The following is an unofficial English translation of "Matters Available on the Website in relation to the Notice of the 73rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders" by Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd. ("Company") to be held on June 21, 2013. The Company provides this English translation for your reference and convenience only and without any warranty as to its accuracy or otherwise. The Japanese original is the sole official version and shall prevail in the event of any discrepancy between this English translation and the Japanese original.

MATTERS AVAILABLE ON THE WEBSITE IN RELATION TO NOTICE OF THE 73RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

（from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013）

Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd.

The information above is made available on the Company's website（http://sfc.jp/english） pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations, and Article 17 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Significant fundamental accounting policies for preparing consolidated financial statements

1. Scope of consolidation

There are 48 consolidated subsidiaries. Principal consolidated subsidiaries are Sumitomo Forestry Crest Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Forestry Residential Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Forestry Home Engineering Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Forestry Home Service Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Forestry Landscaping Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Forestry Home Tech Co., Ltd., PT. Kutai Timber Indonesia, Alpine MDF Industries Pty Ltd., and Nelson Pine Industries Ltd.

Included in the scope of consolidation from the reporting fiscal year under review are Sumitomo Forestry (Shanghai) Ltd., Sumitomo Forestry (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. and SUMIRIN HONG KONG LIMITED. ,which the Company has newly established during the reporting fiscal year.
On the other hand, excluded from the scope of consolidation from the reporting fiscal year under review are (i) Sumirin Life Assist Co., Ltd., which underwent merger with the Company as a surviving company and was dissolved due to the merger and (ii) Northern Tech Co., Ltd., which underwent merger with Nihei Co., Ltd. as a surviving company and was dissolved due to the merger.

2. Application of equity method

(1) There are 22 affiliates, to which the equity method is applicable, including but not limited to PT. Rimba Partikel Indonesia, Henley Arch Unit Trust.
In addition, Henley-SFC Housing Unit Trust was excluded from the application of equity method from the reporting fiscal year under review due to the completion of its liquidation.

(2) Partner Ally Limited, which is categorized as a nonequity method-applied affiliate, was not included in the application of equity method because its financial figures such as net income, retained earnings etc. are insignificant and have minor impacts on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(3) As for equity-method affiliated companies which dates of settlement differ from the date of the consolidated statements, their financial statements for the corresponding fiscal year are used.

3. Accounting periods of consolidated subsidiaries

There are 3 different accounting periods of consolidated subsidiaries. Each company made the financial statement based on its specific accounting periods. The fiscal year of two consolidated subsidiaries, Daiichi Sansho Co., Ltd. and Nihei Co., Ltd. ends on March 20, 2013. The fiscal year of Kowa Lumber Co., Ltd. and all foreign consolidated subsidiaries ends on December 31, 2012. The fiscal year of the rest of all other domestic consolidated subsidiaries ends on March 31, 2013. These financial statements are adopted by the Company for making the consolidated financial statements.

4. Accounting standards

(1)Valuation standards and methods for important assets

a. Securities

Held-to-maturity securities

Amortized cost method (Straight-line method)

Other securities:

Securities with a market value

Market price method based on closing market price on the last day of the fiscal year. (Valuation gains and losses is directly charged to net assets and the cost of disposal is calculated by the moving-average method.)

Securities with no market value

Valuation at cost based on the moving-average method.

b. Derivatives

Market price method

c. Inventories

Merchandise and finished goods, work in process, and raw materials and supplies are carried at cost primarily using the moving-average method, while real estate for sale and costs on uncompleted construction contracts are stated at cost using the identification cost method. The amount on the balance sheet is calculated by a method whereby the book value is reduced based on the decline in profitability of inventories.

(2)Method of depreciating significant assets

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

Primarily the declining-balance method is used, however, the straight-line method is used for buildings (excluding building fixtures) acquired on or after 1st April, 1998.

b. Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)

The straight-line method is used. The straight-line method is used for computer software for internal use amortized over its estimated useful life (5 years).

c. Lease assets

The lease term is set as the number of service years for those lease assets associated with finance lease transactions where there is no transfer of title on the lease property to the lessee, and the straight-line method is adopted with salvage value set to zero.

