April 10, 2015

Summary of Consolidated Financial Results
For the Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2015 [Japan GAAP]

Name of Company:		Takeuchi Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Stock Code:		6432
Stock Exchange Listing:		Tokyo Stock Exchange, First Section
URL:		http://www.takeuchi-mfg.co.jp/
Representative	Title:	President & Representative Director
	Name:	Akio Takeuchi
Contact Person	Title:	Director, Business Management Department
	Name:	Teruo Kamiyama
Phone:		+81-(0)268-81-1100
Date of regular general meeting of shareholders (tentative):		May 27, 2015
Date of commencement of dividend payment (tentative):		May 28, 2015
Date of securities report (tentative):		May 27, 2015
Supplementary explanatory documents:		No
Earnings presentation:		Yes (for institutional investors and analysts)

(Yen in millions, rounded down)

1. Financial results for the fiscal year ended February 2015 (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)

(1) Result of operations (Consolidated) (Percentage figures represent year on year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
Fiscal year ended February 2015	69,893	30.4	10,593	138.8	12,249	89.3	7,694	66.4
Fiscal year ended February 2014	53,617	30.1	4,436	215.7	6,470	122.7	4,624	39.2

Note: Comprehensive income: FY2/2015: 9,167 million yen (40.9 %), FY2/2014: 6,507 million yen (55.1 %)

	Net income per share	Net income per share fully diluted	Return on equity	Ratio of ordinary income to assets	Ratio of operating income to net sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Fiscal year ended February 2015	471.11	-	18.5	20.6	15.2
Fiscal year ended February 2014	283.18	-	13.7	12.5	8.3

(Reference) Equity in income/losses of affiliates: FY2/2015 - million yen FY2/2014 - million yen

(2) Financial Position (Consolidated)

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
As of February 28, 2015	66,311	46,093	69.5	2,822.33
As of February 28, 2014	52,472	36,931	70.4	2,261.34

(Reference) Shareholders' equity As of February 28, 2015: 46,093 million yen As of February 28, 2014: 36,931 million yen

(3) Cash flow position (Consolidated)

	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
Fiscal year ended February 2015	5,696	(1,035)	(576)	13,231
Fiscal year ended February 2014	8,207	(386)	(1,488)	9,139

2. Dividends

	Dividend per share					Annual total amount	Payout ratio (Consolidated)	Dividends/ net assets (Consolidated)
	End of 1Q	End of 2Q	End of 3Q	End of FY	Full year			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
Fiscal year ended February 2014	-	0.00	-	16.00	16.00	261	5.7	0.8
Fiscal year ended February 2015	-	0.00	-	27.00	27.00	440	5.7	1.1
Fiscal year ending February 2016 (estimated)	-	0.00	-	36.00	36.00		7.4	

Note: Yearend dividend for FY2015 is the sum of an ordinary dividend of 22 yen per share and a 5 yen commemorative dividend for the listing of our stock on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

3. Forecast for the fiscal year ending February 2016 (Consolidated, March 1, 2015 to February 29, 2016)

(Percentage figures represent year on year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Net income per share
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Yen
First half	42,700	13.1	7,800	28.8	7,800	30.8	4,950	36.0	303.09
Full year	75,000	7.3	12,500	18.0	12,500	2.0	7,900	2.7	483.72

*** Notes**

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries (Changes in specific subsidiaries accompanied by changes in the scope of consolidation): None

(2) Changes in accounting principles and estimates, and retrospective restatement
- (a) Changes due to revision of accounting standards: Yes
- (b) Changes other than in (a): None
- (c) Changes in accounting estimates: None
- (d) Retrospective restatement: None

(Note) Please refer Application of accounting standard for retirement benefits in Changes in accounting principles on page 20.

(3) Number of shares outstanding (common stock)

(a) Shares outstanding (including treasury stock)

As of February 28, 2015:	16,333,000	As of February 28, 2014:	16,333,000

(b) Treasury stock

As of February 28, 2015:	1,209	As of February 28, 2014:	1,135

(c) Average number of shares

Period ended February 28,2015:	16,331,809	Period ended February 28, 2014:	16,331,865

(Reference) Non-consolidated Financial Results

Financial results for the current fiscal year (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)

(1) Result of operations (Non-consolidated)

(Percentage figures represent year on year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
Fiscal year ended February 2015	66,600	41.9	10,743	129.2	12,517	105.3	8,008	94.8
Fiscal year ended February 2014	46,933	19.4	4,688	152.1	6,096	82.2	4,111	(1.2)

	Net income per share	Net income per share fully diluted
	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended February 2015	490.34	-
Fiscal year ended February 2014	251.77	-

(2) Financial Position (Non-consolidated)

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
As of February 28, 2015	56,469	36,687	65.0	2,246.36
As of February 28, 2014	42,656	28,907	67.8	1,769.99

(Reference) Shareholders' equity As of February 28, 2015: 36,687 million yen As of February 28, 2014: 28,907 million yen

* Description of review procedure implementation status

The rule mandating audit procedures (under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) does not apply to this Summary of Financial Results. It is under the review procedure process based upon the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act at the time of disclosure of this report.

* Cautionary statement regarding forecasts of operating results and special notes

1. Forward-looking statements in these materials are based on information available to management at the time this report was prepared and assumptions that management believes are reasonable. Actual results may differ significantly from these statements for a number of reasons. For information about the forecasts, please see "Outlook for fiscal year ending in February 2016" on page 3.
2. An information meeting for institutional investors and securities analysts concerning results of operations in the year ended February 28, 2015 is scheduled for April 22, 2015. Materials used at this meeting will be posted on the company's website afterward.

