BRIDGESTONE

Your Journey, Our Passion

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

Financial Review

CONTENTS

The Bridgestone Corporation is referred to as the "Company," and the Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as the "Companies" in this publication.

Forward-Looking Statements
The descriptions of projections and plans that appear in this annual report are "forward-looking statements." They involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties in regard to such factors as product liability, currency exchange rates, raw material costs, labor-management relations, and political stability. These and other variables could cause the Bridgestone Group's actual performance and results to differ from management's projections and plans.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Unless otherwise noted, all figures are taken from the consolidated financial statements and notes. U.S. dollar figures have been translated solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan at the rate of ¥116.49 to $1, the prevailing exchange rate on December 31, 2016. Financial disclosures by the Bridgestone Corporation are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Business environment

In fiscal 2016, the operating environment surrounding the Companies was as follows: the Japanese yen had been strong and an unclear situation continued due to the upsurge of uncertainty of the global economy while the Japanese domestic economy continued its gradual recovery. The U.S. economy continued its recovery supported by an increase in consumer spending. The outlook of the European economy has increased uncertainty. In Asia, the Chinese economic growth remained slow. Overall, overseas economies were gradually recovering but still weak while the political and economic situation remained unstable because of issues such as the United Kingdom leaving the European Union. In addition, tire demand for mining vehicles decreased due to lower commodity prices.

Net sales

Net sales decreased by 12%, or ¥453.2 billion ($3,891 million), to ¥3,337.0 billion ($28.6 billion), primarily due to yen appreciation. As a result, year-on-year declines in sales were recorded in both the tire segment and the diversified products segment.

The average yen/dollar exchange rate in fiscal 2016 was ¥109, compared with ¥121 in the previous fiscal year, while the average yen/euro exchange rate in fiscal 2016 was ¥120, compared with ¥134 in the previous fiscal year.

Operating income

Due in large part to yen appreciation, operating income decreased by 13%, or ¥67.7 billion ($581 million), to ¥449.5 billion ($3,859 million). As a result, the operating income margin edged down by 0.1 percentage point, from 13.6% to 13.5%.

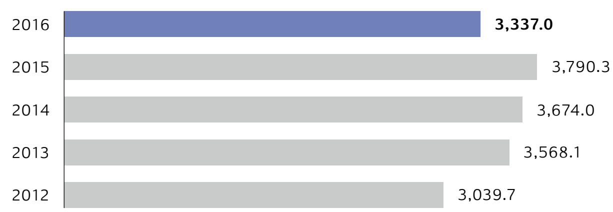
Operating Income Margin

% of net sales

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
13.5	13.6	13.0	12.3	9.4

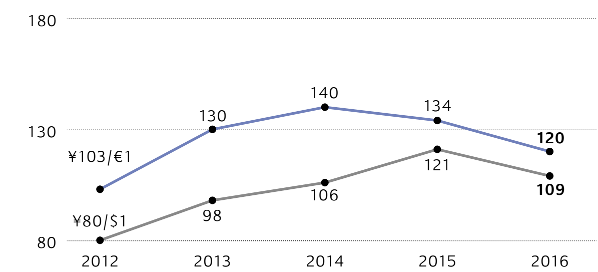
Net Sales

¥ billion



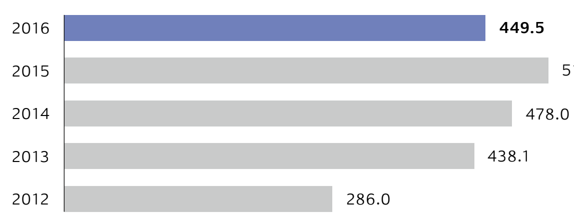
Currency Exchange Rates

Annual average rates



Operating Income

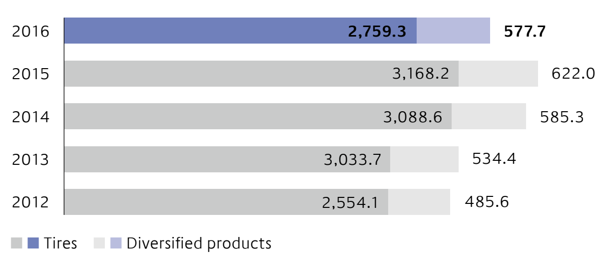
¥ billion



Sales of Tires and Diversified Products

Net of inter-segment transactions

¥ billion



Performance by business segment

The tire segment includes tires for passenger cars, trucks and buses, construction and mining vehicles, aircraft, and motorcycles, as well as tubes, wheels, related accessories, the retreading business, and automotive maintenance services. Including inter-segment transactions, the tire segment's sales in fiscal 2016 decreased by 13% from the previous fiscal year, to ¥2,765.8 billion ($23.7 billion). Operating income also decreased by 12%, to ¥414.7 billion ($3,560 million).

In the tire segment, the Companies introduced appealing new products globally and reinforced fundamental competencies while responding promptly to demand fluctuation in each region.

In Japan, tires for passenger cars and light trucks as well as tires for trucks and buses saw steady year-on-year growth in unit sales.

In the Americas, although unit sales of tires for passenger cars and light trucks grew steadily year on year in North America, unit sales of tires for trucks and buses declined year on year, reflecting lower sales of original equipment tires.

In Europe, unit sales of tires for passenger cars and light trucks grew favorably year on year, while unit sales of tires for trucks and buses increased steadily from the previous fiscal year.

In China and the Asia Pacific region, unit sales of tires for passenger cars and light trucks grew briskly year on year, and unit sales of tires for trucks and buses increased steadily from the previous fiscal year.

In the specialty tire business, sales of large and ultra-large off-the-road radial tires for construction and mining vehicles were approximately unchanged year on year.

The diversified products segment includes functional chemical products, a wide range of industrial items, sporting goods, and bicycles. Many of these products are made from rubber or rubber-derived materials.

In the diversified products segment, net sales totaled ¥585.7 billion ($5,028 million), a decrease of 8% from the previous fiscal year. Operating income declined by 22% from the previous fiscal year, to ¥34.8 billion ($299 million), due to lower earnings from the domestic business.

Composition of Sales by Business Segment

Net of inter-segment transactions

	2016	2015
		% of net sales
Tires	**82.7**	83.6
Diversified products	**17.3**	16.4
	100.0	100.0

Performance by market

In Japan, net sales totaled ¥653.5 billion ($5,610 million), a decrease of 1% from the previous fiscal year. In the Americas, net sales totaled ¥1,625.7 billion ($14.0 billion), a decrease of 15% from the previous fiscal year. In Europe, the Middle East and Africa, net sales totaled ¥494.3 billion ($4,244 million), a decrease of 12% from the previous fiscal year. In other regions, net sales totaled ¥563.4 billion ($4,837 million), a decline of 13% from the previous fiscal year.

Composition of Sales by Market

Net of inter-segment transactions

	2016	2015
		% of net sales
Japan	**19.6**	17.5
The Americas	**48.7**	50.6
Europe, the Middle East and Africa	**14.8**	14.8
Other	**16.9**	17.1
	100.0	100.0

Other income and expenses

The total of other income and other expenses equaled a loss of ¥28.0 billion ($240 million), compared with the corresponding loss of ¥39.1 billion in the previous fiscal year.

Net interest-related expenses increased by ¥866 million ($7 million), to ¥2,997 million ($26 million). In the previous fiscal year, gain on sales of investment securities and gain on sales of property, plant and equipment amounted to ¥20.8 billion, and loss on deconsolidation of subsidiaries and loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment amounted to ¥49.9 billion. In fiscal 2016, gain on sales of investment securities was ¥11.1 billion ($95 million). However, impairment loss was ¥4.4 billion ($38 million), and loss related to reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base was ¥17.6 billion ($152 million).

Income before income taxes and non-controlling interests decreased by ¥56.6 billion ($486 million), to ¥421.6 billion ($3,619 million).

Profit attributable to owners of parent

Profit attributable to owners of parent decreased by ¥18.7 billion ($161 million), to ¥265.6 billion ($2,280 million) from ¥284.3 billion in the previous fiscal year. Profit attributable to non-controlling interests decreased to ¥9.9 billion ($85 million). As a result, the net return on sales increased from 7.5% in the previous fiscal year to 8.0%.

Net Return on Sales

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
				% of net sales
8.0	7.5	8.2	5.7	5.7

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Assets

Total current assets increased by 1%, or ¥11.4 billion ($98 million), compared with the previous fiscal year-end, to ¥1,820.0 billion ($15.6 billion).

This was mainly attributable to a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of ¥45.0 billion ($386 million) and a ¥17.2 billion ($147 million) contribution to total current assets arising from a reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts, which offset decreases of ¥33.6 billion ($289 million) in notes and accounts receivable, ¥9.0 billion ($77 million) in raw materials and supplies, and ¥10.0 billion ($86 million) in deferred tax assets.

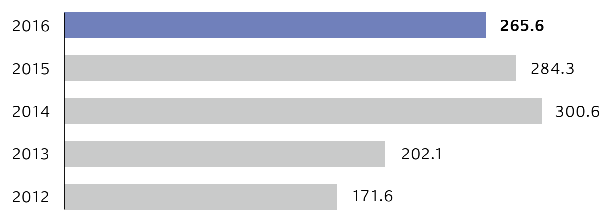
In property, plant and equipment and investments and other assets, although capital expenditure of ¥194.1 billion ($1,666 million) surpassed depreciation and amortization of ¥188.1 billion ($1,614 million), there were decreases of ¥43.4 billion ($373 million) in tangible and intangible fixed assets due to the influence of yen appreciation (compared with the spot rate on the final day of the previous fiscal year) on the conversion of foreign currency amounts into yen, and ¥35.6 billion ($305 million) in investments in securities and investments in and advances to affiliated companies.

Consequently, the total of property, plant and equipment and investments and other assets decreased by 4%, or ¥87.1 billion ($747 million), compared with the previous fiscal year-end, to ¥1,900.2 billion ($16.3 billion).

Total assets decreased by 2%, or ¥75.6 billion ($649 million), compared with the previous fiscal year-end, to ¥3,720.2 billion ($31.9 billion).

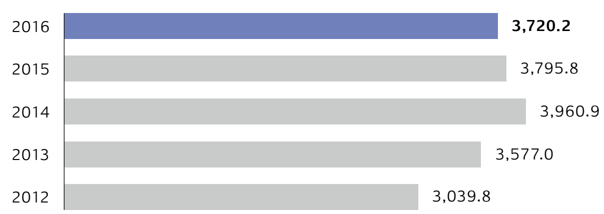
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent

¥ billion



Total Assets

¥ billion



Note: Certain overseas subsidiaries applied IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (amended on June 16, 2011). As this change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively, the amount of total assets for 2012 reflects the retrospective application.

Liabilities

In current liabilities, income taxes payable decreased by ¥27.8 billion ($239 million). However, there were increases of ¥18.7 billion ($160 million) in short-term borrowings and other interest-bearing debt, ¥13.6 billion ($117 million) in notes and accounts payable, and ¥4.2 billion ($36 million) in accounts payable–other. Consequently, total current liabilities increased by 2%, or ¥15.3 billion ($132 million), to ¥850.4 billion ($7,301 million).

In long-term liabilities, provision for reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base increased by ¥14.0 billion ($120 million). However, there were decreases of ¥117.5 billion ($1,008 million) in long-term borrowings and other interest-bearing debt and ¥45.1 billion ($387 million) in net defined benefit liability. Consequently, total long-term liabilities decreased by 23%, or ¥154.4 billion ($1,325 million), to ¥524.3 billion ($4,501 million).

