

Facts & Figures

Financial Report & Corporate Information

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● Scope of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts for all subsidiaries. Refer to pages 59-60 for the corporate names of principal consolidated subsidiaries.

● Application of the Equity Method

Investments in all affiliates are accounted for by the equity method. Refer to page 60 for the corporate names of principal affiliates. The fiscal years for certain affiliates accounted for by the equity method are different from that of the Company. The Company is using the financial statements for their respective fiscal years.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Operating Results

Overview of fiscal year

In the automobile industry during the fiscal year under review (year ended March 31, 2015), despite growth in production volume in the United States, difficult conditions continued in other regions, beginning with emerging countries. In Japan, lingering concern over the impact of a reactionary decline is leading to ongoing uncertainties.

Amid these conditions, the Toyota Boshoku group made company-wide efforts to raise corporate value based on our "Quantum Leap" spirit, while in 2014 we marked a decade since the merger among three automotive interior components manufacturers, namely Toyoda Boshoku Corporation, Araco Corporation and Takanichi Co., Ltd. Moreover, in line with our aim of becoming the world's leading seat supplier, Toyota Boshoku Corporation, together with Aisin Seiki Co., Ltd. and SHIROKI Corporation, formed a basic agreement through which Toyota Boshoku will acquire the mechanical seat frame component business operated by those two companies.

Regarding technology development, we secured orders for and began production of key components for fuel cells fitted in Toyota Motor Corporation's MIRAI vehicle by using a production method that applies the high-precision, high-speed stamping technologies that represent one of Toyota Boshoku's core technologies. Additionally, we expanded the adoption of our seats to the new model LEXUS by promoting development that uses the Foam in Place Method, which attains a balance between design and holding properties. Meanwhile, Toyota Boshoku and DENSO Corporation jointly developed Premium, a high-performance clean air filter. This filter is outstanding in terms of dust removal in response to PM2.5 (fine particulate matter) as well as deodorising and antibacterial functions. Also, our railway seats installed on the *Gran Class* car of the JR Hokuriku *Shinkansen* (bullet train) are earning high acclaim from customers.

Toyota Boshoku also made progress in strengthening our production structure. To assure our competitiveness in seat covers, we separated and relocated sewing processes to new production bases

as we strived to optimise our production bases. We have already commenced production at TB Sewtech Turkey, Toyota Boshoku Lao and Heyuan Toyota Boshoku Automotive Parts in China. In April 2015, Toyota Boshoku also established TB Sewtech Argentina (presently Sewtech Argentina). At TBAI Poland, we newly adopted a unit-type conveyor that enables the conveyor length to be easily shortened to respond to fluctuations in production volume, and by doing so, we raised production efficiency.

Due to such factors as increased unit production in The Americas and the impact of exchange rates, consolidated net sales of the Toyota Boshoku group increased 87,102 million yen (7.1%) to 1,305,502 million yen.

Operating income

Despite such income-reducing factors as the impact of product price fluctuations as well as the impact of the launch of products, operating income increased 3,570 million yen (12.4%) to 32,393 million yen due to such factors as the implementation of rationalisation measures.

Non-operating income (expenses) and Ordinary income

Non-operating income decreased 3,091 million yen (18.9%) from the previous fiscal year to 13,236 million yen due to a decrease in insurance proceeds.

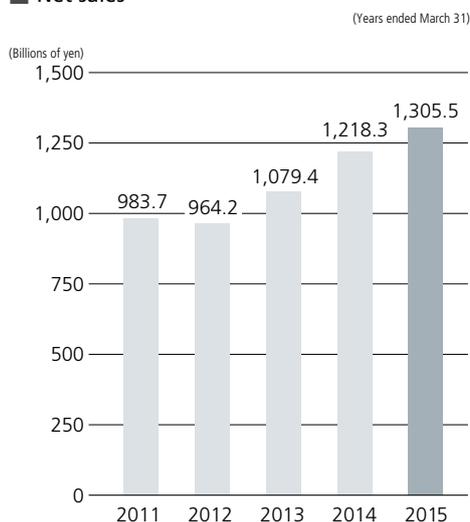
Non-operating expenses decreased 318 million yen (6.5%) to 4,538 million yen due to a decrease in depreciation.

