
TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

**Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
For the periods ended
September 30, 2010**

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets
As of March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010

ASSETS

	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions
	March 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2010
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 1,865,746	¥ 1,919,368	\$ 22,899
Time deposits	392,724	392,420	4,682
Marketable securities	1,793,165	1,619,857	19,325
Trade accounts and notes receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	1,886,273	1,585,350	18,914
Finance receivables, net	4,209,496	3,984,683	47,538
Other receivables	360,379	316,241	3,773
Inventories	1,422,373	1,379,433	16,457
Deferred income taxes	632,164	565,628	6,748
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	511,284	430,468	5,136
Total current assets	<u>13,073,604</u>	<u>12,193,448</u>	<u>145,472</u>
Noncurrent finance receivables, net	5,630,680	5,376,348	64,142
Investments and other assets:			
Marketable securities and other securities investments	2,256,279	2,964,341	35,365
Affiliated companies	1,879,320	1,785,351	21,300
Employees receivables	67,506	62,349	744
Other	730,997	715,937	8,541
Total investments and other assets	<u>4,934,102</u>	<u>5,527,978</u>	<u>65,950</u>
Property, plant and equipment:			
Land	1,261,349	1,253,463	14,954
Buildings	3,693,972	3,629,523	43,301
Machinery and equipment	9,298,967	8,948,286	106,756
Vehicles and equipment on operating leases	2,613,248	2,478,282	29,567
Construction in progress	226,212	238,636	2,847
Total property, plant and equipment, at cost	<u>17,093,748</u>	<u>16,548,190</u>	<u>197,425</u>
Less – Accumulated depreciation	(10,382,847)	(10,208,182)	(121,787)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	<u>6,710,901</u>	<u>6,340,008</u>	<u>75,638</u>
Total assets	<u>¥ 30,349,287</u>	<u>¥ 29,437,782</u>	<u>\$ 351,202</u>

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

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets
As of March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions
	March 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2010
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	¥ 3,279,673	¥ 2,662,566	\$ 31,765
Current portion of long-term debt	2,218,324	2,439,107	29,099
Accounts payable	1,956,505	1,777,075	21,201
Other payables	572,450	514,147	6,134
Accrued expenses	1,735,930	1,722,652	20,552
Income taxes payable	153,387	110,359	1,317
Other current liabilities	769,945	781,172	9,320
Total current liabilities	<u>10,686,214</u>	<u>10,007,078</u>	<u>119,388</u>
Long-term liabilities:			
Long-term debt	7,015,409	6,977,274	83,241
Accrued pension and severance costs	678,677	674,363	8,045
Deferred income taxes	813,221	776,863	9,268
Other long-term liabilities	225,323	213,107	2,543
Total long-term liabilities	<u>8,732,630</u>	<u>8,641,607</u>	<u>103,097</u>
Total liabilities	<u>19,418,844</u>	<u>18,648,685</u>	<u>222,485</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity:			
Common stock, no par value, authorized: 10,000,000,000 shares as of March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010 issued: 3,447,997,492 shares as of March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010	397,050	397,050	4,737
Additional paid-in capital	501,331	502,176	5,991
Retained earnings	11,568,602	11,779,357	140,532
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(846,835)	(1,194,691)	(14,253)
Treasury stock, at cost, 312,002,149 shares as of March 31, 2010 and 312,014,263 shares as of September 30, 2010	(1,260,425)	(1,260,464)	(15,038)
Total Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity	<u>10,359,723</u>	<u>10,223,428</u>	<u>121,969</u>
Noncontrolling interest	570,720	565,669	6,748
Total shareholders' equity	<u>10,930,443</u>	<u>10,789,097</u>	<u>128,717</u>
Commitments and contingencies			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>¥ 30,349,287</u>	<u>¥ 29,437,782</u>	<u>\$ 351,202</u>

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

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income
For the first half ended September 30, 2010

	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions
	For the first half ended September 30, 2009	For the first half ended September 30, 2010	For the first half ended September 30, 2010
Net revenues:			
Sales of products	¥ 7,755,905	¥ 9,083,659	\$ 108,371
Financing operations	621,738	594,833	7,097
Total net revenues	<u>8,377,643</u>	<u>9,678,492</u>	<u>115,468</u>
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of products sold	7,212,394	8,093,594	96,559
Cost of financing operations	364,530	340,057	4,057
Selling, general and administrative	937,578	921,721	10,997
Total costs and expenses	<u>8,514,502</u>	<u>9,355,372</u>	<u>111,613</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(136,859)</u>	<u>323,120</u>	<u>3,855</u>
Other income (expense):			
Interest and dividend income	39,967	46,078	550
Interest expense	(19,165)	(16,318)	(195)
Foreign exchange gain, net	29,501	2,658	32
Other income, net	23,581	36,535	436
Total other income (expense)	<u>73,884</u>	<u>68,953</u>	<u>823</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	<u>(62,975)</u>	<u>392,073</u>	<u>4,678</u>
Provision for income taxes	(53,502)	199,849	2,384
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	(55,504)	133,816	1,596
Net income (loss)	<u>(64,977)</u>	<u>326,040</u>	<u>3,890</u>
Less: Net (income) loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest	8,991	(36,884)	(440)
Net income (loss) attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation	<u>¥ (55,986)</u>	<u>¥ 289,156</u>	<u>\$ 3,450</u>
	<u>Yen</u>	<u>Yen</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>
Net income (loss) attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share			
Basic	<u>¥ (17.85)</u>	<u>¥ 92.21</u>	<u>\$ 1.10</u>
Diluted	<u>¥ (17.85)</u>	<u>¥ 92.21</u>	<u>\$ 1.10</u>

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

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income
For the second quarter ended September 30, 2010

