥18,000	93.4%
Advanced Logistics Solutions Co., Ltd.	Aichi	¥100,000	100.0%
Teion Shokuhin Ryutsu Inc.	Tokyo	¥55,000	60.0%
Toyoda High System, Incorporated	Aichi	¥100,000	90.0%
Nishina Industrial Co., Ltd.	Nagano	¥100,000	69.2%
Suzaka Nishina Industrial Co., Ltd.	Nagano	¥50,000	96.8%
ALTRAN Corporation	Aichi	¥100,000	60.0%
KTL Co., Ltd.	Tokyo	¥100,000	50.5%
TF Logistics Co., Ltd.	Tokyo	¥100,000	51.0%
Tokaiseiki Co., Ltd.	Shizuoka	¥98,000	92.1%
Taikoh Transportation Group (5 companies) * <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–
SKE Inc.	Aichi	¥80,000	100.0%
SK Maintenance Co., Ltd.	Aichi	¥50,000	70.0%
Unica Co., Ltd.	Aichi	¥50,000	100.0%
Iwama Loom Works, Ltd.	Aichi	¥49,920	100.0%
Kawamoto System Corporation	Aichi	¥47,000	100.0%
Nagao Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Aichi	¥31,000	100.0%
TOYOTA L&F Shizuoka Co., Ltd.	Shizuoka	¥30,000	100.0%
Hara Corporation	Gifu	¥23,193	100.0%
Sun Valley Inc.	Aichi	¥22,500	100.0%
Sun Valley CVS Takaramachi Inc.	Aichi	¥3,000	100.0%
Mizuho Industry Co., Ltd.	Aichi	¥20,000	93.8%
Sun Staff, Inc.	Aichi	¥20,000	100.0%
ALT Logistics Co., Ltd.	Aichi	¥20,000	60.0%
Shine's Inc.	Aichi	¥10,000	100.0%
Toyota Industries Well Support Corporation	Aichi	¥10,000	100.0%

\*<sup>1</sup> Aichi Corporation Group comprises Aichi Corporation, its four subsidiaries and two affiliates. Aichi Corporation is headquartered in Saitama Prefecture and capitalized at ¥10,425 million. Toyota Industries Corporation holds 51.0% of the outstanding shares of Aichi Corporation.

\*<sup>2</sup> Taikoh Transportation Group comprises Taikoh Transportation Co., Ltd. and its four subsidiaries. Taikoh Transportation Co., Ltd. is headquartered in Aichi Prefecture and capitalized at ¥83,985 thousand. Toyota Industries Corporation holds 50.2% of the outstanding shares of Taikoh Transportation Co., Ltd.

\*<sup>3</sup> Toyota Industries Sweden AB is a holding company which holds a 100% share of BT Industries AB and Toyota Industries Finance International AB.

\*<sup>4</sup> BT Industries Group comprises BT Industries AB, its 62 subsidiaries and 16 affiliates. BT Industries AB is headquartered in Mjölby, Sweden and capitalized at SEK560 million.

\*<sup>5</sup> Toyota Industries North America, Inc. is a holding company that exercises control over Toyota Industrial Equipment Mfg., Inc., Toyota Material Handling USA Inc., ACTIS Manufacturing Ltd. LLC, Toyota-Lift of Los Angeles, Inc., Toyoda Textile Machinery, Inc., Toyota Industries Personnel Service of America, Inc. and TD Automotive Compressor Georgia, LLC.

\*<sup>6</sup> Toyota Industries Corporation Australia Group comprises Toyota Industries Corporation Australia Pty Limited and its nine subsidiaries. Toyota Industries Corporation Australia Pty Limited is headquartered in Sydney, Australia, and capitalized at A\$62.8 million. Toyota Industries Corporation holds 100.0% of the outstanding shares of Toyota Industries Corporation Australia Pty Limited.

Note: ¥–Japanese yen; SEK–Swedish krona; US\$–U.S. dollar; EUR–Euro; INR–Indian rupee; NOK–Norwegian krone; DKK–Danish krone; GBP–British pound; A\$–Australian dollar; BRL – Brazilian real; CHF – Swiss franc; PLN–Polish zloty