Index for Supplementary Information

Results of Operations

(1) Overview on consolidated business performance

(Business performance)

In the current fiscal year, the U.S. economy continued to grow. Growth slowed at first because of record-setting cold weather. But the economy subsequently recovered as jobs increased and consumer spending grew along with an improving labor market and as housing investments and capital expenditures were strong. In Europe, the other primary market for the Takeuchi Group, the economy recovered at a moderate pace as consumer spending increased slowly and government spending continued to grow. Economic growth was particularly strong in the United Kingdom because of robust consumer spending and a healthy housing market.

The Takeuchi Group achieved growth in sales volumes of compact excavators, hydraulic excavators and track loaders in the current fiscal year in the United States and Europe due to heightened sales activities and an increase in demand. As a result, sales increased 30.4% to 69,893 million yen. Earnings were higher as the fixed expense ratio declined, which was the result of the lower expenses and growth in sales, and the higher yen translations of overseas sales due to the weaker yen raised profit margins. Operating income was up 138.8% to 10,593 million yen and, after a foreign exchange gain of 1,430 million yen and other items, ordinary income increased 89.3% to 12,249 million yen, Taxes totaled 4,558 million yen, resulting in net income of 7,694 million yen, 66.4% higher than in the previous fiscal year.

Geographic segment performance was as follows.

(a) Japan

Sales increased 30.9% to 25,682 million yen primarily because of the increase in the number of compact excavators and hydraulic excavators made for distribution in Europe. Segment income increased 114.2% to 11,585 million yen mainly because of growth in sales to the U.S. subsidiary and a higher profit margin.

(b) North America

Sales increased 34.5% to 31,150 million yen along with growth in the sales volume of compact excavators, hydraulic excavators and track loaders. Segment income was up 144.0% to 1,809 million yen.

(c) United Kingdom

Sales increased 58.1% to 8,556 million yen as sales volumes of compact excavators and hydraulic excavators increased. Segment income increased 131.1% to 456 million yen.

(d) France

Sales increased 2.3% to 2,935 million yen as higher in yen translations of euro-denominated sales due to the weaker yen offset a small decrease in the sales volume of compact excavators and hydraulic excavators. Segment income increased 369.5% to 127 million yen.

(e) China

Segment sales decreased 38.7% to 1,568 million yen because of a decline in the sales volume of compact excavators and hydraulic excavators caused mainly by slower economic growth. There was a loss of 265 million yen compared with a 77 million yen loss one year earlier.

(Outlook for fiscal year ending in February 2016)

The United States and Europe are the largest markets for the Takeuchi Group. In the United States, the outlook is for a continuation of a slow economic recovery backed by growing consumer spending. We expect U.S. sales to increase as capital expenditures and housing investments remain strong. In Europe, the economy will be supported by large-scale quantitative easing and the weaker euro. However, the economic growth is expected to be sluggish as slowing economies in emerging countries impacts exports. We therefore expect our sales in Europe to be unchanged from the previous fiscal year. Based on this outlook for flat construction machinery sales volume in Europe and a big increase in U.S. sales volume, we forecast a 7.3% increase in sales to 75 billion yen.

The earnings forecasts are based on the outlook for growth in construction machinery sales volume and a further decline of the yen in relation to the U.S. dollar compared with the previous fiscal year's exchange rate. For operating income, we expect an increase of 18.0% to 12,500 million yen. However, we do not anticipate a foreign exchange gain in the current fiscal year after the 1,430 million yen gain in the previous fiscal year. As a result, we forecast a 2.0% increase in ordinary income to 12,500 million yen and a 2.7% increase in net income to 7,900 million yen. The ordinary income and net income forecasts are all-time highs for these earnings.

In sum, the forecast for the fiscal year ending in February 2016 is as follows.

Sales	75,000 million yen (up 7.3% year on year)
Operating income	12,500 million yen (up 18.0%)
Ordinary income	12,500 million yen (up 2.0%)
Net income	7,900 million yen (up 2.7%)

The exchange rate assumptions for this forecast are 115 yen to the U.S. dollar, 173 yen to the British pound, 125 yen to the euro and 18.5 yen to the yuan.

(2) Overview of financial condition

(a) Assets, liabilities and net assets

Assets were 66,311 million yen at the end of the fiscal year, 13,839 million yen more than at the end of the previous fiscal year. One reason was the 5,543 million yen increase in inventories. This was attributable to the growth in finished product inventories due to strong sales in the United States and higher inventories associated with the increase in production volume. There was also an increase of 4,074 million yen in cash and deposits.

Liabilities increased 4,677 million yen to 20,218 million yen. The main reasons were a 1,560 million yen increase in notes and accounts payable in association with growth in production volume and a 2,098 million yen increase in income taxes payable.

Net assets increased 9,161 million yen to 46,093 million yen. This was primarily due to a 7,432 million yen increase in retained earnings resulting from net income and a 1,439 million yen increase in foreign currency translation adjustments caused by the weaker yen.

(b) Cash flows

There was an increase of 4,091 million yen in cash and cash equivalents from the end of the previous fiscal year to 13,231 million yen. Major uses of cash were an increase in inventories and income taxes paid. Cash was provided by income before income taxes and other items. The following is a summary of fiscal year cash flows.

(Operating activities)

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased 2,511 million yen to 5,696 million yen. Main uses of cash were a 4,141 million yen increase in inventories (inventories decreased 1,683 million yen one year earlier) and income taxes paid of 3,690 million yen, 3,257 million yen more than one year earlier. The primary source of cash was income before income taxes of 12,252 million yen, 5,780 million yen more than one year earlier.

(Investing activities)

Cash used in investing activities increased 648 million yen to 1,035 million yen. The main reason was an increase of 602 million yen in purchase of property, plant and equipment to 904 million yen.

(Financing activities)

Cash used in financing activities decreased 911 million yen to 576 million yen. The main uses of cash were a net decrease in short-term loans of 300 million yen, 1,045 million yen less than the decrease in short-term loans one year earlier, and dividends paid of 260 million yen, 130 million yen more than one year earlier.

(Reference) Cash flow indices

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Equity ratio (%)	61.7	56.7	59.9	70.4	69.5
Market capitalization equity ratio (%)	40.0	26.9	55.0	87.7	113.8
Cash flow to debt ratio (years)	0.4	-	-	0.0	-
Interest coverage ratio (times)	117.7	-	-	554.0	827.0

Equity ratio = Shareholders' equity/Total assets
Market capitalization equity ratio = Market capitalization/Total assets
Cash flow to debt ratio = Interest-bearing liabilities/Operating cash flows
Interest coverage ratio = Operating cash flows/Interest paid
Notes:

1. Consolidated financial data are used for all ratios.
2. Market capitalization uses the number of shares issued after deducting treasury stock.
3. Interest-bearing debt is all balance sheet liabilities on which interest is paid.
4. Operating cash flows and interest paid are the corresponding figures on the statements of cash flows.
5. No cash flow to debt ratio and interest coverage ratio are shown for the fiscal years that ended in February 2012 and 2013 because operating cash flows were negative.

(3) Fundamental policy for distributing earnings and dividends for current and next fiscal years

Distributing earnings to shareholders is one of our highest priorities. The fundamental policy is to pay a stable and consistent dividend while retaining sufficient earnings to strengthen operations and make investments for upcoming activities. Our policy is to pay a dividend only at the end of each fiscal year. For the fiscal year that ended in February 2015, based on this policy and results of operations, we plan to pay a dividend of 27 yen per share. This is the sum of an ordinary dividend of 22 yen per share and a 5 yen commemorative dividend for the listing of our stock on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. For the fiscal year ending in February 2016, we plan to pay a year-end dividend of 36 yen per share.

(4) Business risk factors

This section presents risk factors that may have an effect on the Takeuchi Group's results of operations, financial condition, stock price and other items.

(a) Foreign exchange rates

Foreign exchange rate movements have an effect on overseas sales, which account for more than 97% of consolidated sales. We use foreign exchange forward contracts and other measures to hedge this risk. However, foreign exchange rate movements that exceed our assumptions may have an effect on results of operations. In addition, these movements may cause a foreign exchange loss or other losses associated with yen conversions of amounts receivable and payable at the end of a fiscal year.

(b) Cost of raw materials

Steel sheets and other types of steel are the primary raw material at the Takeuchi Group. If there is a significant increase in the price of steel, we would respond by cutting costs, such as by streamlining production lines, raising prices of our products and taking other actions. However, if these measures do not produce the expected benefits or if the cost of raw materials remains high for a long time, there may be an impact on results of operations.

(c) The economy and market conditions

In the regions where we operate, construction machinery is an industry linked to economic cycles. Consequently, demand for our products is vulnerable to changes in public works expenditures, private-sector capital expenditures and other factors. Significantly, the housing construction sector accounts for a large share of the demand for our products. As a result, changes in the economy and market conditions may have an impact on results of operations.

(d) Competition

There are many manufacturers of construction machinery and competition is intense worldwide. For sales activities, the Takeuchi Group uses the superiority of its products with respect to quality, performance and other aspects. However, a competitor may develop and start selling a product that is better in terms of quality, performance or other characteristic. If this causes a drop in our market share, there may be an impact on results of operations.

(e) Receivables

To reduce risk associated with business transactions, we collect financial and other information about customers, establish credit lines based on the soundness of their operations, and manage outstanding credit. However, if a decline in the financial condition of a customer makes it difficult or impossible to receive amounts due, there may be an impact on results of operations.

(f) Recruiting and training activities

To continue to grow, the Takeuchi Group must constantly add new products. Developing these products requires strong R&D capabilities, especially the recruiting and training of people with outstanding technical skills. We also need to recruit and train skilled people who can strengthen sales and administrative operations. If we are unable to recruit a sufficient number of these people or provide the necessary training, there may be an impact on results of operations.

(g) Environmental regulations

Countries around the world are frequently enacting stricter restrictions on exhaust gas, noise levels and other items affecting the environment. The Takeuchi Group's products must comply with these regulations. R&D expenditures and new capital expenditures will probably be required for this compliance. The resulting expenses may have an impact on results of operations.

(h) Other laws and regulations

North America and Europe are the primary markets for the Takeuchi Group and our operations must comply with a large number of laws, regulations and tax systems. If we are unable to comply, there may be restrictions on our operations as well as additional expenses to achieve compliance. In addition, new or revised laws and regulations in the future may have a similar effect on our operations. Any of these events may have an impact on results of operations.

(i) Geographic concentration of manufacturing

Most manufacturing operations of the Takeuchi Group are located in the northern part of Nagano prefecture in Japan. If an earthquake, fire or other natural disaster severely damages manufacturing equipment, we may be forced to temporarily stop operations. The resulting delays in manufacturing and shipments could cause a drop in sales. If this happens, there may be an impact on results of operations.

2. The Takeuchi Group

The Takeuchi Group consists of Takeuchi Mfg. Co., Ltd. and four consolidated subsidiaries. The main business is the manufacture and sale of construction machinery. This business accounted for 99.1% of sales in the fiscal year that ended in February 2015. Other businesses are primarily the manufacture and sale of agitators. The activities and positioning of Takeuchi Mfg. and its subsidiaries are as follows.

(1) Construction machinery

The Takeuchi Group manufactures and sells construction machinery. Sales are mainly outside Japan in regions other than China, with most sales in North America and Europe. There are three sales channels. First is sales to consolidated subsidiaries Takeuchi Mfg. (U.S.), Ltd., Takeuchi Mfg. (U.K.) Ltd., and Takeuchi France S.A.S., which then sell construction machinery to rental companies and dealers (see note 1). Second is direct sales by Takeuchi Mfg. to distributors, mainly in Europe (see note 2). Third is sales by Takeuchi Mfg. through trading companies to overseas distributors. Most construction machinery sold in China is manufactured by Takeuchi Qingdao Mfg. Co., Ltd., which sells its products to dealers in China. In addition, Takeuchi Mfg. produces some construction machinery under OEM agreements for manufacturers in Japan and sells some of its products in Japan.

Major products: Compact excavators, hydraulic excavators, track loaders (see note 3)

Consolidated subsidiaries

Sales:

Takeuchi Mfg. (U.S.) Ltd. (United States)

Takeuchi Mfg. (U.K.) Ltd. (United Kingdom)

Takeuchi France S.A.S. (France)

Manufacturing and sales:

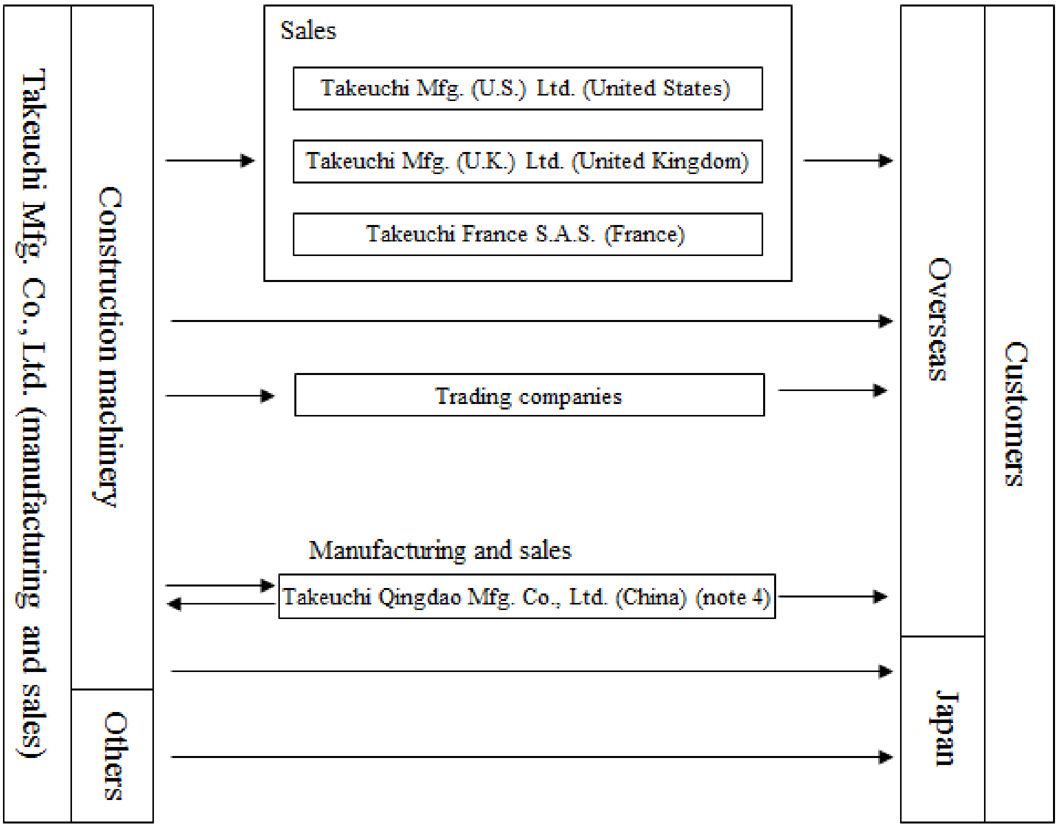
Takeuchi Qingdao Mfg. Co., Ltd. (China)

(2) Others

The main product in this category is agitators. Takeuchi Mfg. produces agitators and sells them primarily for use at waste water treatment facilities and by manufacturers of chemicals, food and other products in Japan.

Flow chart

The diagram below shows the operations of the Takeuchi Group.



Notes

1. The term dealer is used for retail companies that sell products mainly to end users.
2. The term distributor is used for companies that sell products mainly to dealers.

3. Compact excavators are defined as excavators with a weight of 0.5 tons to not more than 6 tons.
   Hydraulic excavators are defined as excavators with a weight of at least 6 tons.
   Track loaders are transport and excavation machines for use on uneven terrain.
4. The movement of products from Takeuchi Mfg. to Takeuchi Qingdao Mfg. consists of parts used by this subsidiary for manufacturing construction machinery. The movement of products from Takeuchi Qingdao Mfg. to Takeuchi Mfg. consists of parts that were made in China.

The section on related companies is omitted because there are no significant changes in the related company information presented in the most recent Securities Report (submitted May 27, 2014).

3. Management Policies

(1) Core policies

The Takeuchi Group is guided by the following Mission and Corporate Philosophy.

Our Mission

Creation	We pledge to develop need responsive products; making the most of our awareness of, and relationship with, our customers.
Challenge	We pledge to aim high and boldly take up challenges with imagination and youthful vigor.
Cooperation	We pledge to thrive in conjunction with society, cultivating a mindset based on harmony and thoughtfulness.

Business Philosophy

TAKEUCHI From World First to World Leader

- We will pursue the TAKEUCHI-way manufacturing activities while working together and sharing the spirit of Creation, Challenge and Cooperation.
- With a global perspective and sensitivity, we will provide our customers with truly reliable products and services.
- By exerting our individual abilities to the fullest, we will contribute to the creation of a society that is environment-friendly as well as comfortable and attractive.