	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions
	For the second quarter ended September 30, 2009	For the second quarter ended September 30, 2010	For the second quarter ended September 30, 2010
Net revenues:			
Sales of products	¥ 4,234,824	¥ 4,516,137	\$ 53,879
Financing operations	306,742	290,530	3,466
Total net revenues	<u>4,541,566</u>	<u>4,806,667</u>	<u>57,345</u>
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of products sold	3,843,534	4,071,186	48,570
Cost of financing operations	180,575	170,385	2,033
Selling, general and administrative	459,453	453,639	5,412
Total costs and expenses	<u>4,483,562</u>	<u>4,695,210</u>	<u>56,015</u>
Operating income	<u>58,004</u>	<u>111,457</u>	<u>1,330</u>
Other income (expense):			
Interest and dividend income	17,192	17,625	210
Interest expense	(10,365)	(9,190)	(110)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	1,502	(4,474)	(53)
Other income, net	9,200	13,651	163
Total other income (expense)	<u>17,529</u>	<u>17,612</u>	<u>210</u>
Quarterly income before income taxes and equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	<u>75,533</u>	<u>129,069</u>	<u>1,540</u>
Provision for income taxes	(5,705)	77,401	924
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	(59,050)	63,790	761
Quarterly net income	<u>22,188</u>	<u>115,458</u>	<u>1,377</u>
Less: Quarterly net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(352)	(16,768)	(200)
Quarterly net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation	<u>¥ 21,836</u>	<u>¥ 98,690</u>	<u>\$ 1,177</u>
	<u>Yen</u>	<u>Yen</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>
Quarterly net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share			
Basic	<u>¥ 6.96</u>	<u>¥ 31.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.38</u>
Diluted	<u>¥ 6.96</u>	<u>¥ 31.47</u>	<u>\$ 0.38</u>

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

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the first half ended September 30, 2010

	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions
	For the first half ended September 30, 2009	For the first half ended September 30, 2010	For the first half ended September 30, 2010
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	¥ (64,977)	¥ 326,040	\$ 3,890
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation	686,473	585,241	6,982
Provision for doubtful accounts and credit losses	50,455	(14,661)	(175)
Pension and severance costs, less payments	10,613	19,724	235
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	16,266	12,497	149
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities, net	1,434	2,454	29
Deferred income taxes	56,454	69,347	827
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliated companies	55,504	(133,816)	(1,596)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, and other	755,774	358,967	4,283
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,567,996</u>	<u>1,225,793</u>	<u>14,624</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to finance receivables	(3,894,467)	(4,341,431)	(51,795)
Collection of and proceeds from sales of finance receivables	3,819,697	4,141,915	49,415
Additions to fixed assets excluding equipment leased to others	(329,231)	(282,730)	(3,373)
Additions to equipment leased to others	(363,712)	(610,993)	(7,289)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets excluding equipment leased to others	24,124	19,812	236
Proceeds from sales of equipment leased to others	266,704	283,630	3,384
Purchases of marketable securities and security investments	(479,306)	(2,104,618)	(25,109)
Proceeds from sales of and maturity of marketable securities and security investments	323,216	1,516,566	18,093
Changes in investments and other assets, and other	(65,809)	97,155	1,159
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(698,784)</u>	<u>(1,280,694)</u>	<u>(15,279)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,715,193	1,907,918	22,762
Payments of long-term debt	(1,404,922)	(1,212,406)	(14,464)
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(817,786)	(375,392)	(4,479)
Dividends paid	(109,756)	(78,400)	(935)
Purchase of common stock, and other	551	(18,730)	(224)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(616,720)</u>	<u>222,990</u>	<u>2,660</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(44,267)	(114,467)	(1,365)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>208,225</u>	<u>53,622</u>	<u>640</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>2,444,280</u>	<u>1,865,746</u>	<u>22,259</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>¥ 2,652,505</u>	<u>¥ 1,919,368</u>	<u>\$ 22,899</u>

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

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1. **Basis of preparation:**

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Toyota Motor Corporation (the “parent company”) as of and for the periods ended September 30, 2010, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S.GAAP”) and on substantially the same basis as its annual consolidated financial statements except for certain required disclosures which have been omitted. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2010. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the result for that period and the financial condition at that date. The consolidated result for the six-month and the three-month periods are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full year.

Reclassifications -

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentations as of September 30, 2010, and for the six months and the three months ended September 30, 2010.

2. **Accounting changes and recent pronouncements to be adopted in future periods:**

Accounting changes -

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued updated guidance of accounting for and disclosure of transfers and servicing. This guidance eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets. Toyota Motor Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries (“Toyota”) adopted this guidance from the interim period within the fiscal year begun after November 15, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Toyota’s consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, FASB issued updated guidance of accounting for and disclosure of consolidation. This guidance changes how a company determines when a variable interest entity should be consolidated. Toyota adopted this guidance from the interim period within the fiscal year begun after November 15, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Toyota’s consolidated financial statements.

Recent pronouncements to be adopted in future periods -

In July 2010, FASB issued updated guidance of accounting for and disclosure of receivables. This guidance requires additional disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. This guidance is effective for interim period and fiscal year ending on or after December 15, 2010. Management does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on Toyota’s consolidated financial statements.

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

3. Accounting procedures specific to quarterly consolidated financial statements:

Provision for income taxes

The provision for income taxes is computed by multiplying income before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliated companies for the first half by estimated annual effective tax rates. These estimated annual effective tax rates reflect anticipated investment tax credits, foreign tax credits and other items including changes in valuation allowances, that are expected to affect estimated annual effective tax rates.

