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**Items Disclosed on the Internet Concerning Convocation Notice of  
the 107th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements**  
(January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021)

**JUKI CORPORATION**

Pursuant to relevant laws and regulations, and Article 16 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” and “Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements” are provided to shareholders by posting on the Company’s website (URL: <https://www.juki.co.jp>).

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### 1. Notes on the Basis for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements, etc.

#### (1) Scope of consolidation

1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 25

Names of major consolidated subsidiaries:

JUKI AUTOMATION SYSTEMS CORPORATION, JUKI INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, JUKI SINGAPORE PTE. LTD., JUKI (CHINA) CO., LTD., JUKI (SHANGHAI) INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., and 20 other subsidiaries.

2) Names of major non-consolidated subsidiaries:

Seven non-consolidated subsidiaries, including JUKI MACHINERY VIETNAM CO., LTD., are excluded from the scope of consolidation because their exclusion does not preclude reasonable judgment on the Group's financial situation and management results as a whole.

#### (2) Application of equity-method

Number of associates accounted for using the equity method: 1

Company name: ESSEGI AUTOMATION S.r.l.

The seven non-consolidated subsidiaries and NISSEN Co., Ltd. and two other associates are excluded from the scope of application of equity-method because their exclusion does not preclude reasonable judgment on the Group's financial situation and management results as a whole.

#### (3) Accounting periods of consolidated subsidiaries

The year-end balance sheet dates for all consolidated subsidiaries, other than JUKI INDIA PVT. LTD. whose balance sheet date is March 31, are the same as the consolidated balance sheet date. The financial statements of JUKI INDIA PVT. LTD. prepared on the basis of a provisional closing of accounts as of the consolidated balance sheet date are used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

#### (4) Accounting policies

1) Standards and methods for valuation of important assets

##### A. Securities

Available-for-sale securities with market quotations

Stated based on the market price, etc. on the consolidated balance sheet date

(Unrealized gains and losses are excluded from income and reported in a separate component of net assets. The cost of sales is calculated using the moving-average method.)

Available-for-sale securities without market quotations

Stated at cost using the moving-average method

##### B. Derivatives

Stated mainly at market

##### C. Inventories

Stated at the lower of cost

Merchandise and finished goods and work in process

Mainly by the average method or first-in first-out method

Raw materials and supplies

Mainly by the average method or last cost method

2) Depreciation & amortization method for important depreciable assets

##### A. Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

The declining-balance method is applied for the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries. However, the straight-line method is applied for buildings acquired on and after April 1, 1998 (excluding any facilities attached to buildings) and facilities attached to buildings and structures acquired on and after April 1, 2016. Overseas consolidated subsidiaries are mainly subject to the straight-line method.

