TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements
For the period ended
June 30, 2013

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets
At March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013

ASSETS

	Yen in millions	
	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,718,297	1,526,287
Time deposits	106,700	97,601
Marketable securities	1,445,663	2,007,922
Trade accounts and notes receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	1,971,659	1,838,834
Finance receivables, net	5,117,660	5,335,738
Other receivables	432,693	338,216
Inventories	1,715,786	1,863,046
Deferred income taxes	749,398	784,244
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	527,034	578,187
Total current assets	13,784,890	14,370,075
Noncurrent finance receivables, net	6,943,766	7,302,124
Investments and other assets:		
Marketable securities and other securities investments	5,176,582	5,635,615
Affiliated companies	2,103,283	2,174,166
Employees receivables	53,741	53,451
Other	569,816	576,027
Total investments and other assets	7,903,422	8,439,259
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land	1,303,611	1,304,855
Buildings	3,874,279	3,923,838
Machinery and equipment	9,716,180	9,890,442
Vehicles and equipment on operating leases	3,038,011	3,208,288
Construction in progress	291,539	307,890
Total property, plant and equipment, at cost	18,223,620	18,635,313
Less – Accumulated depreciation	(11,372,381)	(11,578,507)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	6,851,239	7,056,806
Total assets	35,483,317	37,168,264

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

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets
At March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Yen in millions	
	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2013
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	4,089,528	4,168,115
Current portion of long-term debt	2,704,428	2,634,466
Accounts payable	2,113,778	2,033,299
Other payables	721,065	683,007
Accrued expenses	2,185,537	2,298,249
Income taxes payable	156,266	272,223
Other current liabilities	941,918	948,802
Total current liabilities	12,912,520	13,038,161
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt	7,337,824	7,911,237
Accrued pension and severance costs	766,112	774,806
Deferred income taxes	1,385,927	1,555,495
Other long-term liabilities	308,078	337,859
Total long-term liabilities	9,797,941	10,579,397
Total liabilities	22,710,461	23,617,558
Shareholders' equity		
Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value, authorized: 10,000,000,000 shares at March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013 issued: 3,447,997,492 shares at March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013	397,050	397,050
Additional paid-in capital	551,040	551,021
Retained earnings	12,689,206	13,061,354
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(356,123)	16,542
Treasury stock, at cost, 280,568,824 shares at March 31, 2013 and 279,413,776 shares at June 30, 2013	(1,133,138)	(1,128,429)
Total Toyota Motor Corporation shareholders' equity	12,148,035	12,897,538
Noncontrolling interests	624,821	653,168
Total shareholders' equity	12,772,856	13,550,706
Commitments and contingencies		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	35,483,317	37,168,264

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

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income and
Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013

Consolidated Statements of Income

	Yen in millions	
	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013
Net revenues:		
Sales of products	5,233,688	5,926,535
Financing operations	267,885	328,784
Total net revenues	5,501,573	6,255,319
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of products sold	4,540,873	4,802,456
Cost of financing operations	131,959	219,797
Selling, general and administrative	475,598	569,683
Total costs and expenses	5,148,430	5,591,936
Operating income	353,143	663,383
Other income (expense):		
Interest and dividend income	34,636	38,163
Interest expense	(6,036)	(4,584)
Foreign exchange gain, net	10,918	9,477
Other income, net	22,542	17,724
Total other income (expense)	62,060	60,780
Quarterly income before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliated companies	415,203	724,163
Provision for income taxes	164,914	210,130
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	71,341	89,938
Quarterly net income	321,630	603,971
Less: Quarterly net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(31,283)	(41,777)
Quarterly net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation	290,347	562,194

	Yen	
Quarterly net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share		
Basic	91.68	177.45
Diluted	91.68	177.32

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Yen in millions	
	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012	**For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013**
Quarterly net income	321,630	603,971
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(161,155)	117,861
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	(90,782)	260,921
Pension liability adjustments	943	2,779
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(250,994)	381,561
Quarterly comprehensive income	70,636	985,532
Less: Quarterly comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(17,252)	(50,673)
Quarterly comprehensive income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation	53,384	934,859

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 quarter ended June 30, 2013