Total interest-bearing debt, which is recorded in current liabilities and long-term liabilities, decreased by 22%, or ¥98.8 billion ($848 million), compared with the previous fiscal year-end, to ¥342.8 billion ($2,942 million).

Note: Interest-bearing debt includes short-term debt, commercial paper, bonds, long-term debt, and obligations under finance leases.

Equity

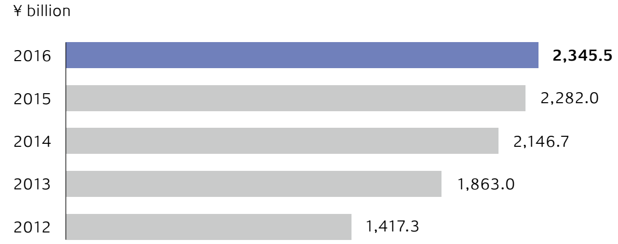
Total equity at December 31, 2016, amounted to ¥2,345.5 billion ($20.1 billion). This was 3%, or ¥63.4 billion ($545 million), higher than the previous fiscal year-end.

Cash dividends paid were ¥109.7 billion ($941 million), net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities decreased by ¥18.1 billion ($156 million), and foreign currency translation adjustments decreased by ¥59.5 billion ($511 million). However, profit attributable to owners of parent was ¥265.6 billion ($2,280 million).

Consequently, total assets at the end of fiscal 2016 stood at ¥3,720.2 billion ($31.9 billion), decreased by 2%, or ¥75.6 billion ($649 million), from the previous fiscal year-end. Further, the ratio of shareholders' equity, excluding stock acquisition rights and non-controlling interests, to total assets at the end of fiscal 2016 was 61.4%, an increase of 3.2 percentage points from the previous fiscal year-end. The ratio of total debt to debt and shareholders' equity was 13.1% at December 31, 2016, compared with a ratio of 16.6% at the previous fiscal year-end.

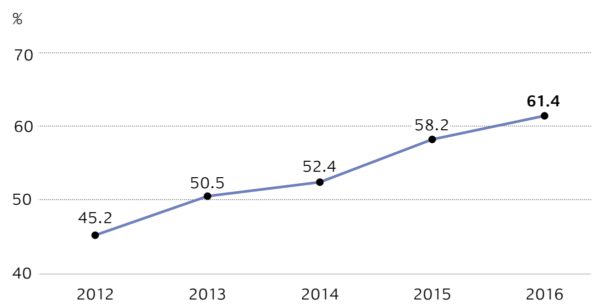
Net return on shareholders' equity (ROE) was 11.8%, a decrease of 1.5 percentage points compared with the previous fiscal year. Net return on total assets (ROA) was 7.1%, a decrease of 0.2 percentage point compared with the previous fiscal year.

Total Equity



Note: Certain overseas subsidiaries applied IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (amended on June 16, 2011). As this change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively, the amount of total equity for 2012 reflects the retrospective application.

Ratio of Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets



ELEVEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Bridgestone Corporation and Subsidiaries
Years ended December 31

	2016	2015	2014	2013
			Millions of yen, except per share data and financial ratios	
Net sales	**¥ 3,337,017**	¥ 3,790,251	¥ 3,673,965	¥ 3,568,091
Overseas sales	**2,683,488**	3,128,343	2,979,922	2,893,251
Tires (net sales of inter-segment transactions)	**2,759,275**	3,168,219	3,088,627	3,033,660
Diversified products (net sales of inter-segment transactions)	**577,742**	622,032	585,338	534,431
Operating income	**449,549**	517,248	478,038	438,132
Profit attributable to owners of parent	**265,551**	284,294	300,589	202,054
Total equity	**2,345,457**	2,282,012	2,146,658	1,862,964
Total assets	**3,720,237**	3,795,847	3,960,908	3,577,045
Ratio of shareholders' equity to total assets	**61.4**	58.2	52.4	50.5
Per share in yen:				
Net income				
Basic	**339.04**	362.99	383.84	258.10
Diluted	**338.52**	362.52	383.39	257.81
Shareholders' equity	**2,915.28**	2,820.48	2,650.47	2,305.64
Cash dividends	**140.00**	130.00	100.00	57.00
Capital expenditure	**194,111**	253,581	296,396	274,862
Depreciation and amortization	**188,062**	202,334	188,333	176,180
Research and development costs	**95,403**	94,978	94,147	89,098

*1 Solely for the convenience of readers, the Japanese yen amounts in this annual report are translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of ¥116.49 to $1, the approximate year-end rate.
*2 Due to the adoption of the new accounting standard for presentation of equity, non-controlling interests, stock acquisition rights and deferred gain (loss) on derivative instruments are included in equity from fiscal 2006.
*3 As described in Note 3. (16) "Application of IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' (amended on June 16, 2011)," certain overseas subsidiaries applied IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (amended on June 16, 2011). As this change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively, the amount of total equity and total assets for 2012 reflect the retrospective application.

Net Return on Shareholders' Equity

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
% of simple average of year-end shareholders' equity				
11.8	13.3	15.5	12.7	13.7

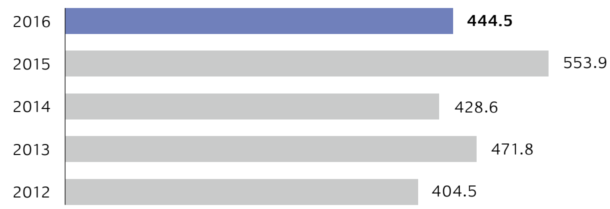
Net Return on Total Assets

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
% of simple average of year-end total assets				
7.1	7.3	8.0	6.1	6.0

Cash Flow

Net cash provided by operating activities

¥ billion



Cash flow

Consolidated cash and cash equivalents increased by ¥45.0 billion ($386 million), to ¥471.7 billion ($4,050 million), compared with an increase of ¥36.5 billion during the previous fiscal year.

Net cash provided by operating activities was ¥444.5 billion ($3,816 million), a decrease of ¥109.4 billion ($939 million) from the previous fiscal year. Income taxes paid were ¥128.7 billion ($1,105 million), compared with ¥126.9 billion in the previous fiscal year. However, income before income taxes and non-controlling interests was ¥421.6 billion ($3,619 million), compared with ¥478.2 billion in the previous fiscal year, and depreciation and amortization totaled ¥188.1 billion ($1,614 million), compared with ¥202.3 billion in the previous fiscal year.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by ¥55.1 billion ($473 million), compared with the previous fiscal year, to ¥178.3 billion ($1,530 million). Payments for purchase of tangible fixed assets were ¥186.8 billion ($1,604 million), compared with ¥255.2 billion during the previous fiscal year.

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by ¥22.4 billion ($192 million), compared with the previous fiscal year, to ¥216.4 billion ($1,858 million). Repayments of long-term borrowings were ¥68.4 billion ($587 million), compared with ¥97.4 billion in the previous fiscal year; payments for redemptions of bonds amounted to ¥30.0 billion ($258 million), compared with no payments for redemptions of bonds in the previous fiscal year; and cash dividends paid totaled ¥109.4 billion ($939 million), compared with ¥93.9 billion in the previous fiscal year.

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
					Millions of yen, except per share data and financial ratios	
¥ 3,039,738	¥ 3,024,356	¥ 2,861,615	¥ 2,597,002	¥ 3,234,406	¥ 3,390,219	¥ 2,991,275
2,343,546	2,330,154	2,189,765	1,982,192	2,448,300	2,589,006	2,213,880
2,554,126	2,536,731	2,377,305	2,151,314	2,622,890	2,750,374	2,393,165
485,612	487,625	484,310	445,687	611,516	639,845	598,110
285,995	191,322	166,450	75,712	131,551	249,962	190,876
171,606	102,970	98,914	1,044	10,412	131,630	85,121
1,417,348	1,165,672	1,176,147	1,120,797	1,019,996	1,410,225	1,221,846
3,039,799	2,677,344	2,706,640	2,808,439	2,768,470	3,359,255	3,053,440
45.2	42.2	42.2	38.7	35.8	40.8	38.6
219.26	131.56	126.19	1.33	13.33	168.69	109.10
219.10	131.50	126.16	1.33	13.33	168.65	109.07
1,754.30	1,444.53	1,458.01	1,385.43	1,263.30	1,757.23	1,511.43
32.00	22.00	20.00	16.00	24.00	26.00	24.00
245,644	201,390	182,648	178,204	275,301	272,381	261,335
155,066	158,044	170,663	180,547	187,420	173,585	145,349
82,801	83,982	85,154	85,766	93,252	86,748	86,687

Capital financing and liquidity

In addition to borrowings from financial institutions, the Companies continue to seek to diversify sources of financing through direct financing such as domestic straight bonds, commercial paper, medium-term notes in overseas markets, and securitization of receivables and leases as well as to diversify risks and to minimize interest costs.

DIVIDEND

Comprising interim dividends of ¥70.0 ($0.60) and year-end dividends of ¥70.0 ($0.60) per share, annual dividends for fiscal 2016 totaled ¥140.0 ($1.20) per share.

PROJECTION FOR FISCAL 2017

In fiscal 2017, the Companies' operating environment will continue to require careful attention due to factors such as fluctuations in exchange rates and the prices of raw materials and feedstocks, an ongoing lack of clarity in the global economic situation, and international political conditions that remain unstable.

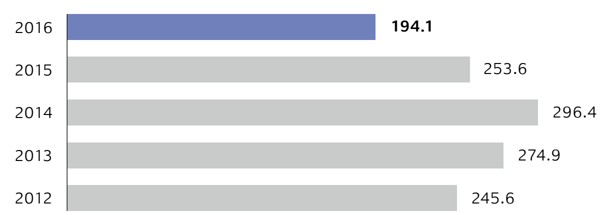
Amid such a challenging business environment, the Companies project the following results through the implementation of Mid-Term Management Plan initiatives.

Management forecasts consolidated net sales in fiscal 2017 of ¥3,630.0 billion, an increase of 9% from fiscal 2016. Management expects operating income to increase by 1%, to ¥452.0 billion, with profit attributable to owners of parent rising to ¥280.0 billion. Projected annual dividend in fiscal 2017 is ¥140 per share.

These performance forecasts are based on assumed average exchange rates of ¥110 against the dollar and ¥114 against the euro, compared with the full-year average rates recorded in fiscal 2016 of ¥109 and ¥120, respectively.

Capital Expenditure

¥ billion



OPERATIONAL RISKS

The status of the Companies as documented in this report is subject to diverse risks from both operational and accounting perspectives. This section provides an overview of the major categories of risk that may have a bearing on investors' decisions.

Management is aware of these risks, and systematic efforts are made to prevent or minimize the impact of related adverse events on operations. Nonetheless, the potential exists for unforeseen or unpredictable events related to the risk factors described below to affect the operations, business results and financial position of the Companies. All references to possible future developments in the following text are as of March 24, 2017.

MAJOR CATEGORIES OF OPERATIONAL RISK

Demand and macroeconomic conditions

The Companies conduct research and development (R&D), purchasing, manufacturing, logistics, marketing, sales, procurement, and other functional activities on a global basis. Operating results and financial position are thus subject to trends in demand, interest rates, exchange rates, share prices, and other economic variables in different countries and regions. In fiscal 2016, the consolidated sales split by market (for external customers only) was 49% from operations in the Americas; 20% from Japan; and 15% from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. An economic downturn in any of these regions could exert a major adverse effect on the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

The core tire business segment accounts for 83% of consolidated net sales. In addition, operations in the diversified products business segment also include a substantial volume of business in automotive products. The operating results and financial position of the Companies are thus heavily exposed to business conditions in the global automobile industry.