4. U.S. dollar amounts:

U.S. dollar amounts presented in the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes are included solely for the convenience of the reader and are unaudited. These translations should not be construed as representations that the yen amounts actually represent, or have been or could be converted into, U.S. dollars. For this purpose, the rate of ¥83.82 = U.S. \$1, the approximate current exchange rate at September 30, 2010, was used for the translation of the accompanying condensed consolidated financial amounts of Toyota as of and for the period ended September 30, 2010.

5. Derivative financial instruments:

Toyota employs derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency options, interest rate swaps, interest rate currency swap agreements and interest rate options to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Toyota does not use derivatives for speculation or trading.

Fair value hedges -

Toyota enters into interest rate swaps and interest rate currency swap agreements mainly to convert its fixed-rate debt to variable-rate debt. Toyota uses interest rate swap agreements in managing interest rate risk exposure. Interest rate swap agreements are executed as either an integral part of specific debt transactions or on a portfolio basis. Toyota uses interest rate currency swap agreements to hedge exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations on principal and interest payments for borrowings denominated in foreign currencies. Notes and loans payable issued in foreign currencies are hedged by concurrently executing interest rate currency swap agreements, which involve the exchange of foreign currency principal and interest obligations for each functional currency obligations at agreed-upon currency exchange and interest rates.

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Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

For the first half and the second quarter ended September 30, 2009 and 2010, the ineffective portion of Toyota's fair value hedge relationships was not material. For fair value hedging relationships, the components of each derivative's gain or loss are included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

Undesignated derivative financial instruments -

Toyota uses foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency options, interest rate swaps, interest rate currency swap agreements, and interest rate options, to manage its exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and interest rate fluctuations from an economic perspective, and for which Toyota is unable or has elected not to apply hedge accounting.

Fair value and gains or losses on derivative financial instruments -

The following table summarizes the fair values of derivative financial instruments at March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010:

	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions
	March 31, 2010	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2010
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments			
Interest rate and currency swap agreements			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	¥ 45,567	¥ 52,943	\$ 631
Investments and other assets - Other	94,430	103,829	1,239
Total	¥ 139,997	¥ 156,772	\$ 1,870
Other current liabilities.....	¥ (21,786)	¥ (28,222)	\$ (337)
Other long-term liabilities	(12,045)	(1,543)	(18)
Total	¥ (33,831)	¥ (29,765)	\$ (355)
Undesignated derivative financial instruments			
Interest rate and currency swap agreements			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	¥ 54,474	¥ 51,522	\$ 615
Investments and other assets - Other	168,349	246,101	2,936
Total	¥ 222,823	¥ 297,623	\$ 3,551
Other current liabilities.....	¥ (38,152)	¥ (38,794)	\$ (463)
Other long-term liabilities	(179,765)	(185,642)	(2,215)
Total	¥ (217,917)	¥ (224,436)	\$ (2,678)
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	¥ 6,135	¥ 12,508	\$ 149
Investments and other assets - Other	38	17	0
Total	¥ 6,173	¥ 12,525	\$ 149
Other current liabilities.....	¥ (20,843)	¥ (14,116)	\$ (168)
Other long-term liabilities	(138)	(119)	(2)
Total	¥ (20,981)	¥ (14,235)	\$ (170)

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The following table summarizes the notional amounts of derivative financial instruments at March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31, 2010	
	Designated derivative financial instruments	Undesignated derivative financial instruments
Interest rate and currency swap agreements	¥ 1,168,882	¥11,868,039
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts....	—	1,487,175
Total	¥ 1,168,882	¥13,355,214

	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions	
	September 30, 2010		September 30, 2010	
	Designated derivative financial instruments	Undesignated derivative financial instruments	Designated derivative financial instruments	Undesignated derivative financial instruments
Interest rate and currency swap agreements	¥ 955,716	¥11,154,643	\$ 11,402	\$ 133,079
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts....	—	1,503,739	—	17,940
Total	¥ 955,716	¥12,658,382	\$ 11,402	\$ 151,019

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The following table summarizes the gains and losses on derivative financial instruments and hedged items reported in the consolidated statements of income for the first half and the second quarter ended September 30, 2009 and 2010:

	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions	
	For the first half ended September 30, 2009		For the first half ended September 30, 2010	
	Gains or (losses) on derivative financial instruments	Gains or (losses) on hedged items	Gains or (losses) on derivative financial instruments	Gains or (losses) on hedged items
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments – Fair value hedge				
Interest rate and currency swap agreements				
Cost of financing operations	¥ 219,100	¥ (219,090)	\$ 598	\$ (586)
Interest expense	(111)	111	(2)	2
Undesignated derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate and currency swap agreements				
Cost of financing operations	¥ 154,429	¥ —	\$ 514	\$ —
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(4,866)	—	(24)	—
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts				
Cost of financing operations	(17,088)	—	12	—
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	46,215	—	1,032	—
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments – Fair value hedge				
Interest rate and currency swap agreements				
Cost of financing operations	¥ 50,139	¥ (49,083)	\$ 598	\$ (586)
Interest expense	(166)	166	(2)	2
Undesignated derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate and currency swap agreements				
Cost of financing operations	¥ 43,097	¥ —	\$ 514	\$ —
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(1,977)	—	(24)	—
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts				
Cost of financing operations	983	—	12	—
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	86,506	—	1,032	—

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Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

