HONDA MOTOR CO LTD Form 20-F June 30, 2008 Table of Contents

# UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549** 

# **FORM 20-F**

- " REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 OR
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008

OR

- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
- "
  SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
  Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from

Commission file number 1-7628

# HONDA GIKEN KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

# HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD.

(Translation of Registrant s name into English)

#### **JAPAN**

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

No. 1-1, Minami-Aoyama 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-8556, Japan

(Address of principal executive offices)

Taku Kitamura, American Honda Motor Co., Inc., taku\_kitamura@ahm.honda.com,

(212)707-9920, 156 West 56th Street, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10019, U.S.A

(Name, Telephone, E-mail, and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class Common Stock\* Name of each exchange on which registered New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

None

(Title of class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

#### None

(Title of class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer s classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Title of each class Common Stock Outstanding as of March 31, 2008 1,814,537,899\*\*

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes x No "

If this report is an annual or transmission report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes "No x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or, a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer x Accelerated filer " Non-accelerated filer "

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S.GAAP x International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board "Other"

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 " Item 18 "

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes "No x

- \* Not for trading purposes, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares, each representing one share of Common Stock.
- \*\* Shares of Common Stock include 117,364,816 shares represented by American Depositary Shares.

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#### PART I

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms we, us, our, Registrant, Company and Honda as used in this Annual Report each refer to Motor Co., Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

# Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors

Not applicable.

# Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

# Item 3. Key Information

# A. Selected Financial Data:

The selected consolidated financial data set out below for each of the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2008 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements that were prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

You should read the U.S. GAAP selected consolidated financial data set out below together with 
Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our consolidated financial statements contained in this Annual Report.

	Fiscal years ended March 31, Yen (millions)					U.S. dollars (millions)
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008
Income statement data:						
Net sales and other operating revenue	¥ 8,162,600	¥ 8,650,105	¥ 9,907,996	¥ 11,087,140	¥ 12,002,834	\$ 119,801
Research and development	448,967	467,754	510,385	551,847	587,959	5,868
Operating income	600,144	630,920	868,905	851,879	953,109	9,513
Income before income taxes, minority interest, and						
equity in income of affiliates	653,680	668,364	829,904	792,868	895,841	8,941
Net income	464,338	486,197	597,033	592,322	600,039	5,989
Balance sheet data:						

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Total assets	¥ 8,380,549	¥ 9,368,236	¥ 10,631,400	¥ 12,036,500	¥ 12,615,543	\$ 125,916
Long-term debt	1,394,612	1,559,500	1,879,000	1,905,743	1,836,652	18,332
Stockholders equity	2,874,400	3,289,294	4,125,750	4,482,611	4,544,265	45,356
Common stock	86,067	86,067	86,067	86,067	86,067	859
Depreciation and capital expenditures data:						
Depreciation excluding property on operating leases	¥ 213,445	¥ 225,752	¥ 262,225	¥ 361,747	¥ 417,393	\$ 4,166
Depreciation of property on operating leases				9,741	101,032	1,008
Total depreciation	213,445	225,752	262,225	371,488	518,425	5,174
Capital expenditures	287,741	373,980	457,841	627,066	654,030	6,528
Purchase of operating lease assets				366,795	839,261	8,377
Total capital expenditures	287,741	373,980	457,841	993,861	1,493,291	14,905

# Weighted average number of shares outstanding

	(Thousands of shares)					
	2004 2005 2006 2007					
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	1,907,276	1,867,535	1,840,799	1,824,675	1,815,356	

# Net income per common share

			(Yen)			(1	US\$)
	2004	2005 2006 2007 2008		2008	2008		
Basic	¥ 243.45	¥ 260.34	¥ 324.33	¥ 324.62	¥ 330.54	\$	3.30
Diluted	243.45	260.34	324.33	324.62	330.54		3.30

Net income per common share has been computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each year.