Demand for replacement tires in each country where the Companies operate depends on national trends in consumer spending, automotive fuel prices, and a range of other local market variables. Any combination of trends that might cause demand for replacement tires to decline, or to grow at a slower rate, could adversely affect the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

Demand for large and ultra-large off-the-road radial tires for construction and mining vehicles, which are the core of the Companies' solution business, and for certain industrial materials-related products, such as conveyor belts, are affected by businesses in the resource industries and in the civil engineering and construction industries. Trends in those business conditions that might cause demand to decline, or to grow at a slower rate, could adversely affect the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

Moreover, demand for winter tires (which make a certain contribution to sales in regions such as Japan, Europe, and North America) is closely related to seasonal weather trends. A mild winter and a decline in demand in these regions could adversely affect to some extent the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

Legal, regulatory, and litigation risk

The Companies' operations around the world are subject to diverse national (and, in Europe, supranational) laws and regulations governing all aspects of business activity, including trade, investment, foreign exchange transactions, anticompetitive practices, and environmental protection.

Laws and regulations that affect the Companies' business activities have been established and introduced. These include labeling systems and regulations regarding tire performance and regulations regarding chemicals in Japan and overseas. Accordingly, new or revised laws and regulations could limit the scope of business activities, raise operating costs, or otherwise adversely affect the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

The Companies' operating results and financial position could be adversely affected by unavoidable, significant changes in investment plans or operational plans due to unpredictable legal or regulatory changes, etc., in Japan or in overseas markets.

The Companies could be subject to lawsuits or to investigations by governmental authorities in regard to their business activities in Japan or in overseas markets. In the event that an important lawsuit is filed or investigation by governmental authorities has commenced, the Companies' operating results and financial position could be affected.

OPERATIONAL DISRUPTIONS

Natural disasters, wars, terrorist actions, civil strife, and social and political unrest

Globally dispersed operations expose the Companies to a broad range of natural and man-made risks that could constitute force majeure, including natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, wars, terrorist actions, civil strife, boycotts, epidemics, energy supply problems, and general social or political unrest. Such events have the potential to adversely affect the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

Also, factors such as abrupt, substantial fluctuations in political or economic matters in Japan or overseas could hinder the continuation of the Companies' business activities. Such events have the potential to affect the Companies' operating results and financial position.

The risk of earthquakes is particularly high in Japan, where the Companies have numerous key facilities. Management systematically promotes the seismic reinforcement of the Companies' facilities in Japan, based on an order of priority determined from the results of site analyses using seismic diagnostics. In addition, a business continuity plan (BCP) has been created and other measures have been taken to promote swift response to an earthquake and the early restoration of operations. The Companies are also moving forward with infection-prevention measures and business continuity planning in regard to the spread of an infectious disease, such as H1N1 influenza.

Despite the preventive measures, such a serious risk could disrupt or reduce the scale of operations or cause damage to facilities, necessitating expensive repairs or restoration work. The costs involved could adversely affect the Companies' operating results and financial position.

Operational disruptions at those plants where the production of certain products or materials is concentrated have the potential to cause greater problems due to the increased possibility of a supply interruption, which could result in claims for compensation based on breach of supply contracts, or in an erosion of customer confidence in the Companies as a reliable source of supply. Any such developments could have a significantly adverse impact on the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) SYSTEMS FAILURES

The complex operations of the Companies are increasingly dependent on the smooth, round-the-clock functioning of various computing and IT systems. Failure of such technical systems due to external causes, such as natural disasters or computer viruses, or through human error, could cause significant operational disruption, with the potential for major adverse effects on performance. The Companies have instituted comprehensive measures to safeguard IT and computing systems and related data, and to upgrade network security on an ongoing basis in order to prevent systemic failures.

INDUSTRIAL ACTION

Prolonged strikes or other industrial action could cause operational disruptions and thereby adversely affect the operating results and financial position of the Companies. Management strives to minimize the risk of labor unrest by fostering good labor management relations throughout global operations.

Corporate and brand image

The Companies strive to enhance their corporate and brand image consistently through global business activities. Systematic efforts are made to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and to promote the highest ethical standards. Programs are in place across the Companies to prevent industrial incidents, particularly fires and any accidents that could cause occupational injuries, and to respond immediately to any accidents that occur.

Despite such preventive measures, serious ethical lapses or industrial accidents, which are by their nature unpredictable, have the potential to adversely affect the operating results and financial position of the Companies by damaging the image and reputation of the Companies, diminishing the general public's confidence in the Companies, or leading to a drop in share price.

Currency risk

The global distribution of the Companies' R&D, manufacturing, logistics, marketing, and sales facilities requires business transactions in numerous currencies. The Companies employ foreign currency forward contracts to hedge short-term exposure to exchange rate fluctuations between the Japanese yen and the U.S. dollar, euro, and other leading currencies. However, hedging cannot insulate the Companies' operations completely from foreign exchange market trends since these operations include extensive import and export activities worldwide. Fluctuations in exchange rates can thus have an adverse effect on the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

Exchange rate fluctuations also affect the consolidated performance of the Companies because results are reported in yen. Changes in exchange rates affect the values recorded for sales, expenses, assets, and liabilities in all countries outside Japan when translated into yen. In general terms, yen appreciation against other leading currencies tends to depress the financial results, while yen depreciation tends to have a favorable impact.

Competition

The Companies encounter numerous competitors in both the tire and diversified products segments, across the entire product lineup. Competitive price pressures have the potential to adversely affect the operating results and financial position of the Companies. In addition, the Companies face a constant risk of demands for price reductions from large corporate clients.

The Companies strive to maintain profitability in the face of downward price pressures by continually seeking to raise productivity, enhance brand image, develop new markets, and launch new products that provide greater value to customers. However, management cannot guarantee that such efforts will always be sufficient to offset the effects of competition.

The Companies' strategy is based on maintaining a highly competitive technological edge. The Companies target the development and introduction of products equipped with new and advanced technologies, and then aim to persuade customers of the value inherent in such technical advances to secure prices sufficient to ensure that profits fully offset the costs of development. Fierce competition in various fields can sometimes prevent the Companies from recovering development costs through pricing, which can also have an adverse effect on operating results and financial position.

Product defects
The Companies invest considerable resources in establishing and maintaining high quality standards for all products manufactured and sold. Management is particularly sensitive to the importance of quality assurance in tires and other products intimately associated with human safety. The Companies have honed their collective quality assurance capabilities by upgrading information systems related to product performance, collecting pertinent market information, and establishing systems to provide early warning of any potential safety issues that may arise before they become problems.

Nonetheless, such efforts cannot guarantee a zero level of product defects or eliminate the chance of an extensive product recall, because product defects could occur due to unpredictable factors, and the Companies hold customer safety as their highest priority. Any such defects or recalls could result in customer claims for damages, as well as associated litigation costs, replacement costs, and damage to the Companies' reputation. Product liability claims, class-action lawsuits, and other litigation pose a particular risk in the U.S.

Raw materials procurement
Disruption of supplies of raw materials has the potential to affect performance adversely. The Companies use large quantities of natural rubber in tires and other rubber products, most of which are supplied from Southeast Asia.

The availability of natural rubber supplies in quantities sufficient for manufacturing purposes is subject to disruption due to natural disasters, wars, terrorist actions, civil strife, and other social or political unrest, in addition to the threat of poor harvests. Supply shortages or capacity constraints are also potential problems with other basic raw materials.

The Companies rely on in-house upstream raw materials operations and on third-party suppliers for important raw materials. Any disruption of activity to those operations or suppliers and any other events that impede the Companies' plants that use those raw materials could adversely affect the Companies' operating results and financial position. Increases in the costs of raw materials due to tight supply, trade for speculative purposes, and other reasons are also potentially detrimental to the operating results and financial position of the Companies. Management cannot guarantee that price rises can always be passed on to customers, or that ongoing efforts to raise productivity will be sufficient to compensate for any sharp increases in raw materials costs.

Pension costs
Pension-related costs and obligations are reliant on actuarial assumptions concerning a number of variables, including discount rates and the expected long-term rates of investment return on pension assets. There could be a material impact on the operating results and financial position of the Companies if actual results were to differ significantly from initial assumptions, or if deteriorating conditions in financial markets or other factors were to necessitate a change in the underlying assumptions.

Intellectual property
The Companies treat intellectual property as an important business resource. Systematic efforts are made to employ intellectual property effectively in improving the competitive position of the Companies, to protect intellectual property rights from infringement, and to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of other parties.

Despite such safeguards, any actual or alleged infringement of third-party intellectual property rights by the Companies could have a negative impact on the use of certain materials or technologies by the Companies, and could potentially also trigger the payment of compensatory damages. Any such outcome could have a negative effect on the operating results and financial position of the Companies.

Conversely, if claims by the Companies of intellectual property rights infringement against third parties are not upheld, the Companies could also suffer direct or indirect losses through the diminished differentiation or competitiveness of their products in global markets.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Bridgestone Corporation and Subsidiaries
December 31, 2016 and 2015

ASSETS	Note	2016	2015	2016
	2		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**¥ 471,742**	¥ 426,727	**$ 4,049,635**
Marketable securities	5,14	**157,697**	151,063	**1,353,739**
Notes and accounts receivable	6,14	**455,219**	488,833	**3,907,795**
Inventories	4	**553,707**	555,740	**4,753,258**
Deferred tax assets	13	**69,514**	79,550	**596,738**
Other current assets		**128,306**	140,001	**1,101,433**
Allowance for doubtful accounts		**(16,180)**	(33,357)	**(138,896)**
Total Current Assets		**1,820,005**	1,808,557	**15,623,702**
Property, Plant and Equipment:	6			
Land		**168,438**	172,458	**1,445,944**
Buildings and structures		**1,078,287**	1,068,204	**9,256,477**
Machinery and equipment		**2,625,630**	2,604,347	**22,539,531**
Construction in progress		**160,753**	179,598	**1,379,973**
Total		**4,033,108**	4,024,607	**34,621,925**
Accumulated depreciation		**(2,578,439)**	(2,520,716)	**(22,134,424)**
Net Property, Plant and Equipment		**1,454,669**	1,503,891	**12,487,501**
Investments and Other Assets:				
Investments in securities	5,14	**249,372**	282,025	**2,140,716**
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies		**14,452**	17,469	**124,062**
Long-term loans receivable		**4,797**	5,275	**41,180**
Deferred tax assets	13	**37,007**	49,117	**317,684**
Other assets		**141,665**	135,393	**1,216,112**
Allowance for doubtful accounts		**(1,730)**	(5,880)	**(14,851)**
Total Investments and Other Assets		**445,563**	483,399	**3,824,903**
Total Assets		**¥ 3,720,237**	¥ 3,795,847	**$ 31,936,106**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

