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The items published on the Internet Website upon the Notice of Convocation of the 154th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

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

(1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

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.globalsuzuki.com/ir) 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 127

Name of main consolidated subsidiaries

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

Overseas……… Magyar Suzuki Corporation Ltd.
Suzuki Deutschland GmbH
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.
Suzuki Motor Gujarat Private Ltd.
Pak Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd.
PT. Suzuki Indomobil Motor
Suzuki Motor (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

2) Change in the scope of consolidation

Decrease 3 companies

3) Name of unconsolidated subsidiaries

Name of main unconsolidated subsidiaries ……… Suzuki Motor Co., Ltd.

Reason for exclusion:

Because these unconsolidated subsidiaries are small, and total influence by their total assets, net sales, net income or loss (the amounts equivalent to the Company's interest in the companies) and retained earnings (the amounts equivalent to the Company's interest in the companies) 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 28

Name of main affiliated company………… Krishna Maruti Ltd.

2) Name of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates to which the equity method is not applied Name of main unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates to which the equity method 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 companies), influence of these companies on consolidated financial statements is insignificant even if equity method is not applied to the companies, and it is not important as a whole.

(3) Change in the scope of consolidation or the scope of application of the equity methods

Suzuki Finance Europe B.V., which was a specified subsidiary of the Company, was removed from the scope of consolidation because it was liquidated on 11 June 2019 following the completion of the relevant procedures required by local laws and regulations, which removed its eligibility to be a specified subsidiary.

(4) Fiscal year and others of consolidated subsidiaries

1) The number of consolidated subsidiaries for which the account settlement date is different from the consolidated account settlement date (31 March) is as follows.

31 December ……… 16, including Magyar Suzuki Corporation Ltd.

30 September ……… 2, including SUZUKI (MYANMAR) MOTOR CO., LTD.

2) The above consolidated subsidiaries are consolidated based on the financial statements on the provisional settlement of accounts on the consolidated account settlement date.

(5) Accounting policy

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. With regard to lease assets with guaranteed residual value under lease agreement, remaining value is the guaranteed residual value. And with regard 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. With regard to 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, laws 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 audit & supervisory board members, 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 audit & supervisory board members. 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 audit & supervisory board members 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 audit & supervisory board members 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 audit & supervisory board members.

(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 number of vehicles owned in the market, etc.

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.

With regard to 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 non-controlling interests of the net assets.

8) Method of significant hedge accounting
The deferred hedge processing is mainly applied. If foreign currency forward contracts meet certain criteria, exceptional hedge accounting is applied and these contracts are handled together with hedged items. If interest rate swap contracts meet certain criteria, special exceptional hedge accounting is applied and these contracts are handled together with hedged items. If cross currency interest rate swap contracts meet certain criteria, integration method (special exceptional method and exceptional method) is applied and these contracts are handled together with hedged items.

9) Method for amortization of goodwill and terms of amortization
They are amortized by the straight-line method for five years.

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.

2. Notes to changes in Presentation

Consolidated Statements of Income

"Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts" and "Rent income on noncurrent assets," which were presented as separate accounts in "Non - operating income" in the previous consolidated fiscal year, are included in "Other" in the current fiscal year because they became insignificant in terms of account balance.

"Depreciation of assets for rent" and "Provision of allowance for investment loss," which were presented as separate accounts in "Non - operating expenses" in the previous consolidated fiscal year, are included in "Other" in the current fiscal year because they became insignificant in terms of account balance.

3. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

1) Assets pledged as collateral

Merchandise and finished goods	14,698 Million
Yen Buildings and structures	371 Million Yen
Total	15,070 Million Yen

2) Secured liabilities

Short-term loans payable	10,722 Million Yen
Other noncurrent liabilities	243 Million Yen
Total	10,965 Million Yen

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 1,910,167 Million Yen

(3) Guarantee obligations

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

1,052 Million Yen

(4) The Company has the commitment line contract with 6 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	300,000 Million
Yen Actual loan balance	-
Variance	300,000 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	491,049,100	18,700	−	491,067,800

[Notes] The increase of 18,700 shares of common stock consists of issuance of new shares as restricted stock compensation based on resolution of a board of directors' meeting held on 22 July 2019.