	Location	Capital (thousands in the local currency)	Equity Ownership
<b>Outside Japan</b>			
Toyota Industries Sweden AB * <sup>3</sup>	Mjölby, Sweden	SEK6,652,977	100.0%
BT Industries Group * <sup>3</sup> * <sup>4</sup> (63 companies)	-	-	-
Toyota Industries Finance International AB * <sup>3</sup>	Mjölby, Sweden	SEK25,000	100.0%
Michigan Automotive Compressor, Inc.	Parma, Michigan, U.S.A.	US\$146,000	60.0%
Toyota Industries North America, Inc. * <sup>5</sup>	Elk Grove Village, Illinois, U.S.A.	US\$37,900	100.0%
Toyota Industrial Equipment Mfg., Inc. * <sup>5</sup>	Columbus, Indiana, U.S.A.	US\$60,000	100.0%
TD Automotive Compressor Georgia, LLC * <sup>5</sup>	Pendergrass, Georgia, U.S.A.	US\$27,000	65.0%
Toyota Material Handling USA, Inc. * <sup>5</sup>	Irvine, California, U.S.A.	US\$12,500	100.0%
ACTIS Manufacturing, Ltd. LLC * <sup>5</sup>	Grapevine, Texas, U.S.A.	US\$2,000	60.0%
Toyoda Textile Machinery, Inc. * <sup>5</sup>	Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A.	US\$1,300	100.0%
Toyota-Lift of Los Angeles, Inc. * <sup>5</sup>	Santa Fe Springs, California, U.S.A.	US\$1,500	100.0%
Toyota Industries Personnel Service of America, Inc. * <sup>5</sup>	Elk Grove Village, Illinois, U.S.A.	US\$100	100.0%
Aichi U.S.A. Inc. * <sup>1</sup>	Rockford, Illinois, U.S.A.	-	-
Toyota Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Kunshan, Jiangsu, China	US\$23,000	70.0%
Toyota Industry Automotive Parts (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Kunshan, Jiangsu, China	US\$12,500	60.0%
TD Automotive Compressor Kunshan Co., Ltd.	Kunshan, Jiangsu, China	US\$6,600	59.8%
Toyota Material Handling (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	US\$1,000	70.0%
Toyota Industries Trading & Logistics (China) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	US\$1,000	100.0%
Kirloskar Toyoda Textile Machinery Private Limited	Bangalore, Karnataka, India	INR2,426,200	95.1%
TD Deutsche Klimakompressor GmbH	Straßgräbchen, Germany	EUR20,452	65.0%
Toyota Gabelstapler Deutschland GmbH	Duisburg, Germany	EUR720	100.0%
Toyota Industrial Equipment, S.A.	Ancenis, France	EUR9,000	60.0%
Toyota Industrial Equipment Europe, S.A.R.L.	Ancenis, France/Brussels, Belgium	EUR75	100.0%
Toyota Material Handling Belgium SA/NV	Temse, Belgium	EUR2,000	100.0%
Toyota Carrelli Elevatori Italia S.r.l.	Bologna, Italy	EUR3,249	100.0%
Toyota Truck Norge AS	Trondheim, Norway	NOK110,000	100.0%
Toyota Truckutleie Norge AS	Trondheim, Norway	NOK100	100.0%
Toyota Truck Danmark A/S	Vejle, Denmark	DKK10,000	100.0%
Toyota Truckudlejning Danmark A/S	Vejle, Denmark	DKK500	100.0%
Toyota Industrial Equipment (UK) Limited	Castleford, West Yorkshire, U.K.	GBP48	100.0%
Toyota Industrial Equipment (Northern) Limited	Castleford, West Yorkshire, U.K.	GBP1,243	100.0%
Toyota Textile Machinery Europe, AG	Zurich, Switzerland	CHF3,000	100.0%
Toyota Maquinas Texteis do Brasil Ltda.	São Paulo, Brazil	US\$200	100.0%
Toyota Industries Mercosur Ltda.	São Paulo, Brazil	BRL26,510	100.0%
Toyota Industries Corporation Australia Group * <sup>6</sup> (10 companies)	-	-	-

## Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method

	Location	Capital (thousands in the local currency)	Equity Ownership
<b>Japan</b>			
ST Liquid Crystal Display Corp.	Aichi	¥23,000,000	50.0%
Fuji Logistics Co., Ltd.	Tokyo	¥2,979,675	26.0%
Aichi Corporation Group (1 company) * <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-
<b>Outside Japan</b>			
BT Industries Group * <sup>4</sup> (16 companies)	-	-	-
Aichi Corporation Group (1 company) * <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-
Toyota Motor Industries Poland Sp.zo.o.	Jelcz-Laskowice, Poland	PLN500,000	40.0%

# Investor Information

(As of September 30, 2005)

## Corporate Head Office

TOYOTA INDUSTRIES CORPORATION  
2-1, Toyoda-cho, Kariya-shi, Aichi-ken  
448-8671, Japan  
Telephone: +81-(0)566-22-2511  
Facsimile: +81-(0)566-27-5650

## Date of Establishment

November 18, 1926

## Common Stock

No par value  
Authorized: 1,091,245,000 shares  
Issued : 325,840,640 shares

## Stock Exchange Listings

Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya (Ticker Code: 6201)

## Number of Shareholders

17,726

## Independent Accountants

ChuoAoyama PricewaterhouseCoopers  
3-28-12, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi,  
Aichi-ken 450-8565, Japan

## Transfer Agent (As of October 1, 2005)

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation  
1-4-5, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to  
100-8212, Japan  
Telephone: +81-(0)3-3212-1211

## Major Shareholders

	% of voting rights
Toyota Motor Corporation	24.02
DENSO Corporation	9.30
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd.	6.34
Third Avenue Fund-Custodial Trust Company	4.29
Bank of Bermuda Limited, Hamilton	2.69
Towa Real Estate Co., Ltd.	2.41
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd.	2.24
Toyota Tsusho Corporation	2.17
Nippon Life Insurance Company	2.11
Aishin Seiki Co., Ltd.	2.06

## Common Stock Price Range (Tokyo Stock Exchange)

	FY2006		FY2005		FY2004		FY2003		FY2002	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1st quarter	¥3,250	¥2,780	¥2,700	¥2,235	¥1,988	¥1,686	¥2,165	¥1,862	¥2,770	¥2,355
2nd quarter	3,990	3,010	2,645	2,285	2,235	1,922	2,005	1,770	2,620	1,845
3rd quarter	-	-	2,605	2,320	2,325	1,951	1,909	1,732	2,165	1,766
4th quarter	-	-	3,180	2,465	2,530	2,190	1,820	1,725	2,210	1,823

## Publications

Our *Corporate Brochure* and *Social & Environmental Report* are available in both English and Japanese upon written request to the Public Affairs Department at our Corporate Head Office.

## Web Site

Updated information is published regularly on our Web site. ([www.toyota-industries.com](http://www.toyota-industries.com))

## Further Information

For further information, please write to the Investor Relations Office at our Corporate Head Office.



## TOYOTA INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

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