## Cash dividends declared during the period per common share

	(Yen)				(US\$)	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008
Cash dividends declared during the period per common share	¥ 17.50	¥ 25.50	¥ 38.50	¥ 77.00	¥ 84.00	\$ 0.84

Additionally, a year-end dividend of \(\frac{\pmath{\text{\text{\gamma}}}{2008}\) per common share aggregating \(\frac{\pmath{\text{\gamma}}}{39.9}\) billion (\(\frac{\pmath{\text{\gamma}}}{398}\) million) relating to fiscal 2008 was determined by our board of directors in April 2008 and approved by our shareholders in June 2008. This dividend was paid in June 2008.

Stock Split

The Company executed a two-for-one stock split for the Company s common stock effective July 1, 2006. All per share information has been adjusted retroactively for all periods presented to reflect this stock split.

Misclassification Adjustments

As described in Note (1) (v) and Note (2) to our consolidated financial statements, certain revisions for misclassifications have been made. Also, certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statement periods presented above to conform to the presentation used for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Exchange Rates

In this Annual Report, yen amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars for the convenience of readers. Unless otherwise noted, the rate used for these translations was \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{100}\). 19 =\(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{1.00}\), which represents the approximate exchange rate quoted on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market on March 31, 2008. No representation is made that yen amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate on this or any other data or at all.

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The following table sets out information regarding the noon buying rates for yen in New York City as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York expressed in yen per \$1.00 during the periods shown. On May 30, 2008, the noon buying rate was ¥105.46 =\$1.00. The average exchange rate for the period shown is the average of the month-end rates during the period.

		(Yen)		
Years ended March 31,	Average	Period end	High	Low
2004	112.75	104.18	120.55	104.18
2005	107.28	107.22	114.30	102.26
2006	113.67	117.48	120.93	104.41
2007	116.55	117.56	121.81	110.07
2008	113.61	99.85	124.09	96.88
2009 (through May 30, 2008)	105.00	105.46	105.52	100.87
Dec-2007			114.45	109.68
Jan-2008			109.70	105.42
Feb-2008			108.15	104.19
Mar-2008			103.99	96.88
Apr-2008			104.56	100.87
May-2008			105.52	103.01

В.	Capital	lization	and	Indeb	tedness
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Not applicable.

C. Reason for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. If any of the risks described below actually occurs, Honda s business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected. In that event, the trading prices of Honda s common stock and American Depositary Shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. Additional risks not currently known to Honda or that Honda now deems immaterial may also harm Honda and affect your investment.

Relating to Honda s industry

Honda may be adversely affected by market conditions

Honda conducts its operations in Japan and throughout the world, including North America, Europe and Asia.

A continued economic slowdown, recession or sustained loss of consumer confidence in these markets, which may be caused by rising fuel prices or other factors, could trigger a decline in demand for automobiles, motorcycles and power products that may adversely affect Honda s results of operations.

# Prices for automobiles, motorcycles and power products can be volatile

Prices for automobiles, motorcycles and power products in certain markets may experience sharp changes over short periods of time.

This volatility is caused by many factors, including fierce competition, which is increasing, short-term fluctuations in demand from underlying economic conditions, changes in tariffs, import regulations and other

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taxes, shortages of certain supplies, high material prices and sales incentives by Honda or other manufacturers or dealers. There can be no assurance that such price volatility will not continue or intensify or that price volatility will not occur in markets that to date have not experienced such volatility. Overcapacity within the industry has increased and will likely continue to increase if the economic downturn continues in Honda s major markets or worldwide, leading, potentially, to further increased price pressure. Price volatility in any or all of Honda s markets could adversely affect Honda s results of operations in a particular period.

Risks Relating Honda s Business Generally

**Currency and Interest Rate Risks** 

Honda s operations are subject to currency fluctuations

Honda has manufacturing operations throughout the world, including Japan, and exports products and components to various countries.