	Yen in millions	
	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Quarterly net income	321,630	603,971
Adjustments to reconcile quarterly net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	253,132	287,661
Provision for doubtful accounts and credit losses	6,940	8,187
Pension and severance costs, less payments	4,601	3,738
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	5,953	5,607
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities, net	12	2,526
Deferred income taxes	5,721	(19,375)
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(71,341)	(89,938)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, and other	176,043	226,961
Net cash provided by operating activities	702,691	1,029,338
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to finance receivables	(2,424,248)	(3,015,498)
Collection of and proceeds from sales of finance receivables	2,182,341	2,722,212
Additions to fixed assets excluding equipment leased to others	(183,289)	(239,446)
Additions to equipment leased to others	(255,754)	(403,833)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets excluding equipment leased to others	10,230	8,655
Proceeds from sales of equipment leased to others	119,222	205,701
Purchases of marketable securities and security investments	(833,276)	(1,702,481)
Proceeds from sales of and maturity of marketable securities and security investments	645,055	1,081,860
Changes in investments and other assets, and other	39,620	33,476
Net cash used in investing activities	(700,099)	(1,309,354)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	601,632	1,127,431
Payments of long-term debt	(664,512)	(821,711)
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	271,391	(43,045)
Dividends paid	(95,004)	(190,046)
Purchase of common stock, and other	(16,811)	(18,872)
Net cash provided by financing activities	96,696	53,757
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(50,200)	34,249
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	49,088	(192,010)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,679,200	1,718,297
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,728,288	1,526,287

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these 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 period ended June 30, 2013, 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, 2013. 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 results for the three-month period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full year.

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

Accounting changes -

In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued updated guidance of disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities. This guidance requires additional disclosures about gross and net information for assets and liabilities including financial instruments eligible for offset in the balance sheets. The parent company and its consolidated subsidiaries ("Toyota") adopted this guidance from the interim period within the fiscal year, begun on or after January 1, 2013. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Toyota's quarterly consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, FASB issued updated guidance on the presentation of items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. This guidance requires to present, either in a single note or parenthetically on the face of the financial statements, the effect of significant amounts reclassified out of each component of accumulated other comprehensive income based on its source. Toyota adopted this guidance from the interim period within the fiscal year, begun after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on Toyota's quarterly consolidated financial statements.

Recent pronouncements to be adopted in future periods –

In July 2013, FASB issued updated guidance which permits the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (or Overnight Index Swap Rate) to be used as a benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes. This guidance also removes the restriction on using different benchmark rates for similar hedges. This guidance is effective on July 17, 2013 and applies prospectively for qualifying new or redesignated hedging relationships. Management does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on Toyota's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, FASB issued updated guidance on uncertain tax positions. This guidance requires an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward for tax purposes, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. This guidance is effective for fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2013, and for interim period within the fiscal year. Management does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on Toyota's 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 quarterly income before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliated companies 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. 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.

For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012 and 2013, 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, 2013 and June 30, 2013:

	Yen in millions	
	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2013
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments		
Interest rate and currency swap agreements		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	10,769	11,351
Investments and other assets - Other	39,569	38,085
Total	50,338	49,436
Other current liabilities	(2,554)	(1,635)
Other long-term liabilities	(143)	(587)
Total	(2,697)	(2,222)
Undesignated derivative financial instruments		
Interest rate and currency swap agreements		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	27,731	15,907
Investments and other assets - Other	139,419	120,540
Total	167,150	136,447
Other current liabilities	(37,133)	(36,645)
Other long-term liabilities	(122,420)	(133,579)
Total	(159,553)	(170,224)
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,340	18,110
Investments and other assets - Other	—	—
Total	7,340	18,110
Other current liabilities	(36,087)	(9,809)
Other long-term liabilities	(5)	(11)
Total	(36,092)	(9,820)

As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, the amounts of counterparty netting and cash collateral received that partially offset derivative assets were ¥158,807 million and ¥117,298 million, respectively. The amounts of counterparty netting and cash collateral pledged that partially offset derivative liabilities were ¥(86,477) million and ¥(96,782) million, respectively. These amounts included in the above table were offset in the consolidated balance sheets.