As a result, ordinary income amounted to 41,091 million yen and the ordinary income margin was 3.1%.

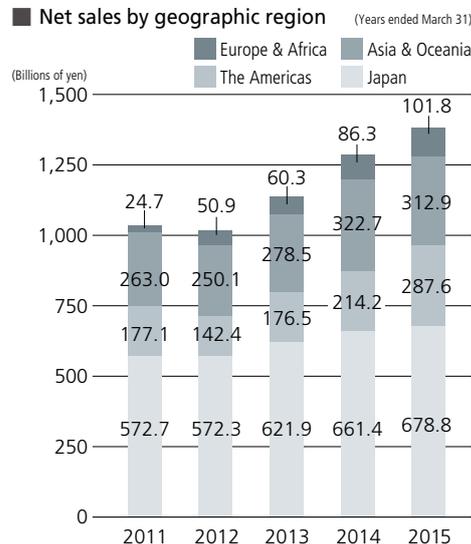
Extraordinary income or loss, Income taxes and Income taxes-deferred

An extraordinary loss of 16,256 million yen was mainly recorded due to such factors as an impairment loss on noncurrent assets in The Americas and Europe & Africa regions.

Net sales



Net sales by geographic region



*Adjusted amounts for transactions among regions are not included.

Income taxes and income taxes—deferred decreased 274 million yen (1.9%) to 14,387 million yen. The ratio of income before income taxes and minority interest increased from 41.4% in the previous fiscal year to 57.9%.

Minority interest in net income of subsidiaries

Minority interest in net income of subsidiaries decreased 2,906 million yen (35.7%) to 5,242 million yen due mainly to a decline in profits at consolidated subsidiaries in Asia & Oceania.

Net income

Net income decreased 7,406 million yen (58.7%) to 5,204 million yen from the previous fiscal year. Net income per share was 28.08 yen.

Assets, Liabilities and Net assets

Total assets at fiscal year-end increased 60,672 million yen to 719,680 million yen from the previous fiscal year-end due to an increase in notes and accounts receivable—trade and a rise in property, plant and equipment along with an increase in capital investment.

On the other hand, total liabilities increased 45,716 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 455,642 million yen owing to a rise in notes and accounts payable—trade.

Total net assets increased 14,956 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 264,038 million yen. This was due mainly to an increase in foreign currency translation adjustment accompanying the progression of the weakening of the yen.

Cash flow

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to 65,536 million yen. Despite such cash-decreasing factors as income taxes

paid of 11,678 million yen and a decrease in notes and accounts payable—trade of 3,926 million yen, the increase in cash resulted mainly from income before income taxes of 24,834 million yen and depreciation and amortisation of 40,121 million yen.

Net cash used in investing activities was 51,615 million yen. Despite such cash-increasing factors as proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment of 2,849 million yen and proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits of 1,306 million yen, this was due to such cash outflows as purchase of property, plant and equipment of 54,962 million yen and payments into time deposits of 1,228 million yen.

Net cash provided by financing activities was 516 million yen. Despite such cash-reducing factors as repayments of long-term loans payable of 6,677 million yen, cash increased due mainly to a net increase in short-term loans payable of 9,036 million yen.

Capital expenditures

During the fiscal year under review, total capital expenditures amounted to 50,190 million yen and these investments were concentrated on measures for new products and for rationalising and upgrading production facilities. These consisted mainly of capital expenditures in Japan as well as The Americas and China.

Capital expenditures in Japan amounted to 14,336 million yen and were for measures for new products and for rationalising and upgrading production facilities.