Honda purchases materials and sells its products in foreign currencies. Therefore, currency fluctuations may affect Honda s pricing of products sold and materials purchased. Accordingly, currency fluctuations have an effect on Honda s results of operations and financial condition, as well as Honda s competitiveness, which will over time affect its results.

Since Honda exports many products and components from Japan and generates a substantial portion of its revenues in currencies other than the Japanese yen, Honda's results of operations would be adversely affected by an appreciation of the Japanese yen against other currencies, in particular the U.S. dollar.

Honda s hedging of currency and interest rate risk exposes Honda to other risks

Although it is impossible to hedge against all currency or interest rate risk, Honda uses derivative financial instruments in order to reduce the substantial effects of currency fluctuations and interest rate exposure on our cash flow and financial condition.

These instruments include foreign currency forward contracts, currency swap agreements and currency option contracts, as well as interest rate swap agreements. Honda has entered into, and expects to continue to enter into, such hedging arrangements. As with all hedging instruments, there are risks associated with the use of such instruments.

While limiting to some degree our risk fluctuations in currency exchange and interest rates by utilizing such hedging instruments, Honda potentially forgoes benefits that might result from other fluctuations in currency exchange and interest rates. Honda is also exposed to the risk that its counterparties to hedging contracts will default on their obligations.

Honda manages exposure to counterparty credit risk by limiting the counterparties to major international banks and financial institutions meeting established credit guidelines. However, any default by such counterparties might have an adverse effect on Honda.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

The automobile, motorcycle and power product industries are subject to extensive environmental and other governmental regulation

Regulations regarding vehicle emission levels, fuel economy, noise and safety and noxious substances, as well as levels of pollutants from production plants, are extensive within the automobile, motorcycle and power product industries. These regulations are subject to change, and are often made more restrictive. The costs to comply with these regulations can be significant to Honda s operations.

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# Honda is reliant on the protection and preservation of its intellectual property

Honda owns or otherwise has rights in a number of patents and trademarks relating to the products it manufactures, which have been obtained over a period of years. These patents and trademarks have been of value in the growth of Honda s business and may continue to be of value in the future. Honda does not regard any of its businesses as being dependent upon any single patent or related group of patents. However, an inability to protect this intellectual property generally, or the illegal breach of some or a large group of Honda s intellectual property rights, would have an adverse effect on Honda s operations.

## Honda is subject to legal proceedings

Honda is subject to a number of suits, investigations and/or proceedings under relevant laws and regulations of various jurisdictions. A negative outcome in one or more of these pending legal proceedings could adversely affect Honda s business, financial condition or results of operations.

## Risks Relating to Honda s Operations

# Honda s financial services business conducts business under highly competitive conditions in an industry with inherent risks

Honda s financial services business offers various financing plans designed to increase the opportunity for sales of its products and to generate financing income. However, customers can also obtain financing for the lease or purchase of Honda s products through a variety of other sources that compete with our financing services, including commercial banks and finance and leasing companies. The financial services offered by us also involve risks relating to residual value, credit risk and cost of capital. Competition for customers and/or these risks may affect Honda s results of operations in the future.

# Honda relies on various suppliers for the provision of certain raw materials and components

Honda purchases raw materials, and certain components and parts, from numerous external suppliers, and relies on some key suppliers for some items and the raw materials it uses in the manufacture of its products. Honda s ability to continue to obtain these supplies in an efficient and cost-effective manner is subject to a number of factors, some of which are not within Honda s control. These factors include the ability of its suppliers to provide a continued source of supply and Honda s ability to compete with other users in obtaining the supplies. Loss of a key supplier in particular may affect our production and increase our costs.

#### Honda conducts its operations in various regions of the world

Honda conducts its businesses worldwide, and in several countries, Honda conducts businesses through joint ventures with local entities, in part due to the legal and other requirements of those countries. These businesses are subject to various regulations, including the legal and other

requirements of each country. If these regulations or the business conditions or policies of these local entities change, it may have an adverse affect on Honda s business, financial condition or results of operations.

