The items published on the Internet Website upon the Notice of Convocation of the 149th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

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

(1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015)

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.
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.
PT. Suzuki Indomobil Motor
Pak Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd.
Suzuki Motor (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

2) Change in the scope of consolidation

Increase 3 companies…………… Suzuki Motor Gujarat Private Ltd. (Newly established) and other 2 companies

Decrease 3 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 35

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

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

Decrease 2 companies

3) 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 and others of consolidated subsidiaries

1) Consolidated subsidiaries that settled the account in 31 December without provisional account settlement as of consolidated account settlement date were consolidated with the financial statements based on their financial statements as of 31 December and made necessary adjustments for consolidation regarding important transactions that occurred between 31 December and consolidated account settlement date.

From this consolidated fiscal year, Suzuki Motor Iberica, S.A.U. and other 5 subsidiaries have changed the settlement date from 31 December to 31 March and Suzuki Motor (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and other 16 subsidiaries have been consolidated based on the financial statements of provisional account as of consolidated account settlement date. As a result, subsidiary which has been consolidated based on the financial statements as of 31 December is 1 subsidiary.

With regard to these changing mentioned above, the net income (loss) of three months from 1 January to 31 March 2014 has been recognized in retained earnings.

As a result, retained earnings decreased by ¥1,384 million from the beginning of this consolidated fiscal year.

2) The account settlement date of Magyar Suzuki Corporation Ltd. and other 4 subsidiaries is 31 December, but they are continuously consolidated based on the financial statements of provisional account settlement as of 31 March.

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, benefit formula basis method was used to attribute expected benefit to period up to the end of this fiscal year.

(b) Method to recognize actuarial gains or losses 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 gains or losses, 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.9 of 2015) was promulgated on 31 March 2015 and the corporation tax rate and others will be reduced from consolidated fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2015. 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 2015 was reduced from 34.9% to 32.3% and the effective corporate tax rate to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities which are expected to be settled on or after the fiscal year beginning 1 April 2016 was 31.6%.

As a result of this change in corporation tax rate, the amount of deferred tax assets (net amount of deferred tax liabilities) decreased by ¥4,987 million, while income taxes-deferred increased by ¥12,290 million, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities increased by ¥7,227 million, deferred gains or losses on hedges increased by ¥28 million, and accumulated adjustment for retirement benefit increased by ¥47 million.

2. Notes to Changes in Accounting Principles

Application of Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits

Body text stipulated in article 35 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No.26 of 17 May 2012) and article 67 of the Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No.25 of 26 March 2015) have been applied from this consolidated fiscal year.

The revision of the calculation method for retirement benefit obligations and service costs, with the changing method of attributing benefits to accounting periods from the straight-line basis method to the benefit formula basis, and the changing method of determination of the discount rate from the method of determination the bonds period by using the approximate number of years of the average remaining service period of employees which is based on determination of the discount rate to a single weighted average discount rate reflecting the estimated timing and amount of benefit payment, have been applied from this consolidated fiscal year.

In accordance with transitional accounting as stipulated in article 37 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits, the effect of the changes in accounting policies arising from initial application is recognized in retained earnings from the beginning of this consolidated fiscal year.

As a result, assets for retirement benefits decreased by ¥10,357 million, liabilities for retirement benefits increased by ¥1,885 million and retained earnings decreased by ¥8,118 million from the beginning of this consolidated fiscal year. Influences by the above-mentioned on operating income, ordinary income and income before income taxes for this consolidated fiscal year are insignificant.

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

Buildings and structures	643 Million Yen
Land	97 Million Yen
Total	740 Million Yen

2) Secured liabilities

Other noncurrent liabilities	448 Million Yen

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 1,610,388 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	8,410 Million Yen
Others	2,015 Million Yen
Total	10,425 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
Actual loan balance	-
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 2014	Common stock	7,854 Million Yen	14.00 Yen	31 March 2014	30 June 2014
Meeting of the board of directors held on 6 November 2014	Common stock	5,610 Million Yen	10.00 Yen	30 September 2014	28 November 2014

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 26 June 2015.

(a) Total amount of dividends 9,537 Million Yen

(b) Dividends per share 17.00 Yen

(c) Record date 31 March 2015

(d) Effective date 29 June 2015

Resource of dividends (plan): 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 2015 (consolidated settlement date of current fiscal year) are as follows.

(Amount: Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
Assets			
(a) Cash and deposits	457,513	457,513	-
(b) Notes and accounts receivables-trade	316,826	318,567	1,741
(c) Short-term investment securities and investment securities			
Available-for-sale securities	1,007,347	1,007,347	-
Stocks of affiliates	616	669	52
Liabilities			
(a) Accounts payable-trade	479,950	479,950	-
(b) Short-term loans payable	177,805	177,805	-
(c) Current portion of long-term loans payable	104,145	103,768	377
(d) Accrued expenses	181,217	181,217	-
(e) Long-term loans payable	272,717	268,346	4,370
Derivatives (*)	2,675	2,675	-

(*) 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 ¥18,748 million), unlisted stocks of affiliates (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥23,084 million) and other (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥119 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.