	Yen in millions							
	For the second quarter ended September 30, 2009							
	Gains or (losses) on derivative financial instruments		Gains or (losses) on hedged items					
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments – Fair value hedge								
Interest rate and currency swap agreements								
Cost of financing operations	¥	86,812	¥	(84,733)				
Interest expense		(125)		125				
Undesignated derivative financial instruments								
Interest rate and currency swap agreements								
Cost of financing operations	¥	75,009	¥	—				
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net.....		(4,808)		—				
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts								
Cost of financing operations		(5,804)		—				
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net.....		31,045		—				
	Yen in millions		U.S. dollars in millions					
	For the second quarter ended September 30, 2010		For the second quarter ended September 30, 2010					
	Gains or (losses) on derivative financial instruments	Gains or (losses) on hedged items	Gains or (losses) on derivative financial instruments	Gains or (losses) on hedged items				
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments – Fair value hedge								
Interest rate and currency swap agreements								
Cost of financing operations.....	¥	96,233	¥	(96,017)	\$	1,148	\$	(1,146)
Interest expense		(166)		166		(2)		2
Undesignated derivative financial instruments								
Interest rate and currency swap agreements								
Cost of financing operations.....	¥	34,026	¥	—	\$	406	\$	—
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net.....		1,140		—		14		—
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts								
Cost of financing operations.....		(8,041)		—		(96)		—
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net.....		16,949		—		202		—

Undesignated derivative financial instruments are used to manage risks of fluctuations in interest rates to certain borrowing transactions and in foreign currency exchange rates of certain currency receivables and payables. Toyota accounts for these derivative financial instruments as economic hedges with changes in the fair value recorded directly into current period earnings.

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Credit risk related contingent features -

Toyota enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreements with counterparties. These Master Agreements contain a provision requiring either Toyota or the counterparty to settle the contract or to post assets to the other party in the event of a ratings downgrade below a specified threshold.

The aggregate fair value amount of derivative financial instruments that contain credit risk related contingent features that are in a net liability position as of September 30, 2010 is ¥33,705 million (\$402 million). The aggregate fair value amount of assets that are already posted as of September 30, 2010 is ¥2,796 million (\$33 million). If the ratings of Toyota decline below specified thresholds, the maximum amount of assets to be posted or for which Toyota could be required to settle the contracts is ¥33,705 million (\$402 million) as of September 30, 2010.

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6. Contingencies:

Guarantees

Toyota enters into contracts with Toyota dealers to guarantee customers' payments of their installment payables that arise from installment contracts between customers and Toyota dealers, as and when requested by Toyota dealers. Toyota is required to execute its guarantee primarily when customers are unable to make required payments. The maximum potential amount of future payments as of September 30, 2010 is ¥1,649,554 million (\$19,680 million). Liabilities for guarantee totaling ¥8,352 million (\$100 million) have been provided as of September 30, 2010. Under these guarantee contracts, Toyota is entitled to recover any amount paid by Toyota from the customers whose original obligations Toyota has guaranteed.

Legal Proceedings

Product Recalls

From time-to-time, Toyota issues vehicle recalls and takes other safety measures including safety campaigns in its vehicles. In November 2009, Toyota announced a safety campaign in North America for certain models of Toyota and Lexus vehicles related to floor mat entrapment of accelerator pedals, and later expanded it to include additional models. In January 2010, Toyota announced a recall in North America for certain models of Toyota vehicles related to sticking and slow-to-return accelerator pedals. Also in January 2010, Toyota recalled in Europe and China certain models of Toyota vehicles related to sticking accelerator pedals. In February 2010, Toyota announced a worldwide recall related to the software program that controls the antilock braking system (ABS) in certain vehicles models including the Prius. Set forth below is a description of the various claims, lawsuits and government investigations against Toyota in the United States relating to recalls and other safety measures.

Class Action Litigation

There are approximately 200 putative class actions that have been filed since November 2009 alleging that certain Toyota, Lexus and Scion vehicles contain defects that lead to unintended acceleration. Many of the putative class actions allege that malfunctions involving the floor mats and accelerator pedals do not cover the full scope of possible defects related to unintended acceleration. Rather, they allege that Electronic Throttle Control-intelligent (ETCS-i) is the true cause and that Toyota has failed to inform consumers despite its awareness of the problem. In general, these cases seek recovery for the alleged diminution in value of the vehicles, injunctive and other relief. In April 2010, the approximately 190 federal cases were consolidated for most purposes into a single multi-district litigation in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. In addition, many of the approximately 200 individual product liability personal injury cases relating to unintended acceleration pending against Toyota have been or are likely to be consolidated into the multi-district litigation. (The remaining individual product liability personal injury cases relating to unintended acceleration remain pending in various state courts in the United States.) This consolidated federal class action suit is in its early stages and has included document production and depositions.

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Additionally, there are approximately 10 putative class actions in various state courts, including California. The claims are similar to the class actions in federal court. One of the putative California class actions was filed by the Orange County District Attorney and, among other things, seeks statutory penalties alleging that Toyota sold and marketed defective vehicles and that consumers have been harmed as a result of diminution in value of their vehicles.

Beginning in February 2010, Toyota has also been sued in approximately 20 putative class actions in federal and state courts alleging defects in the braking systems in various hybrid vehicles that cause the vehicles to fail to stop in a timely manner when driving in certain road conditions. The plaintiffs claim that while a remedy for this braking issue has been implemented on vehicles in production since January 2010 and has been offered to current owners of certain of the vehicles, that owners and lessees of all of the vehicles should recover for diminution in the value of the vehicles. They also seek injunctions ordering Toyota to repair the vehicles and to take other actions, punitive damages and other relief. Since August 2010, approximately 10 of the putative class actions in federal courts have been consolidated into a single multi-district action in the Central District of California.

From February through April 2010, Toyota was also sued in 6 putative shareholder class actions on behalf of investors in Toyota American Depository Shares and common stock. The cases have been consolidated into a single action in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, and a lead plaintiff has been appointed. The consolidated complaint, filed October 4, 2010, alleges violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Japan's Financial Instruments and Exchange Act on the basis that defendants made statements that were false or misleading in that they failed to disclose problems with, or the causes of, unintended acceleration in a number of vehicle models. Plaintiffs seek monetary damages in an amount to be proven at trial, interest and attorneys' fees and costs.