The main economic useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures

10 - 50 years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles

2 - 15 years

Tools, furniture and fixtures

3 - 20 years

- B. Intangible assets (excluding leased assets) and long-term prepaid expenses  
The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries use the straight-line method. Software bundled with a device sold is amortized every fiscal year at no less than an amount equally divided over the effective period (three years), and software used in-house is amortized using the straight-line method over a useful life of five years. Overseas consolidated subsidiaries are subject to the straight-line method.
  - C. Leased assets  
Leased assets pertaining to finance leases without ownership transfer of the leased assets to the lessee  
The straight-line method is applied on the assumptions that the useful life equals the lease term and the residual value is zero.
- 3) Standards for recognition of important reserves
- A. Allowance for doubtful accounts  
For loss caused by uncollectible debt to the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, an allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the historical write-off rate for ordinary receivables and the estimated amount of irrecoverable debt based on the recoverability of individual cases for specified receivables such as debt with a possibility of default. For overseas consolidated subsidiaries, the estimated write-off amount is provided.
  - B. Provision for bonuses  
A provision for bonuses is provided based on the estimated future payment of bonuses to employees.
  - C. Provision for retirement benefits for directors (and other officers)  
Seven consolidated subsidiaries provide the provision in an amount that would be required by the internal rule if all the eligible Directors retired at the balance sheet date.
- 4) Method of accounting for retirement benefits
- A. Method of attributing expected retirement benefits to periods  
In calculating the retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is used to attribute the expected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of the current fiscal year.
  - B. Method of recognizing actuarial gains and losses and past service cost  
Actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period equal to or less than the average remaining service period for employees at the time of each fiscal year in which such gains and losses are realized (10 years). The amortization of net gains and losses starts from the fiscal year immediately following the year in which such gains and losses are realized.  
Past service cost is expensed wholly in the fiscal year in which it is realized.
  - C. Application of simplified accounting method by small-size enterprises  
In calculating the retirement benefit liability (net defined benefit liability) and retirement benefit expenses, certain consolidated subsidiaries apply a simplified accounting method in which retirement benefit obligations are determined based on the amount of retirement benefits required to pay if all eligible employees retired voluntarily at the balance sheet date.
- 5) Standards for translation of important assets or liabilities in foreign currencies into yen  
Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into yen based on the spot exchange-rate in the foreign exchange market on the consolidated balance sheet date, and the foreign exchange gains and losses from the translations are recognized in the income statement. Assets and liabilities of overseas consolidated subsidiaries are translated into yen based on the spot exchange-rate in the foreign exchange market on the consolidated balance sheet date, while revenue and expenses are translated into yen based on the average exchange rate for the fiscal term. The differences resulting from these translations are included in “Foreign currency translation adjustment” and “Non-controlling interests” under net assets.
- 6) Accounting for important hedging activities
- A. Method  
Deferred hedge accounting is applied.

Designation is applied to forward exchange contracts that qualify for designation, and designated exceptional accounting is applied to interest rate swaps that qualify for exceptional accounting.

B. Means for hedging and hedged item

Means for hedging	Hedged item
Interest rate swaps	Long-term borrowings
Forward exchange contracts	Foreign currency receivables (including forecast transactions)

C. Hedging policy

Based on internal rules, hedging is limited to transactions (including forecast transactions) in the scope of practical purposes under the management of the Company's department in charge of finance, and is undertaken to avoid future risks from fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

D. Method for assessing the effectiveness of hedges

At the start of hedging, the Company assesses the effectiveness of offset in interest rate or foreign exchange rate fluctuation. Then, during the period of hedging, the Company uses the predetermined assessment method to assess whether the high effectiveness of offset is maintained at every fiscal year-end. For forward exchange contracts, assessment of the effectiveness of hedges is omitted as important terms regarding hedged items and means for hedging are the same, and changes in the cash flow from foreign exchange rate fluctuations are expected to be completely offset. Assessment of the effectiveness of interest rate swaps subject to designated exceptional accounting is also omitted.

7) Accounting for consumption taxes

The tax-exclusion method is applied for consumption tax and local consumption tax.

**2. Changes in Presentation**

**(1) Consolidated Statement of Income**

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the "income from recycling" that had previously been included in the "other" category of "non-operating income" exceeded 10% of total non-operating income, and thus has been presented as a separate item.

**(2) Application of the Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates**

The Company started applying Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates (The Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 31, March 31, 2020) in the current consolidated fiscal year under review, and listed "Note concerning the accounting estimate" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

### 3. Additional Information

With regard to the effects of the spread of novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), it is currently difficult to estimate these impacts, but based on external information we assume that the effects of the spread of COVID-19 will continue for the certain period of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022, on which basis we have created accounting estimates related to such matters as judgments on impairment losses for non-current assets, and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. However, this assumption is highly uncertain, and future results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

### 4. Notes on accounting estimates

Impairment loss on fixed assets

#### (1) Amount recorded on Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year under review

Property, plant and equipment	22,770 million yen
Intangible assets	1,889 million yen

#### (2) Information on the details of significant accounting estimates for recognized items

##### 1) Calculation method

The Company Group sets a business unit and each company as a grouping unit for the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, respectively, and determines whether there is any sign of impairment for each asset group. When we find a sign of impairment, we estimate undiscounted future cash flow generated with the asset group, and compare it with the book value to judge if it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, signs of impairment in some asset groups of the Sewing Machinery and Systems Business, which has been successively generating operating losses, was identified; however, since the amount of the undiscounted future cash flows exceeded the carrying amount, impairment loss was not recorded.