	Note	2016	2015	2016
	2		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Current Liabilities:				
Short-term debt	6,14	**¥ 55,086**	¥ 63,918	**$ 472,882**
Current portion of long-term debt	6,14	**120,610**	93,128	**1,035,368**
Notes and accounts payable	14	**363,176**	345,606	**3,117,658**
Income taxes payable		**22,722**	50,524	**195,055**
Accrued expenses		**220,822**	226,294	**1,895,631**
Deferred tax liabilities	13	**2,145**	1,803	**18,414**
Provision for sales returns		**3,471**	3,063	**29,797**
Provision for recall		**916**	1,197	**7,863**
Other current liabilities		**61,493**	49,582	**527,882**
Total Current Liabilities		**850,441**	835,115	**7,300,550**
Long-term Liabilities:				
Long-term debt	6,14	**167,074**	284,531	**1,434,235**
Net defined benefit liability	7	**214,443**	259,521	**1,840,870**
Deferred tax liabilities	13	**49,956**	48,864	**428,844**
Provision for environmental remediation		**2,018**	2,166	**17,323**
Provision for reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base		**13,951**	—	**119,761**
Other liabilities		**76,897**	83,638	**660,117**
Total Long-term Liabilities		**524,339**	678,720	**4,501,150**
Total Liabilities		**1,374,780**	1,513,835	**11,801,700**
Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	16			
Equity:	8			
Common stock Authorized—1,450,000,000 shares, issued—813,102,321 shares in 2016 and 2015		**126,354**	126,354	**1,084,677**
Capital surplus		**123,006**	123,025	**1,055,936**
Stock acquisition rights		**2,976**	2,470	**25,547**
Retained earnings		**2,170,396**	2,014,497	**18,631,608**
Treasury stock—at cost, 29,844,837 shares in 2016 and 29,878,493 shares in 2015		**(56,151)**	(56,212)	**(482,024)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19			
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities		**174,198**	192,324	**1,495,390**
Deferred loss on derivative instruments		**(1,721)**	(776)	**(14,774)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments		**(114,911)**	(55,407)	**(986,446)**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		**(137,754)**	(134,736)	**(1,182,539)**
Total		**2,286,393**	2,211,539	**19,627,375**
Non-controlling Interests		**59,064**	70,473	**507,031**
Total Equity		**2,345,457**	2,282,012	**20,134,406**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**¥3,720,237**	¥3,795,847	**$31,936,106**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

Bridgestone Corporation and Subsidiaries
Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Note	2016	2015	2016
	2		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Net Sales	17	**¥3,337,017**	¥3,790,251	**$28,646,382**
Cost of Sales		**1,972,476**	2,293,937	**16,932,578**
Gross profit		**1,364,541**	1,496,314	**11,713,804**
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses		**914,992**	979,066	**7,854,683**
Operating income	17	**449,549**	517,248	**3,859,121**
Other Income (Expenses):				
Interest and dividend income		**13,166**	14,249	**113,023**
Penalty income		**—**	4,783	**—**
Interest expense		**(10,169)**	(12,118)	**(87,295)**
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)		**(7,802)**	(10,437)	**(66,976)**
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	12	**—**	5,278	**—**
Gain on sales of investment securities		**11,118**	15,481	**95,442**
Impairment loss	12	**(4,414)**	—	**(37,892)**
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment		**—**	(6,398)	**—**
Loss related to reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base	12	**(17,649)**	—	**(151,507)**
Loss on deconsolidation of subsidiaries	12	**—**	(43,506)	**—**
Other—net		**(12,211)**	(6,421)	**(104,824)**
Total		**(27,961)**	(39,089)	**(240,029)**
Income before Income Taxes and Non-Controlling Interests		**421,588**	478,159	**3,619,092**
Income Taxes:	13			
Current		**113,488**	155,360	**974,229**
Deferred		**32,662**	27,124	**280,385**
Total		**146,150**	182,484	**1,254,614**
Income before non-controlling interests		**275,438**	295,675	**2,364,478**
Profit Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests		**(9,887)**	(11,381)	**(84,875)**
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent		**¥ 265,551**	¥ 284,294	**$ 2,279,603**

	Note	2016	2015	2016
	2		Yen	U.S. dollars
Per Share of Common Stock:				
Basic	10	**¥339.04**	¥362.99	**$2.91**
Diluted	10	**338.52**	362.52	**2.91**
Cash Dividends Applicable to the Year		**140.00**	130.00	**1.20**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Bridgestone Corporation and Subsidiaries
Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Note	2016	2015	2016
	2		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Income before non-controlling interests		**¥275,438**	¥295,675	**$2,364,478**
Other comprehensive income	19			
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities		**(18,110)**	24,138	**(155,464)**
Deferred gain (loss) on derivative instruments		**(1,069)**	1,268	**(9,177)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments		**(59,702)**	(97,829)	**(512,508)**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		**(3,375)**	30,371	**(28,972)**
Share of other comprehensive income in affiliates		**(2,069)**	(2,752)	**(17,761)**
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**(84,325)**	(44,804)	**(723,882)**
Comprehensive income	19	**¥191,113**	¥250,871	**$1,640,596**
Comprehensive income attribute to:				
Shareholders of Bridgestone Corporation		**¥183,959**	¥245,922	**$1,579,183**
Non-controlling interests		**7,154**	4,949	**61,413**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Bridgestone Corporation and Subsidiaries
Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

								Accumulated other comprehensive income						
	Note	Outstand-ing number of shares of common stock	Common stock	Capital surplus	Stock acquisi-tion rights	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivative instruments	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	2	Thousands												Millions of yen
Balance at January 1, 2015		783,137	¥126,354	¥123,008	¥1,946	¥1,842,914	¥(56,367)	¥168,172	¥(2,189)	¥ 39,108	¥(165,315)	¥2,077,631	¥ 69,027	¥2,146,658
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies						(18,729)						(18,729)		(18,729)
Restated Balance at January 1,2015		783,137	¥126,354	¥123,008	¥1,946	¥1,824,185	¥(56,367)	¥168,172	¥(2,189)	¥ 39,108	¥(165,315)	¥2,058,902	¥ 69,027	¥2,127,929
Profit attributable to owners of parent for the year						284,294						284,294		284,294
Cash dividends						(93,982)						(93,982)		(93,982)
Purchase of treasury stock		(2)					(12)					(12)		(12)
Disposal of treasury stock		89		17			167					184		184
Net change in the year					524			24,152	1,413	(94,515)	30,579	(37,847)	1,446	(36,401)
Balance at December 31, 2015		783,224	¥126,354	¥123,025	¥2,470	¥2,014,497	¥(56,212)	¥192,324	¥(776)	¥ (55,407)	¥(134,736)	¥2,211,539	¥ 70,473	¥2,282,012
Profit attributable to owners of parent for the year						265,551						265,551		265,551
Cash dividends						(109,652)						(109,652)		(109,652)
Purchase of treasury stock		(1)					(4)					(4)		(4)
Disposal of treasury stock		34		(18)			65					47		47
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries				(1)								(1)		(1)
Net change in the year					506			(18,126)	(945)	(59,504)	(3,018)	(81,087)	(11,409)	(92,496)
Balance at December 31, 2016		**783,257**	**¥126,354**	**¥123,006**	**¥2,976**	**¥2,170,396**	**¥(56,151)**	**¥174,198**	**¥(1,721)**	**¥(114,911)**	**¥(137,754)**	**¥2,286,393**	**¥ 59,064**	**¥2,345,457**

							Accumulated other comprehensive income						
	Note	Common stock	Capital surplus	Stock acquisi-tion rights	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivative instruments	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	2												Thousands of U.S. dollars
Balance at December 31, 2015		$1,084,677	$1,056,099	$21,204	$17,293,304	$(482,548)	$1,650,992	$ (6,662)	$(475,637)	$(1,156,631)	$18,984,798	$604,970	$19,589,768
Profit attributable to owners of parent for the year					2,279,603						2,279,603		2,279,603
Cash dividends					(941,299)						(941,299)		(941,299)
Purchase of treasury stock						(34)					(34)		(34)
Disposal of treasury stock			(154)			558					404		404
Purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries			(9)								(9)		(9)
Net change in the year				4,343			(155,602)	(8,112)	(510,809)	(25,908)	(696,088)	(97,939)	(794,027)
Balance at December 31, 2016		**$1,084,677**	**$1,055,936**	**$25,547**	**$18,631,608**	**$(482,024)**	**$1,495,390**	**$(14,774)**	**$(986,446)**	**$(1,182,539)**	**$19,627,375**	**$507,031**	**$20,134,406**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Bridgestone Corporation and Subsidiaries
Years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Note	2016	2015	2016
	2		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Income before income taxes and non-controlling interests		**¥ 421,588**	¥ 478,159	**$ 3,619,092**
Adjustments to reconcile income before income taxes and non-controlling interests to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization		**188,062**	202,334	**1,614,405**
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts		**(16,340)**	1,389	**(140,270)**
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability		**(45,186)**	(15,205)	**(387,896)**
Interest and dividend income		**(13,166)**	(14,249)	**(113,023)**
Interest expense		**10,169**	12,118	**87,295**
Foreign currency exchange loss (gain)		**(6,178)**	6,442	**(53,035)**
Share of (profit) loss of entities accounted for using equity method		**2,727**	(397)	**23,410**
Penalty income		**—**	(4,783)	**—**
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment		**—**	(5,278)	**—**
Gain on sales of investments in securities		**(11,118)**	(15,481)	**(95,442)**
Impairment loss		**4,414**	—	**37,892**
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment		**—**	6,398	**—**
Loss related to reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base		**17,649**	—	**151,507**
Loss on deconsolidation of subsidiaries		**—**	43,506	**—**
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable		**9,600**	(14,408)	**82,410**
Decrease (increase) in inventories		**(16,047)**	(536)	**(137,754)**
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable		**22,700**	(19,522)	**194,867**
Other		**1,277**	20,688	**10,962**
Subtotal		**570,151**	681,175	**4,894,420**
Interest and dividends received		**13,174**	14,047	**113,091**
Interest paid		**(10,052)**	(12,483)	**(86,291)**
Penalty received		**—**	4,783	**—**
Payment related to recall		**—**	(6,698)	**—**
Income taxes paid		**(128,737)**	(126,885)	**(1,105,133)**
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		**444,536**	553,939	**3,816,087**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(186,815)**	(255,230)	**(1,603,700)**
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		**4,793**	7,599	**41,145**
Payments for purchase of intangible assets		**(5,901)**	(3,989)	**(50,657)**
Proceeds from sales of investments in securities		**14,433**	17,777	**123,899**
Payments of long-term loans receivable		**(3,401)**	(1,276)	**(29,196)**
Proceeds from collection of long-term loans receivable		**2,063**	1,212	**17,710**
Other		**(3,449)**	526	**(29,607)**
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		**(178,277)**	(233,381)	**(1,530,406)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:				
Net increase (decrease) in short-term debt		**(38,175)**	(61,098)	**(327,711)**
Proceeds from long-term debt		**19,464**	24,556	**167,087**
Repayments of long-term debt		**(68,395)**	(97,401)	**(587,132)**
Cash dividends paid		**(109,386)**	(93,928)	**(939,016)**
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**(19,268)**	(5,646)	**(165,405)**
Other		**(644)**	(5,288)	**(5,528)**
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		**(216,404)**	(238,805)	**(1,857,705)**
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(4,840)**	(35,339)	**(41,548)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**45,015**	46,414	**386,428**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		**426,727**	390,181	**3,663,207**
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents Resulting from Exclusion of Subsidiaries from Consolidation		**—**	(9,868)	**—**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year		**¥ 471,742**	¥ 426,727	**$ 4,049,635**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Bridgestone Corporation and Subsidiaries

NOTE 1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Bridgestone Corporation and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Companies") engage in developing, manufacturing and marketing tires and diversified products. The Companies market their products worldwide and operate manufacturing plants in every principal market. Development activities take place primarily in Japan, the United States of America (the "U.S.") and Europe.

Tire operations include retread business, automotive maintenance and repairs, retail business and raw material supplies, as well as tire development, manufacturing and marketing. Diversified products include industrial products, chemical products, automotive components, construction materials, electronic equipment, bicycles and sporting goods.

NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations, and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP").

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which Bridgestone Corporation (the "Company") is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥116.49 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange on December 31, 2016. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

NOTE 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Companies in which the Company has effective control. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profits included in assets resulting from transactions within the Companies are also eliminated.