On May 21, 2010, a shareholder derivative action was filed against certain officers and directors of Toyota in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles. The complaint alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties of care and loyalty as well as wasted corporate assets and unjustly enriched themselves, with respect to and as a result of their handling of design defects in Toyota vehicles, alleging facts similar to those alleged in the shareholder class action. The plaintiff seeks to recover on behalf of Toyota amounts spent by Toyota including as a result of the defendants' alleged mishandling of the problem of unintended acceleration and of the alleged failure to make accurate and timely public disclosure, as well as equitable and injunctive relief. The defendants who have been served (which does not include Toyota Motor Corporation) responded to the complaint on November 2, 2010.

In July 2010, Toyota was sued in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles in a putative bondholder class action filed on behalf of purchasers of Toyota and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation bonds traded on foreign securities exchanges. The complaint alleges violations of California securities law, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, and other state

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law claims. On September 15, 2010, Toyota removed the putative bondholder class action to the United States District Court for the Central District of California and, on October 15, 2010, filed a motion to dismiss the case pursuant to the Securities Litigation Uniform Standards Act.

Toyota believes that it has meritorious defenses to all of the cases and will vigorously defend against them.

Government Investigations

In February 2010, Toyota received a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York and a voluntary request and subpoena from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The subpoenas and the voluntary request primarily request documents related to unintended acceleration and certain financial records. This is a coordinated investigation and has included interviews of Toyota and non-Toyota witnesses, as well as production of documents. In June 2010, Toyota received a voluntary request and subpoena from the SEC and a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The subpoenas and the voluntary request primarily request production of documents related to the steering relay rod.

During the first quarter of calendar year 2010, Toyota received 3 formal inquires from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration ("NHTSA") related to the recalls related to floor mat entrapment and sticking accelerator pedals. The first two, TQ10-001 and TQ10-002, address the timing of the announcement of the recalls related to floor mat entrapment and sticking accelerator pedals, respectively. The third, RQ10-003, addresses the scope of the recalls and unintended acceleration generally. On April 19, 2010, Toyota and NHTSA announced a settlement resolving TQ10-002 pursuant to which Toyota paid \$16.4 million to the U.S. Treasury. Toyota denied the allegations that it violated the Motor Vehicle Safety Act or its implementing regulations but agreed to the settlement to avoid a protracted dispute and possible litigation. TQ10-001 and RQ10-003 are still pending.

On May 10, 2010, NHTSA notified Toyota that it had also opened a Timeliness Query, TQ10-004, regarding the 2005 recall of certain pickup trucks and sport utility vehicles for a possible issue with the steering relay rod. On June 14, 2010, Toyota filed its initial response to TQ10-004.

Toyota has also received subpoenas and formal and informal requests from various states' attorneys general, including the Executive Committee for a group of 45 states' attorney general, and certain local governmental agencies regarding various recalls, the facts underlying its recent recalls and customer handling related to those recalls.

Toyota is cooperating with the government agencies in their investigations, which generally are on-going.

The recalls and other safety measures described above have led to a number of claims, lawsuits and government investigations against Toyota in the United States as set forth in the preceding paragraphs. Amounts accrued as of September 30, 2010 related to these legal proceedings and governmental investigations are not material to Toyota's financial position, results of operations,

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or cash flows. Toyota cannot currently estimate its potential liability, damages or range of potential loss, if any, beyond the amounts accrued; however, the resolution of these matters could have an adverse effect on Toyota's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

United States Antitrust Proceedings

Toyota, certain other automobile manufacturers, the National Automobile Dealers Association and the Canadian Automobile Dealers Association were named as defendants in purported nationwide class action lawsuits on behalf of all purchasers of new motor vehicles in the United States. The complaints alleged that the defendants violated the Sherman Antitrust Act by conspiring to prevent the sale to United States citizens of vehicles produced for the Canadian market. The complaints sought injunctions against the alleged antitrust violations and treble damages in an unspecified amount. Toyota believes that its actions have been lawful. In the interest of quickly resolving these legal actions, however, Toyota entered into a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs. The federal court later granted summary judgment in favor of the defendants and the time to appeal has lapsed. Current activity is centered in the California state courts, although that action is stayed against Toyota pending a ruling on the pending Toyota settlement. In October 2010, the federal court preliminarily approved the Toyota settlement. If final approval is granted, that approval should result in the end of this matter for Toyota.

Other Proceedings

Toyota has various other legal actions, other governmental proceedings and other claims pending against it, including other product liability claims in the United States. Although the claimants in some of these actions seek potentially substantial damages, Toyota cannot currently estimate its potential liability, damages or range of potential loss, if any, beyond the amounts accrued, with respect to these claims. However, based upon information currently available to Toyota, Toyota believes that its losses from these matters, if any, would not have a material adverse effect on Toyota's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Environmental Matters

The European Union brought into effect a directive that requires member states to promulgate regulations implementing automobile manufacturers shall bear the costs for taking back end-of-life vehicles and dismantling and recycling those vehicles. Currently, there are uncertainties surrounding the implementation of the applicable regulations in different European Union member states, particularly regarding manufacturer responsibilities and resultant expenses that may be incurred. Based on the legislation that has been enacted to date, Toyota has provided for its estimated liability. Although Toyota does not expect its compliance with the directive to result in significant cash expenditures, Toyota is continuing to assess the impact of this future legislation on Toyota's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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7. Segment data:

The operating segments reported below are the segments of Toyota for which separate financial information is available and for which operating income/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by executive management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The major portions of Toyota's operations on a worldwide basis are derived from the Automotive and Financial Services business segments. The Automotive segment designs, manufactures and distributes sedans, minivans, compact cars, sport-utility vehicles, trucks and related parts and accessories. The Financial Services segment consists primarily of financing, and vehicle and equipment leasing operations to assist in the merchandising of the parent company and its affiliate companies products as well as other products. The All Other segment includes the design, manufacturing and sales of housing, telecommunications and other business.

