

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

Please note that the following is an unofficial English translation of Japanese original text of the Disclosure Information Posted on the Internet as Part of the Notice of Convocation of the 49th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of THK CO., LTD. The Company provides this translation for reference and convenience purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy between this translation and the Japanese original, the latter shall prevail.

To shareholders

**Disclosure Information Posted on the Internet
as Part of the Notice of Convocation of the 49th
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders**

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The Company has posted the above disclosure information on its website (<http://www.thk.com/us/ir/shareholder/meeting.html>) for the shareholders in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

February 28, 2019
THK CO., LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Important Matters for the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Matters Related to the Scope of Consolidation

1. Consolidated Subsidiaries

Number of consolidated subsidiaries 36 companies

Names of major consolidated subsidiaries The major consolidated subsidiaries are shown in “1. Present Status of the Corporate Group, (5) Status of Major Subsidiaries.”

2. Non-Consolidated Subsidiaries

Names of major non-consolidated subsidiaries THK BRAZIL INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO LTDA.

Reasons for exclusion from the scope of consolidation All of the Company’s non-consolidated subsidiaries are small enterprises, and their total assets, sales revenues, profit/loss for the term (amount corresponding to the stake) and profit surplus (amount corresponding to the stake) do not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Matters Related to the Application of the Equity Method

1. Affiliated Companies Subject to the Application of the Equity Method

Number of affiliated companies subject to the application of the equity method 1 company

Names of major companies SAMICK THK CO., LTD.

2. Non-Consolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies Not Subject to Application of the Equity Method

Names of major companies THK BRAZIL INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO LTDA.
Reasons for non-application of the equity method All of the Company’s non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies that are not subject to the application of the equity method, and their profit/loss for the term (amount corresponding to the stake) and profit surplus (amount corresponding to the stake) do not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements or any importance in the overall group’s perspectives.

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(3) Matters Related to Fiscal Year of Consolidated Subsidiaries

Consolidated subsidiaries close their accounts on the same day as the consolidated account closing day of the THK Group.

(Matters Related to Accounting Policies)

(1) Valuation Basis and Method for Securities

Other securities

Securities with fair market value	Fair market value method based on the market value as of the last day of the consolidated fiscal year (Unrealized gains and losses are reported, net of applicable taxes, in a separate component of net assets. The cost of securities sold is determined by the moving-average method.)
Securities without fair market value	Stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

(2) Valuation Basis and Method for Derivatives

Derivatives	Fair market value method has been adopted.
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(3) Valuation Basis and Method for Inventories

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Merchandise and finished goods | Stated at cost by the gross average method, in principle (Amounts in the balance sheets were calculated by writing down the book value with regard to the inventories for which profitability was clearly declining.) |
| 2. Work in process | For planned products, stated at cost by the gross average method, in principle. For made-to-order products, stated at cost by the specific identification method, in principle (Amounts in the balance sheets were calculated by writing down the book value with regard to the inventories for which profitability was clearly declining.) |
| 3. Raw materials and supplies | Stated at cost by the gross average method, in principle (Amounts in the balance sheets were calculated by writing down the book value with regard to the inventories for which profitability was clearly declining.) |

(4) Depreciation Method for Important Depreciable Assets

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tangible fixed assets
(Except for lease properties) | The straight-line method has been adopted.
Also, the life of major fixed assets is as follows:
Building and structures: 5–50 years
Machinery, equipment and vehicles:
4–12 years |
| 2. Intangible fixed assets
(Except for lease properties) | Adopting the straight-line method.
However, capitalized software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated internal useful life (5 years). |
| 3. Lease properties | Lease properties related to finance leases other than those that are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to the lessees are depreciated assuming the lease period as the useful life and no residual value. |

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(5) Accounting Standards for Important Reserves

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|--|---|
| 1. Allowance for bad debts | To prepare for losses from bad debts, the Company and domestic consolidated subsidiaries provide the allowance for doubtful accounts at an amount of possible losses from uncollectible trade receivables based on the actual rate of losses from bad debt for ordinary receivables, and on the estimated recoverability for specific doubtful receivables. Overseas consolidated subsidiaries provide estimated amounts on the estimated recoverability for specific doubtful receivables. |
| 2. Reserve for bonuses | The reserve for bonuses is provided at an amount as a defrayment for the consolidated fiscal year under review based on the estimated total amount of employees' bonuses. |
| 3. Reserve for officers' retirement benefits | To allocate retirement compensation for officers of some domestic consolidated subsidiaries, the reserve for retirement benefits to officers is provided at an amount that would be required to be paid in accordance with the Company's internal rules if all eligible officers resign their positions as of the balance-sheet date. |
| 4. Product warranty allowance | To prepare for expenses to address product-related complaints at some domestic consolidated subsidiaries, a reserve for product warranty has been provided based on the results of previous years. |

(6) Accounting Standard for Calculation of Retirement Benefits

To prepare for retirement benefits to employees, net defined benefit liability is posted at an amount determined by subtracting pension plan assets from the retirement benefit obligation, based on the estimated amounts at the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review.