Investments in affiliated companies, primarily those owned 20% to 50%, are accounted for under the equity method with appropriate adjustments for intercompany profits and dividends. Share of profit of entities accounted for using the equity method is included in other income (expenses) in the consolidated statements of income.

The number of consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies for 2016 and 2015 is summarized below:

	2016	2015
Consolidated subsidiaries	**294**	300
Affiliated companies	**148**	145

(2) Unification of accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries for the consolidated financial statements

In May 2006, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the "ASBJ") issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force ("PITF") No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements," which was subsequently revised in February 2010 and March 2015 to reflect revisions of the relevant Japanese GAAP or accounting standards in other jurisdictions. PITF No. 18 prescribes that the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either IFRS or U.S. GAAP tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, except for the following items that should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: (i) amortization of goodwill; (ii) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (iii) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; and (iv) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting.

(3) Unification of accounting policies applied to foreign affiliated companies for the equity method

In March 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 16, "Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments" which was subsequently revised in line with the revisions to PITF No. 18 above. The standard requires adjustments to be made to conform the affiliate's accounting policies for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances to those of the parent company when the affiliate's financial statements are used in applying the equity method unless it is impracticable to determine such adjustments. In addition, financial statements prepared by foreign affiliated companies in accordance with either IFRS or U.S. GAAP tentatively may be used in applying the equity method if the following items are adjusted so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: (i) amortization of goodwill; (ii) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (iii) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; and (iv) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting.

(4) Cash equivalents
Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(5) Allowance for doubtful accounts
Allowance for doubtful accounts is established in amounts considered to be appropriate based on the Companies' past credit loss experience and an evaluation of potential losses in the receivables outstanding.

(6) Inventories
Inventories are substantially stated at the lower of cost, determined by the average method, or net selling value.

Meanwhile, inventories held by subsidiaries in the U.S. are substantially stated at the lower of cost, determined principally by the last-in, first-out method, or market value.

(7) Marketable and investment securities
Marketable and investment securities are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows:

Available–for–sale securities, which are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity.

Nonmarketable available–for–sale securities are stated at cost determined by the moving–average method. For other–than–temporary declines in fair value, investment securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

(8) Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is computed substantially by the declining-balance method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, while the straight-line method is applied to property, plant and equipment of the Company's overseas subsidiaries. Maintenance, repair and minor renewals are charged to income as incurred.

(9) Impairment of assets
Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group, or the net selling price at disposition.

(10) Goodwill
Goodwill recorded by subsidiaries, and the excess of cost of the Company's investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies over its equity at the respective dates of acquisition, are mainly being amortized on a straight-line basis over a reasonable economical life of up to 20 years.

(11) Provision for sales returns
Provision for sales returns is estimated and recorded principally to provide for future losses on the return of snow tires.

(12) Provision for recall
In order to reserve for outlays related to check and replacement of object tires, an estimated amount of future obligations is recorded.

(13) Provision for product warranties
Provision for product warranties, included in other liabilities, is estimated and recorded at the time of sale to provide for future potential costs, such as costs related to after–sales services, in amounts considered to be appropriate based on the Companies' past experience.

(14) Provision for environmental remediation
In order to reserve for outlays legally required for removal and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl ("PCB") and other, the estimated amount of future obligations is recorded.

(15) Provision for reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base

In order to reserve for outlays related to reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base, the estimated amount of future obligations is recorded.

(16) Retirement and pension plans

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have contributory funded defined benefit pension plans and unfunded retirement benefit plans for employees. Certain of the Company's overseas subsidiaries have funded defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans.

Effective April 1, 2000, the Company adopted an accounting standard for retirement benefits and accounted for the liability for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the balance sheet date. The projected benefit obligations are attributed to periods on a straight-line basis. For the Company and its domestic subsidiaries, actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years and past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years within the average remaining service period. For certain overseas subsidiaries, actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over 8 to 12 years in case actuarial gains and losses exceed 10% of the larger of retirement benefit obligations or pension plan assets and past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 to 12 years within the average remaining service period. In addition, at certain consolidated subsidiaries in the Americas, an estimated total amount of expenses for post-retirement benefits in addition to pensions is allotted based on the number of years of service provided by the employees.

In May 2012, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 26, "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" and ASBJ Guidance No. 25, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits," which replaced the accounting standard for retirement benefits that had been issued by the Business Accounting Council in 1998 with an effective date of April 1, 2000, and the other related practical guidance, and were followed by partial amendments from time to time through 2009.

(i) Under the revised accounting standard, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss are recognized within equity (accumulated other comprehensive income), after adjusting for tax effects, and any resulting deficit or surplus is recognized as a liability (net defined benefit liability) or asset (net defined benefit asset).

(ii) The revised accounting standard does not change how to recognize actuarial gains and losses and past service costs in profit or loss. Those amounts are recognized in profit or loss over a certain period no longer than the expected average remaining service period of the employees. However, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that arose in the current period and have not yet been recognized in profit or loss are included in other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that were recognized in other comprehensive income in prior periods and then recognized in profit or loss in the current period, are treated as reclassification adjustments.

(iii) The revised accounting standard also made certain amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefit to periods, the discount rate, and expected future salary increases.

This accounting standard and the guidance for (i) and (ii) above are effective for the end of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013, and for (iii) above are effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014, or for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015, subject to certain disclosure in December 2015, both with earlier application being permitted from the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013. However, no retrospective application of this accounting standard to consolidated financial statements in prior periods is required.

The Company applied the revised accounting standard and guidance for retirement benefits for (i) and (ii) above, effective December 31, 2014, and for (iii) above, effective January 1, 2015.

With respect to (iii) above, the Company changed the method of attributing the expected benefit to periods from the straight–line basis to a benefit formula basis, the method of determining the discount rate from using the period which approximates the expected average remaining service period to using a single weighted average discount rate reflecting the estimated timing and amount of benefit payment, and recorded the effect of (iii) above as of January 1, 2015, in retained earnings.

(17) Asset retirement obligations

In March 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 18, "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" and ASBJ Guidance No. 21, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations." Under this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development and normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset.

The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost.

(18) Leases

Finance leases are capitalized, and the present value of the related payments is recorded as a liability. Amortization of capitalized leased assets is computed substantially by the declining-balance method based on the term of the lease.

(19) Income taxes

The provision for income taxes is computed based on income before income taxes included in the consolidated statement of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are measured by applying currently enacted income tax rates to the temporary differences. A valuation allowance is provided for any portion of the deferred tax assets where it is considered more likely than not that they will not be realized.

(20) Foreign currency transactions

All short-term and long-term monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The foreign currency exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

(21) Foreign currency financial statements

The balance sheet accounts of the Company's overseas subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate at the balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate. Differences arising from such translation are shown as foreign currency translation adjustments under accumulated other comprehensive income in a separate component of equity. Revenue and expense accounts of the Company's overseas subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the average annual exchange rate.

(22) Derivatives and hedging activities

The Companies use derivative financial instruments to manage their exposures to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. Foreign currency forward contracts, currency swap contracts and currency option contracts are utilized by the Companies to reduce foreign currency exchange risks. Interest rate swaps are utilized by the Companies to reduce interest rate risks. Also, commodity swap contracts are utilized by the Companies to reduce commodity price risks. The Companies do not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are classified and accounted for as follows: (i) all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, and gains or losses on derivative transactions are recognized in the consolidated statement of income; and (ii) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if such derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, gains or losses on derivatives are deferred until maturity of the hedged transactions.

Foreign currency forward contracts which are designated as hedging exposure to variable cash flows of forecasted transactions are measured at fair value, and the unrealized gains or losses are deferred until the underlying transactions are completed. Other foreign currency forward contracts, currency swap contracts and currency option contracts employed to hedge foreign currency exchange exposures to changes in fair value and in cash flow are also measured at fair value but the unrealized gains or losses are recognized in income. Short-term and long-term debt denominated in foreign currencies for which foreign currency forward contracts and currency swap contracts are used to hedge the foreign currency fluctuations are translated at the contracted rate if the foreign currency forward contracts and currency swap contracts qualify for hedge accounting. Interest rate swaps which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at market value, but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements is recognized and included in interest expenses. The gains or losses on commodity swap contracts used to hedge fluctuations of commodity prices are recognized currently in income.

(23) Per share of common stock

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding for the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits.

Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities were exercised or converted into common stock. Diluted net income per share of common stock assumes full conversion of the outstanding convertible notes and bonds at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance) with an applicable adjustment for related interest expense, net of tax, and full exercise of outstanding warrants and stock options.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of income are dividends applicable to the respective fiscal years, including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

(24) Reclassification

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications have been made in the 2015 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2016.

(25) Changes in presentation

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Prior to January 1, 2016, "Amortization of goodwill" was disclosed separately in the cash flows from operating activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows. Since during this fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the materiality of the amount decreased, such amount was included in "Other" in the cash flows from operating activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2016. The amount included in "Other" for the year ended December 31, 2015, was ¥2,147 million.

Prior to January 1, 2016, "Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method" was included in "Other" in the cash flows from operating activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows. Since during this fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the materiality of the amount increased, such amount was disclosed separately in the cash flows from operating activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows. The amount included in "Other" for the year ended December 31, 2015 was (¥397) million.

Prior to January 1, 2016, "Repayments of obligations under finance leases" and "Proceeds from non-controlling interests for additional shares" were disclosed separately in the cash flows from financing activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows. Since during this fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the materiality of the amount decreased, such amount was included in "Other" in the cash flows from financing activities section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2016. The amount included in "Other" for the year ended December 31, 2015 was ¥5,461 million.

(26) Accounting changes and error corrections

In December 2009, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 24, "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" and ASBJ Guidance No. 24, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." Accounting treatments under this standard and guidance are as follows:

(i) Changes in accounting policies

When a new accounting policy is applied following revision of an accounting standard, the new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions.

(ii) Changes in presentation

When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior-period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation.

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates

A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods.

(iv) Corrections of prior-period errors

When an error in prior period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

(27) Accounting Changes

(i) Application of accounting standard for business combinations, etc.

The Company has applied the "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" (ASBJ Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013), the "Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements" (ASBJ Statement No. 22, September 13, 2013), the "Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" (ASBJ Statement No. 7, September 13, 2013) and other relevant standards from fiscal 2016. As a result, the difference arising from changes in ownership interests in its subsidiary when the Companies continue to have control of the subsidiary is accounted for as capital surplus, and acquisition-related costs are treated as expenses in the consolidated fiscal year in which they occurred. Also, for any business combinations on or after the beginning of fiscal 2016, the adjustments of the purchase price allocation following the determination of the provisional accounting treatment are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in which the business combination occurred. In addition, the presentation of net income has been changed, and the presentation of minority interests has been changed to non-controlling interests.

In accordance with the transitional treatment provided in Paragraph 58-2 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations, Paragraph 44-5 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements, and Paragraph 57-4 (4) of the Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures, these accounting standards have been applied from the beginning of fiscal 2016 and thereafter.

The effect of this change on the consolidated statement of income is immaterial.

(ii) Application of practical solution on unification of accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries for consolidated financial statements

The Company has applied the "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements" (Practical Issues Task Force ("PITF") No. 18, March 26, 2015) from fiscal 2016. In accordance with the transitional treatment provided in PITF No. 18, the overseas subsidiary "BRIDGESTONE HOSE AMERICA INC." prospectively amortized the goodwill for which it has selected amortization treatment based on Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification, Topic 350, "Intangible-Goodwill and Other" using the remaining amortization period of goodwill on the consolidated financial statements.

There was no impact on the consolidated statement of income from such accounting change.