The following tables present certain information regarding Toyota's industry segments and operations by geographic areas and overseas revenues by destination for the second quarter and the first half ended September 30, 2009 and 2010.

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Segment operating results -

For the second quarter ended September 30, 2009:

	Yen in millions				
	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
Net revenues					
Sales to external customers	¥ 4,105,872	¥ 306,742	¥ 128,952	¥ —	¥ 4,541,566
Inter-segment sales and transfers	2,466	5,225	96,114	(103,805)	—
Total	4,108,338	311,967	225,066	(103,805)	4,541,566
Operating expenses	4,129,642	237,155	220,117	(103,352)	4,483,562
Operating income (loss)	¥ (21,304)	¥ 74,812	¥ 4,949	¥ (453)	¥ 58,004

For the second quarter ended September 30, 2010:

	Yen in millions				
	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
Net revenues					
Sales to external customers	¥ 4,393,296	¥ 290,530	¥ 122,841	¥ —	¥ 4,806,667
Inter-segment sales and transfers	2,492	5,780	110,653	(118,925)	—
Total	4,395,788	296,310	233,494	(118,925)	4,806,667
Operating expenses	4,362,819	227,710	222,769	(118,088)	4,695,210
Operating income	¥ 32,969	¥ 68,600	¥ 10,725	¥ (837)	¥ 111,457

	U.S. dollars in millions				
	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
Net revenues					
Sales to external customers	\$ 52,413	\$ 3,466	\$ 1,466	\$ —	\$ 57,345
Inter-segment sales and transfers	30	69	1,320	(1,419)	—
Total	52,443	3,535	2,786	(1,419)	57,345
Operating expenses	52,050	2,716	2,658	(1,409)	56,015
Operating income	\$ 393	\$ 819	\$ 128	\$ (10)	\$ 1,330

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For the first half ended September 30, 2009:

	Yen in millions				Consolidated
	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Inter-segment Elimination	
Net revenues					
Sales to external customers	¥ 7,515,943	¥ 621,738	¥ 239,962	¥ —	¥ 8,377,643
Inter-segment sales and transfers	5,362	10,378	189,253	(204,993)	—
Total	7,521,305	632,116	429,215	(204,993)	8,377,643
Operating expenses	7,781,746	507,687	428,812	(203,743)	8,514,502
Operating income (loss)	¥ (260,441)	¥ 124,429	¥ 403	¥ (1,250)	¥ (136,859)

For the first half ended September 30, 2010:

	Yen in millions				Consolidated
	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Inter-segment Elimination	
Net revenues					
Sales to external customers	¥ 8,858,469	¥ 594,833	¥ 225,190	¥ —	¥ 9,678,492
Inter-segment sales and transfers	5,121	9,142	221,179	(235,442)	—
Total	8,863,590	603,975	446,369	(235,442)	9,678,492
Operating expenses	8,733,922	420,265	431,638	(230,453)	9,355,372
Operating income	¥ 129,668	¥ 183,710	¥ 14,731	¥ (4,989)	¥ 323,120

	U.S. dollars in millions				Consolidated
	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Inter-segment Elimination	
Net revenues					
Sales to external customers	\$ 105,685	\$ 7,097	\$ 2,686	\$ —	\$ 115,468
Inter-segment sales and transfers	61	109	2,639	(2,809)	—
Total	105,746	7,206	5,325	(2,809)	115,468
Operating expenses	104,199	5,014	5,149	(2,749)	111,613
Operating income	\$ 1,547	\$ 2,192	\$ 176	\$ (60)	\$ 3,855

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Geographic Information -

For the second quarter ended September 30, 2009:

	Yen in millions						Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other			
Net revenues								
Sales to external customers	¥ 1,690,853	¥ 1,397,440	¥ 548,116	¥ 543,789	¥ 361,368	¥ —	¥ 4,541,566	
Inter-segment sales and transfers	965,467	21,680	16,219	45,992	28,246	(1,077,604)	—	
Total	2,656,320	1,419,120	564,335	589,781	389,614	(1,077,604)	4,541,566	
Operating expenses	2,701,988	1,388,555	562,588	551,259	366,400	(1,087,228)	4,483,562	
Operating income (loss)	¥ (45,668)	¥ 30,565	¥ 1,747	¥ 38,522	¥ 23,214	¥ 9,624	¥ 58,004	

For the second quarter ended September 30, 2010:

	Yen in millions						Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other			
Net revenues								
Sales to external customers	¥ 1,928,187	¥ 1,316,437	¥ 452,875	¥ 739,630	¥ 369,538	¥ —	¥ 4,806,667	
Inter-segment sales and transfers	991,431	21,203	12,447	54,499	38,454	(1,118,034)	—	
Total	2,919,618	1,337,640	465,322	794,129	407,992	(1,118,034)	4,806,667	
Operating expenses	2,944,106	1,301,461	467,400	720,136	376,168	(1,114,061)	4,695,210	
Operating income (loss)	¥ (24,488)	¥ 36,179	¥ (2,078)	¥ 73,993	¥ 31,824	¥ (3,973)	¥ 111,457	

	U.S. dollars in millions						Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other			
Net revenues								
Sales to external customers	\$ 23,004	\$ 15,706	\$ 5,402	\$ 8,824	\$ 4,409	\$ —	\$ 57,345	
Inter-segment sales and transfers	11,828	253	149	650	459	(13,339)	—	
Total	34,832	15,959	5,551	9,474	4,868	(13,339)	57,345	
Operating expenses	35,124	15,527	5,576	8,591	4,488	(13,291)	56,015	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (292)	\$ 432	\$ (25)	\$ 883	\$ 380	\$ (48)	\$ 1,330	

“Other” consists of Central and South America, Oceania and Africa.