(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 2019	Common stock	17,071 Million Yen	37.00 Yen	31 March 2019	28 June 2019
Meeting of the board of directors held on 5 November 2019	Common stock	17,072 Million Yen	37.00 Yen	30 September 2019	29 November 2019

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 2020.

(a) Total amount of dividends 23,299 Million Yen
(b) Dividends per share 48.00 Yen
(c) Record date 31 March 2020
(d) Effective date 29 June 2020

Resource of dividends (plan): Retained earnings

5. Notes to Financial Instruments

(1) Matters for conditions of financial instruments

With regard to the fund management, the Group uses short-term deposits and short-term investment securities, and with regard to 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 with regard to 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 2020 (consolidated settlement date of current fiscal year) are as follows.

(Amount: Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
Assets			
(a) Cash and deposits	485,808	485,808	-
(b) Notes and accounts receivables-trade	427,358	431,231	3,872
(c) Short-term investment securities and investment securities			
Available-for-sale securities	702,347	702,347	-
Stocks of affiliates	744	619	(124)
Liabilities			
(a) Accounts payable-trade	257,996	257,996	-
(b) Short-term loans payable	121,082	121,082	-
(c) Current portion of long-term loans payable	74,515	74,563	(47)
(d) Current portion of bonds with subscription rights to shares	2,972	2,909	63
(e) Accrued expenses	279,911	279,911	-
(f) Bonds with subscription rights to shares	8,560	8,311	248
(g) Long-term loans payable	197,064	196,788	275
Derivatives	4,637	4,637	-

[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. Therefore book values are used as fair values.

(c) Short-term investment securities and investment securities

With regard to these fair values, fair values of stock are prices of exchanges. With regard 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 (e) Accrued expenses

Since 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 (g) 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.

(d) Current portion of bonds with subscription rights to shares and (f) Bonds with subscription rights to shares

With regard to fair values of bonds with subscription rights to shares, they are calculated based on the prices offered by financial institutions, etc.

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 ¥17,399 million), unlisted stocks of affiliates (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥27,958 million) and other (carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet ¥4,371 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	3,065.01 Yen
Net income per share, Basic	286.36 Yen
Net income per share, Diluted	286.32 Yen

7. Significant Subsequent Event

The worldwide spread of the novel coronavirus has been affecting the operations of the Company’s plants based in Japan, India, Pakistan, Hungary, the Philippines and other countries, as well as its sales in various countries around the world, after April 2020 as well.
Countries around the world have continued to enforce lockdowns and take other relevant measures, and the timeline for returning to normal from the impact of the novel coronavirus remains unclear. As such, it is possible that production and sales activities will continue to be affected in the future.
At the current point in time, it is difficult to reasonably estimate the material impact of this situation.

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. With regard to lease assets with guaranteed residual value under lease agreement, remaining value is the guaranteed residual value. And with regard 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. With regard to 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, laws and past experience in order to allow for expenses related to the maintenance service of products sold.

4) 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.

With regard to 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.

5) 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 audit & supervisory board members. 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 audit & supervisory board members 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.

6) 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.

7) Provision for recycling expenses

The provision is appropriated for an estimated expense related to the recycle of products of the Company based on number of vehicles owned in the market, etc.

(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 mainly applied. If foreign currency forward contracts meet certain criteria, exceptional hedge accounting is applied and these contracts are handled together with hedged items. If interest rate swap contracts meet certain criteria, special exceptional hedge accounting is applied and these contracts are handled together with hedged items. If cross currency interest rate swap contracts meet certain criteria, integration method (special exceptional method and exceptional method) is applied and these contracts are handled together with hedged items.

(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 Presentation

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

"Provision of allowance for investment loss," which was presented as a separate account in "Non - operating expenses" in the previous fiscal year, is included in "Miscellaneous expenses" in the current fiscal year because it became insignificant in terms of account balance.

3. Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(1) Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

1) Assets pledged as collateral

Buildings	84 Million Yen

2) Secured liabilities

Other noncurrent liabilities	40 Million Yen

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

Short-term receivables	225,073 Million Yen
Short-term payables	245,434 Million Yen

(3) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 871,323 Million Yen

(4) Guarantee obligations

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

PT. Suzuki Finance Indonesia	2,357 Million Yen
Others	419 Million Yen
Total	2,776 Million Yen

(5) The Company has the commitment line contract with 6 banks for effective financing. The outstanding balance of the contract at the end of current fiscal year is as follows.