(3)Standards for significant allowances

a. Allowance for doubtful accounts

An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided to protect against possible losses on collection such as receivables and loans. For ordinary debt, the amount is estimated using historical rate of credit loss. For specific debt with a possibility of default, the amount is estimated by taking into consideration the possibility of recovery of the individual debt.

b. Provision for bonuses

A provision for bonuses is provided based on estimated bonuses to be paid to employees, which is applicable to the reporting fiscal year.

c. Provision for directors' bonuses
The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries provide a provision for directors' bonuses based on estimated bonuses to be paid to directors, which is applicable to the reporting fiscal year.

d. Provision for warranties for completed construction
A provision for warranties is provided for repair costs which may be required for completed constructions. The provision is estimated based on past experience and future estimates.

e. Provision for loss on disaster
A provision for loss on disaster has been accounted for to cover projected losses incurred as a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake, which are applicable after the reporting fiscal year.

f. Provision for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates
A provision for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates is provided for the possible losses incurred as a result of transfer of the Company's share in subsidiaries and affiliates.

g. Provision for retirement benefits
A provision for retirement benefits is provided for the necessary amounts based on the estimates of retirement benefit obligations and pension assets at the end of the reporting fiscal year under review. Should the total estimated figure for pension assets at the end of the reporting fiscal year exceed the total estimated figure for retirement benefit obligations, the surplus is recognized as prepaid pension cost. Actuarial difference is recognized on a lump-sum basis in the year of occurrence.

h. Provision for directors' retirement benefits
Certain consolidated subsidiaries provide a provision for retirement benefits based on the estimated benefits to be paid to directors at the end of the reporting fiscal year in accordance with the Company's established regulation.

i. Provision for loss on business liquidation
A provision for loss on business liquidation is provided for the possible losses incurred as a result of business liquidation.

(4)Net sales of completed construction contracts and cost of sales of completed construction contracts

For the portion of works certain to be completed by the last day of the reporting fiscal year, the percentage-of-completion method (with the estimate based on proportion of direct costs) is used for the construction contracts, such as those with an evaluation of certain achievement.
The completed-contract method is used for the other construction contracts, such as those with a short-period work.

(5)Main hedge accounting methods

a. Hedge accounting method
Deferred hedge accounting is adopted.
The allocation method of foreign currency transactions is applied to hedge transactions in foreign trade.
A special accounting procedure is applied to interest rate swaps because of meeting the requirements for the special accounting procedure.

b. Hedge instruments

Exchange contract transactions and currency swap transactions are used to control risks arising from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest rate swap transactions are used to hedge against interest rate risk.

c. Hedge targets

Certain transactions, including planned transactions and borrowings with interest rate fluctuation risk are within the scope of the hedge targets in accordance with policies in the Company's regulations.

d. Method of evaluation for hedge effectiveness

As hedging through forward exchange contracts and currency swap transactions is recognized as highly effective, the evaluation of its effectiveness is omitted.

As a special accounting procedure is applied to interest rate swap transactions, the evaluation of their effectiveness is omitted.

(6) Amortization method and period of goodwill

Goodwill is amortized using the straight-line method over the period during which it is effective, up to a maximum of 20 years. If the amount is insignificant, such account is amortized in the fiscal year when it accrued.

(7)Other important items for compiling consolidated financial statements

Consumption tax

Transactions subject to consumption tax and local consumption tax are recorded using the tax-excluded method.

Change in Accounting Policy

Change in Accounting Policy which is difficult to distinguish from Change in Accounting Estimate

Due to amendment of the Corporation Tax Act, from the reporting fiscal year, the Company and a part of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have applied new depreciation method in accordance with the new Corporation Tax Act to property, plant and equipment which are obtained after April, 2012.

The influences on profit and loss in the reporting fiscal year due to the change above are minor.

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet (Millions of yen)

1. Pledged assets and secured liabilities

(1) Pledged assets

Notes and accounts receivable-trade	456
Merchandise and finished goods	241
Work in process	249
Raw materials and supplies	1,169
Buildings and structures	459
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	1,020
Land	15
Investment securities	68
Total	3,677

In addition to the above, a deposit for 11 million yen has been pledged as security with respect to the execution of tree-planting business and other agreements.

Investment Securities totaling 11,371 million yen have been also pledged as security with Japan Customs. Moreover, investment securities totaling 1,454 million yen have been pledged as a guarantee deposit for operation as well as a guarantee deposit in accordance with “Act on Performance of Warranties against defects for Housing” to Japan Legal Affairs Bureau.