Honda may be adversely affected by wars, use of force by foreign countries, terrorism, multinational conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics and labor strikes

Honda conducts its businesses worldwide, and its operations may variously be subject to wars, use of force by foreign countries, terrorism, multinational conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics, labor strikes and other events beyond our control which may delay or disrupt Honda s local operations in the affected regions, including the purchase of raw materials and parts, the manufacture, sales and distribution of products and the provision of services. Delays or disruptions in one region may in turn affect our global operations. If such delay or disruption occurs and continues for a long period of time, Honda s business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

# Honda may be adversely affected by inadvertent disclosure of confidential information

Although Honda maintains internal controls through established procedures to keep confidential information including personal information of its customers and relating parties, such information may be inadvertently disclosed. If this occurs, Honda may be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, claims for damages from the customers or parties affected.

Also, inadvertent disclosure of confidential business or technical information to third parties may result in a loss of Honda s competitiveness.

## Cautionary statement with respect to forward looking statements in this Annual Report

This Annual Report includes forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report are based on the current assumptions and beliefs of Honda in light of the information currently available to it, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause Honda's actual results, performance, achievements or financial position to be materially different from any future results, performance, achievements or financial position expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors are generally set forth in Item 3.D Risk Factors and include, without limitation:

the political, economic and social conditions in Japan, the United States and elsewhere, including the relevant governments—specific policies with respect to economic growth, inflation, taxation, currency conversion, imports and sources of supplies and the availability of credit, particularly to the extent such current or future conditions and policies affect the automobile, motorcycle and power product industries and markets in Japan and the United States, and the demand, sales volume and sales prices for Honda—s automobiles, motorcycles and power products;

the effects of competition in the automobile, motorcycle and power product markets on the demand, sales volume and sales prices for Honda s automobiles, motorcycles and power products;

Honda s ability to finance its working capital and capital expenditure requirements, including obtaining any required external debt or other financing; and

the effects of economic stagnation or recession in Honda s principal markets and exchange rate fluctuations on the Honda s results of operations.

Honda undertakes no obligation and has no intention to publicly update any forward-looking statement after the date of this Annual Report. Investors are advised to consult any further disclosures by Honda in its subsequent filings pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

# Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

Honda Motor Co., Ltd. is a limited liability, joint stock corporation incorporated on September 24, 1948 under the Commercial Code of Japan as Honda Giken Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. It was formed to succeed to the business of an unincorporated enterprise established in 1946 by the late Soichiro Honda to manufacture motors for motorized bicycles.

Honda develops, produces, and manufactures a variety of motor products, ranging from small general-purpose engines to specialty sports cars that incorporate Honda s highly efficient internal combustion engine technology.

Honda s principal executive office is located at 1-1, Minami-Aoyama 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 107-8556, Japan. Its telephone number is 81-3-3423-1111.

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# **Principal Capital Investments**

In the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, Honda s capital expenditures were ¥457.8 billion, ¥993.8 billion, and ¥1,493.2 billion, respectively, on an accrual basis. Also, capital expenditures excluding those with respect to property on operating leases were ¥457.8 billion, ¥627.0 billion, and ¥654.0 billion, respectively, on an accrual basis. For further details of Honda s capital expenditures during fiscal 2008, see Property, Plants and Equipment included as Item 4.D of this Annual Report.

## B. Business Overview

## General

Honda s business segments are motorcycle business, automobile business, financial services business, and power product and other businesses.

Following table shows the breakdown of Honda s revenues from external customers by category of activity and by geographical markets based on the location of the customer during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	Fiscal y	Fiscal years ended March 31,			
		Yen (billions)			
	2006	2007	2008		
Motorcycle Business	¥ 1,225.8	¥ 1,370.6	¥ 1,558.6		
Automobile Business	8,004.6	8,889.0	9,489.3		
Financial Services Business	306.8	409.7			