##### 2) Major assumptions

The undiscounted future cash flows are estimated based on the Medium-Term Management Plan, etc., which factors in significant accounting estimates involving significant judgments and uncertainties such as a certain assumption about the convergence of the spread of COVID-19 and a recovery in demand.

##### 3) Impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

The estimates may be affected by the timing of the convergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and changing, uncertain economic conditions. If future business performance, etc., deviate from the estimates, it may affect the valuation of fixed assets and significantly impact the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

## 5. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

### (1) Assets offered as collateral and collateralized loans

(Assets offered as collateral)

Buildings and structures	3,004 million yen
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	362 million yen
Land	2,399 million yen
Intangible assets	141 million yen
Investment securities	1,432 million yen
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,340 million yen</b>

of which assets offered as foundation mortgage 4,651 million yen

(Collateralized loans)

Short-term borrowings	25,937 million yen
Long-term borrowings	15,087 million yen
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,024 million yen</b>

of which loans collateralized as foundation mortgage 39,762 million yen

### (2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 47,214 million yen

The accumulated impairment loss is included in the accumulated depreciation.

## 6. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

### (1) Type and total number of issued shares as of this fiscal year-end

Common shares 29,874,179 shares

### (2) Dividends

1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Type of stock	Source of dividend	Total dividends (million yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on March 25, 2021	Common shares	Retained earnings	585	20.00	December 31, 2020	March 26, 2021

2) Dividends whose record date is during this fiscal year but whose effective date is after the end of this fiscal year

The following dividend for common shares will be proposed for approval at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 28, 2022.

Proposal for Resolution	Type of stock	Source of dividend	Total dividends (million yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on March 28, 2022	Common shares	Retained earnings	732	25.00	December 31, 2021	March 29, 2022

## 7. Notes on Financial Instruments

### (1) Status of financial instruments

The Group procures necessary funds mainly by borrowing from financial institutions based on the capital investment plan. A temporary surplus fund is invested in financial assets that are highly secure.

For customer credit risk concerning trade receivables (notes and accounts receivable - trade), write-off risk is kept lower by the division in charge according to the credit control rules. Investment securities are mainly stocks and the market value of listed stocks is checked quarterly.

Borrowed money is used for working funds (mainly short-term) and capital investment funds (long-term). Interest-swap contracts are used against the interest fluctuation risk of some long-term borrowings, in order to fix the amount of interest expenses. Derivative transactions (related to foreign exchange and interest rate) are conducted only in the scope of practical purposes according to the internal control rules.

### (2) Fair value of financial instruments

The amounts posted on the consolidated balance sheet, fair values, and differences thereof as of December 31, 2021 (consolidated balance sheet date for this fiscal year) are as follows:

Financial instruments whose fair value is deemed to be difficult to identify are not included.

	(million yen)		
	Consolidated balance sheet amount (*1)	Fair value (*1)	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	6,594	6,594	–
(2) Notes and accounts receivable - trade (*2)	33,780	33,780	–
(3) Investment securities Available-for-sale securities	1,890	1,890	–
(4) Notes and accounts payable - trade	[13,917]	[13,917]	–
(5) Short-term borrowings (*3)	[28,318]	[28,318]	–
(6) Long-term borrowings (*3)	[29,354]	[29,400]	45
(7) Derivative transactions of which hedge accounting is not applied	[798]	[798]	–

(\*1) Amounts for which the net total is payable are shown in [ ].

(\*2) Allowance for doubtful accounts on notes and accounts receivable - trade is deducted.