(2) Secured liabilities

Short-term loans payable	176
Long-term loans payable	459
Total	634

2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 78,915

3. Guaranteed Liabilities etc.
(1) Guarantee on loans etc. from financial institutions

Kawasaki Biomass Electric Power Co., Ltd	1,980
Cascadia Resort Communities LLC	43
Purchasers with housing loans applied	29,023
Others	1
Total	31,048

(2) Guarantee on rent payment
Sumikyo Co., Ltd. 151

4. Notes with maturity dates as of the fiscal year-end
Notes with maturity dates as of the fiscal year-end are accounted for and settled as of the date of bill clearing. As the fiscal year-end fell on a holiday for financial institution, note with maturity dates as of the fiscal year-end were cleared on next business day. Therefore, notes receivable and notes payable below are included in “notes and accounts receivables-trade” and “notes and accounts payable-trade” at the consolidated balance sheet of the reporting fiscal year.

Notes receivable:	7,373
Notes payable:	2,391

Notes to the consolidated statements of changes in net assets

1. The number of issued shares as of the end date of the reporting fiscal year
Common stock 177,410,239

2. The number of treasury stock as of the end date of the reporting fiscal year
Common stock 273,712

3. Items related to dividend
(1) Dividend payment

Resolution	Type of stock	Total amount of dividend (Millions of yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Base date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on June 22, 2012	Common stock	1,329	7.50	March 31, 2012	June 25, 2012
Board of Directors’ Meeting on November 2, 2012	Common stock	1,329	7.50	September 30, 2012	December 5, 2012

(2) Dividends which base dates belong to the reporting fiscal year and whose effective dates come after the end of the reporting fiscal year

The following matters are due to be resolved at the Meeting.

Resolution	Type of stock	Total amount of dividend (Millions of yen)	Source of dividend	Dividend per share (Yen)	Base date	Effective date
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on June 21, 2013	Common stock	1,683	Retained earnings	9.50	March 31, 2013	June 24, 2013

Notes on financial instruments

1. Matters relating to the state of financial instruments

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries ("Group") invest temporary surplus funds in highly safe and secure financial instruments, and use bank loans as the primary means for raising capital. The Group is working to reduce customers' credit risks relating to operating receivables, notes and accounts receivable-trade and accounts receivable-other, in accordance with its credit control regulations. Short-term loans receivable mainly included repurchase agreement (gensaki transactions) between financial institutions with a certain credit rating, for the purpose of short-tern fund management. The credit risk is minor. In addition, for securities and investment securities which are primarily held-to-maturity bonds and securities, the Group grasps financial conditions and other aspects of the issuing entities (corporate customers). The Group also consistently reviews the ownership of financial instruments excluding bonds held to maturity, in consideration of its relationships with corporate customers. Almost all operating debts such as notes and accounts payable-trade and accounts payable for construction contracts, are payable within one year.

The Group uses loans payable primarily to finance its operations and capital investment. The Group takes steps to stabilize its interest cost by interest rate swaps against the risk of interest rate fluctuations for the part of its long-term loans payable.

With respect to derivatives, the Group seeks to use them within the certain limit based on past records relating to ordinary business transactions in foreign currency etc. The Group will not engage in speculation transaction.

2. Matters relating to the market value of financial instruments

The amounts stated in consolidated balance sheets, market value and their differences as of March 31, 2013 are shown in the table below. For your information, items of account for which is of less important in the consolidated balance sheet are omitted from this table. Also, items of account for which an accurate grasp of market value is recognized to be extremely difficult are not stated in this table.

(Millions of yen)

	Amount stated in consolidated balance sheets*1	Market value*1	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	56,155	56,155	—
(2) Notes and accounts receivable-trade	121,053	121,053	—
(3) Securities and Investment securities			
1) Bonds held to maturity	1,454	1,525	72
2) Other securities	54,404	54,404	—
(4) Short-term loans receivable	36,852	36,852	—
(5) Accounts receivable-other	47,935	47,935	—
Total assets	317,853	317,924	72
(6) Notes and accounts payable-trade	(104,655)	(104,655)	—
(7) Accounts payable for construction contracts	(64,968)	(64,968)	—
Total liabilities	(169,623)	(169,623)	—
(8) Derivatives transactions*2			
1) Hedge accounting not applied	315	315	—
2) Hedge accounting applied	404	404	—
Total derivatives	719	719	—

*1 Amounts stated under liabilities are shown in brackets.