6. Notes to Information about Per Share Amount

Net assets per share	2,641.99 Yen
Net income per share, Basic	172.67 Yen
Net income per share, Diluted	172.63 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 decreased by 14.47 yen.

7. 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 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, benefit formula basis method was used to attribute expected benefit to period up to the end of this fiscal year.

(b) Method to recognize actuarial gains or losses 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 gains or losses, 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. Notes to Changes in Accounting Principles

Application of Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits

The Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No.26 of 17 May 2012) and the Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No.25 of 26 March 2015) have been applied from this fiscal year.

The revision of the calculation method for retirement benefit obligations and service costs, with the changing method of attributing benefits to accounting periods from the straight-line basis method to the benefit formula basis, and the changing method of determination of the discount rate from the method of determination the bonds period by using the approximate number of years of the average remaining service period of employees which is based on determination of the discount rate to a single weighted average discount rate reflecting the estimated timing and amount of benefit payment, have been applied from this fiscal year.

In accordance with transitional accounting as stipulated in article 37 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits, the effect of the changes in accounting policies arising from initial application is recognized in retained earnings from the beginning of this fiscal year.

As a result, prepaid pension cost decreased by ¥8,529 million, provision for retirement benefits increased by ¥5,996 million and retained earnings decreased by ¥9,464 million from the beginning of this fiscal year. Influences by the above-mentioned on operating income, ordinary income and income before income taxes for this fiscal year are insignificant.

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

3. Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

1) Assets pledged as collateral

Buildings	227 Million Yen
Land	97 Million Yen
Total	324 Million Yen

2) Secured liabilities

Other noncurrent liabilities	211 Million Yen

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

Short-term receivables	203,707 Million Yen
Short-term payables	155,120 Million Yen

(3) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 819,103 Million Yen

(4) Guarantee obligations

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

PT. Suzuki Finance Indonesia	8,410 Million Yen
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	3,341 Million Yen
Others	1,055 Million Yen
Total	12,806 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	-
Variance	200,000 Million Yen

4. Notes to Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

Amount of transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Amount of sales	1,181,436 Million Yen
Amount of purchase	271,008 Million Yen
Amount of other operating transactions	136,733 Million Yen
Amount of transactions other than operating transactions	18,295 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	6,740	10,908	10,400	7,248

[Note] 1. An increase of 10,908 shares in treasury stocks of common stock consists of acquisition of 9,500 shares by resolution in meeting of the board of directors and purchase of 1,408 shares of odd stocks.

2. A decrease of 10,400 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	40,443 Million Yen
Various reserves	27,800 Million Yen
Loss on valuation of securities	26,562 Million Yen
Others	81,991 Million Yen
Sub-total deferred tax assets	176,798 Million Yen
Valuation reserve	(41,349) Million Yen
Total deferred tax assets	135,449 Million Yen
(Deferred tax liabilities)	
Valuation difference for available-for-sale securities	(69,313) Million Yen
Others	(3,296) Million Yen
Total deferred tax liabilities	(72,609) Million Yen
Deferred tax assets, net	62,840 Million Yen

(2)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.9 of 2015) was promulgated on 31 March 2015 and the corporation tax rate and others will be reduced from fiscal years beginning on or after 1 April 2015. 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 2015 was reduced from 34.9% to 32.3% and the effective corporate tax rate to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities which are expected to be settled on or after the fiscal year beginning 1 April 2016 was

31.6%.
As a result of this change in corporation tax rate, the amount of deferred tax assets (net amount of deferred tax liabilities) decreased by ¥4,097 million, while income taxes-deferred increased by ¥11,352 million, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities increased by ¥7,225 million, and deferred gains or losses on hedges increased by ¥28 million.

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] 4.	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.	28,179	Other current assets	29,551
Subsidiary	PT. Suzuki Indomobil Motor	Owning direct 93.4	Manufacture and sale of products of the Company Loan transaction Concurrent post of Directors/Company auditors	Loan transaction [Note] 2.	20,195	Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	46,051
Subsidiary	Snic Co., Ltd.	Owning direct 100.0	Manufacture of parts of the Company Concurrent post of Directors/Company auditors	Sales of shares of subsidiaries [Note] 3.	8,662	-	-
				Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries [Note] 3.	5,128	-	-

[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.
Balance at end of current fiscal year includes current portion of long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates.
3. The Company sold shares of Snic Co., Ltd. to it and the amount of transaction is determined by calculated amount based on corporate value.
4. Amounts of transaction with Suzuki Finance Co., Ltd. include consumption taxes because the transaction consists of collection of credit. Amounts of transactions with others 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	100	-	-
		(Owned) 0.1	Representative Director, Chairman of the Board & President Chairman of Suzuki Education & Culture Foundation	Endowment	103	-	-

[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	1,671.03 Yen
Net income per share, Basic	91.34 Yen
Net income per share, Diluted	91.32 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 decreased by 16.87 yen.

9. Significant Subsequent Event

None