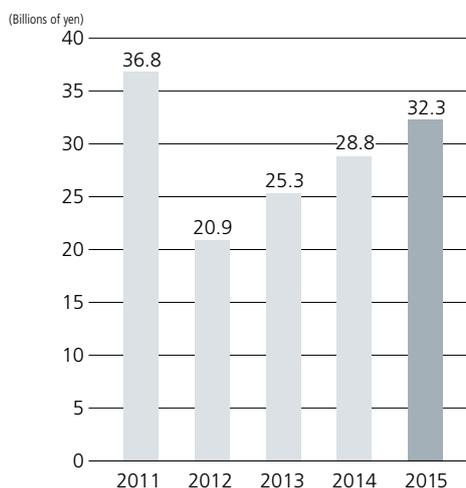
Capital expenditures in The Americas amounted to 9,437 million yen and were mainly for measures for new products and for rationalising and upgrading production facilities.

Capital expenditures in Asia & Oceania amounted to 18,481 million yen and were mainly for measures for new products, rationalising and upgrading production facilities and for the construction of Shenyang Toyota Boshoku Automotive Parts' new plant.

Capital expenditures in Europe & Africa were 7,934 million yen and were mainly for measures for new products and rationalising and upgrading production facilities.

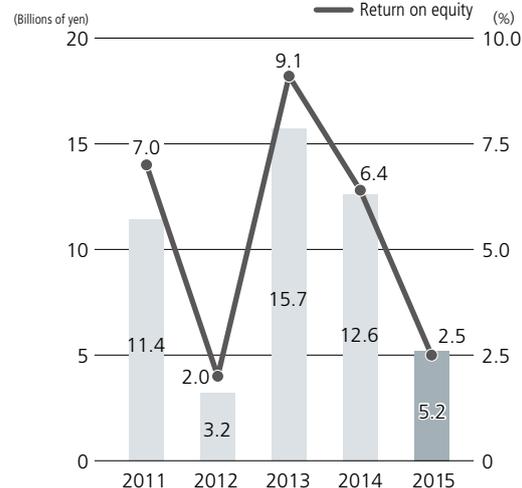
Operating income

(Years ended March 31)



Net income/Return on equity

(Years ended March 31)

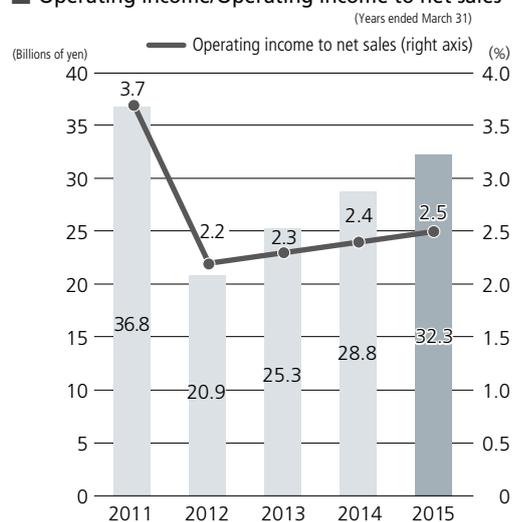


10-Year Financial Summary

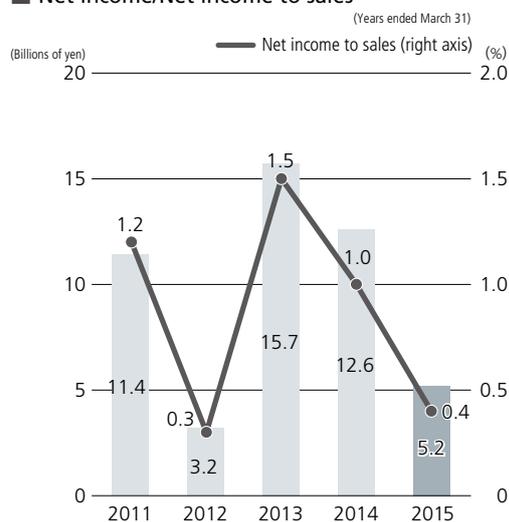
	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net sales	¥ 1,305,502	¥ 1,218,399	¥ 1,079,497	¥ 964,295
Operating income	32,393	28,823	25,302	20,910
Ordinary income	41,091	40,294	33,914	23,225
Net income (loss)	5,204	12,610	15,792	3,232
Total net assets	264,038	249,082	220,740	190,347
Capital stock	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400
Total assets	719,680	659,008	583,955	597,654
Capital expenditures	50,190	51,116	36,805	37,583
Depreciation and amortisation	40,121	36,302	32,744	31,529
R&D expenses	38,821	40,189	36,321	32,543
Per Share Data (Yen)				
Net income (loss) (Basic)	¥ 28.08	¥ 68.05	¥ 85.23	¥ 17.45
Net income (Diluted) (Note 3)	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends	18.00	18.00	18.00	16.00
Net assets	1,164.36	1,115.69	1,010.49	868.93
Financial Indicators (%)				
Operating income to net sales	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Ordinary income to net sales	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.4
Return on equity (ROE)	2.5	6.4	9.1	2.0
Shareholders' Equity (at fiscal year-end)				
Number of shares issued (Thousands)	187,665	187,665	187,665	187,665
Share price (Yen)	¥ 1,504	¥ 1,043	¥ 1,320	¥ 976
Market capitalisation (Millions of yen) (Note 4)	¥ 282,249	¥ 195,735	¥ 247,717	¥ 183,161
Number of employees	41,509	38,198	32,986	31,883