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For the first half ended September 30, 2009:

	Yen in millions						Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other			
Net revenues								
Sales to external customers	¥ 3,089,631	¥ 2,552,830	¥ 1,048,171	¥ 1,001,729	¥ 685,282	¥ —	¥ 8,377,643	
Inter-segment sales and transfers	1,748,496	41,520	31,237	82,161	47,638	(1,951,052)	—	
Total	4,838,127	2,594,350	1,079,408	1,083,890	732,920	(1,951,052)	8,377,643	
Operating expenses	5,095,797	2,567,422	1,098,048	1,018,466	692,323	(1,957,554)	8,514,502	
Operating income (loss)	¥ (257,670)	¥ 26,928	¥ (18,640)	¥ 65,424	¥ 40,597	¥ 6,502	¥ (136,859)	

For the first half ended September 30, 2010:

	Yen in millions						Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other			
Net revenues								
Sales to external customers	¥ 3,711,079	¥ 2,775,444	¥ 897,325	¥ 1,515,311	¥ 779,333	¥ —	¥ 9,678,492	
Inter-segment sales and transfers	2,015,141	45,833	27,808	113,658	82,390	(2,284,830)	—	
Total	5,726,220	2,821,277	925,133	1,628,969	861,723	(2,284,830)	9,678,492	
Operating expenses	5,778,207	2,675,396	934,048	1,464,751	788,819	(2,285,849)	9,355,372	
Operating income (loss)	¥ (51,987)	¥ 145,881	¥ (8,915)	¥ 164,218	¥ 72,904	¥ 1,019	¥ 323,120	

	U.S. dollars in millions						Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other			
Net revenues								
Sales to external customers	\$ 44,275	\$ 33,112	\$ 10,705	\$ 18,078	\$ 9,298	\$ —	\$ 115,468	
Inter-segment sales and transfers	24,041	547	332	1,356	983	(27,259)	—	
Total	68,316	33,659	11,037	19,434	10,281	(27,259)	115,468	
Operating expenses	68,936	31,919	11,143	17,475	9,411	(27,271)	111,613	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (620)	\$ 1,740	\$ (106)	\$ 1,959	\$ 870	\$ 12	\$ 3,855	

“Other” consists of Central and South America, Oceania and Africa.

Revenues are attributed to geographies based on the country location of the parent company or subsidiary that transacted the sale with the external customer.

Transfers between industries segments or geographic areas are made at amounts which Toyota’s management believes approximate arm’s-length transactions. In measuring the reportable segments’ income or losses, operating income consists of revenue less operating expenses.

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Overseas Revenues by destination -

The following information shows revenues that are attributed to countries based on location of customers, excluding customers in Japan. In addition to the disclosure requirements under U.S.GAAP, Toyota discloses this information in order to provide financial statement users with valuable information.

For the second quarter ended September 30, 2009 and 2010:

	<u>Yen in millions</u>		<u>Yen in millions</u>		<u>U.S. dollars</u> <u>in millions</u>	
	<u>For the second</u> <u>quarter ended</u> <u>September 30, 2009</u>		<u>For the second</u> <u>quarter ended</u> <u>September 30, 2010</u>		<u>For the second</u> <u>quarter ended</u> <u>September 30, 2010</u>	
North America	¥	1,435,750	¥	1,334,211	\$	15,918
Europe		531,048		422,492		5,040
Asia		597,741		765,980		9,138
Other		664,377		774,809		9,244

For the first half ended September 30, 2009 and 2010:

	<u>Yen in millions</u>		<u>Yen in millions</u>		<u>U.S. dollars</u> <u>in millions</u>	
	<u>For the first half</u> <u>ended</u> <u>September 30, 2009</u>		<u>For the first half</u> <u>ended</u> <u>September 30, 2010</u>		<u>For the first half</u> <u>ended</u> <u>September 30, 2010</u>	
North America	¥	2,612,673	¥	2,811,449	\$	33,542
Europe		1,026,520		838,457		10,003
Asia		1,112,532		1,577,243		18,817
Other		1,179,424		1,583,025		18,886

“Other” consists of Central and South America, Oceania, Africa and the Middle East, etc.

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8. Per share amounts:

Reconciliations of the differences between basic and diluted net income (loss) attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share for the first half and the second quarter ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 are as follows:

	Yen in millions	Thousands of shares	Yen	U.S. dollars in millions	U.S. dollars
	Net income (loss) attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation	Weighted- average shares	Net income (loss) attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share	Net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation	Net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share
For the first half ended September 30, 2009					
Basic net loss attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	¥ (55,986)	3,135,967	¥ (17.85)		
Effect of diluted securities					
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options	—	—			
Diluted net loss attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	¥ (55,986)	3,135,967	¥ (17.85)		
For the first half ended September 30, 2010					
Basic net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	¥ 289,156	3,135,988	¥ 92.21	\$ 3,450	\$ 1.10
Effect of diluted securities					
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options	(1)	0			
Diluted net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	¥ 289,155	3,135,988	¥ 92.21	\$ 3,450	\$ 1.10
For the second quarter ended September 30, 2009					
Basic net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	¥ 21,836	3,136,017	¥ 6.96		
Effect of diluted securities					
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options	—	8			
Diluted net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	¥ 21,836	3,136,025	¥ 6.96		
For the second quarter ended September 30, 2010					
Basic net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	¥ 98,690	3,135,985	¥ 31.47	\$ 1,177	\$ 0.38
Effect of diluted securities					
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options	(0)	—			
Diluted net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	¥ 98,690	3,135,985	¥ 31.47	\$ 1,177	\$ 0.38

Assumed exercise of stock options was not included in the computation of diluted net loss attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share for the first half ended September 30, 2009 because it had an antidilutive effect due to the net loss attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation for the first half ended September 30, 2009.