*2 Assets and liabilities from derivatives transactions are shown in the net amount. If the total is negative figure, the amount is shown in brackets.

(Note 1) Methods for calculating the market value of financial instruments and matters relating to securities and derivatives trading

(1) Cash and deposits, (2) Notes and accounts receivable-trade, (4) Short-term loans receivable and (5) Accounts receivable-other

Book value is stated for these items. Book value is almost the same as market value because short-term settlement makes their market value.

(3) Securities and Investment securities

The market value stated for shares is the exchange quote value. The market value stated for bonds is the exchange quote value or the value indicated by financial institutions.

(6) Notes and accounts payable-trade and (7) Accounts payable for construction contracts
Book value is stated for these items. Book value is almost the same as market value because short-term settlement makes their market value.

(8) Derivatives
The market value of foreign exchange forward is the future quotation value or the value indicated by financial institutions.
The interest-rate swap applied to special accounting procedure is not included in the amount of "(8) Derivatives transactions" because the interest-rate swap applied to special accounting procedure is treated collectively with long-term loans payable as hedge target.

(Note 2) Unlisted shares (stated as 1,380 million yen in the consolidated balance sheets), preferred shares (stated as 3,000 million yen in the consolidated balance sheets) and shares and debt of subsidiaries and affiliates (stated as 10,350 million yen in the consolidated balance sheets) are not included in the amount of "(3) Short-term investment securities and investment securities, 2）Other securities" because they have no market value and it is considered to be very difficult to calculate their prevailing prices.

Notes on leasehold properties and other types of real estate

1. Matters relating to the state of leasehold properties and other types of real estate
The Company and some of its consolidated subsidiaries own rental houses etc. in metropolitan Tokyo and other areas.

2. Matters relating to the market value of leasehold properties and other types of real estate

(Millions of yen)

Amount stated in the consolidated balance sheets	Market value
9,308	9,026

(Note 1) The amount above stated in the consolidated balance sheet is calculated by deducting the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss from the acquisition cost.

(Note 2) The amounts based on real estate appraisal by independent real estate appraisers and the amounts based on indices assumed to reflect market value appropriately are adopted as the market value of major properties and the market value of other properties at the end of the reporting fiscal year respectively.

Notes to per-share information

	(Yen)
Net assets per share	1,086.68
Net income per share	89.89

Notes to matters relating to important subsequent events

There are no relevant items.

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Summary of significant accounting policies

1. Valuation standards and method for short-term securities

(1) Held-to-maturity securities
Amortized cost method (Straight-line method)

(2) Shares held in subsidiaries and affiliates
Valuation at cost based on the moving-average method.

(3) Other securities:
Securities with a market value
Market price method based on closing market price on the last day of the fiscal year. (Valuation gains and losses is directly charged to net assets and the cost of disposal is calculated by the moving-average method.)

Securities with no market value
Valuation at cost method based on the moving-average method.

2. Valuation standards and method for inventories

Merchandise is carried at cost using the moving-average method. Real estate for sale and work in process are stated at cost using the specific identification method. The amount on the balance sheet is calculated by the method which the book value is reduced on decline in profitability of inventories.

3. Method of depreciation of non-current assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)
The declining-balance method is used, however, the straight-line method is used for buildings (excluding building fixtures) acquired on or after 1st April, 1998.

(2) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)
The straight-line method is used. The straight-line method is used for computer software for internal use amortized over its estimated useful life (5 years).

(3) Lease assets
The lease term is set as the number of service years for those lease assets associated with finance lease transactions where there is no transfer of title on the lease property to the lease, and the straight-line method is adopted with salvage value set to zero.

4. Standards for allowance

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts
An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided to protect against possible losses on collection such as receivables and loans. For ordinary debt, the amount is estimated using historical rate of credit loss. For specific debt with a possibility of default, the amount is estimated by taking consideration the possibility of recovery of the individual debt.

(2) Provision for bonuses
A provision for bonuses is provided based on estimated bonuses to be paid to employees, which is applicable to the reporting fiscal year.

(3) Provision for directors' bonuses

A provision for directors' bonuses is provided based on estimated bonuses to be paid to directors, which is applicable to the reporting fiscal year.

(4) Provision for warranties for completed construction

A provision for warranties is provided for repair costs which may be required for completed constructions. The provision is estimated based on past experience and future estimates.