Notes 1. Despite the existence of latent shares, net income per share after adjustment for latent shares in fiscal 2009 is not stated because of a net loss per share.
 2. Effective from 2007, "Accounting Standard for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No. 5) and "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No. 8) were applied.

Operating income/Operating income to net sales



Net income/Net income to sales

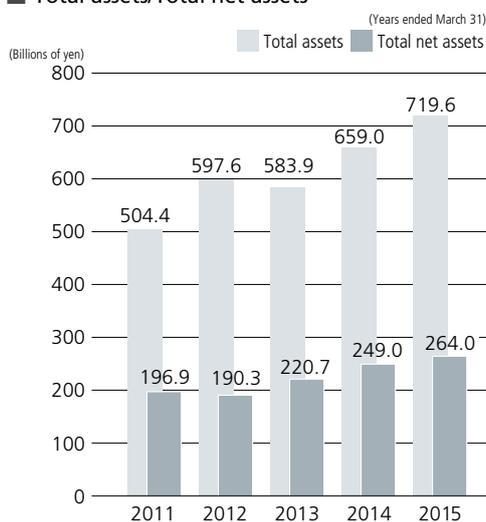


Millions of yen

	2011	2010	2009 (Note 1)	2008	2007 (Note 2)	2006
¥	983,727	¥ 953,729	¥ 979,775	¥ 1,233,789	¥ 1,082,755	¥ 877,596
	36,856	25,143	14,054	65,596	48,381	33,764
	36,027	24,067	13,292	65,696	52,143	37,838
	11,466	6,882	(5,064)	40,720	30,105	21,187
	196,992	196,545	189,038	226,880	197,797	133,279
	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400
	504,472	546,486	466,506	527,622	464,747	396,691
	41,229	43,076	60,496	52,961	47,550	50,480
	32,342	35,121	32,493	32,940	29,377	21,344
	32,434	30,021	28,968	31,717	26,404	24,828
¥	61.82	¥ 37.00	¥ (27.15)	¥ 217.76	¥ 160.76	¥ 111.60
	61.82	37.00	—	217.55	160.70	111.58
	16.00	13.00	20.00	35.00	24.00	16.00
	890.78	883.96	848.01	997.43	858.86	709.91
	3.7	2.6	1.4	5.3	4.5	3.8
	3.7	2.5	1.4	5.3	4.8	4.3
	7.0	4.3	(2.9)	23.5	20.5	17.5
	187,665	187,665	187,665	187,665	187,665	187,665
¥	1,197	¥ 1,796	¥ 1,011	¥ 2,985	¥ 2,790	¥ 1,984
¥	224,635	¥ 337,047	¥ 189,730	¥ 560,182	¥ 523,587	¥ 372,328
	27,856	27,613	27,078	26,942	24,643	21,132

3. With regard to diluted net income per share of common stock in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, there were no latent shares with dilutive effects.
 4. Market capitalisation is calculated by multiplying the number of outstanding shares at fiscal year-end by the share price at the end of the period.

■ Total assets/Total net assets



■ Capital expenditures/Depreciation and amortisation