The following table summarizes the notional amounts of derivative financial instruments at March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013:

	Yen in millions			
	March 31, 2013		June 30, 2013	
	Designated derivative financial instruments	Undesignated derivative financial instruments	Designated derivative financial instruments	Undesignated derivative financial instruments
Interest rate and currency swap agreements	235,219	12,689,774	246,574	13,455,203
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts	—	2,104,048	—	1,941,408
Total	235,219	14,793,822	246,574	15,396,611

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 quarter ended June 30, 2012 and 2013:

	Yen in millions			
	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012		For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013	
	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	(9,790)	9,985	(4,885)	4,996
Interest expense	—	—	—	—
Undesignated derivative financial instruments				
Interest rate and currency swap agreements				
Cost of financing operations	52,512	—	(55,989)	—
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(192)	—	1,490	—
Foreign exchange forward and option contracts				
Cost of financing operations	1,444	—	18,013	—
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	65,224	—	(18,724)	—

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.

Cash flows from transactions of derivative financial instruments are included in cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

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 after being offset by cash collateral as of June 30, 2013 is ¥5,788 million. The aggregate fair value amount of assets that are already posted as cash collateral as of June 30, 2013 is ¥36,577 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 ¥5,788 million as of June 30, 2013.

5. 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 June 30, 2013 is ¥1,999,000 million. Liabilities for guarantees totaling ¥6,498 million have been provided as of June 30, 2013. 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 relating to 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, China and other regions 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 in certain vehicle models including the Prius. Set forth below is a description of various claims, lawsuits and government investigations involving Toyota in the United States relating to these recalls and other safety measures.

Class Action and Consolidated Litigation

Approximately 200 putative class actions and more than 500 individual product liability personal injury cases have been filed since November 2009 alleging that certain Toyota, Lexus and Scion vehicles contain defects that lead to unintended acceleration. In April 2010, the approximately 190 putative class actions in federal court as well as the federal product liability personal injury cases and warranty and lemon law cases were consolidated for pretrial proceedings into a single multi-district litigation in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. Approximately 10 putative class actions and various product liability personal injury cases pending in state courts were subsequently consolidated into the federal action. The remaining class actions lawsuits are pending in a consolidated state action in California.

In December 2012, Toyota and the plaintiffs announced that they had reached an agreement to settle the economic loss claims in the consolidated federal action. In July 2013, the court signed the order and judgment granting final approval of the settlement and dismissing the economic loss cases. The period within which to appeal the court’s judgment ends in August 2013. In fiscal 2013, Toyota recorded a $1.1 billion pre-tax charge against earnings to cover the estimated costs of this resolution and other potential recall-related resolutions.

The settlement provides a customer support program covering certain vehicle parts, the free installation of a brake override system on the remaining floor mat entrapment safety campaign vehicles and funds for cash payments to customers who do not receive the brake override system, cash payments to individuals who allegedly suffered a loss on the sale, lease or insuring the residual value of Toyota’s vehicles and funds for safety-related research and education programs. The settlement does not cover product liability personal injury claims in the consolidated federal action or pending in various state courts in the United States.

In April 2013, Toyota announced that the court had approved an agreement to resolve the civil action filed by the Orange County District Attorney in California state court seeking, among other things, statutory penalties alleging that Toyota sold and marketed defective vehicles in violation of various California statutes. The amount of the settlement, which was not material to Toyota, was included in the charge taken in fiscal 2013.

Beginning in February 2010, Toyota was sued in approximately 20 putative class actions alleging defects in the antilock braking system in various hybrid vehicles that cause the vehicles to fail to stop in a timely manner when driving in certain road conditions. The plaintiffs seek an order requiring Toyota to repair the vehicles and claim that all owners and lessees of vehicles, including those for which recalls have been implemented, should be compensated for the alleged defects related to the antilock braking system. These cases have been consolidated into two actions, one in the United States District Court for the Central District of California and one in the Los Angeles County Superior Court. In January 2013, the Court in the federal case issued an order denying the plaintiff's motion for class certification and granting summary judgment in favor of Toyota on the claims of the principal named plaintiff for the cases relating to recalled vehicles. In July 2013, a class certification hearing in connection with the claims related to those vehicles that were not recalled was held and the court denied the motion for class certification.