Certain stock options were not included in the computation of diluted net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share for the second quarter ended September 30, 2009 and for the first half and the second quarter ended September 30, 2010 mainly because the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price per common share during the period.

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In addition to the disclosure requirements under U.S.GAAP, Toyota discloses the information below in order to provide financial statement users with valuable information.

The following table shows Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity per share as of March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010. Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity per share amounts are calculated by dividing Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equities' amount at the end of each period by the number of shares issued and outstanding, excluding treasury stock at the end of the corresponding period.

	<u>Yen in millions</u>	<u>Thousands of shares</u>	<u>Yen</u>	<u>U.S. dollars in millions</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>
	<u>Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity</u>	<u>Shares issued and outstanding at the end of the period (excluding treasury stock)</u>	<u>Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity per share</u>	<u>Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity</u>	<u>Toyota Motor Corporation Shareholders' equity per share</u>
As of March 31, 2010	¥ 10,359,723	3,135,995	¥ 3,303.49		
As of September 30, 2010	¥ 10,223,428	3,135,983	¥ 3,260.04	\$ 121,969	\$ 38.89

On June 24, 2010, at the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, the shareholders of the parent company approved to distribute year-end cash dividends of ¥78,400 million (\$935 million), ¥25 (\$0.30) per share, effective on June 25, 2010. On November 5, 2010, the Board of Directors of the parent company resolved to distribute interim cash dividends of ¥62,720 million (\$748 million), ¥20 (\$0.24) per share, which would be effective on November 26, 2010.

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9. Fair value measurements:

In accordance with U.S.GAAP, Toyota classifies fair value into three levels of input as follows which are used to measure it.

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities

The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010:

	Yen in millions			
	March 31, 2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash equivalents	¥ 677,442	¥ 69,702	¥ —	¥ 747,144
Time deposits.....	—	173,500	—	173,500
Marketable securities and other securities investments				
Government bonds	2,654,829	—	—	2,654,829
Common stocks.....	852,775	—	—	852,775
Other	37,296	370,933	13,134	421,363
Derivative financial instruments	—	349,556	19,437	368,993
Total	<u>¥ 4,222,342</u>	<u>¥ 963,691</u>	<u>¥ 32,571</u>	<u>¥ 5,218,604</u>
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	¥ —	¥ (259,184)	¥ (13,545)	¥ (272,729)
Total	<u>¥ —</u>	<u>¥ (259,184)</u>	<u>¥ (13,545)</u>	<u>¥ (272,729)</u>

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	Yen in millions			
	September 30, 2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash equivalents	¥ 614,481	¥ 160,906	¥ —	¥ 775,387
Time deposits.....	—	250,000	—	250,000
Marketable securities and other securities investments				
Government bonds	3,192,073	—	—	3,192,073
Common stocks.....	873,291	—	—	873,291
Other	33,063	371,853	—	404,916
Derivative financial instruments	—	453,108	13,812	466,920
Total	¥ 4,712,908	¥ 1,235,867	¥ 13,812	¥ 5,962,587

Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	¥ —	¥ (263,498)	¥ (4,938)	¥ (268,436)
Total	¥ —	¥ (263,498)	¥ (4,938)	¥ (268,436)

	U.S. dollars in millions			
	September 30, 2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash equivalents	\$ 7,331	\$ 1,920	\$ —	\$ 9,251
Time deposits.....	—	2,983	—	2,983
Marketable securities and other securities investments				
Government bonds	38,082	—	—	38,082
Common stocks.....	10,419	—	—	10,419
Other	395	4,436	—	4,831
Derivative financial instruments	—	5,405	165	5,570
Total	\$ 56,227	\$ 14,744	\$ 165	\$ 71,136

Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ —	\$ (3,144)	\$ (59)	\$ (3,203)
Total	\$ —	\$ (3,144)	\$ (59)	\$ (3,203)

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The following is description of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value, information about the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, key inputs and significant assumptions:

Cash equivalents and time deposits -

Cash equivalents include money market funds and other investments with original maturities of three months or less. Time deposits include negotiable certificate of deposit with original maturities over three months. These are highly liquid investments, and quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of these investments.

Marketable securities and other securities investments -

Marketable securities and other securities investments include government bonds, common stocks and other investments. Government bonds included as follows: 76% of Japanese government bonds and 24% of U.S. and European government bonds as of March 31, 2010 and 79% of Japanese government bonds and 21% of U.S. and European government bonds as of September 30, 2010. Listed stocks on Japanese stock market represent 88% and 86% of common stocks as of March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2010, respectively. Toyota uses quoted market prices for identical assets to measure fair value of these securities. "Other" includes primarily commercial paper. Generally, Toyota uses quoted market prices for similar assets or quoted non-active market prices for identical assets to measure fair value of these securities.

Derivative financial instruments -

See note 5 to the consolidated financial statements about derivative financial instruments. Toyota estimates the fair value of derivative financial instruments using industry-standard valuation models that require observable inputs including interest rates and foreign exchange rates, and the contractual terms. The usage of these models does not require significant judgment to be applied. In other certain cases when market data is not available, key inputs to the fair value measurement include quotes from counterparties, and other market data. Toyota assesses the reasonableness of changes of the quotes using observable market data. Toyota's derivative fair value measurements consider assumptions about counterparty and our own non-performance risk, using such as credit default probabilities.

The changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the first half and the second quarter ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 were not material.

Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for the first half and the second quarter ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 were not material.