(5) Provision for loss on disaster

A Provision for loss on disaster has been accounted for to cover projected losses incurred as a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake, which are applicable after the reporting fiscal year.

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

A provision for loss on liquidation of subsidiaries and affiliates is provided for the possible losses incurred as a result of transfer of the Company's share in subsidiaries and affiliates.

(7)Provision for retirement benefits

A provision for retirement benefits is provided for the necessary amounts based on the estimates of retirement benefit obligations and pension assets at the end of the reporting fiscal year. Should the total estimated figure for pension assets at the end of the reporting fiscal year exceed the total estimated figure for retirement benefit obligations, the surplus is recognized as prepaid pension cost. Actuarial difference is recognized on a lump-sum basis in the year of occurrence.

(8)Provision for losses on business of subsidiaries and affiliates

A provision for losses on business of subsidiaries and affiliates is provided to prepare for the possible losses such as operations of golf courses.

(9)Provision for loss on business liquidation

A provision for loss on business liquidation is provided for the possible losses incurred as a result of business liquidation.

5. Net sales of completed construction contracts and cost of sales of completed construction contracts

For the portion of works certain to be completed by the last day of the reporting fiscal year, the percentage-of-completion method (with the estimate based on proportion of direct cost) is used for the construction contracts, such as those with an evaluation of certain achievement.
The completed-contract method is used for the other construction contracts, such as those with a short-period work.

6. Main hedge accounting methods

(1) Hedge accounting method

Deferred hedge accounting is adopted.
The allocation method of foreign currency transactions is applied to hedge transactions in foreign trade.
A special accounting procedure is applied to interest rate swap because of meeting the requirements for the special accounting procedure.

(2) Hedge instruments

Exchange contract transactions and currency swap transactions are used to control risks arising from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.
Interest rate swap transactions are used to hedge against interest rate risk.

(3) Hedge targets

Certain transactions, including planned transactions and debt payable with interest rate fluctuation risk are within the scope of the hedge targets in accordance with policies in the Company's regulations.

(4) Method of evaluation for hedge effectiveness

As hedging through forward exchange contracts and currency swap transactions is recognized as highly effective, the evaluation of its effectiveness is omitted.

As a special accounting procedure is applied to interest rate swap transactions, the evaluation of their effectiveness is omitted.

7. Other important items for compiling non-consolidated financial statements

Consumption tax

Transactions subject to consumption tax and local consumption tax are recorded using the tax-excluded method.

Change in Accounting Policy

Change in Accounting Policy which is difficult to distinguish from Change in Accounting Estimate

Due to amendment of the Corporation Tax Act, from the reporting fiscal year, the Company and a part of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have applied new depreciation method in accordance with the new Corporation Tax Act to property, plant and equipment which are obtained after April, 2012.

The influences on profit and loss in the reporting fiscal year due to the change above are minor.

Notes to the non-consolidated balance sheet (Millions of yen)

1. Pledged assets

(1)Pledged assets

Investment securities	68

Besides the above, investment Securities of 11,371 million yen to Japan Customs are pledged as security. Investment securities for 1,454 million yen to Japan Legal Affairs Bureau are also pledged as deposit for operation and deposit pursuant to “Act on Performance of Warranties against defects for Housing”.

(2)Liabilities for pledge

Short-term loans payable	3
Long-term loans payable	71
Total	74

2. Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment	19,274
3. Accumulated advanced depreciation on property, plant and equipment	727

4. Guaranteed liabilities

(1) Guarantee on loans etc. of subsidiaries and affiliates from financial institutions

Sumitomo Forestry Seattle, Inc.	6,178
Vina Eco Board Co., Ltd.	5,460
Sumitomo Forestry (Singapore) Ltd.	4,804
PT. Kutai Timber Indonesia	3,259
Sumitomo Forestry Australia Pty Ltd.	2,922
Kawasaki Biomass Electric Power Co., Ltd.	1,980
Fuxin Sumirin Wood Products Co., Ltd	1,423
Fill Care Co., Ltd.	482
PT. AST Indonesia	400
Paragon Wood Product（Shanghai）Co., Ltd.	394
Paragon Wood Product（Dalian）Co., Ltd.	230
PT. Sinar Rimba Pasifik	216
Sumikyo Co., Ltd.	151
Japan Bio Energy Co., Ltd.	130
Alpine MDF Industries Pty Ltd.	49
Sumikyo Wintec Co., Ltd.	8
Total	28,088