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 seek 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 second voluntary request and subpoena from the SEC and a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York seeking production of documents related to the recalls of the steering relay rod. Toyota is cooperating with the U.S. Attorney's Office and SEC in their investigations, which are on-going and expected to be the subject of discussions over the coming months.

Beyond the amounts accrued for the recall-related matters, Toyota is unable to estimate a range of reasonably possible loss, if any, for the other recall-related matters because (i) many of the proceedings are in evidence gathering stages, (ii) significant factual issues need to be resolved, (iii) the legal theory or nature of the claims is unclear, (iv) the outcome of future motions or appeals is unknown and/or (v) the outcomes of other matters of these types vary widely and do not appear sufficiently similar to offer meaningful guidance. Although Toyota cannot estimate a reasonable range of loss based on currently available information, the resolution of these matters could have an adverse effect on Toyota's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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. For the same reasons discussed above relating to the recall-related legal proceedings, Toyota is unable to estimate a range of reasonably possible loss, if any, beyond the amounts accrued, with respect to these claims. Based upon information currently available to Toyota, however, 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.

6. 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 affiliated 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 first quarter ended June 30, 2012 and 2013.

Segment operating results -

For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012:

	Yen in millions				
	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
Net revenues					
Sales to external customers	5,110,683	267,885	123,005	—	5,501,573
Inter-segment sales and transfers	9,422	6,583	120,251	(136,256)	—
Total	5,120,105	274,468	243,256	(136,256)	5,501,573
Operating expenses	4,861,412	187,734	233,926	(134,642)	5,148,430
Operating income	258,693	86,734	9,330	(1,614)	353,143

For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013:

	Yen in millions				
	Automotive	Financial Services	All Other	Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
Net revenues					
Sales to external customers	5,807,049	328,784	119,486	—	6,255,319
Inter-segment sales and transfers	10,956	11,092	114,985	(137,033)	—
Total	5,818,005	339,876	234,471	(137,033)	6,255,319
Operating expenses	5,209,509	288,607	227,337	(133,517)	5,591,936
Operating income	608,496	51,269	7,134	(3,516)	663,383

Geographic Information -

For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012:

	Yen in millions						
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other	Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
Net revenues							
Sales to external customers	2,014,485	1,559,749	489,449	997,697	440,193	—	5,501,573
Inter-segment sales and transfers	1,227,780	33,062	22,599	75,961	43,298	(1,402,700)	—
Total	3,242,265	1,592,811	512,048	1,073,658	483,491	(1,402,700)	5,501,573
Operating expenses	3,135,160	1,475,175	508,647	972,078	456,315	(1,398,945)	5,148,430
Operating income	107,105	117,636	3,401	101,580	27,176	(3,755)	353,143

For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013:

	Yen in millions						
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other	Inter-segment Elimination	Consolidated
Net revenues							
Sales to external customers	1,939,067	2,062,276	568,278	1,123,017	562,681	—	6,255,319
Inter-segment sales and transfers	1,517,149	42,857	27,720	95,050	46,337	(1,729,113)	—
Total	3,456,216	2,105,133	595,998	1,218,067	609,018	(1,729,113)	6,255,319
Operating expenses	3,000,141	2,022,462	590,734	1,113,889	566,512	(1,701,802)	5,591,936
Operating income	456,075	82,671	5,264	104,178	42,506	(27,311)	663,383

“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.

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.

	Yen in millions	Yen in millions
	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013
North America	1,581,994	2,055,050
Europe	459,898	442,337
Asia	1,013,887	1,165,287
Other	943,286	1,146,229

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

7. Per share amounts:

Reconciliations of the differences between basic and diluted net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share for the first quarter ended June 30, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

	Yen in millions	Thousands of shares	Yen
	Net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation	Weighted-average shares	Net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share
For the first quarter ended June 30, 2012			
Basic quarterly net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	290,347	3,166,807	91.68
Effect of dilutive securities			
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options	(6)	0	
Diluted quarterly net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	290,341	3,166,807	91.68
For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013			
Basic quarterly net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	562,194	3,168,225	177.45
Effect of dilutive securities			
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options	(42)	2,005	
Diluted quarterly net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per common share	562,152	3,170,230	177.32

Stock options that were not included in the computation of diluted net income attributable to Toyota Motor Corporation per share for the first quarter ended June 30, 2012 and 2013 were 11,789 thousand shares and 2,802 thousand shares, respectively, because the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price per common share during the period.