(\*3) Current portion of long-term borrowings, an item included in short-term borrowings in the consolidated balance sheet, is included in long-term borrowings here.

Note 1: Method for calculating the fair value of financial instruments

(1) Cash and deposits, and (2) Notes and accounts receivable - trade:

Since the settlement periods for the foregoing are short, the fair values thereof are almost equal to the carrying amount. Therefore, the corresponding carrying amount is used as the fair value.

(3) Investment securities

The going share price on the exchange is used as the fair value.

(4) Notes and accounts payable - trade and (5) Short-term borrowings:

Since the settlement periods for the foregoing are short, the fair values thereof are almost equal to the carrying amount. Therefore, the corresponding carrying amount is used as the fair value.

(6) Long-term borrowings

The fair value of long-term borrowings is calculated by discounting the sum of principal and interest by an interest rate assumed in cases where similar borrowing is to be newly conducted. The fair value of long-term borrowings with variable interest rates to which special treatment of interest rate swaps is applied (see (7) below) is calculated by discounting the sum of principal and interest,

which is treated in combination with the said interest rate swaps, at a reasonably estimated rate applied to a similar new borrowing.

(7) Derivative transactions

The fair value of derivative transactions is calculated based on the prices submitted by financial institutions.

The fair value of interest rate swaps to which special treatment is applied is included in the fair value of the hedged long-term borrowings, because these transactions are treated in combination with the said long-term borrowings (see (6) above).

Note 2: Non-listed stocks (1,940 million yen included in the consolidated balance sheet) are not included in “(3) Investment securities, Available-for-sale securities” as the identification of the fair values is deemed to be extremely difficult because of the absence of market values and the inability to estimate future cash flows.

**8. Notes on Per Share Information**

<b>(1) Net assets per share</b>	1,203.14 yen
<b>(2) Basic profit per share</b>	73.55 yen

## Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

### 1. Notes on Significant Accounting Policies

#### (1) Standards and methods for valuation of assets

##### 1) Securities

Shares of subsidiaries and associates

Stated at cost using the moving-average method

Available-for-sale securities with market quotations

Stated based on the market price, etc. on the balance sheet date

(Unrealized gains and losses are excluded from income and reported in a separate component of net assets. The cost of sales is calculated using the moving-average method.)

Available-for-sale securities without market quotations

Stated at cost using the moving-average method

##### 2) Derivatives

Stated mainly at market

##### 3) Inventories

Stated at the lower of cost

Merchandise and finished goods and work in process      Using the average method

Raw materials and supplies      Using the last cost method

#### (2) Depreciation & amortization method for non-current assets

##### 1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

The declining-balance method is applied. However, the straight-line method is applied for buildings acquired on and after April 1, 1998 (excluding any facilities attached to buildings) and facilities attached to buildings and structures acquired on and after April 1, 2016.

The main economic useful lives are as follows:

Buildings      10 - 50 years

Structures      10 - 50 years

Machinery, equipment and vehicles      2 - 15 years

Tools, furniture and fixtures      3 - 20 years

##### 2) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets) and long-term prepaid expenses

The straight-line method is applied. Software bundled with a device sold is amortized every fiscal year at no less than an amount equally divided over the effective period (three years), and software used in-house is amortized using the straight-line method over a useful life of five years.

##### 3) Leased assets

Leased assets pertaining to finance leases without ownership transfer of the leased assets to the lessee

The straight-line method is applied on the assumptions that the useful life equals the lease term and the residual value is zero.

#### (3) Standards for recognition of reserves

##### 1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

For loss caused by uncollectible debt, an allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the historical write-off rate for ordinary receivables and the estimated amount of irrecoverable debt based on the recoverability of individual cases for specified receivables such as debt with a possibility of default.

##### 2) Provision for retirement benefits

A provision for retirement benefits is provided based on the estimated retirement benefit obligation and plan assets as of this fiscal year-end.

###### A. Method of attributing expected retirement benefits to periods

In calculating the retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis is used to attribute the expected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of the current fiscal year.

- B. Method of recognizing actuarial gains and losses and past service cost  
 Actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period equal to or less than the average remaining service period for employees at the time such gains and losses are realized (10 years). The amortization of net gains and losses starts from the fiscal year immediately following the year in which such gains and losses are realized.  
 Past service cost is expensed wholly in the fiscal year in which it is realized.

**(4) Other significant basic matters for the preparation of financial statements**

- 1) Standards for translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies into yen  
 Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into yen based on the spot exchange-rate in the foreign exchange market on the balance sheet date, and the foreign exchange gains and losses from the translations are recognized in the income statement.
- 2) Accounting for hedging activities
- A. Method  
 Deferred hedge accounting is applied.  
 Designation is applied to forward exchange contracts that qualify for designation, and designated exceptional accounting is applied to interest rate swaps that qualify for exceptional accounting.
- B. Means for hedging and hedged item
- | Means for hedging          | Hedged item  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Interest rate swaps        | Long-term borrowings   |
| Forward exchange contracts | Foreign currency receivables (including forecast transactions) |
- C. Hedging policy  
 Based on internal rules, hedging is limited to transactions (including forecast transactions) in the scope of practical purposes under the management of the department in charge of finance, and is undertaken to avoid future risks from fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.
- D. Method for assessing the effectiveness of hedges  
 At the start of hedging, the Company assesses the effectiveness of offset in interest rate or foreign exchange rate fluctuation. Then, during the period of hedging, the Company uses the predetermined assessment method to assess whether the high effectiveness of offset is maintained at every fiscal year-end. For forward exchange contracts, assessment of the effectiveness of hedges is omitted as important terms regarding hedged items and means for hedging are the same, and changes in the cash flow from foreign exchange rate fluctuations are expected to be completely offset. Assessment of the effectiveness of interest rate swaps subject to designated exceptional accounting is also omitted.
- 3) Method of accounting for retirement benefits  
 The accounting methods for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses relating to retirement benefits are different from the accounting methods in the consolidated financial statements.
- 4) Accounting for consumption taxes  
 The tax-exclusion method is applied for consumption tax and local consumption tax.

**2. Changes in Presentation**

**(1) Non-consolidated Statement of Income**

From the current fiscal year, we started including “subsidy income,” which had been presented as a separate item under “non-operating income” in the previous fiscal year, in the “other” category since it has become less significant. “Subsidy income” included in “other” under “non-operating income” is 88 million yen.

**(2) Application of the Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates**

The Company started applying Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates (The Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 31, March 31, 2020) in the current consolidated fiscal year under review, and listed “Note concerning the accounting estimate” in the Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements.

### 3. Additional Information

With regard to the effects of the spread of COVID-19, it is currently difficult to estimate these impacts, but based on external information we assume that the effects of the spread of COVID-19 will continue for the certain period of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022, on which basis we have created accounting estimates related to such matters as judgments on impairment losses for non-current assets, and the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

However, this assumption is highly uncertain, and future results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

### 4. Notes to accounting estimates

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

#### (1) Amount recorded on Non-consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year under review

Deferred tax assets (net) 1,113 million yen

(The gross amount before offsetting against deferred tax liabilities is 1,284 million yen.)

#### (2) Information on the details of the significant accounting estimates for identified items

##### 1) Calculation method

Future taxable income is estimated based on deductible temporary difference and the carryforward of unused tax losses, and the recoverable amount of deferred tax assets is calculated within a scope deemed to have the effect of reducing future tax payable.

##### 2) Major assumptions

An important assumption about the recoverability of deferred tax assets is the estimate of taxable income based on the Medium-Term Management Plan, etc., formulated based on a certain assumption about the convergence of the spread of COVID-19 and a recovery in demand etc.