(28) New accounting pronouncements

Implementation guidance on recoverability of deferred tax assets

On March 28, 2016, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Implementation Guidance No. 26, "Guidance on recoverability of deferred tax assets." With regards to the treatment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets, a necessary review was conducted on the following treatments following the provisions of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "JICPA") Auditing Standards Committee Report No. 66 "Audit Treatment for Determining the Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets," whereby companies are categorized into five categories and deferred tax assets are calculated based on each of these categories.

(i) Treatment of companies that do not fulfill any of the requirements for classification from Category 1 to Category 5
(ii) Requirements for classification as Category 2 and Category 3
(iii) Treatment of temporary differences in future temporary differences that cannot be scheduled for companies applicable to Category 2
(iv) Treatment concerning the reasonable estimable period of temporary differences in future pre-adjusted taxable income for companies applicable to Category 3
(v) Treatment in cases where a company fulfilling the requirements of Category 4 is also applicable to Category 2 or Category 3

The above implementation "Guidance for recoverability of deferred tax assets" is effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted for the annual periods ended March 31, 2016.

The Company expects to apply the implementation guidance from the beginning of the annual period beginning on January 1, 2017, and is in the process of measuring the effects of applying the implementation guidance in future applicable periods.

Leases

On January 13, 2016, the ISAB issued IFRS16 "Leases" and on February 25, FASB issued ASU2016-02 "Leases" requiring recognition of substantially all lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet.

Certain overseas subsidiaries which apply U.S. GAAP or IFRS expect to apply this accounting standard from the beginning of the annual period beginning on January 1, 2019, and are in the process of measuring the effects of applying the accounting standard in future applicable periods.

NOTE 4 INVENTORIES

Inventories at December 31, 2016 and 2015 consist of the following:

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Finished products	**¥377,413**	¥370,047	**$3,239,875**
Work in process	**35,470**	35,878	**304,490**
Raw materials and supplies	**140,824**	149,815	**1,208,893**
Total	**¥553,707**	¥555,740	**$4,753,258**

NOTE 5 MARKETABLE AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Information regarding each category of available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
				2016				2015
								Millions of yen
Securities Classified as:								
Available-for-sale:								
Equity securities	**¥33,098**	**¥214,787**	**¥—**	**¥247,885**	¥35,942	¥244,148	¥ (1)	¥280,089

	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
				Thousands of U.S. dollars
Securities Classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**$284,127**	**$1,843,824**	**$—**	**$2,127,951**

In addition to the above, the Companies have available-for-sale securities classified as marketable securities under U.S. GAAP of ¥157,697 million ($1,353,739 thousand) and ¥151,063 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Available-for-sale securities whose fair values are not readily determinable at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	2016	2015	2016
Carrying amount		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**¥1,487**	¥1,936	**$12,765**

Proceeds from sales of available–for–sale securities for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are ¥14,430 million ($123,873 thousand) and ¥17,861 million, respectively. Gross realized gains on these sales for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, computed on the moving average cost basis, are ¥11,118 million ($95,442 thousand) and ¥15,481 million, respectively.

The information of available-for-sale securities which were sold during the year ended December 31, 2016, is as follows:

	Proceeds	Realized gains	Realized losses	Proceeds	Realized gains	Realized losses
						2016
			Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
Securities Classified as:						
Available-for-sale:						
Equity securities	**¥14,430**	**¥11,118**	**¥2**	**$123,873**	**$95,442**	**$17**

NOTE 6 SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term debt at December 31, 2016 and 2015, consists of the following:

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Short-term bank loans, weighted average interest rate of 4.0% at December 31, 2016, and 3.1% at December 31, 2015	**¥55,086**	¥63,918	**$472,882**
Total	**¥55,086**	¥63,918	**$472,882**

Long-term debt at December 31, 2016 and 2015, consists of the following:

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Borrowings from banks, insurance companies and others, weighted average interest rate of 1.9% at December 31, 2016, and 2.0% at December 31, 2015, denominated mainly in Japanese yen, U.S. dollars and Euros:			
Secured	**¥ 75**	¥ 83	**$ 644**
Unsecured	**189,976**	250,183	**1,630,835**
0.2% yen unsecured straight bonds, due 2016	**—**	30,000	**—**
0.3% yen unsecured straight bonds, due 2018	**20,000**	20,000	**171,689**
0.2% yen unsecured straight bonds, due 2019	**70,000**	70,000	**600,910**
Obligations under finance leases	**7,633**	7,393	**65,525**
Total	**287,684**	377,659	**2,469,603**
Less current portion	**(120,610)**	(93,128)	**(1,035,368)**
Long-term Debt, Less Current Portion	**¥ 167,074**	¥284,531	**$ 1,434,235**

Annual maturities of long-term debt at December 31, 2016, are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2017	**¥120,610**	**$1,035,368**
2018	**66,584**	**571,586**
2019	**95,324**	**818,302**
2020	**3,390**	**29,101**
2021	**530**	**4,550**
2022 and thereafter	**1,246**	**10,696**
Total	**¥287,684**	**$2,469,603**

Notes and accounts receivable and property, plant and equipment were pledged as collateral for certain bank loans. The aggregate carrying amount of the assets pledged as collateral for short–term bank loans of ¥38 million ($326 thousand) and long–term bank loans of ¥75 million ($644 thousand) at December 31, 2016, is ¥843 million ($7,237 thousand).

General agreements with respective banks provide, as is customary in Japan, that additional collateral must be provided under certain circumstances if requested by such banks and that certain banks have the right to offset cash deposited with them against any long–term or short–term debt or obligation that becomes due and, in case of default and certain other specified events, against all other debt payable to the banks. The Company has never been requested to provide any additional collateral.

Effective January 2017, Bridgestone Americas, Inc. (“BSAM”) and its major subsidiaries in the U.S. entered into separate fifteenth amended and restated revolving credit agreement with a syndicate of banks providing an aggregate borrowing commitment of $1,100 million. The revolving credit agreement consists of two tranches, each of which has an aggregate borrowing commitment of $550 million, and expire in January 2018 and January 2019, respectively. These agreement contains certain customary affirmative and negative covenants, the most restrictive of which includes (i) the maintenance by BSAM and its major subsidiaries of their consolidated tangible net worth and (ii) restrictions on entering into additional debt arrangements and (iii) restrictions related to the sale of assets. The above agreement replaced the separate fourteenth amended and restated revolving credit agreement, whose expiration dates are January 2017 and January 2018. As of December 31, 2016, BSAM’s outstanding balance under the fourteenth amended and restated revolving credit agreement was $0.

NOTE 7 RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

Employees serving with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are generally entitled to a lump-sum payment at retirement and, in certain cases, annuity payments at retirement, provided by funded defined benefit pension plans based on the rate of pay at the time of termination, years of service and certain other factors. There are defined contribution pension plans available for the employees as well provided by the Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries.

Employees serving with certain of the Company's overseas subsidiaries are entitled to either (1) funded defined benefit pension plans, corporate pension plans, lump-sum payment plans and others, or (2) defined contribution pension plans. There are escalated payment plans for voluntary retirement at certain specific ages prior to the mandatory retirement age.

(1) The changes in defined benefit obligation for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Balance at beginning of year (as previously reported)	**¥767,653**	¥793,416	**$6,589,862**
Cumulative effect of accounting change	**—**	28,697	**—**
Balance at beginning of year (as restated)	**767,653**	822,113	**6,589,862**
Service cost	**18,588**	21,260	**159,567**
Interest cost	**18,994**	24,599	**163,053**
Actuarial (gains) losses	**39,122**	(39,885)	**335,840**
Benefits paid	**(41,991)**	(46,262)	**(360,469)**
Effect of foreign exchange translation	**(18,580)**	(5,869)	**(159,499)**
Others	**(669)**	(8,303)	**(5,742)**
Balance at end of year	**¥783,117**	¥767,653	**$6,722,612**

Service cost includes net periodic benefit costs of certain subsidiaries that have adopted a simplified method.

(2) The changes in plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Balance at beginning of year	**¥587,419**	¥583,242	**$5,042,656**
Expected return on plan assets	**28,905**	31,614	**248,133**
Actuarial (losses) gains	**(258)**	(33,389)	**(2,215)**
Contributions from the employer	**63,135**	46,957	**541,978**
Benefits paid	**(36,719)**	(40,103)	**(315,212)**
Effect of foreign exchange translation	**(9,977)**	(2,989)	**(85,647)**
Others	**113**	2,087	**971**
Balance at end of year	**¥632,618**	¥587,419	**$5,430,664**

(3) Reconciliation between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Funded defined benefit obligation	**¥ 697,761**	¥ 685,496	**$ 5,989,879**
Plan assets	**(632,618)**	(587,419)	**(5,430,664)**
	65,143	98,077	**559,215**
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	**85,356**	82,157	**732,733**
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**150,499**	180,234	**1,291,948**
Net defined benefit liability	**146,368**	178,409	**1,256,486**
Net defined benefit asset	**(2,039)**	—	**(17,504)**
Others	**6,170**	1,825	**52,966**
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**¥ 150,499**	¥ 180,234	**$ 1,291,948**

In addition to liability for retirement benefits noted above, a liability for post-retirement benefits of ¥68,075 million ($584,384 thousand) and ¥81,112 million ($672,515 thousand) is included in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(4) The components of net periodic benefit costs for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Service cost	**¥ 18,588**	¥ 21,260	**$ 159,567**
Interest cost	**18,994**	24,599	**163,053**
Expected return on plan assets	**(28,905)**	(31,614)	**(248,133)**
Amortization of prior service cost	**17,282**	588	**148,356**
Recognized actuarial (gains) losses	**539**	21,448	**4,627**
Net periodic benefit costs	**¥ 26,498**	¥ 36,281	**$ 227,470**

Service cost includes net periodic benefit costs of certain subsidiaries that have adopted a simplified method.

(5) Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Prior service cost	**¥ 1,157**	¥ 998	**$ 9,932**
Actuarial (gains) losses	**(12,512)**	37,729	**(107,408)**
Others	**1**	412	**8**
Total	**¥(11,354)**	¥39,139	**$ (97,468)**

In addition to accumulated other comprehensive income on defined retirement benefit plans noted above, accumulated other comprehensive income for post-retirement benefits of a credit of ¥9,125 million ($78,333 thousand) and a credit of ¥10,852 million ($89,976 thousand) at certain overseas subsidiaries in the Americas is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(6) Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Unrecognized prior service cost	**¥ (1,735)**	¥ (2,893)	**$ (14,894)**
Unrecognized actuarial (gains) losses	**(212,335)**	(199,822)	**(1,822,774)**
Others	**(1)**	(2)	**(9)**
Total	**¥(214,071)**	¥(202,717)	**$(1,837,677)**

In addition to accumulated other comprehensive income on defined retirement benefit plans noted above, accumulated other comprehensive income for post-retirement benefits of a credit of ¥5,711 million ($49,026 thousand) and a debit of ¥3,414 million ($28,306 thousand) at certain overseas subsidiaries in the Americas is included in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(7) Plan assets

a. Components of plan assets

Plan assets consisted of the following:

	2016	2015
		%
Debt investments	**50%**	52%
Equity investments	**23**	26
Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	2
Alternative investments	**10**	12
Others	**14**	8
Total	**100%**	100%

b. Method of determining the expected rate of return on plan assets

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering the long-term rates of return which are expected currently and in the future from the various components of the plan assets.