Commitment line contract total	300,000 Million Yen
Actual loan balance	-
Variance	300,000 Million Yen

4. Notes to Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

Amount of transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Amount of sales	1,347,752 Million Yen
Amount of purchase	359,500 Million Yen
Amount of other operating transactions	188,779 Million Yen
Amount of transactions other than operating transactions	29,307 Million Yen

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

Type and number of treasury stocks

(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	29,651,582	3,224	24,000,000	5,654,806

[Notes] 1. The increase of 3,224 shares in treasury stocks of common stock consists of acquisition of 2,300 treasury stocks by resolution of a board of directors' meeting and purchase of shares of odd stocks of 924 shares.

2. The decrease of 24,000,000 shares in treasury stocks of common stock consists of disposition of treasury stocks by way of third-party allotment to Toyota Motor Corporation based on resolution of a board of directors' meeting held on 28 August 2019.

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	46,700 Million Yen
Various reserves	77,985 Million Yen
Loss on valuation of securities	42,179 Million Yen
Others	57,091 Million Yen
Sub-total deferred tax assets	223,957 Million Yen
Valuation reserve	(55,026) Million Yen
Total deferred tax assets	168,931 Million Yen
(Deferred tax liabilities)	
Valuation difference for available-for-sale securities	(5,429) Million Yen
Prepaid pension costs	(4,540) Million Yen
Others	(3,125) Million Yen
Total deferred tax liabilities	(13,096) Million Yen
Deferred tax assets, net	155,834 Million Yen

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

Statutory tax rate	29.9 %
(Adjustment)	
Valuation reserve	0.2 %
Tax credit	(4.5) %
Tax-deductible of dividend income	(6.8) %
Others	0.6 %
Effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting	19.4 %

7. **Notes to Related Party Transactions**

(1) Subsidiaries and affiliates, 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)
Subsidiary	Suzuki Finance Co., Ltd.	Owning direct 95.9	Financial services related to sale of products of the Company Loan transaction	Collection of credit	39,605	Other current assets	33,650
Subsidiary	Suzuki Transportation & Packing Co., Ltd.	Owning direct 100.0	Transportation and Packing of products of the Company	Deposit of funds [Note] 3	20,221	Deposits received	20,688
Subsidiary	Magyar Suzuki Corporation Ltd.	Owning direct 97.5	Manufacture and sale of products of the Company Concurrent post of Directors/Company auditors	Purchase of product	174,170	Accounts payable-trade	3,477
Subsidiary	Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	Owning direct 56.3	Manufacture and sale of products of the Company Concurrent post of Directors/Company auditors	Dividends income	19,988	–	–
Subsidiary	Automotive Electronics Power Private Limited (India)	Owning direct 50.0	Manufacture of parts of products of the Company	Loans [Note] 4	7,660	Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	19,160

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

2. Amounts of transaction with Suzuki Finance Co., Ltd. include consumption taxes. Amounts of transactions with others do not include consumption taxes.
3. The interest rates of deposit of funds are determined by taking the market interest rate into consideration. The amount of transaction refers average balance during the fiscal year.
4. The interest rates of loans are determined by taking the market interest rate into consideration.

(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) direct 0.1	Representative Director, Chairman of the Board Chairman of Suzuki Foundation	Contribution	100	–	–
	Toshihiro Suzuki	(Owned) direct 0.02	Representative Director, President Chairman of Suzuki Education & Culture Foundation	Contribution	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.

8. Notes to Information about Per Share Amount

Net assets per share	1,443.33 Yen
Net income per share, Basic	166.62 Yen
Net income per share, Diluted	166.60 Yen

9. Significant Subsequent Event

The worldwide spread of the novel coronavirus has been affecting the operations of the Company's plants and its sales after April 2020 as well.
Countries around the world have continued to enforce lockdowns and take other relevant measures, and the timeline for returning to normal from the impact of the novel coronavirus remains unclear. As such, it is possible that production and sales activities will continue to be affected in the future.
At the current point in time, it is difficult to reasonably estimate the material impact of this situation.