The items published on the Internet Websites upon the Notice of Convocation of the 147th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
&
Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013)

Suzuki Motor Corporation

We provide shareholders with the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements on our website (http://www.suzuki.co.jp/ir/index.html) in accordance with the laws and regulations and Article 16 of the Articles of Incorporation.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Notes to Basic Significant Matters for Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Scope of consolidation

1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries and name of main consolidated subsidiaries

Number of consolidated subsidiaries 135

Name of main consolidated subsidiaries

Domestic……… Suzuki Motor Sales Kinki Inc.
Suzuki Auto Parts Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Overseas……… Suzuki International Europe GmbH
Magyar Suzuki Corporation Ltd.
PT. Suzuki Indomobil Motor
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.
Pak Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd.

2) Name of unconsolidated subsidiary

Name of unconsolidated subsidiary……… Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd.

Reason for exclusion:

Because this unconsolidated subsidiary is a small company, and an influence by its total assets, net sales, net income or loss (the amounts equivalent to the Company's interest in the company) and retained earnings (the amounts equivalent to the Company's interest in the company) on the consolidated financial statements are insignificant.

(2) Application of the equity methods

1) Number of affiliated companies to which the equity method is applied and name of main affiliated companies

Number of affiliated companies 37

Name of main affiliated companies………Chongqing Changan Suzuki Automobile Co., Ltd.

2) Name of unconsolidated subsidiary to which the equity methods is not applied

Name of unconsolidated subsidiary………Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd.

Reason for non-application:

In terms of net income or loss and retained earnings (the amounts equivalent to the Company's interest in the company), influence of this company on consolidated financial statements is insignificant even if equity method is not applied to the company, and it is not important as a whole.

(3) Fiscal year of consolidated subsidiaries

1) The account settlement date of 30 consolidated subsidiaries is 31 December, but Magyar Suzuki Corporation Ltd. and 4 others are consolidated based on the financial statements of provisional account settlement as of 31 March. Other 25 subsidiaries are consolidated with the financial statements based on their respective account settlement date.

2) The account settlement date of other consolidated subsidiaries is the same as the consolidated account settlement date.

(4) Accounting procedures

1) Evaluation standards and evaluation methods of significant assets

(a) Securities

Available-for-sale securities

.... Securities for which market quotations are available:

Fair value method based on the market values as of the consolidated account settlement date (The evaluation differences shall be reported as a component of net assets, and sales costs shall be calculated mainly by the moving average method)

Securities for which market quotations are unavailable:

Cost method by a moving average method

(b) Derivatives........................ Fair value method

(c) Inventories........................ Cost method mainly by the gross average method (figures on the consolidated balance sheet are calculated by the method of book devaluation based on the reduction of profitability)

2) Method of depreciation and amortization of significant depreciable assets

(a) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)

.... Mainly declining balance method

(b) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)

.... Straight line method

(c) Lease assets

Finance lease which transfer ownership

.... The same method as depreciation and amortization of self-owned non-current assets

Finance lease which do not transfer ownership

.... Straight-line method with the lease period as the durable years. As to lease assets with guaranteed residual value under lease agreement, remaining value is the guaranteed residual value. And as to other lease assets, remaining value would be zero.

3) Accounting treatment for deferred assets

.... They are treated as expenses at the time of expenditure.

4) Basis for significant allowances and provisions

(a) Allowance for doubtful accounts

In order to allow for loss from bad debts, estimated uncollectible amount based on actual ratio of bad debt is appropriated as to general receivable. As for specific receivable with higher default possibility, possibility of collection is estimated respectively and uncollectible amount is appropriated.

(b) Allowance for investment loss

The differences between the book value and the fair value of securities and investment not quoted at an exchange are determined and appropriated as reserve in order to allow for losses from these investments.

(c) Provision for product warranties

The provision is appropriated into this account based on the warranty agreement and past experience in order to allow for expenses related to the maintenance service of products sold.

(d) Provision for directors' bonuses

In order to defray bonuses for directors and company auditors, estimated amount of such bonuses is appropriated.

(e) Provision for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates

Reasonably estimated amount is appropriated for anticipated loss caused by liquidation and restructuring of businesses operated by subsidiaries and affiliates.

(f) Provision for retirement benefits

In order to allow for payment of employees' retirement benefits, based on estimated amount of retirement benefits liabilities and pension assets at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, the allowable amount which occurs at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year is appropriated.

With regard to past service liabilities, the amount, prorated on a straight line basis over the certain years within the period of average length of employees' remaining service years at the time when it occurs, is treated as expense.

As for the actuarial gain or loss, the amounts, prorated on a straight line basis over the certain years within the period of average length of employees' remaining service years in each year in which the differences occur, are respectively treated as expenses from the next term of the year in which they arise.

(g) Provision for directors' retirement benefits

The amount to be paid at the end of year had been posted pursuant to the Company's regulations on the retirement allowance of directors and company auditors. However, the Company's retirement benefit system for them was abolished at the closure of the ordinary general shareholders' meeting held on 29 June 2006. And it was approved at the shareholders' meeting that reappointed directors and company auditors were paid their retirement benefit at the time of their retirement, based on their years of service. Estimated amount of such retirement benefits is appropriated.

Furthermore, for the directors and company auditors of some consolidated subsidiaries, the amount to be paid at the end of the year was posted pursuant to their regulation on the retirement allowance of directors and company auditors.

(h) Provision for disaster

Reasonably estimated amount is appropriated for anticipated loss mainly caused by relocation of plants and facilities located in the Ryuyo Region in Iwata City, Shizuoka Prefecture where massive tsunami damages caused by Tokai and Tonankai Earthquake are anticipated

(i) Provision for product liabilities

With regards to the products exported to North American market, to prepare for the payment of compensation, not covered by "Product Liability Insurance" the anticipated amount to be borne by the Company is computed and provided on the basis of actual results in the past.

(j) Provision for recycling expenses

The provision is appropriated for an estimated expenses related to the recycle of products of the Company based on actual sales.

5) Recognition of important revenue and expense

Revenue recognition of finance lease transaction:

Net sales and costs of sales are recognized when due for payment of lease fees has come.

6) Standards for translation of significant assets or liabilities in foreign currencies into the Japanese currency

Receivable and payable in foreign currencies are translated into yen on the spot exchange rate of the consolidated account settlement date, and the exchange difference shall be processed as gain or loss. Further, assets and liabilities of foreign consolidated subsidiaries and others shall be translated into yen by the spot exchange rate as of the consolidated account settlement date, profits and expenses are translated into yen by the average exchange rate during the year, and exchange differences shall be recorded to foreign currency translation adjustment and minority interests of the net assets.

7) Method for amortization of goodwill and terms of amortization

They are amortized by the straight-line method for five years.

8) Method of significant hedge accounting

The deferred hedge processing is mainly applied. For the forward exchange contract, allocation processing is applied to those that qualify for allocation processing.

9) Other significant matters for preparing consolidated financial statements

(a) Processing method of consumption taxes
The tax exclusion method is applied.

(b) Application of consolidated tax payment
Consolidated tax payment is applied.

2. Notes to Change in the Scope of Consolidation or the Application of the Equity Methods

(1) Change in the scope of consolidation

Increase	3	Suzuki Motor of America Inc.	(Newly established)
			And other 2 companies
Decrease	6	American Suzuki Motor Corporation	(liquidation)
		Suzuki Powertrain India Ltd.	(Absorption-type merger)
			And other 4 companies

(2) Change in the scope of the application of the equity methods

Increase 1 company

Decrease 1 company

(3) Outline of changes in significant subsidiaries

(Changes in specified subsidiaries that accompany with a change in the scope of consolidation)

During this fiscal year, the Group executed Absorption-type merger in which Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. (specified subsidiary) as surviving company and Suzuki Powertrain India Ltd. (specified subsidiary) as absorbed company. As a result, Suzuki Powertrain India was excluded from the scope of consolidation.

3. Notes to Changes in Accounting Principles and Others

(1) Changes in accounting principles which are difficult to be distinguished from changes in accounting estimates

In accordance with revisions of the Corporation Tax Act, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have revised the method of depreciation which is based on the revised Corporation Tax Act for property, plant and equipment acquired on or after 1 April 2012 from this fiscal year.

The impact of this change on operating income, ordinary income and Income before income taxes was immaterial.

(2) Accounting standards that have not been applied yet

"Accounting standards for retirement benefits" (Accounting Standards Boards of Japan ("ASBJ") statement No.26 17 May 2012)

"Guidance on accounting standard for rerirement benefits" (ASBJ guidance No.25 17 May 2012)

1) Outline

Under revised accounting standards, actuarial gain or loss and past service costs would be recognized within the net asset section in consolidated balance sheet after adjustment for tax effects, and asset or liability which stands for fund status would be recognized.

Also, benefit formula basis would be allowed as a method of attributing expected benefit to periods in addition to straight-line basis, and acceptable methods to determine discount rate would be revised.

2) Scheduled date of application

The application is scheduled from the consolidated financial statements of the fiscal year ending March 2014. However, as for the revision of the method of attributing expected benefit to periods, the application is scheduled from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 2015.

3) Impact by the application of the accounting standards

The impact is under evaluation at the time of preparation of this consolidated financial statements.

4. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

1) Assets pledged as collateral

Noncurrent assets	781 Million Yen
Other intangible assets	214 Million Yen
Total	996 Million Yen

2) Secured liabilities

Long-term loans payable	307 Million Yen
Other noncurrent liabilities	588 Million Yen
Total	896 Million Yen

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 1,456,918 Million Yen

(3) Guarantee obligations

The Group guarantees borrowing from financial institution etc. by other companies which are not consolidated subsidiaries.

PT. Suzuki Finance Indonesia	6,231 Million Yen
Others	1,928 Million Yen
Total	8,159 Million Yen

(4) Discount on export bill of exchange 51 Million Yen

(5) The Company has the commitment contract with 5 banks for effective financing.

The outstanding balance of the contract at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year is as follows.

Commitment contract total	200,000 Million Yen
Actual loan balance	-
Variance	200,000 Million Yen

5. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income

Research and development expenses 119,269 Million Yen

6. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(1) Type and number of outstanding shares

(Share)

Type of shares	Number of shares at beginning of current fiscal year	Increased number of shares during the period	Decreased number of shares during the period	Number of shares at end of current fiscal year
Common stock	561,047,304	-	-	561,047,304

(2) Type and number of treasury stocks

(Share)

Type of shares	Number of shares at beginning of current fiscal year	Increased number of shares during the period	Decreased number of shares during the period	Number of shares at end of current fiscal year
Common stock	83,273	2,732	-	86,005

[Notes] An increase of 2,732 shares in treasury stocks of common stock consists of purchase of odd stocks.

(3) Dividends

1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Type of stocks	Total amount of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary general shareholders' meeting held on 28 June 2012	Common stock	4,488 Million Yen	8.00 Yen	31 March 2012	29 June 2012
Meeting of the board of directors held on 9 November 2012	Common stock	4,488 Million Yen	8.00 Yen	30 Sept. 2012	30 Nov. 2012

2) Dividends, which record date is during the current consolidated fiscal year, with their effective date after the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

The following dividends are proposed as a matter of resolution at the ordinary general shareholders' meeting scheduled to be held on 27 June 2013.

(a) Total amount of dividends 5,610 Million Yen

(b) Dividends per share 10.00 Yen

(c) Record date 31 March 2013

(d) Effective date 28 June 2013

Resource of dividends (forecast): Retained earnings

7. Notes to Financial Instruments

(1) Matters for conditions of financial instruments

As for the fund management, the Group uses short-term deposits and short-term investment securities, and as for the fund-raising, the Group uses borrowings from financial institutions such as banks and issuance of bonds.

The Group mitigates customers' credit risks from notes and accounts receivables-trade in line with our rules and regulations for credit control. The Group hedges risks of exchange-rate fluctuations from operating receivables denominated in foreign currency by forward exchange contract in principle. Investment securities are mainly stocks, and as for listed stocks, the Group quarterly identifies those fair values.

Applications of borrowings are operating capital (mainly short term) and fund for capital expenditures (long term), and the Group uses interest-rate swaps for the interest rate risks of some long-term borrowings to fix interest expenses. In addition, the Group use derivatives within the actual demand in accordance with our administrative rules.

(2) Matters for fair values of the financial instruments

Carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet, fair value and differences between them at 31 March 2013 (consolidated settlement date of current fiscal year) are as follows.

(Amount: Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
Assets			
(a) Cash and deposits	279,009	279,009	-
(b) Notes and accounts receivables-trade	253,237	253,225	(12)
(c) Short-term investment securities and investment securities			
Available-for-sale securities	327,789	327,789	-
Stocks of affiliates	513	357	(155)
Liabilities			
(a) Accounts payable-trade	350,472	350,472	-
(b) Short-term loans payable	171,790	171,790	-
(c) Current portion of long-term loans payable	35,299	35,313	(14)
(d) Accrued expenses	155,519	155,519	-
(e) Long-term loans payable	220,392	218,067	2,324
Derivatives (*)	750	750	-

(*) Assets or liabilities derived from derivatives are shown on a net basis and net liabilities are shown as ( ).

(Notes) 1. Matters for methods used to measure fair values of financial instruments, securities and derivatives

Assets

(a) Cash and deposits

Because fair values of deposits are approximately equal to the book values, book values are used as fair values.

(b) Notes and accounts receivables-trade

Fair values of sales finance receivables are calculated on the discount method by the expected rate applied to new loan contract, on each receivable classified into a certain term. Notes and accounts receivables-trade except sales finance are settled in short term and those fair values are approximately equal to the book values. So book values are used as fair values.

(c) Short-term investment securities and investment securities

As to these fair values, fair values of stock are prices of exchanges.

Liabilities

(a) Accounts payable-trade, (b) Short-term loans payable, and (d) Accrued expenses

Because these are settled in short term and those fair values are approximately equal to the book values, such book values are used.

(c) Current portion of long-term loans payable and (e) Long-term loans payable

These fair values are measured by discounting. The discounting is based on the estimated interest rates at which similar new loans with same amount of principal and interest could have been borrowed.

Derivatives

Calculated based on prices offered by financial institutions, etc.

2. Negotiable certificate of deposit (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥409,000 million), unlisted stocks other than stocks of affiliates (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥18,876 million) and unlisted stocks of affiliates (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥16,569 million) are not included in "(c) Short-term investment securities and investment securities". That is because those fair values are not available and future cash flows cannot be estimated, it is extremely difficult to identify those fair values.

8. Notes to Information about Per Share Amount

Net assets per share	2,044.62 Yen
Net income per share, Basic	143.31 Yen
Net income per share, Diluted	131.67 Yen

9. Significant Subsequent Event

None

(This is an English translation of the original document in Japanese language provided on our website and is for reference purpose only. If there are any discrepancies between this document and original Japanese one, the original prevails.)

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Notes to Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Evaluation standards and evaluation methods of assets

1) Securities

Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates

……… Cost method by a moving average method

Available-for-sale securities

……… Securities for which market quotations are available:

Fair value method based on the market values as of the account settlement date (The evaluation differences shall be reported as a component of net assets, and sales costs shall be calculated by the moving average method)

Securities for which market quotations are unavailable:

Cost method by a moving average method

2) Derivatives…………………… Fair value method

3) Inventories…………………… Cost method mainly by the gross average method (figures on the balance sheet are calculated by the method of book devaluation based on the reduction of profitability)

(2) Method of depreciation and amortization of non-current assets

1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)

……… Declining balance method

2) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)

……… Straight line method

3) Lease assets

Finance lease which transfer ownership

……… The same method as depreciation and amortization of self-owned non-current assets

Finance lease which do not transfer ownership

……… Straight-line method with the lease period as the durable years. As to lease assets with guaranteed residual value under lease agreement, remaining value is the guaranteed residual value. And as to other lease assets, remaining value would be zero.

(3) Accounting treatment for deferred assets

……… They are treated as expenses at the time of expenditure

(4) Allowances and provisions

1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

In order to allow for loss from bad debts, estimated uncollectible amount based on actual ratio of bad debt is appropriated as to general receivable. As for specific receivable with higher default possibility, possibility of collection is estimated respectively and estimated uncollectible amount is appropriated.

2) Allowance for investment loss

The differences between the book value and the fair value of securities and investment not quoted at an exchange are determined and appropriated as reserve in order to allow for losses from these investments.

3) Provision for product warranties

The provision is appropriated into this account based on the warranty agreement and past experience in order to allow for expenses related to the maintenance service of products sold.

4) Provision for directors' bonuses

In order to defray bonuses for directors and company auditors, estimated amount of such bonuses is appropriated.

5) Provision for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates

Reasonably estimated amount is appropriated for anticipated loss caused by liquidation and restructuring of businesses operated by subsidiaries and affiliates

6) Provision for retirement benefits

In order to allow for payment of employees' retirement benefits, based on estimated amount of retirement benefits liabilities and pension assets at the end of current fiscal year, the allowable amount which occurs at the end of current fiscal year is appropriated.

With regard to prior service costs, the amount, prorated on a straight line basis over the certain years within the period of average length of employees' remaining service years at the time when it occurs, is treated as expense.

As for the actuarial differences, the amounts prorated on a straight line basis over the certain years within the period of average length of employees' remaining service years in each year in which the differences occur are respectively treated as expenses from the next term of the year in which they arise.

7) Provision for directors' retirement benefits

The amount to be paid at the end of year had been posted pursuant to the Company's regulations on the retirement allowance of directors and company auditors. However, the Company's retirement benefit system for them was abolished at the closure of the ordinary general shareholders' meeting held on 29 June 2006. And it was approved at the shareholders' meeting that reappointed directors and company auditors were paid their retirement benefit at the time of their retirement, based on their years of service. Estimated amount of such retirement benefits is appropriated.

8) Provision for disaster

Reasonably estimated amount is appropriated for anticipated loss mainly caused by relocation of plants and facilities located in the Ryuyo Region in Iwata City, Shizuoka Prefecture where massive tsunami damages caused by Tokai and Tonankai Earthquake are anticipated

9) Provision for product liabilities

With regards to the products exported to North American market, to prepare for the payment of compensation, not covered by "Product Liability Insurance" the anticipated amount to be borne by the Company is computed and provided on the basis of actual results in the past.

10) Provision for recycling expenses

The provision is appropriated for an estimated expense related to the recycle of products of the Company based on actual sales.

(5) Standards for translation of significant assets and liabilities in foreign currencies into the Japanese currency

Receivable and payable in foreign currencies are translated into yen on the spot exchange rate of the account settlement date, and the translation difference shall be processed as gain or loss.

(6) Method of hedge accounting

The deferred hedge processing is applied. For the forward exchange contract, allocation processing is applied to those that qualify for allocation processing.

(7) Other significant matters for preparing financial statements

1) Processing method of consumption taxes

The tax exclusion method is applied.

2) Application of consolidated tax payment

Consolidated tax payment is applied.

2. Note to Changes in Accounting Principles

[Changes in Accounting Principles which are difficult to be distinguished from Changes in Accounting Estimates]

In accordance with revisions of the Corporation Tax Act, the Company has revised the method of depreciation which is based on the revised Corporation Tax Act for property, plant and equipment acquired on or after 1 April 2012 from this fiscal year.

The impact of this change on operating income, ordinary income and Income before income taxes was immaterial.

3. Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

1) Assets pledged as collateral

Buildings	255 Million Yen
Land	97 Million Yen
Total	352 Million Yen

2) Secured liabilities

Long-term guarantee deposited	303 Million Yen

(2) Monetary receivables from and payables to subsidiaries and affiliates

Short-term receivables	147,496 Million Yen
Long-term receivables	21,424 Million Yen
Short-term payables	116,414 Million Yen

(3) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 831,644 Million Yen

(4) Guarantee obligations

Guarantees the other companies' borrowings from financial institutions;

PT Suzuki Finance Indonesia	6,231 Million Yen
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	3,922 Million Yen
Others	1,692 Million Yen
Total	11,846 Million Yen

(5) Discount on export bill of exchange 51 Million Yen

(6) The Company has the commitment contract with 5 banks for effective financing.

The outstanding balance of the contract at the end of current fiscal year is as follows.

Commitment contract total	200,000 Million Yen
Actual loan balance	-
Variance	200,000 Million Yen

4. Notes to Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

Amount of transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Amount of sales	982,987 Million Yen
Amount of Purchase	102,389 Million Yen
Amount of other operating transactions	118,503 Million Yen
Amount of transactions other than operating transactions	15,889 Million Yen

5. Notes to Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Type and number of treasury stocks

(Share)

Type of shares	Number of shares at beginning of current fiscal year	Increased number of shares during the period	Decreased number of shares during the period	Number of shares at end of current fiscal year
Common stock	18,765	2,732	-	21,497

[Note] An increase of 2,732 shares in treasury stocks of common stock consists of purchase of odd stocks.

6. Notes to Tax Effect Accounting

(1) Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by their main occurrence causes

(Deferred tax assets)		
Loss of impairment and Excess-depreciation	46,296	Million Yen
Various reserves	29,057	Million Yen
Loss on valuation of securities	28,974	Million Yen
Others	58,301	Million Yen
Sub-total deferred tax assets	162,629	Million Yen
Valuation reserve	(39,996)	Million Yen
Total deferred tax assets	122,632	Million Yen
(Deferred tax liabilities)		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(30,468)	Million Yen
Others	(4,573)	Million Yen
Total deferred tax liabilities	(35,041)	Million Yen
Deferred tax assets, net	87,591	Million Yen

(2) Details of differences between statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting

Statutory tax rate	37.2 %
(Adjustment)	
Valuation reserve	19.0 %
Tax credit	(6.4) %
Tax-deductible of dividend income	(2.9) %
Others	0.1 %
Effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting	47.0 %

7. Notes to Related Party Transactions

Directors and company auditors, and individual major shareholders etc

Type	Name	Own (owned) voting right (%)	Relationship	Details of transaction	Amounts of transaction (Million Yen)	Account	Balance at end of current fiscal year (Million Yen)
Executives and their close relatives	Osamu Suzuki	(Owned) 0.1	Representative Director, Chairman of the Board & President Chairman of Suzuki Foundation	Endowment	282	-	-
		(Owned) 0.1	Representative Director, Chairman of the Board & President Chairman of Suzuki Education & Culture Foundation	Endowment	167	-	-

[Notes] 1. Transactions with Suzuki Foundation and Suzuki Education & Culture Foundation are transactions for the benefit of a third party.
2. Amounts of transaction do not include consumption taxes.

8. Notes to Information about Per Share Amount

Net assets per share	1,356.92 Yen
Net income per share	64.89 Yen
Net income per share, Diluted	59.64 Yen

9. Significant Subsequent Event

None