(2) Targeted performance indicators

Our goal is to maintain an operating margin of at least 7%. To accomplish this goal, we will continue to take actions aimed at making the entire group more competitive and profitable. In the fiscal year that ended in February 2015, the operating margin was 15.2%.

(3) Medium and long-term strategies and issues

There are several important issues at the Takeuchi Group.

(a) Development of new products

In the United States, the market for track loaders is expected to continue to grow. Our goal is to increase sales of track loaders by strengthening our lineup of these machines.

(b) Start operations in emerging countries

In emerging countries, more growth is foreseen in demand for compact construction machinery. Our goal is to sell our compact construction machinery in these countries by establishing local sales networks.

(c) Increase sales of products

Our goal is to increase sales of replacement parts by increasing the number of these items that we handle.

(d) Upgrade manufacturing skills and improve manufacturing efficiency

We must upgrade manufacturing skills in order to sell more track loaders and establish a presence in emerging countries. This is why we are building an assembly plant that we call the third factory at our head office manufacturing base. Completing this factory will improve efficiency by giving us separate factories for assembling compact excavators (the first factory), hydraulic excavators (the second factory) and track loaders (the third factory).

(4) Other important items

Fundamental policy for related party (directors, etc.) transactions

In the past, Takeuchi Mfg. had related party transactions involving liability insurance. All these transactions were ended in the first quarter of the fiscal year that ended in February 2015.

4. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Thousand yen)

	Fiscal year ended February 2014 (As of February 28, 2014)	Fiscal year ended February 2015 (As of February 28, 2015)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	9,734,405	13,809,154
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	17,872,088	19,448,975
Merchandize and finished goods	11,920,464	15,769,843
Work in process	1,336,667	1,159,106
Raw materials and supplies	1,989,618	3,861,154
Deferred tax assets	1,635,569	2,881,257
Other	1,158,592	1,991,571
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,073,222)	(1,170,848)
Total current assets	44,574,183	57,750,215
Noncurrent assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures, net	3,316,009	3,340,902
Machinery, equipment and vehicles, net	775,254	980,975
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	328,617	275,046
Land	2,150,055	2,209,326
Construction in progress	39,925	43,888
Total property, plant and equipment	6,609,862	6,850,139
Intangible assets	801,339	904,419
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	145,717	205,337
Long-term loans receivable	229	114
Deferred tax assets	83,271	-
Net defined benefit asset	-	313,709
Other	416,800	437,379
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(159,039)	(149,477)
Total investments and other assets	486,980	807,063
Total noncurrent assets	7,898,182	8,561,622
Total assets	52,472,366	66,311,838

(Thousand yen)

	Fiscal year ended February 2014 (As of February 28, 2014)	Fiscal year ended February 2015 (As of February 28, 2015)
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable-trade	10,317,932	11,878,869
Short-term loans payable	300,000	-
Income taxes payable	1,938,148	4,036,651
Provision for bonuses	150,685	167,501
Provision for product warranties	718,621	1,072,345
Other	1,449,588	2,313,651
Total current liabilities	14,874,976	19,469,019
Noncurrent liabilities		
Provision for retirement benefits	138,597	-
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	244,580	255,460
Provision for loss on guarantees	88,598	114,977
Other	193,652	378,721
Total noncurrent liabilities	665,429	749,158
Total liabilities	15,540,406	20,218,177
NET ASSETS		
Shareholder’s equity		
Capital stock	3,632,948	3,632,948
Capital surplus	3,631,665	3,631,665
Retained earnings	30,027,593	37,460,349
Treasury stock	(3,250)	(3,479)
Total shareholder’s equity	37,288,956	44,721,482
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation differences on available-for-sales securities	12,506	45,708
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(369,502)	1,070,493
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	255,976
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	(356,996)	1,372,177
Total net assets	36,931,960	46,093,660
Total liabilities and net assets	52,472,366	66,311,838

(2) Consolidated statements of income and consolidated statements of comprehensive income

(Consolidated statements of income)

(Thousand yen)

	Fiscal year ended February 2014 (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)	Fiscal year ended February 2015 (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)
Net sales	53,617,893	69,893,577
Cost of sales	43,557,139	52,263,800
Gross profit	10,060,754	17,629,776
Selling, general and administrative expenses		
Haulage expenses	1,509,492	2,214,052
Provision for product warranties	470,987	653,083
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	123,895	(40,264)
Directors' compensations	185,597	202,990
Salaries and bonuses	1,329,541	1,388,179
Provision for bonuses	36,721	41,939
Retirement benefit expenses	34,645	15,431
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	10,668	10,879
Other	1,922,453	2,550,457
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	5,624,003	7,036,749
Operating income	4,436,750	10,593,027
Non-operating income		
Interest income	20,599	29,909
Dividends income	2,236	3,382
Rent income	30,710	9,642
Foreign exchange gains	1,904,848	1,430,491
Other	108,806	210,468
Total non-operating income	2,067,201	1,683,893
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	11,650	6,399
Depreciation of assets for rent	8,811	-
Loss on retirement of noncurrent assets	9,638	8,336
Loss on valuation of derivatives	-	5,783
Other	3,524	7,004
Total non-operating expenses	33,625	27,524
Ordinary income	6,470,327	12,249,396

(Thousand yen)

	Fiscal year ended February 2014 (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)	Fiscal year ended February 2015 (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sales of noncurrent assets	13,353	3,137
Gain on sales of investment securities	-	3,996
Total extraordinary income	13,353	7,134
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on sales of noncurrent assets	49	4,081
Impairment loss	11,187	-
Total extraordinary loss	11,237	4,081
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	6,472,443	12,252,449
Income taxes-current	2,357,258	5,590,671
Income taxes-deferred	(509,693)	(1,032,287)
Total income taxes	1,847,564	4,558,384
Income (loss) before minority interests	4,624,878	7,694,065
Net income (loss)	4,624,878	7,694,065

(Consolidated statements of comprehensive income)

(Thousand yen)

	Fiscal year ended February 2014 (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)	Fiscal year ended February 2015 (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)
Income (loss) before minority interests	4,624,878	7,694,065
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	7,233	33,202
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,875,534	1,439,995
Total other comprehensive income	1,882,768	1,473,197
Comprehensive income	6,507,646	9,167,263
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	6,507,646	9,167,263
Comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	-	-

(3) Consolidated statements of changes in net assets

Previous fiscal year (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)

(Thousand yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of current period	3,632,948	3,631,665	25,533,369	(3,250)	32,794,732
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends from surplus			(130,654)		(130,654)
Net income			4,624,878		4,624,878
Purchase of treasury stock					
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	4,494,223	-	4,494,223
Balance at the end of period	3,632,948	3,631,665	30,027,593	(3,250)	37,288,956

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	
Balance at the beginning of current period	5,272	(2,245,037)	-	(2,239,764)	30,554,968
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends from surplus					(130,654)
Net income					4,624,878
Purchase of treasury stock					-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	7,233	1,875,534	-	1,882,768	1,882,768
Total changes of items during the period	7,233	1,875,534	-	1,882,768	6,376,991
Balance at the end of period	12,506	(369,502)	-	(356,996)	36,931,960

Current fiscal year (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)

(Thousand yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at the beginning of current period	3,632,948	3,631,665	30,027,593	(3,250)	37,288,956
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends from surplus			(261,309)		(261,309)
Net income			7,694,065		7,694,065
Purchase of treasury stock				(229)	(229)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	7,432,755	(229)	7,432,526
Balance at the end of period	3,632,948	3,631,665	37,460,349	(3,479)	44,721,482

	Accumulated other comprehensive income				Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	
Balance at the beginning of current period	12,506	(369,502)	-	(356,996)	36,931,960
Changes of items during the period					
Dividends from surplus					(261,309)
Net income					7,694,065
Purchase of treasury stock					(229)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	33,202	1,439,995	255,976	1,729,174	1,729,174
Total changes of items during the period	33,202	1,439,995	255,976	1,729,174	9,161,700
Balance at the end of period	45,708	1,070,493	255,976	1,372,177	46,093,660

(4) Consolidated statements of cash flow

(Thousand yen)

	Fiscal year ended February 2014 (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)	Fiscal year ended February 2015 (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Income before income taxes	6,472,443	12,252,449
Depreciation and amortization	765,908	996,054
Impairment loss	11,187	-
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	212,831	(47,855)
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	17,185	16,815
Increase (decrease) in provision for product warranties	203,281	285,441
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	16,236	(138,597)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit asset	-	82,095
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' retirement benefits	10,668	10,879
Increase (decrease) in provision for loss on guarantees	(89,046)	8,144
Interest and dividends income	(22,836)	(33,292)
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	859,731	615,145
Interest expenses	11,650	6,399
Loss (gain) on sales of investment securities	-	(3,996)
Loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities	1,335	-
Loss (gain) on sales of noncurrent assets	(13,304)	943
Loss on retirement of noncurrent assets	9,638	8,336
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	8,401,574	158,992
Decrease (increase) in inventories	1,683,000	(4,141,566)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	(9,117,992)	(935,320)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(572,125)	(636,055)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(316,651)	858,961
Other, net	(902)	(3,146)
Subtotal	8,543,816	9,360,828
Interest and dividends income received	22,836	33,292
Interest expenses paid	(14,815)	(6,888)
Income taxes paid	(433,104)	(3,690,758)
Income taxes refund	88,897	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	8,207,629	5,696,473
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		
Decrease (increase) in time deposits	(82,089)	16,925
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(301,987)	(904,934)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	400,153	5,755
Purchase of intangible assets	(363,874)	(134,850)
Purchase of investment securities	(39,970)	(29,980)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	-	24,010
Payments of loans receivable	(520)	(970)
Collection of loans receivable	2,021	931
Other, net	(392)	(12,341)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(386,659)	(1,035,453)

(Thousand yen)

	Fiscal year ended February 2014 (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)	Fiscal year ended February 2015 (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term loans payable	(1,345,420)	(300,000)
Purchase of treasury stock	-	(229)
Cash dividends paid	(129,766)	(260,641)
Repayments of lease obligations	(12,922)	(15,840)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,488,109)	(576,711)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	(481,076)	7,365
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,851,784	4,091,674
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,287,593	9,139,378
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	9,139,378	13,231,052

(5) Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Notes to going concern assumptions)

None

(Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements)

1. Scope of consolidation
   (1) Consolidated subsidiaries: 4
   Takeuchi Mfg. (U.S.) Ltd.
   Takeuchi Mfg. (U.K.) Ltd.
   Takeuchi France S.A.S.
   Takeuchi Qingdao Mfg. Co., Ltd.

   (2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries
   None
2. Scope of the equity method
   (1) Equity-method companies
   None

   (2) Non-equity-method related companies
   None

3. Fiscal year of consolidated subsidiaries
   All four consolidated subsidiaries end their fiscal years on December 31.
   Since the difference between this fiscal year and the fiscal year of Takeuchi Mfg. is not more than three months, the financial statements of these subsidiaries for their fiscal years are used for the consolidated financial statements. However, adjustments are made to the consolidation as needed for any significant transactions between January 1, 2015 and February 28, 2015.

4. Significant accounting policies
   (1) Valuation standard and method for significant assets
   (a) Securities
   Other securities
   Marketable securities
   Fair value based on the market price, etc. as of the fiscal year end (All valuation differences are added to or subtracted from net assets and the cost of securities sold is calculated by using the moving average method.)
   Non-marketable securities
   Cost method with cost determined by the moving average method

   (b) Derivatives
   Market value method

   (c) Inventories
   (i) Finished products
   Takeuchi Mfg. uses the cost method with cost determined by the gross average method (with book value reduced to reflect declines in profitability). The four overseas consolidated subsidiaries use primarily the lower of cost or market method with cost determined by the specific identification method.

   (ii) Work in process and raw materials
   Cost method with cost determined by the gross average method (with book value reduced to reflect declines in profitability)

   (iii) Supplies
   Cost method using the cost of the most recent purchase

   (2) Depreciation method for significant depreciable assets
   (a) Tangible assets (except leased assets)
   Takeuchi Mfg. uses the declining-balance method and the four overseas consolidated subsidiaries use the straight-line method in accordance with accounting standards in their respective home countries.
   However, Takeuchi Mfg. uses the straight-line method for buildings (excluding facilities attached to the building) acquired on or after April 1, 1998.
   The useful lives of principal assets are as follows:

Buildings and structures	15 to 31 years
Machinery and vehicles	7 to 12 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures	2 to 3 years

   (b) Intangible assets (except leased assets)
   Takeuchi Mfg. uses the straight-line method and the four overseas consolidated subsidiaries use the straight-line method in accordance with accounting standards in their respective home countries.
   Software for internal use is amortized using the straight-line method over the expected useful economic life (5 years).

   (c) Leased assets

For leased assets using finance leases other than where ownership is transferred, the straight-line method with no residual value is used and the lease period is the useful life. Finance leases other than where ownership is transferred that started no later than February 28, 2009 continue to be accounted for as ordinary rental transactions.

(3) Basis of significant allowances

(a) Allowance for doubtful accounts

An allowance is established based on the past rate of losses for normal receivables and on the amount that is not expected to be recovered for doubtful receivables based on examinations to determine the likelihood of receiving payments for individual receivables. The four overseas consolidated subsidiaries establish allowances equal to the amounts that are not expected to be recovered based on the likelihood of receiving payments for individual receivables.

(b) Provision for bonuses

This provision is equal to bonuses to be paid in the current year based on the expected amount of bonuses.

(c) Provision for product warranties

This provision is equal to expected expenses for product warranties after products have been sold based on expenses in the past.

(d) Provision for directors' retirement benefits

This provision is equal to benefits paid at the end of the fiscal year based on internal rules.

(e) Provision for loss on guarantees

This provision is equal to estimated losses on loan guarantees based on the financial condition and other information concerning the borrowers that received guarantees.

(4) Accounting method for retirement benefits

(a) Allocation of retirement benefit estimates to fiscal periods

When calculating retirement obligations, the straight-line attribution standard is used for the allocation of estimated retirement benefit payments to specific periods up to the end of the fiscal year that ended in February 2015.

(b) Amortization of actuarial gains and losses

For actuarial gains and losses, a proportional amount calculated using the straight-line method for a certain period (5 years) that is shorter than the average remaining service of employees in each fiscal year in which a gain or loss occurred is amortized in each year starting with the fiscal year after the year when the gain or loss occurred.

(5) Standard for yen conversions of significant foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities

Foreign currency-denominated monetary liabilities are converted into yen at the exchange rates as of the balance sheet date and conversion differences are recognized as gains and losses.

Assets and liabilities of overseas consolidated subsidiaries are converted into yen using the exchange rates as of their balance sheet dates and income statement items are converted into yen using the average exchange rates for the applicable period. Conversion differences are included in the foreign currency translation adjustments item of net assets.

(6) Scope of cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents (funds) include cash, bank deposits that can be withdrawn at any time or that can be converted to cash easily, and short-term investments that mature within three months of the acquisition date and have a negligible risk of price fluctuations.

(7) Other important items concerning preparation of the consolidated financial statements

Accounting for consumption tax

Transactions subject to consumption taxes do not include these taxes.

(Changes in accounting principles)

(Application of accounting standard for retirement benefits)

Takeuchi Mfg. adopted Accounting Standards for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Statement No. 26 of May 17, 2012) and Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No. 25 of May 17, 2012) (except certain provisions in the main clause of Section 35 of the standard and in the main clause of Section 67 of the guidance) as of the end of the fiscal year ended February 28, 2015. These accounting standards require recording the retirement benefit obligation, after deducting pension plan assets, as an asset or liability for retirement benefits. In addition, unrecognized actuarial differences and unrecognized prior service costs are recorded as an asset or liability for retirement benefits.

For the application of the accounting standards for retirement benefits, the transitional measures in Paragraph 37 have been used. As a result, the monetary effect of the application of these standards at the end of the fiscal year ended February 28, 2015 were included in remeasurements of defined benefit plans in accumulated other comprehensive income.

As a result of this change, net defined benefit asset was recognized in the amount of 313,709 thousand yen and accumulated other comprehensive income increased by 255,976 thousand yen as of February 28, 2015.

This accounting standard change increased net assets per share by 15.67 yen.

(Segment information, etc.)

Segment information

1. Summary of reportable segments

   The reportable segments of the Takeuchi Group are based on the constituent units of the group for which separate financial information is available and the Board of Directors performs periodic examinations for determining the allocation of resources and the evaluating performance.

   The manufacture and sale of construction machinery is the primary business of the Takeuchi Group. Takeuchi Mfg. operates in Japan and Takeuchi Mfg. and its subsidiaries operate in other countries. Each subsidiary is managed as an independent unit, conducting business operations based on its own regional comprehensive strategy for the products handled.

   Consequently, there are five reportable geographic segments based on manufacturing and sales operations: Japan, United States, United Kingdom, France and China

2. Method for determining sales, earnings/losses, assets, liabilities and other items for reportable segments

   The accounting method for reportable segments is the same as the Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

   Reportable segments earnings are operating income and intersegment sales and transfers are based on market prices.

3. Reportable segment sales, earnings/loss, assets, liabilities and other items

   Previous fiscal year (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)

(Thousand yen)

	Reporting segments					Total	Adjustments (Note 1)	Amount on the consolidated statements of income (Note 2)
	Japan	USA	UK	France	China			
Net sales (of which to outside customers)	19,616,273	23,163,598	5,411,103	2,868,180	2,558,738	53,617,893	-	53,617,893
(of which inter-segment /transfer)	27,316,975	734	10,184	21,109	514,107	27,863,112	(27,863,112)	-
Total	46,933,248	23,164,333	5,421,288	2,889,290	3,072,845	81,481,006	(27,863,112)	53,617,893
Segment income (loss)	5,410,018	741,316	197,593	27,085	(77,826)	6,298,187	(1,861,436)	4,436,750
Segment assets	36,036,900	16,578,720	5,262,085	3,212,414	6,630,511	67,720,633	(15,248,267)	52,472,366
Others								
Depreciation	501,507	39,559	26,322	34,846	115,869	718,106	47,802	765,908
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	273,998	78,778	1,609	2,274	55,950	412,612	376,452	789,064

Notes:

1. The adjustments are as follows.
   (1) The 1,861,436 thousand yen adjustment for segment loss includes a 1,109,837 thousand yen deduction for intersegment transaction eliminations and a 751,598 thousand yen deduction for corporate expenses that cannot be assigned to specific segments. Corporate expenses are primarily selling, general and administrative expenses that do not belong to specific segments.
   (2) The 15,248,267 thousand yen negative adjustment for segment assets includes a 23,038,198 thousand yen deduction for intersegment transaction eliminations and a 7,789,931 thousand yen addition for corporate assets that cannot be assigned to specific segments. Corporate assets are primarily unused funds (cash and deposits) at Takeuchi Mfg. and assets associated with administrative departments.
   (3) The depreciation adjustment of 47,802 thousand yen is corporate expenses that cannot be assigned to specific segments.
   (4) The 376,452 thousand yen increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is corporate assets that cannot be assigned to specific segments.
2. Segment income and losses are adjusted for consistency with operating income on the consolidated statement of income.

Current fiscal year (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)

(Thousand yen)

	Reporting segments					Total	Adjustments (Note 1)	Amount on the consolidated statements of income (Note 2)
	Japan	USA	UK	France	China			
Net sales (of which to outside customers)	25,682,134	31,150,697	8,556,424	2,935,468	1,568,852	69,893,577	-	69,893,577
(of which inter-segment /transfer)	40,918,689	1,182	24,866	11,855	887,526	41,844,121	(41,844,121)	-
Total	66,600,824	31,151,880	8,581,291	2,947,323	2,456,378	111,737,698	(41,844,121)	69,893,577
Segment income (loss)	11,585,948	1,809,149	456,730	127,179	(265,995)	13,713,013	(3,119,985)	10,593,027
Segment assets	48,380,661	26,453,480	6,628,520	2,339,588	5,783,439	89,585,690	(23,273,851)	66,311,838
Others								
Depreciation	650,029	67,555	29,299	37,521	135,064	919,470	76,583	996,054
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	794,971	31,909	7,602	7,625	23,883	865,993	161,446	1,027,439

Notes:

1. The adjustments are as follows.
    (1) The 3,119,985 thousand yen adjustment for segment loss includes a 2,268,531 thousand yen deduction for intersegment transaction eliminations and an 851,454 thousand yen deduction for corporate expenses that cannot be assigned to specific segments. Corporate expenses are primarily selling, general and administrative expenses that do not belong to specific segments.
    (2) The 23,273,851 thousand yen negative adjustment for segment assets includes a 32,837,446 thousand yen deduction for intersegment transaction eliminations and a 9,563,595 thousand yen addition for corporate assets that cannot be assigned to specific segments. Corporate assets are primarily unused funds (cash and deposits) at Takeuchi Mfg. and assets associated with administrative departments.
    (3) The depreciation adjustment of 76,583 thousand yen is corporate expenses that cannot be assigned to specific segments.
    (4) The 161,446 thousand yen increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is corporate assets that cannot be assigned to specific segments.
2. Segment income and losses are adjusted for consistency with operating income on the consolidated statement of income.

(Per share information)

Fiscal year ended February 2014 (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)		Fiscal year ended February 2015 (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)	
Net asset per share	2,261.34 yen	Net asset per share	2,822.33 yen
Net income per share	283.18 yen	Net income per share	471.11 yen

Notes:

1. Net income per share (diluted) is not presented, since there is no potential stock which has dilution effect.
2. The following basis is used for calculating earnings per share.

	Fiscal year ended February 2014 (March 1, 2013 – February 28, 2014)	Fiscal year ended February 2015 (March 1, 2014 – February 28, 2015)
Net income (thousand yen)	4,624,878	7,694,065
Not available to common shareholders	-	-
Available to common shareholders	4,624,878	7,694,065
Average number of shares outstanding of the period (shares)	16,331,865	16,331,809

(Subsequent events)

None

5. Change in Directors Change in representative director

None

(2) Change in other director

Candidates for outside director (Planned date of change May 27, 2015)
Outside Director Akihiko Kobayashi