##### 3) Impact on Non-consolidated Financial Statements for the following fiscal year

The estimates may be affected by the timing of the convergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and changing, uncertain economic conditions. When actual profit earned, a period in which taxable income incurs, and taxable income amounts differ from the estimates, it may significantly impact the amount of deferred tax assets in the non-consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

## 5. Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

### (1) Assets offered as collateral and collateralized loans

(Assets offered as collateral)

Buildings, net	426 million yen
Structures, net	10 million yen
Machinery and equipment, net	0 million yen
Land	637 million yen
Investment securities	1,432 million yen
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,507 million yen</b>

of which assets offered as foundation mortgage 1,074 million yen

(Collateralized loans)

Short-term borrowings	20,755 million yen
Long-term borrowings	12,788 million yen
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,543 million yen</b>

of which loans collateralized as foundation mortgage 33,543 million yen

**(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment** 17,866 million yen

### (3) Guarantee liability

The Company provides guarantees on borrowings from financial institutions by other companies.

JUKI SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	2,530 million yen
JUKI CENTRAL EUROPE SP. ZO.O.	2,435 million yen
JUKI (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	1,489 million yen
JUKI (CHINA) CO., LTD.	1,354 million yen
JUKI (HONG KONG) LIMITED	0 million yen
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,810 million yen</b>

### (4) Monetary receivables from and payables to subsidiaries and associates (excluding accounting items presented separately)

Short-term monetary receivables	40,401 million yen
Short-term monetary payables	19,740 million yen

## 6. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Income

### Transactions with subsidiaries and associates (excluding accounting items presented separately)

Net sales	46,282 million yen
Purchase	31,739 million yen
Other operating transactions	2,677 million yen
Transactions other than operating transactions	3,265 million yen

## 7. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Type and number of treasury shares as of this fiscal year-end  
Common shares 579,433 shares

## 8. Notes on Tax Effect Accounting

Major causes for accrual of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(million yen)

Deferred tax assets	
Enterprise tax payable	30
Provision for retirement benefits	841
Allowance for doubtful accounts	590
Impairment loss	62
Loss on valuation of inventories	103
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	2,317
Loss on valuation of investments in capital of subsidiaries and associates	248
Loss brought forward	1,350
Other	970
Total	<u>6,515</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(5,231)</u>
Total deferred tax assets	1,284
Offset to deferred tax liabilities	<u>(170)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>1,113</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	<u>170</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	170
Offset to deferred tax assets	<u>(170)</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>—</u>

**9. Notes on Transactions with Related Parties**  
Subsidiaries and associates

Category	Company name	Ownership of voting rights, etc. (Ownership percentage)	Relationship with the related parties	Transaction details	Transaction amounts (million yen)	Receivables or payables on transactions	
						Account item	Fiscal year-end balance (million yen)
Subsidiaries	JUKI SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	18,260	Accounts receivable - trade	12,300
				Debt guarantee	2,530	-	-
	JUKI (CHINA) CO., LTD.	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	3,463	Accounts receivable - trade	696
				Debt guarantee	1,354	-	-
	JUKI AUTOMATION SYSTEMS CORPORATION	Direct ownership 91.8%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Purchase of products	- (*)	Accounts payable - other	13,785
				Provision of loan	3,620	Short-term loans receivable	7,000
				Recovery of funds	3,000	-	-
				Receipt of interest	78	-	-
				Trademark fee income, etc.	407	Accrued income	185
	JUKI CENTRAL EUROPE SP. Z.O.O.	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	7,047	Accounts receivable - trade	2,354
				Debt guarantee	2,435	-	-
	JUKI (HONG KONG) LTD.	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Borrowing of fund	1,806	Short-term borrowings	575
				Repayment of fund	2,109	-	-
				Payment of interest	9	-	-
	SHANGHAI JUKI SEWING MACHINE CO., LTD.	Direct ownership 72.3% Indirect ownership 27.7%	Manufacture of the Company's products	Purchase of products	4,176	Accounts payable - trade	557
JUKI INDIA PVT. LTD.	Direct ownership 94.6% Indirect ownership 5.4%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	1,863	Accounts receivable - trade	735	
TOKYO JUKI INTERNATIONAL TRADING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	-	Accounts receivable - other	6,406	
					Long-term accounts receivable from subsidiaries and associates - other	83	

Category	Company name	Ownership of voting rights, etc. (Ownership percentage)	Relationship with the related parties	Transaction details	Transaction amounts (million yen)	Receivables or payables on transactions	
						Account item	Fiscal year-end balance (million yen)
Subsidiaries	JUKI AUTOMATION SYSTEMS INC.	Indirect ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	-	Accounts receivable - other	626
						Long-term accounts receivable from subsidiaries and associates - other	38
	JUKI AUTOMATION SYSTEMS GMBH	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	-	Accounts receivable - other	1,021
						Long-term accounts receivable from subsidiaries and associates - other	1,401
	JUKI INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	Direct ownership 100.0%	Manufacture of the Company's products	Receipt of collateral	(Note 3)	-	-
	JUKI (SHANGHAI) INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	Direct ownership 21.3% Indirect ownership 78.7%	Manufacture of the Company's products	Purchase of products	12,838	Accounts payable - trade	2,797
				Technical advisory fee income, etc.	634	Accrued income	203
	JUKI AMERICA, INC.	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	8,654	Accounts receivable - trade	2,495
	JUKI (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Direct ownership 100.0%	Manufacture of the Company's products	Purchase of products	7,762	Accounts payable - trade	841
				Provision of loan	1,805	Short-term loans receivable	1,840
				Recovery of funds	1,000	-	-
				Receipt of interest	16	-	-
				Debt guarantee	1,489	-	-
JUKI SMT ASIA CO., LTD.	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	-	Accounts receivable - other	83	
					Long-term accounts receivable from subsidiaries and associates - other	1,082	
JUKI SALES (JAPAN) CORPORATION	Direct ownership 100.0%	Sales and maintenance of the Company's products	Sales of products	3,628	Accounts receivable - trade	1,412	

Terms for transactions and policies to decide them:

- (Notes)
1. Terms for sales and purchases are decided in consideration of factors such as market prices.
  2. Loan rates are reasonably decided in consideration of market interest rates and the financial status of borrowers.
  3. Real estate owned by JUKI INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION has been received as collateral against the Company's borrowings from financial institutions (revolving mortgage at a maximum 2,000 million yen). No fees connected with collateral pledging have been paid.
  4. Technical advisory fee income etc. are decided in consideration of factors such as market prices.
  5. Debt guarantee for JUKI SINGAPORE PTE. LTD., JUKI (CHINA) CO., LTD., JUKI CENTRAL EUROPE SP. ZO.O. and JUKI (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. is provided with regard to borrowing from banks. A fixed debt guarantee charge has been received.
  6. 1,905 million yen in allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded regarding claims to long-term accounts receivable from subsidiaries and associates - other with a possibility of default above. In relation to this allowance, a total of 190 million yen of provision of allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded in the current fiscal year.
  7. Transaction amounts do not include consumption taxes. The fiscal year-end balance includes consumption taxes.
- (\*) Because the Company has been carrying out sales transactions as the agent of JUKI AUTOMATION SYSTEMS CORPORATION in the Electronic Assembly Systems Business since August 1, 2013, the amounts in the non-consolidated statement of income are presented with the balance of the said sales transactions offset against the balance of purchase transactions.
- The balance of sales to TOKYO JUKI INTERNATIONAL TRADING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD. is 13,825 million yen, the balance of sales to JUKI AUTOMATION SYSTEMS INC. is 1,257 million yen, the balance of sales to JUKI AUTOMATION SYSTEMS GMBH is 1,142 million yen, the balance of sales to JUKI SMT ASIA CO., LTD. is 124 million yen, and the balance of purchases from JUKI AUTOMATION SYSTEMS CORPORATION is 19,990 million yen.

#### 10. Notes on Per Share Information

(1) Net assets per share	956.12 yen
(2) Basic profit per share	15.24 yen