The actuarial gain or loss is amortized by the straight-line method over the average remaining service years (5–18 years) for employees at the time of recognition from the following consolidated fiscal year of recognition.

Prior service cost is charged to expenses using the straight-line method over a certain period (15 years) within the average remaining service years of the employees when incurred.

Actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss have been recognized as "Remeasurements of defined benefit plans" in "Accumulated other comprehensive income" within the net asset section, after adjusting for tax effects.

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(7) Important Method of Hedge Accounting

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|--|---|
| 1. Method of hedge accounting | The appropriation treatment is adopted for forward foreign exchange contracts because they satisfy the requirements of such appropriation treatment. The preferential treatment is adopted for interest-rate swaps because they satisfy the requirements of such preferential treatment. The integrated treatment (special accounting treatment, appropriation treatment) is adopted for interest-rate and currency swaps because they satisfy the requirements of such integrated treatment. |
| 2. Hedging instruments and hedged items
Forward foreign exchange contracts
Interest-rate swaps
Interest-rate and currency swaps | Monetary claims and debts denominated in foreign currencies
Interest on borrowings
Foreign currency-denominated borrowings and interest on borrowings |
| 3. Hedge policy | Forward foreign exchange contracts are intended to hedge foreign exchange volatility risks in order to stabilize cash flows pertinent to the recovery and payment of monetary claims and debts denominated in foreign currencies. Interest-rate swaps are intended to hedge interest rate volatility risks involved in borrowings. Interest-rate and currency swaps are intended to hedge foreign exchange volatility risks and interest rate volatility risks involved in foreign currency-denominated borrowings. |
| 4. Evaluation method for hedge validity | Evaluation of the validity of forward foreign exchange contracts is omitted because the significant terms of the relevant transactions and those as to the hedged assets are the same and it is predicted that any fluctuations in the market rates and cash flows will be offset at the beginning of hedging and will thereafter continue to be so. Evaluation of the validity of interest-rate swaps is omitted because they satisfy the requirements of the preferential treatment. Evaluation of the validity of interest-rate and currency swaps is omitted because they satisfy the requirements of integrated treatment (special accounting treatment, appropriation treatment). |

(8) Matters Related to the Amortization of Goodwill

Goodwill is equally amortized over 15 years.

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(9) Method of Accounting Processing of Consumption Tax

Accounting of the consumption tax and local consumption taxes is processed according to the net-of-tax method.

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2. Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet

- (1) Accumulated depreciation of fixed tangible assets ¥194,885 million
 (2) Investment securities (stocks) of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies ¥5,825 million

3. Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(1) Matters Related to Outstanding Shares

Type of Stock	First of the Consolidated Fiscal Year	Increase	Decrease	End of the Consolidated Fiscal Year under Review
Common stock (shares)	133,856,903	—	—	133,856,903

(2) Matters Related to Dividends

1. Dividend payments

Resolution	Type of Stock	Total Dividend (Millions of Yen)	Dividend per Share (Yen)	Reference Date	Effective Date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, Mar. 17, 2018	Common stock	3,290	26	Dec. 31, 2017	Mar. 19, 2018
Board of Directors Meeting, Aug. 9, 2018	Common stock	5,948	47	Jun. 30, 2018	Sep. 10, 2018

2. Dividend for which the reference date falls in the current consolidated fiscal year with an effective date falling in the next consolidated fiscal year

The following will be submitted for a vote at the 49th term's Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on March 16, 2019.

Vote	Type of Stock	Resource of the Dividend	Total Dividend (Millions of Yen)	Dividend per Share (Yen)	Reference Date	Effective Date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, Mar. 16, 2019	Common stock	Profit surplus	4,809	38	Dec. 31, 2018	Mar. 18, 2019

4. Notes to Financial Instruments

(1) Matters Related to the Status of Financial Instruments

For fund management of the Company group, funds are invested in short-term deposits, etc. For fundraising, necessary funds are mainly raised by issuing bonds and by borrowing funds from banks in light of the business plan.

Against credit risks of customers involved in notes and accounts receivable and electronically recorded monetary claims—operating, credit management and protection of receivables are implemented in compliance with the “Control Rules on Trade Receivables.” Against foreign exchange volatility risks involved in operating claims and debts denominated in foreign currencies, forward foreign exchange contracts are used.

Investment securities are mainly stocks, and their market values, financial conditions of their issuing bodies and so on are captured at regular intervals.

Bond issuance and bank borrowing are intended to raise mainly operating funds and other funds necessary for business activities such as equipment investments, other investments and financing. Against interest rate volatility and exchange rate fluctuation risks, their interest rates and the amounts of principal combined with interest are fixed by using derivative transactions (interest-rate swaps and interest and currency swaps).

It is the policy that derivative transactions are made within the actual demand in order to avert foreign exchange rate volatility risks and interest rate volatility risks and that no speculative derivative transaction is made.

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(2) Matters Related to Market Values of Financial Instruments, etc.

The table below shows book values of financial instruments in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2018 and their market values as well as differences between the book values and market values. However, the table below excludes such financial instruments, the market values of which it is extremely difficult to capture (see Note 2).

	Book Value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Millions of Yen)	Market Value (Millions of Yen)	Difference (Millions of Yen)
1. Cash and deposits	134,513	134,513	—
2. Notes and accounts receivable	69,722	69,722	—
3. Electronically recorded monetary claims—operating	22,973	22,973	—
4. Investment securities Other securities	3,034	3,034	—
Total assets	230,243	230,243	—
5. Notes and accounts payable	22,084	22,084	—
6. Electronically recorded obligations—operating	26,938	26,938	—
7. Bonds payable	40,000	40,208	208
8. Long-term loans payable (Including current portion of long-term loans payable)	27,480	27,480	—
Total liabilities	116,504	116,712	208
9. Derivative transactions			
To which the hedge accounting is not applied (*)	(114)	(114)	—
To which the hedge accounting is applied	—	—	—
Total derivative transactions	(114)	(114)	—

(*) Receivables and payables resulted from derivative transactions are presented in net amounts. Amounts of items that become net payables in total are represented in parentheses.

(Note 1) Matters related to the calculation methods of market values of financial instruments and about marketable securities and derivative transactions

1. “Cash and deposits,” 2. “Notes and accounts receivable” and 3. “Electronically recorded monetary claims—operating”: the market values of these financial

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instruments are almost equal to their book values because they are settled in a short time. For this reason, their market values are based on their book values.

4. “Investment securities”: the market values of the financial instruments are based on their prices at stock exchanges.
5. “Notes and accounts payable” and 6. “Electronically recorded obligations–operating”: the market values of these financial instruments are almost equal to their book values because they are settled in a short time. For this reason, their market values are based on their book values.
7. “Bonds payable”: the market value of a bond issued by the Company is calculated based on the present value as a result of discounting the total amount of principal and interest by the rate with the remaining period and credit risk of the relevant bond taken into account.
8. “Long-term loans payable”: long-term borrowings are based on floating interest rates and market rates of interest are reflected in a short time. Moreover, there are no important changes in the credit conditions of the Company after the borrowings were made. Therefore, the market values of long-term borrowings are based on their book values because the former is approximated by the latter.
9. “Derivative transactions”
 - (1) Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting is not applied.

Category	Transaction Type, etc.	Amount of Contract, etc. (Millions of yen)	Of the Amount of Contract, etc. that for more than one year (Millions of yen)	Market value (Millions of yen)	Valuation gain/loss (Millions of yen)
Market transaction	Foreign exchange contracts Short USD	480	—	6	6
Market transaction	Foreign exchange contracts Short EUR	350	—	7	7
Market transaction	Foreign exchange contracts Short CNY	123	—	(0)	(0)
Market transaction	Foreign exchange contracts Long CAD	4,525	—	(128)	(128)
Total		5,480	—	(114)	(114)

(Note) Market values are calculated based on the prices and so forth as presented by trading financial institutions.

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(2) Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting is applied.

Method of Hedge Accounting	Transaction Type, etc.	Main Hedged Object	Amount of Contract, etc. (Millions of yen)	Of the Amount of Contract, etc. that for more than one year (Millions of yen)	Market value (*) (Millions of yen)
Integrated treatment of interest-rate and currency swaps	Interest-rate and currency swap transactions Fixed-rate interest JPY payment and floating-rate interest USD receipt	Long-term borrowings	17,480	15,295	471
Preferential treatment of interest-rate swaps	Interest-rate swap transactions Fixed-rate interest payment and floating rate interest receipt	Long-term borrowings	10,000	—	(16)
Total			27,480	15,295	455

(Note) Market values are calculated based on the prices and so forth as presented by trading financial institutions.

(*) Those adopted the integrated treatment of interest-rate and currency swaps or preferential treatment of interest-rate swaps are treated integrally with long-term borrowings, which are deemed as hedged object. Therefore, their market values are included in that of the long term borrowings.

(Note 2) Non-listed stocks and investment limited liability partnerships (their respective book values in the consolidated balance sheet are ¥205 million and ¥599 million) have no market prices and it is therefore deemed extremely difficult to ascertain their market values. For this reason, non-listed stocks are not included in 4. “Investment securities, Other securities.”

5. Notes to Per Share Information

(1) Net assets per share	¥2,240.74
(2) Net income per share	¥279.70

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6. Notes to Significant Subsequent Events

(Issuance of domestic straight bonds)

According to the resolution made at the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 25, 2018, the Company issued the following domestic straight bonds on February 6, 2019.

1. Thirteenth Series of THK CO., LTD. Unsecured Straight Bonds

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (1) Total amount of issuance | ¥10,000 million |
| (2) Issue price | ¥100 per face value ¥100 |
| (3) Interest rate | 0.170% per annum |
| (4) Maturity | Five years |
| (5) Method of redemption | The Bonds will be redeemable in whole on February 6, 2024.
The Company may retire all or part of the bonds by purchase at any time after the payment date. |
| (6) Payment date | February 6, 2019 |
| (7) Use of proceeds | Equipment fund |

2. Fourteenth Series of THK CO., LTD. Unsecured Straight Bonds

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (1) Total amount of issuance | ¥10,000 million |
| (2) Issue price | ¥100 per face value ¥100 |
| (3) Interest rate | 0.290% per annum |
| (4) Maturity | Seven years |
| (5) Method of redemption | The Bonds will be redeemable in whole on February 6, 2026.
The Company may retire all or part of the bonds by purchase at any time after the payment date. |
| (6) Payment date | February 6, 2019 |
| (7) Use of proceeds | Equipment fund |

7. Other Notes

Amounts less than ¥1 million of the indicated amounts are truncated.

Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Important Matters for the Preparation of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Valuation Basis and Method for Securities

1. Other securities

Securities with fair market value Fair market value method based on the market value, etc., as of the last day of the fiscal year (Unrealized gains and losses are reported, net of applicable taxes, in a separate component of net assets. The cost of securities sold is determined by the moving-average method.)

Securities without fair market value Moving average cost method

2. Shares of subsidiaries and affiliated companies Moving average cost method

(2) Valuation Basis and Method for Derivatives

Derivatives Fair market value method has been adopted.

(3) Valuation Basis and Method for Inventories

1. Merchandise and finished goods Merchandises and finished goods were stated by the gross average cost method. (Amounts in the balance sheets were calculated by writing down the book value with regard to the inventories for which profitability was clearly declining.)

2. Work in process Planned products were stated at cost by the gross average method. Made-to-order products were stated at cost by the specific identification method. (Amounts in the balance sheets were calculated by writing down the book value with regard to the inventories for which profitability was clearly declining.)

3. Raw materials and supplies Raw materials and supplies were stated by the gross average cost method. (Amounts in the balance sheets were calculated by writing down the book value with regard to the inventories for which profitability was clearly declining.)

[Translation for Reference and Convenience Purposes Only]

(4) Depreciation Method for Important Depreciable Assets

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tangible fixed assets
(Except for lease properties) | Straight-line method |
| 2. Intangible fixed assets
(Except for lease properties) | Straight-line method
However, capitalized software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated internal useful life (5 years). |
| 3. Lease properties | Lease properties related to finance leases other than those that are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to the lessees are depreciated assuming the lease period as the useful life and no residual value. |

(5) Accounting Standards for Important Reserves

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Allowance for bad debts | To prepare for losses from bad debts, the Company provides the allowance for doubtful accounts at an amount of possible losses from uncollectible trade receivables based on the actual rate of losses from bad debt for ordinary receivables, and on the estimated recoverability for specific doubtful receivables. |
| 2. Reserve for bonuses | The reserve for bonuses is provided at an amount as a defrayment for the fiscal year under review based on the estimated total amount of employees' bonuses. |
| 3. Reserve for employees' retirement benefits | The reserve for employees' retirement benefits is provided at an amount recognized to have accrued as of the balance-sheet date based on the projected retirement benefit obligation and fair value of pension plan assets at the end of the fiscal year under review.
The actuarial gain or loss is amortized by the straight-line method over the average remaining service years (10 years) for employees at the time of recognition, from the following year of recognition.
Prior service cost is charged to expenses using the straight-line method over a certain period (15 years) within the average remaining service years of the employees when incurred. |

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(6) Important Method of Hedge Accounting

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Method of hedge accounting | The appropriation treatment is adopted for forward foreign exchange contracts because they satisfy the requirements of such appropriation treatment. The preferential treatment is adopted for interest-rate swaps because they satisfy the requirements of such preferential treatment. The integrated treatment (special accounting treatment, appropriation treatment) is adopted for interest-rate and currency swaps because they satisfy the requirements of such integrated treatment. |
| 2. Hedging instruments and hedged items | |
| Forward foreign exchange contracts | Monetary claims and debts denominated in foreign currencies |
| Interest-rate swaps | Interest on borrowings |
| Interest-rate and currency swaps | Foreign currency-denominated borrowings and interest on borrowings |
| 3. Hedge policy | Forward foreign exchange contracts are intended to hedge foreign exchange volatility risks in order to stabilize cash flows pertinent to the recovery and payment of monetary claims and debts denominated in foreign currencies. Interest-rate swaps are intended to hedge interest rate volatility risks involved in borrowings. Interest-rate and currency swaps are intended to hedge foreign exchange volatility risks and interest rate volatility risks involved in foreign currency-denominated borrowings. |
| 4. Evaluation method for hedge validity | Evaluation of the validity of forward foreign exchange contracts is omitted because the significant terms of the relevant transactions and those as to the hedged assets are the same and it is predicted that any fluctuations in the market rates and cash flows will be offset at the beginning of hedging and will thereafter continue to be so. Evaluation of the validity of interest-rate swaps is omitted because they satisfy the requirements of the preferential treatment. Evaluation of the validity of interest-rate and currency swaps is omitted because they satisfy the requirements of integrated treatment (special accounting treatment, appropriation treatment). |

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(7) Method of Accounting Processing of Consumption Tax

Accounting of the consumption tax and local consumption taxes is processed according to the net-of-tax method.

2. Notes to the Change in Presentation Method

(Change in presentation method of rent expenses)

Rent expenses (¥197 million for the current fiscal year), which were previously included in miscellaneous loss (¥131 million for the previous fiscal year) in the Statement of Income, is separately presented from the current fiscal year as a result of an increase in its importance.

3. Notes to the Balance Sheet

(1) Accumulated depreciation of fixed tangible assets:	¥90,978 million
(2) Amount of accelerated depreciation with national subsidy:	¥150 million
(3) Monetary claims/liabilities pertinent to affiliated companies:	
Short-term monetary claims:	¥20,836 million
Short-term monetary liabilities:	¥11,107 million
Long-term monetary claims:	¥2,302 million
(4) Monetary liabilities to Directors:	¥742 million
(5) Contingent liability	

The Company provides a liability guarantee on liability for the following affiliated companies:

Electricity rate liabilities	THK RHYTHM AUTOMOTIVE CANADA LIMITED	¥25 million
Purchase liability	THK INTECHS CO., LTD. THK NIIGATA CO., LTD. TALK SYSTEM CORPORATION THK RHYTHM CO., LTD. NIPPON SLIDE CO., LTD.	¥615 million ¥373 million ¥325 million ¥214 million ¥41 million

4. Notes to the Statement of Income

Volume of transactions with affiliated companies:

Sales revenue	¥59,499 million
Purchases	¥30,092 million
Other marketing transactions	¥2,330 million
Non-marketing transactions	¥7,495 million

5. Notes to the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Matters Related to Treasury Stock

Type of Stock	First of the Current Fiscal Year	Increase	Decrease	End of the Current Fiscal Year
Common stock (shares)	7,284,268	1,196	—	7,285,464

(Summary of Reasons for Changes)

Breakdown of the increases:

Increase due to buyback of shares below one lot unit:	1,196 shares
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6. Notes to Tax-Effect Accounting

(1) Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities according to the main cause of occurrence

(Deferred tax assets)	
Loss on valuation of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥900 million
Reserve for bonuses	¥796 million
Accrued business tax	¥560 million
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	¥525 million
Inventory valuation loss	¥383 million
Accrued retirement compensation for officers	¥227 million
Accrued expenses	¥162 million
Golf club membership	¥79 million
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	¥75 million
Research and development facilities	¥69 million
Loss on valuation of investment securities	¥62 million
Supplies	¥36 million
Lump-sum depreciable assets	¥35 million
Impairment loss	¥32 million
Excess of depreciation and amortization	¥26 million
Others	¥52 million
Subtotal of deferred tax assets	¥4,025 million
Valuation reserves	¥(1,774) million
Total deferred tax assets	¥2,251 million
(Deferred tax liabilities)	
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	¥(440) million
Special depreciation reserve	¥(2) million
Others	¥(7) million
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥(451) million
Net deferred tax assets	¥1,800 million

(2) Breakdown of main items that served as the cause of a significance difference between the legal effective tax rate and the corporate tax ratio after application of tax effect accounting

Legal effective tax rate	30.9 %
(Adjustments)	
Items permanently not included as a deductible, such as entertainment costs	0.4 %
Items permanently not included as revenue, such as dividend received	(2.6) %
Equal installments of resident tax	0.2 %
Research and experimentation tax credit	(1.2) %
Valuation reserves	0.2 %
Difference from the effective tax rate	(0.3) %
Others	0.3 %
Corporate tax ratio after application of tax effect accounting	27.9 %

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7. Notes to the Transactions with Special Interest Parties

- (1) Parent company and major corporate shareholders:
Not applicable
- (2) Officers and major individual shareholders:
Not applicable
- (3) Subsidiaries, etc.

Category	Company	Location	Capital Stock or Capitalization	Description of Business or Occupation	Ownership of Voting Rights (%)	Description of Relationship		Description of Transactions	Transaction amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounting Item	Term-End Balance (Millions of Yen)
						Concurrent Service as an Officer	Business Relationship				
Subsidiaries	THK America, Inc.	Schaumburg, IL, U.S.A.	USD 20,100 thousand	Industrial equipment-related businesses	Indirect 100%	1 person	Purchasing and sales of the Company's products	Sales of the Company's products	9,891	Accounts receivable	4,045
	THK RHYTHM AUTOMOTIVE CANADA LIMITED	St. Catharines, ONT., Canada	CAD 50,000 thousand	Transportation equipment-related businesses	Direct 100%	2 persons	Production and sales of the Company's products	Provision of loans Collection of loans	4,493 4,546	Short-term loans	4,056

Transaction terms and the policy on determining transaction terms

Notes:

- Sales prices of the Company's products to THK America, Inc. are determined taking into account the market prices and upon consultation.
- Interest rates for loans to THK RHYTHM AUTOMOTIVE CANADA LIMITED are rationally determined by taking into account the market interest rates.

- (4) Affiliated companies sharing the same parent company:
Not applicable

8. Notes to Per Share Information

- (1) Net assets per share ¥1,932.63
- (2) Net income per share ¥221.50

9. Notes to Significant Subsequent Events

(Issuance of domestic straight bonds)

According to the resolution made at the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 25, 2018, the Company issued the following domestic straight bonds on February 6, 2019.

1. Thirteenth Series of THK CO., LTD. Unsecured Straight Bonds

- Total amount of issuance ¥10,000 million
 - Issue price ¥100 per face value ¥100
 - Interest rate 0.170% per annum
 - Maturity Five years
 - Method of redemption The Bonds will be redeemable in whole on February 6, 2024.
- The Company may retire all or part of the bonds by purchase at any time after the payment date.

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- (6) Payment date February 6, 2019
- (7) Use of proceeds Equipment fund

2. Fourteenth Series of THK CO., LTD. Unsecured Straight Bonds

- (1) Total amount of issuance ¥10,000 million
- (2) Issue price ¥100 per face value ¥100
- (3) Interest rate 0.290% per annum
- (4) Maturity Seven years
- (5) Method of redemption The Bonds will be redeemable in whole on February 6, 2026.
The Company may retire all or part of the bonds by purchase at any time after the payment date.
- (6) Payment date February 6, 2019
- (7) Use of proceeds Equipment fund

10. Other Notes

Amounts less than ¥1 million of the indicated amounts are truncated.