(2) Guarantee on other loans from financial institutions

Purchasers with housing loans applied	28,556
Others	1
Total	28,557

5. Monetary receivables from and payables to subsidiaries and affiliates

Short-term monetary receivable	53,759
Long-term monetary receivable	6,566
Short-term monetary payable	55,303
Long-term monetary payable	1,869

6. Notes with maturity dates as of the fiscal year-end

Notes with maturity dates as of the fiscal year-end are accounted for and settled as of the date of bill clearing. As the fiscal year-end fell on a holiday for financial institution, thus notes with maturity dates as of the fiscal year-end were cleared on next business day. Therefore, notes receivable and notes payable below are included in “notes and accounts receivables-trade” and “notes and accounts payable-trade” at the non-consolidated balance sheet of the reporting fiscal year.

Notes receivable:	7,355
Notes payable:	2,037

Notes to non-consolidated statements of income (Millions of yen)

Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Net sales	28,472
Purchase of goods	125,540
Non-operating income	
Interest income	339
Dividends income	2,322
Other	114
Non-operating expenses	81

Notes to non-consolidated statements of changes in net assets

The number of treasury stock as of the end of the reporting fiscal year

Common stock	273,712

Notes to tax effect accounting (Millions of yen)

1. Details of the main reason for occurrence of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,574
Provision for bonuses	2,612
Loss on valuation of real estate for sale etc.	2,090
Provision for retirement benefit	1,309
Provision for loss on business of subsidiaries and affiliates	1,425
Loss on valuation of securities of subsidiaries and affiliates	4,514
Loss on valuation of investment securities and golf club membership	1,863
Provision for warranties for completed construction	583
Other	3,336
Subtotal deferred tax assets	19,305
Valuation reserve	△10,434
Total deferred tax assets	8,870
Deferred tax liabilities	
Reserve for advanced depreciation on noncurrent assets	799
Gain on contribution of securities to retirement benefit trust	1,417
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	5,413
Other	1,726
Total deferred tax liabilities	9,356
Deferred tax liabilities in net	△485

Notes to noncurrent assets used by lease

Besides the noncurrent assets in the non-consolidated balance sheet, a part of business equipments and vehicles etc. uses based on finance lease agreements where there is no transfer of title on the lease property to the lessee.

Notes to related party transactions

Subsidiaries and Affiliates etc.

(Millions of yen)

Type	Name of company	Share of voting rights owned by the Company	Relationship	Transaction description	Transaction amount (* 5)	Accounting item	Year-End balance (* 5)
Subsidiary	Sumitomo Forestry Crest Co., Ltd.	Direct 100.0%	Sales of timbers and building materials Purchase of building materials Interlock of directors	Loan (*1)(*2)	—	Short-term loan receivable	4,121
Subsidiary	Sumitomo Forestry Home Engineering Co., Ltd.	Direct 100.0%	Supply of paid materials Construction of ordered housing Interlock of directors	Construction of housing ordered by the Company (* 3)	82,340	Accounts receivable Accounts payable for construction contracts	23,575 23,635
Subsidiary	Sumitomo Forestry Home Tech Co. Ltd.	Direct 100.0%	After maintenance of housing Interlock of directors	Deposit of surplus fund to the Company (* 2)	-	Deposits received	13,649
Subsidiary	Sumitomo Forestry Seattle, Inc.	Direct 100.0%	Financial assistance Interlock of directors	Debt guarantee (* 4)	6,178	-	-
Subsidiary	Vina Eco Board Co., Ltd	Direct 40.0% Indirect 40.0%	Interlock of directors	Debt guarantee (* 4)	5,460	-	-

(*1) Loan to related parties is determined based on market interest rates.
(*2) Transaction amounts are not shown, because transactions perform repeatedly and purpose for this is to centralize fund management within the Group.
(*3) Transaction terms and policy for determining transaction terms are determined in the same way as for general transaction conditions.
(*4) The Company guarantees debt for loans borrowed from financial institutions.
(*5) Transaction amounts do not include consumption tax etc., while year-end balances include consumption tax etc.

Notes to per-share information

(Yen)

Net assets per share	962.59
Net income per share	82.56

Notes to matters relating to important subsequent events

There are no relevant items.