On June 14, 2013, at the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, the shareholders of the parent company approved to distribute year-end cash dividends of ¥190,046 million, ¥60 per share, effective on June 17, 2013.

8. 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, 2013 and June 30, 2013. Transfers between levels of the fair value are recognized at the end of their respective reporting periods:

	Yen in millions			
	March 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash equivalents	245,264	375,941	—	621,205
Time deposits	—	57,572	—	57,572
Marketable securities and other securities investments				
Public and corporate bonds	3,753,451	792,806	6,889	4,553,146
Common stocks	1,401,183	—	—	1,401,183
Other	49,731	518,955	—	568,686
Derivative financial instruments	—	217,745	7,083	224,828
Total	5,449,629	1,963,019	13,972	7,426,620
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	—	(196,386)	(1,956)	(198,342)
Total	—	(196,386)	(1,956)	(198,342)

	Yen in millions			
	June 30, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash equivalents	201,908	242,779	—	444,687
Time deposits	—	41,770	—	41,770
Marketable securities and other securities investments				
Public and corporate bonds	4,394,218	842,194	7,507	5,243,919
Common stocks	1,767,061	—	—	1,767,061
Other	53,436	475,934	—	529,370
Derivative financial instruments	—	199,361	4,632	203,993
Total	6,416,623	1,802,038	12,139	8,230,800
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	—	(180,317)	(1,949)	(182,266)
Total	—	(180,317)	(1,949)	(182,266)

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. Cash equivalents classified in Level 2 include primarily negotiable certificate of deposit with original maturities of three months or less. These are measured at fair value using observable interest rates in the market. Time deposits include negotiable certificate of deposit with original maturities over three months. These are measured at fair value using observable interest rates in the market.

Marketable securities and other securities investments -

Marketable securities and other securities investments include public and corporate bonds, common stocks and other investments. Public and corporate bonds include primarily government bonds and represent 49% of Japanese bonds, and 51% of U.S., European and other bonds as of March 31, 2013, and 52% of Japanese bonds, and 48% of U.S., European and other bonds as of June 30, 2013. Listed stocks on the Japanese stock markets represent 85% and 87% of common stocks as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, respectively. Toyota uses primarily quoted market prices for identical assets to measure fair value of these securities. "Other" includes primarily investment trusts. 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. These assets are classified in Level 2.

Derivative financial instruments -

See note 4 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. These derivative financial instruments are classified in Level 2. 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. These derivative financial instruments are classified in Level 3. 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 quarter ended June 30, 2012 and 2013 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 quarter ended June 30, 2012 and 2013 were not material.

9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	Yen in millions			
	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	Pension liability adjustments	Total
Balance at March 31, 2013	(813,480)	666,813	(209,456)	(356,123)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	117,861	266,387	885	385,133
Reclassifications	—	(5,466)	1,894	(3,572)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	117,861	260,921	2,779	381,561
Less: Other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4,395)	(3,752)	(749)	(8,896)
Balance at June 30, 2013	(700,014)	923,982	(207,426)	16,542

Reclassifications consist of the following:

	Yen in millions	
	For the first quarter ended June 30, 2013	Affected line items in the consolidated statements of income
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:	2,507	Financing operations
	5,079	Foreign exchange gain, net
	(16,593)	Other income, net
	(9,007)	Quarterly income before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliated companies
	3,527	Provision for income taxes
	14	Equity in earnings of affiliated companies
	(5,466)	Quarterly net income
Pension liability adjustments:		
Recognized net actuarial loss	4,193	*1
Amortization of prior service costs	(1,190)	*1
	3,003	Quarterly income before income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliated companies
	(1,109)	Provision for income taxes
	1,894	Quarterly net income
Total reclassifications, net of tax	(3,572)	

Amounts of reclassifications in parentheses indicate gains in the consolidated statements of income.

*1: These components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost.