

**The items published on the Internet Website upon the Notice of Convocation of the 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders**

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

**(1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)**

**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 133

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) Change in the scope of consolidation

Decrease 2 companies

##### 3) 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 company.....Chongqing Changan Suzuki Automobile Co., Ltd.

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

Name of unconsolidated subsidiary to which the equity methods is not applied  
.....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 28 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 23 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 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.
  - (f) 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
  - (g) 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.
  - (h) 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) Accounting treatment pertaining to retirement benefits
- (a) Method of attributing expected benefit to periods  
With regard to calculation of retirement benefit obligations, straight-line basis method was used to attribute expected benefit to period up to the end of this fiscal year.
  - (b) Method to recognize actuarial gain or loss and past service costs as expenses  
With regard to past service costs, they are treated as expense 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.  
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.
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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.
- 8) Method for amortization of goodwill and terms of amortization  
They are amortized by the straight-line method for five years.
- 9) 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.

10) 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.

(Additional Information)

[Revision of the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to change in corporation tax rate]

“The Act on Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act” (act No.10 of 2014) was promulgated on 31 March 2014 and the Special Reconstruction Corporation Tax will be abolished from consolidated fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2014. As a result, the effective corporate tax rate to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities which are expected to be settled during the fiscal year beginning 1 April 2014 were reduced from 37.2% to 34.9%. As a result of this change in corporation tax rate, the amount of deferred tax assets (net amount of deferred tax liabilities) decreased by ¥6,265 million and income taxes-deferred increased by the same amount.

## **2. Notes to Changes in Accounting Principles**

[Application of Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits]

Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No.26 of 17 May 2012) and Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No.25 of 17 May 2012) has been applied since the end of this fiscal year. (Except body text stipulated in article 35 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits and article 67 of Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits) Pension assets are deducted from retirement benefit obligation and the net amount is recognized as liability for retirement benefits, and previously unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs are recognized as liabilities for retirement benefits.

In accordance with transitional accounting as stipulated in article 37 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits, the effect of the change in accounting policies arising from initial application is recognized in accumulated adjustments for retirement benefit within the accumulated other comprehensive income.

As a result, ¥15,862 million of assets for retirement benefits and ¥36,918 million of liabilities for retirement benefits were recognized, and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income increased by ¥3,867 million, and minority interests decreased by ¥6 million.

Effects of this change on information about per share amount are disclosed in relevant section of this material.

### 3. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

1) Assets pledged as collateral

Property, plant and equipment	793 Million Yen
<u>Other intangible assets</u>	<u>319 Million Yen</u>
Total	1,113 Million Yen

2) Secured liabilities

Long-term loans payable	236 Million Yen
<u>Other noncurrent liabilities</u>	<u>529 Million Yen</u>
Total	765 Million Yen

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 1,524,862 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	5,935 Million Yen
<u>Others</u>	<u>2,342 Million Yen</u>
Total	8,277 Million Yen

(4) The Company has the commitment line 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 line contract total	200,000 Million Yen
<u>Actual loan balance</u>	<u>-</u>
Variance	200,000 Million Yen

## 4. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

### (1) Type and number of outstanding shares

(Shares)

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) Dividends

#### 1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Type of shares	Total amount of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Ordinary general shareholders' meeting held on 27 June 2013	Common stock	5,610 Million Yen	10.00 Yen	31 March 2013	28 June 2013
Meeting of the board of directors held on 1 November 2013	Common stock	5,610 Million Yen	10.00 Yen	30 September 2013	29 November 2013

#### 2) Dividends, which record date is during the current consolidated fiscal year, with their effective date in the next 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 2014.

(a) Total amount of dividends	7,854 Million Yen
(b) Dividends per share	14.00 Yen
(c) Record date	31 March 2014
(d) Effective date	30 June 2014

Resource of dividends (forecast): Retained earnings

## 5. 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). The Group uses interest-rate swaps or cross currency interest rate swap as hedge instruments for the risk of fluctuation in interest rate and foreign exchange rate of some long-term borrowings. In addition, the Group uses 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 2014 (consolidated settlement date of current fiscal year) are as follows.

(Amount: Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
Assets			
(a) Cash and deposits	358,851	358,851	-
(b) Notes and accounts receivables-trade	310,694	311,221	527
(c) Short-term investment securities and investment securities			
Available-for-sale securities	863,514	863,514	-
Stocks of affiliates	513	252	(261)
Liabilities			
(a) Accounts payable-trade	433,819	433,819	-
(b) Short-term loans payable	197,413	197,413	-
(c) Current portion of long-term loans payable	38,748	38,779	(31)
(d) Accrued expenses	171,274	171,274	-
(e) Long-term loans payable	209,166	207,874	1,291
Derivatives (*)	1,212	1,212	-

(\*) 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

**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. As to negotiable certificate of deposit and other types of securities, book values are used as fair values because they are settled in short term and those fair values are approximately equal to the book values.

**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**

Calculation is based on prices offered by financial institutions, etc.

2. Unlisted stocks other than stocks of affiliates (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥18,747 million), unlisted stocks of affiliates (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥17,077 million) and other (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥557 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	2,365.03 Yen
Net income per share, Basic	191.60 Yen
Net income per share, Diluted	191.57 Yen

[Note] As mentioned in “2. Notes to changes in accounting principles”, Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits has been applied in accordance with transitional accounting as stipulated in article 37 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits.

As a result, net Assets per share increased by 6.90 yen.

## 9. Significant Subsequent Event

None

## **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 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 is appropriated.

  - (a) Method of attributing expected benefit to periods

With regard to calculation of retirement benefit obligations, straight-line basis method was used to attribute expected benefit to period up to the end of this fiscal year.
  - (b) Method to recognize actuarial gain or loss and past service costs as expenses

With regard to past service costs, they are treated as expense 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.

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.
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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
- 8) 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.
- 9) 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 the Presentation of Financial Statements

### [Balance sheets]

Presentation of Balance sheets was changed as follows in accordance with revisions of “Ordinance on Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Method of Financial Statements, etc.”.

“Short-term loans receivable”, “Short-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates” and “Accounts receivable-other” in “Current assets” and “Long-term guarantee deposited” in “Noncurrent liabilities”, presented as separate components in the previous fiscal year, are reclassified and included in “Other” under “Current assets” and “Noncurrent liabilities” respectively from this fiscal year since they are equal or less than five one-hundreds of total assets or total amount of liabilities and net assets. “Prepaid pension cost”, included in “Other” under “Investment and other assets” is presented separately from this fiscal year.

## 3. Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

### (1) Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

#### 1) Assets pledged as collateral

Buildings	245 Million Yen
Land	97 Million Yen
<hr/>	
Total	342 Million Yen

#### 2) Secured liabilities

Other noncurrent liabilities	257 Million Yen
------------------------------	-----------------

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

Short-term receivables	185,245 Million Yen
Short-term payables	144,134 Million Yen

### (3) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

828,557 Million Yen

### (4) Guarantee obligations

The Company guarantees the other companies' borrowings from financial institutions.

PT Suzuki Finance Indonesia	5,935 Million Yen
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	4,292 Million Yen
Others	1,427 Million Yen
<hr/>	
Total	11,655 Million Yen

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

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

Commitment line contract total	200,000 Million Yen
Actual loan balance	-
<hr/>	
Variance	200,000 Million Yen

## 4. Notes to Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

### Amount of transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Amount of sales	1,068,197 Million Yen
Amount of Purchase	140,671 Million Yen
Amount of other operating transactions	94,448 Million Yen
Amount of transactions other than operating transactions	7,825 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	21,497	2,243	17,000	6,740

- [Note] 1. An increase of 2,243 shares in treasury stocks of common stock consists of purchase of odd stocks.  
 2. A decrease of 17,000 shares in treasury stocks of common stock consists of exercise of stock acquisition rights

## 6. Notes to Tax Effect Accounting

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

(Deferred tax assets)

Impairment loss and Excess depreciation	41,887 Million Yen
Various reserves	28,188 Million Yen
Loss on valuation of securities	29,108 Million Yen
Others	68,234 Million Yen
Sub-total deferred tax assets	167,419 Million Yen
Valuation reserve	(40,811) Million Yen
Total deferred tax assets	126,607 Million Yen

(Deferred tax liabilities)

Valuation difference for available-for-sale securities	(54,069) Million Yen
Others	(3,074) Million Yen
Total deferred tax liabilities	(57,143) Million Yen
Deferred tax assets, net	69,463 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)	
Effect of change of tax rate	5.8 %
Tax credit	(6.6) %
Income taxes-previous year	(4.8) %
Others	0.8 %
Effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting	32.4 %

(3) Revision of the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to change in corporation tax rate

“The Act on Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act” (act No.10 of 2014) was promulgated on 31 March 2014 and the Special Reconstruction Corporation Tax will be abolished from fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2014. As a result, the effective corporate tax rate to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities which are expected to be settled during the fiscal year beginning 1 April 2014 were reduced from 37.2% to 34.9%.

As a result of this change in corporation tax rate, the amount of deferred tax assets (net amount of deferred tax liabilities) decreased by ¥5,780 million and income taxes-deferred increased by the same amount.

## 7. Notes to Related Party Transactions

### (1) Subsidiaries and affiliates, etc.

Type	Name	Own (owned) voting right (%)	Relation with related parties	Details of transaction	Amounts of transaction (Million Yen) [Note] 3.	Account	Balance at end of current fiscal year (Million Yen)
Subsidiary	Suzuki Finance Co., Ltd.	Owning direct 95.9	Financial services related to sale of products of the Company Loan transaction Concurrent post of Directors/Company auditors	Collection of credit [Note] 1.	26,711	Other current assets	28,179
Subsidiary	PT. Suzuki Indomobil Motor	Owning direct 90.0	Manufacture and sale of products of the Company Loan transaction Concurrent post of Directors/Company auditors	Loan transaction [Note] 2.	20,000	Other current assets	40,584

[Notes] 1. Conditions of transaction are determined taking into consideration arms-length basis based on market prices.

2. Market rates are taken into consideration in loan transaction.

3. Amounts of transaction with Suzuki Finance Co., Ltd. include consumption taxes because the transaction consists of collection of credit. Amounts of transaction with PT. Suzuki Indomobil Motor do not include consumption taxes.

### (2) Directors and company auditors and individual major shareholders, etc.

Type	Name	Own (owned) voting right (%)	Relation with related parties	Details of transaction [Note] 1.	Amounts of transaction (Million Yen) [Note] 2.	Account	Balance at end of current fiscal year (Million Yen)
Directors/Company auditors and their close relatives	Osamu Suzuki	(Owned) 0.1	Representative Director, Chairman of the Board & President Chairman of Suzuki Foundation	Endowment	120	-	-
		(Owned) 0.1	Representative Director, Chairman of the Board & President Chairman of Suzuki Education & Culture Foundation	Endowment	100	-	-

[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.

*(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.)*

## **8. Notes to Information about Per Share Amount**

Net assets per share	1,531.81 Yen
Net income per share	119.81 Yen
Net income per share, Diluted	119.79 Yen

## **9. Significant Subsequent Event**

None