(8) Assumptions used for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are set forth as follows:

	2016	2015
		%
The Company and domestic subsidiaries		
Discount rate	**0.7% to 0.9%**	1.0% to 1.4%
Expected long–term rate of return on plan assets	**2.5%**	2.5%
Overseas subsidiaries		
Discount rate	**3.5% to 4.1%**	3.6% to 4.4%
Expected long–term rate of return on plan assets	**5.0% to 6.5%**	1.0% to 6.8%

(9) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company and certain of its domestic and overseas subsidiaries paid costs for defined contribution pension plans of ¥9,318 million ($79,990 thousand) and ¥9,002 million ($74,637 thousand), respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

NOTE 8 EQUITY

Significant provisions in the Companies Act of Japan (the "Act") that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

(i) Dividends:

The Act allows Japanese companies to pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year–end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. Additionally, for Japanese companies that meet certain criteria including having a Board of Directors, having independent auditors, having an Audit & Supervisory Board, and the term of service of the directors being prescribed as one year rather than the normal two–year term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends in kind) if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. The Board of Directors of companies with board committees (including appointment committee, compensation committee and audit committee) can also do so because such companies with board committees already, by nature, meet the above criteria under the Act, even though such companies have an audit committee instead of an Audit & Supervisory Board. The Company is organized as a company with board committees. The Act permits Japanese companies to distribute dividends in kind (noncash assets) to shareholders subject to certain limitations and additional requirements. Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Act continues to provide certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of equity after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

(ii) Increases/decreases and transfer of common stock, reserve and surplus:

The Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts within equity under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

(iii) Treasury stock and treasury stock acquisition rights:

The Act also provides for Japanese companies to repurchase/dispose of treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by a specific formula. Under the Act, stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity. The Act also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

NOTE 9 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2016, are as follows:

Date of approval	Persons granted		Number of options granted (Thousands of shares)	Date of grant	Exercise price	Exercise period
March 26, 2009 at the general shareholders meeting and the board of directors	Directors	9	110	May 1, 2009	¥1 ($0.01)	from May 1, 2009 to April 30, 2029
	Corporate officers not doubling as directors	20				
March 30, 2010 at the general shareholders meeting and the board of directors	Directors	8	118.5	May 6, 2010	¥1 ($0.01)	from May 6, 2010 to April 30, 2030
	Corporate officers not doubling as directors	25				
March 29, 2011 at the general shareholders meeting and the board of directors	Directors	9	154.5	May 2, 2011	¥1 ($0.01)	from May 2, 2011 to April 30, 2031
	Corporate officers not doubling as directors	36				
March 27, 2012 at the general shareholders meeting and the board of directors	Directors	9	202	May 1, 2012	¥1 ($0.01)	from May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2032
	Corporate officers not doubling as directors	35				
March 26, 2013 at the general shareholders meeting and the board of directors	Directors	4	196	May 1, 2013	¥1 ($0.01)	from May 1, 2013 to April 30, 2033
	Corporate officers not doubling as directors	36				
March 25, 2014 at the general shareholders meeting and the board of directors	Directors	4	131.9	May 1, 2014	¥1 ($0.01)	from May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2034
	Corporate officers not doubling as directors	46				
March 24, 2015 at the general shareholders meeting and the board of directors	Directors	3	142.5	May 1, 2015	¥1 ($ 0.01)	from May 1, 2015 to April 30, 2035
	Corporate officers not doubling as directors	48				
April 21, 2016 at the board of directors	Directors excluding directors not doubling as executive officers	2	208.8	May 6, 2016	¥1 ($ 0.01)	from May 7, 2016 to May 6, 2036
	Executive officers not doubling as directors	8				
	Corporate officers	41				

The stock option activity is as follows:

	March 26, 2009	March 30, 2010	March 29, 2011	March 27, 2012	March 26, 2013	March 25, 2014	March 24, 2015	April 21, 2016
Non-vested (Thousands of shares)								
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208.8
Expired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208.8
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vested (Thousands of shares)								
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	77.5	115	147	196	194.5	131.9	142.5	—
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208.8
Exercised	19.5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expired	0.3	0.6	—	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	9.7
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	57.7	99.4	147	193.8	192.3	130.3	141.2	199.1
Exercise price	¥1 ($0.01)	¥1 ($0.01)	¥1 ($0.01)	¥1 ($0.01)	¥1 ($0.01)	¥1 ($0.01)	¥1 ($0.01)	¥1 ($0.01)
Average stock price at exercise	¥3,725 ($31.98)	¥3,848 ($33.03)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value price at grant date	¥1,264 ($10.85)	¥1,400 ($12.02)	¥1,656 ($14.22)	¥1,648 ($14.15)	¥3,313 ($28.44)	¥3,153 ($27.07)	¥4,099 ($35.19)	¥2,884 ($24.76)

The fair value price is estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions:

	April 21, 2016
Volatility of stock price	**34.251%**
Estimated remaining outstanding period	**10 years**
Estimated dividend per share	**¥130 ($1.12)**
Risk-free interest rate	**(0.116)%**

NOTE 10 NET INCOME PER SHARE

Reconciliation of the differences between basic and diluted net income per share ("EPS") for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

	Profit attributable to owners of the parent	Weighted-average shares	EPS	
	For the year ended December 31, 2016			
	Millions of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen	U.S. dollars
Basic EPS Net income available to common shareholders	**¥265,551**	**783,241**	**¥339.04**	**$2.91**
Effect of dilutive securities Stock options		**1,197**		
Diluted EPS Net income for computation	**¥265,551**	**784,438**	**¥338.52**	**$2.91**

	Profit attributable to owners of the parent	Weighted-average shares	EPS
	For the year ended December 31, 2015		
	Millions of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen
Basic EPS Net income available to common shareholders	¥284,294	783,205	¥362.99
Effect of dilutive securities Stock options		1,022	
Diluted EPS Net income for computation	¥284,294	784,227	¥362.52

NOTE 11 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development costs are charged to income as incurred.

Research and development costs are ¥95,403 million ($818,980 thousand) and ¥94,978 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

NOTE 12 OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)

Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment

Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2015 mainly consisted of gain on sales of land.

Impairment loss

The Companies group their assets for business in accordance with the classification used for internal management. Assets to be disposed (assets that the Companies plan to dispose of through scrapping or sale) and idle assets are grouped on an individual basis.

In the current period, for assets for business whose profitability has declined, assets to be disposed through planned scrapping or sale, and idle assets that are not expected to be used in the future, the carrying amounts were reduced to their recoverable amounts. As a result, the Companies recognized an impairment loss of ¥6,830 million. The loss consists of ¥4,539 million for buildings and structures, ¥2,116 million for machinery, equipment and vehicles, and ¥175 million for others.

Note that ¥2,416 million of the total impairment loss of ¥6,830 million was included in "Loss related to reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base."

Use	Classification	Location	Amount
			Millions of yen
Assets for business	Buildings and structures, Machinery, equipment and vehicles, and others	Indonesia, Japan and others	¥2,941
Assets to be disposed	Buildings and structures, Machinery, equipment and vehicles, and others	Japan, China and others	3,853
Idle assets	Land	Japan	36

The recoverable amounts of assets for business are principally measured by value in use, which is calculated by discounting future cash flows at a discount rate of 3.7% to 15.0%. The recoverable amounts of assets to be disposed and idle assets are measured at the net selling price. Assets to be scrapped are evaluated at memorandum value, and assets to be sold and idle assets are evaluated at the estimated selling price and other.

Loss related to reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base

In order to reorganize the research and development, and manufacturing base in Kodaira city in Tokyo, relevant expenses are recognized in relation to relocation and aggregation of the production of radial tires for passenger cars and small trucks in the Tokyo plant to other domestic plants and the expansion of the research and development facilities.

Loss on deconsolidation of subsidiaries

During the year ended December 31, 2015, under US GAAP, BSAM has recorded related expenses based on the deconsolidation of Venezuelan subsidiaries, Bridgestone Firestone Venezolana, C.A. ("BFVZ") and its subsidiary from its consolidated financial statements because an other-than-temporary lack of exchangeability between the Bolivar and the U.S. dollar is restricting the subsidiaries' ability to purchase raw materials and pay dividends on a sustainable basis.

NOTE 13 INCOME TAXES

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in normal effective statutory tax rates of approximately 32.9% and 35.5% for each of the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Net defined benefit liability	**¥ 62,357**	¥ 87,482	**$ 535,299**
Accrued expenses	**37,424**	38,888	**321,264**
Unrealized intercompany profits	**23,355**	27,979	**200,489**
Net operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes	**38,593**	46,902	**331,299**
Other	**53,749**	57,932	**461,405**
Less valuation allowance	**(30,994)**	(36,643)	**(266,066)**
Total	**184,484**	222,540	**1,583,690**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Reserve for deferred gain related fixed assets for tax purposes	**(11,819)**	(12,458)	**(101,459)**
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**(40,608)**	(51,857)	**(348,597)**
Depreciation	**(40,365)**	(40,559)	**(346,510)**
Other	**(37,272)**	(39,666)	**(319,959)**
Total	**(130,064)**	(144,540)	**(1,116,525)**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥ 54,420**	¥ 78,000	**$ 467,165**

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2016, with the corresponding figures for 2015, is as follows:

	2016	2015
		%
Normal effective statutory tax rate	**32.9%**	35.5%
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes and income not taxable—net	**(3.9)**	(1.6)
Lower income tax rates applicable to income in certain consolidated subsidiaries	**(0.1)**	(1.7)
Tax credit for research and development costs of domestic companies	**(1.4)**	(1.3)
Change in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	**(0.1)**	0.4
Tax adjustment of overseas companies	**2.7**	2.8
Other—net	**4.6**	4.1
Actual Effective Tax Rate	**34.7%**	38.2%

New tax reform laws enacted in 2016 in Japan changed the normal effective statutory tax rate for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2016, from approximately 32.1% to 30.8% for temporary differences expected to be realized during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, and 30.5% thereafter.

The effect of these changes was to decrease deferred tax liabilities, net of deferred tax assets, by ¥118 million ($1,013 thousand) and remeasurements of defined benefit plans by ¥259 million ($2,223 thousand), and increase net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities by ¥2,116 million ($18,165 thousand) and deferred gain (loss) on derivative instruments by ¥55 million ($472 thousand) in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016, and to increase income taxes–deferred in the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended by ¥1,794 million ($15,401 thousand).

Note 14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Qualitative information on financial instruments

(1) Policies for using financial instruments

The Companies raise the necessary funds mainly by bank borrowings or issuance of bonds based on funding requirements of their business activities. The Companies invest temporary cash surpluses only in highly secure financial instruments. The Companies follow the policy of using derivative financial instruments not for speculative purposes, but for managing financial risks as described later.

(2) Details of financial instruments used and the exposures to risk

Receivables, such as notes and accounts receivable, are exposed to customer credit risk. Receivables in foreign currencies are exposed to foreign currency exchange fluctuation risk. Marketable securities consist primarily of the reservation of receivables liquidation that are exposed to customer credit risk or certificates of deposit regarded as marketable securities in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Investments in securities consist primarily of equity securities of business partners and are exposed to market price fluctuation risk.

Payment terms of payables, such as notes and accounts payable are approximately less than one year. Payables in foreign currencies are exposed to foreign currency exchange fluctuation risk. Borrowings, bonds and obligations under finance leases are mainly for the purpose of obtaining working capital and preparing for capital expenditures. Some of the borrowings and bonds with floating interest rates are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk.

Derivative transactions consist of the use of foreign currency forward contracts and currency option contracts for the purpose of hedging foreign currency exchange fluctuation risk on receivables, payables and forecasted transactions in foreign currencies; currency swap contracts for the purpose of hedging foreign currency exchange fluctuation risk and interest rate fluctuation risk on loans and borrowings in foreign currencies; interest rate swap contracts for the purpose of hedging interest rate fluctuation risk on borrowings; and commodity swap contracts for the purpose of hedging commodity price fluctuation risk. Hedging instruments and hedged items, hedge policy, assessment method for hedge effectiveness and others related to hedge accounting are described in Note 3. (22) "Derivative and hedging activities" and Note 15 "Derivatives."

(3) Risk management of financial instruments

a. Management of credit risk

The Companies regularly monitor the financial position of significant customers and manage the due dates and the receivables balance of each customer to minimize the risk of default resulting from deterioration of customers' financial position.

The Companies enter into derivative transactions only with highly rated financial institutions in order to minimize counterparty risk.

The maximum credit risk on December 31, 2016, is represented by the book value of the financial instruments exposed to credit risk on the consolidated balance sheet.

b. Management of market risk

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries principally use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge foreign currency exchange fluctuation risk identified by currency and on a monthly basis for receivables and payables in foreign currencies. Also, when receivables and payables in foreign currencies are expected from a forecasted transaction, foreign currency forward contracts and currency option contracts may be used. In addition, currency swap contracts are used to hedge foreign currency exchange fluctuation risk and interest rate fluctuation risk on loans and borrowings in foreign currencies; interest rate swap contracts are used to hedge interest rate fluctuation risk on borrowings; and commodity swap contracts are used to hedge commodity price fluctuation risk.

With respect to marketable and investment securities, the Company regularly monitors fair market values and financial positions of the issuers, with whom it has business relations, and appropriately reviews the status of these securities considering the relationships with the issuers.

Derivative transactions are carried out under internal regulations by the responsible divisions, and details of transactions are reported to the responsible corporate officers.

c. Management of liquidity risk in financing activities

The Companies practice money management effectively by recognizing the fund position beforehand based on cash flow projection. The Companies also strive to diversify sources of financing in order to reduce liquidity risk.

(4) Supplementary explanation on fair value of financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments include market prices and values calculated reasonably when there is no market price.
As variable factors are incorporated in calculating the relevant fair values, such values may change depending on the different assumptions. The contract amounts described in Note 15 "Derivatives" do not indicate the amounts of market risk related to derivative transactions.

2. Fair values of financial instruments

Carrying amount, fair value and unrealized gain (loss) of the financial instruments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:
Financial instruments whose fair values are not readily determinable are excluded from the following table.

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
						2016
			Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
(1) Cash and cash equivalents	**¥ 471,742**	**¥ 471,742**	**¥ —**	**$ 4,049,635**	**$ 4,049,635**	**$ —**
(2) Notes and accounts receivable	**455,219**			**3,907,795**		
Allowance for doubtful accounts[*1]	**(16,180)**			**(138,896)**		
	439,039	**439,039**	**—**	**3,768,899**	**3,768,899**	**—**
(3) Marketable and investment securities	**405,582**	**405,582**	**—**	**3,481,689**	**3,481,689**	**—**
Total	**¥1,316,363**	**¥1,316,363**	**¥ —**	**$11,300,223**	**$11,300,223**	**$ —**
(1) Short-term debt	**¥ 55,086**	**¥ 55,086**	**¥ —**	**$ 472,882**	**$ 472,882**	**$ —**
(2) Current portion of long-term debt	**120,610**	**120,610**	**—**	**1,035,368**	**1,035,368**	**—**
(3) Notes and accounts payable	**363,176**	**363,176**	**—**	**3,117,658**	**3,117,658**	**—**
(4) Long-term debt	**167,074**	**167,874**	**(800)**	**1,434,235**	**1,441,103**	**(6,868)**
Total	**¥ 705,946**	**¥ 706,746**	**¥(800)**	**$ 6,060,143**	**$ 6,067,011**	**$(6,868)**
Derivative transactions[*2]	**¥ (5,313)**	**¥ (5,313)**	**¥ —**	**$ (45,609)**	**$ (45,609)**	**$ —**

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
			2015
			Millions of yen
(1) Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 426,727	¥ 426,727	¥ —
(2) Notes and accounts receivable	488,833		
Allowance for doubtful accounts[*1]	(33,357)		
	455,476	455,476	—
(3) Marketable and investment securities	431,152	431,152	—
Total	¥1,313,355	¥1,313,355	¥ —
(1) Short-term debt	¥ 63,918	¥ 63,918	¥ —
(2) Current portion of long-term debt	93,128	93,144	(16)
(3) Notes and accounts payable	345,606	345,606	—
(4) Long-term debt	284,531	287,271	(2,740)
Total	¥ 787,183	¥ 789,939	¥(2,756)
Derivative transactions[*2]	¥ 1,412	¥ 1,412	¥ —

*1 This comprises the allowance for doubtful accounts with respect to notes and accounts receivable, short-term loan receivable and others.
*2 Receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented net. If the net amount is a liability, it is written in parentheses ( ).
*3 Prior to January 1, 2016, "Income taxes payable" was presented separately. Since during this fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the materiality of the amount decreased, such amount was not presented separately. Presentation of fair values of financial instruments for the previous fiscal year have been changed accordingly. The amount of "Income taxes payable" in the previous fiscal year was ¥50,524 million.

Notes

1. Calculation methods of fair values of financial instruments, investments in securities, and derivative transactions are as follows:

Assets

(1) Cash and cash equivalents, and (2) Notes and accounts receivable
The fair values approximate book values because of their short-term maturities.

(3) Marketable and investment securities
The fair values of the reservation of receivables liquidation are based on values calculated reasonably, the fair values of equity securities are based on the market prices at the securities exchanges, and the fair values of bonds are based on the market prices at the securities exchanges or on the prices disclosed by financial institutions. Information on available-for-sale securities is described in Note 5 "Marketable and investment securities."

Liabilities

(1) Short-term debt, and (2) Current portion of long-term debt.
The fair values of bonds with market prices are based on the market prices. The fair values of others approximate book values because of their short-term maturities.

(3) Notes and accounts payable
The fair values approximate book values because of their short-term maturities.

(4) Long-term debt
The fair values of bonds with market prices are based on the market prices.
The fair values of bonds without market prices and long-term bank borrowings are determined by discounting the aggregated values of the principal and interest using an assumed interest rate as if identical debt was newly issued.

Derivative transactions

Information of derivative transactions is described in Note 15 "Derivatives."

2. Financial instruments whose fair values are extremely difficult to calculate

	Carrying amount		
	2016	2015	2016
	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
Available-for-sale securities			
Unlisted equity securities	¥1,487	¥1,936	$12,765

It is extremely difficult to calculate their fair values because there are no market prices. Therefore, these items are not included in "(3) Marketable and investment securities."

3. Redemption schedule of monetary assets and investments in securities with contractual maturities

	Due 2017	Due 2018 to 2021	Due 2022 to 2026	Due 2027 and thereafter
	2016			
	Millions of yen			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥471,742	¥—	¥—	¥—
Notes and accounts receivable	455,219	—	—	—
Marketable and investment securities				
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities				
Public bonds	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	2	—	—
Other	10,000	—	—	—
	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
Cash and cash equivalents	$4,049,635	$—	$—	$—
Notes and accounts receivable	3,907,795	—	—	—
Marketable and investment securities				
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities				
Public bonds	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	17	—	—
Other	85,844	—	—	—

4. Please see Note 6 "Short-term and long-term debt" for annual maturities of long-term debt.

NOTE 15 DERIVATIVES

The Companies enter into foreign currency forward contracts, currency swap contracts and currency option contracts to hedge foreign currency exchange risk associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Companies enter into interest rate swap contracts to manage their interest rate exposures on certain liabilities. In addition, the Companies enter into commodity swap contracts to hedge the risk of fluctuation of commodity prices for raw materials.

All derivative transactions are entered into to hedge foreign currency, interest and commodity price exposures that arise in the course of the Companies' business. Accordingly, the market risk in these derivatives is basically offset by opposite movements in the value of hedged assets or liabilities. Because the counterparties to these derivatives are limited to major international financial institutions, the Companies do not anticipate any losses arising from credit risk. Derivative transactions entered into by the Companies have been made in accordance with internal policies which regulate the authorization and credit limit amounts.

The contract or notional amounts of derivatives which are shown in the following table do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties and do not measure the Companies' exposure to credit or market risk.

The outstanding balances of derivative contracts which do not qualify for hedge accounting at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
			2016
			Millions of yen
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts:			
Sell:			
U.S. dollar	¥47,437	¥(2,578)	¥(2,578)
Euro	15,924	(764)	(764)
Australian dollar	9,670	(428)	(428)
Russian ruble	7,905	(1,936)	(1,936)
Other	17,431	(709)	(709)
Buy:			
U.S. dollar	36,338	941	941
Japanese yen	8,059	69	69
Mexican peso	5,682	(388)	(388)
Other	5,960	(33)	(33)
Currency Swap Contracts:			
U.S. dollar receipt, Japanese yen payment	¥47,474	¥ (21)	¥ (21)
Chinese yuan receipt, Japanese yen payment	11,817	1,969	1,969
Russian ruble receipt, Japanese yen payment	11,417	(1,146)	(1,146)
Thai baht receipt, Japanese yen payment	10,625	(246)	(246)
Euro receipt, Japanese yen payment	10,277	1,677	1,677
Poland zloty receipt, Japanese yen payment	8,973	684	684
Indian rupee receipt, Japanese yen payment	5,744	(262)	(262)
Other	8,287	110	110
Commodity Swap Contracts:			
Natural rubber	¥ 423	¥ 235	¥ 235

	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
			2015
			Millions of yen
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts:			
Sell:			
U.S. dollar	¥50,399	¥ 333	¥ 333
Euro	20,476	299	299
Australian dollar	11,993	(147)	(147)
Russian ruble	9,513	997	997
Other	13,219	354	354
Buy:			
U.S. dollar	28,546	687	687
Japanese yen	20,786	(1,756)	(1,756)
Other	3,219	52	52
Currency Swap Contracts:			
U.S. dollar receipt, Japanese yen payment	¥67,949	¥(1,960)	¥(1,960)
Chinese yuan receipt, Japanese yen payment	14,813	618	618
Russian ruble receipt, Japanese yen payment	5,588	564	564
Thai baht receipt, Japanese yen payment	9,742	(452)	(452)
Euro receipt, Japanese yen payment	10,277	1,023	1,023
Poland zloty receipt, Japanese yen payment	10,582	(892)	(892)
Indian rupee receipt, Japanese yen payment	5,744	(488)	(488)
Other	12,625	1,950	1,950

	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
			2016
			Thousands of U.S. dollars
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts:			
Sell:			
U.S. dollar	**$407,220**	**$(22,131)**	**$(22,131)**
Euro	**136,698**	**(6,559)**	**(6,559)**
Australian dollar	**83,011**	**(3,674)**	**(3,674)**
Russian ruble	**67,860**	**(16,619)**	**(16,619)**
Other	**149,635**	**(6,086)**	**(6,086)**
Buy:			
U.S. dollar	**311,941**	**8,078**	**8,078**
Japanese yen	**69,182**	**592**	**592**
Mexican peso	**48,777**	**(3,331)**	**(3,331)**
Other	**51,163**	**(283)**	**(283)**
Currency Swap Contracts:			
U.S. dollar receipt, Japanese yen payment	**$407,537**	**$ (180)**	**$ (180)**
Chinese yuan receipt, Japanese yen payment	**101,442**	**16,903**	**16,903**
Russian ruble receipt, Japanese yen payment	**98,008**	**(9,838)**	**(9,838)**
Thai baht receipt, Japanese yen payment	**91,210**	**(2,112)**	**(2,112)**
Euro receipt, Japanese yen payment	**88,222**	**14,396**	**14,396**
Poland zloty receipt, Japanese yen payment	**77,028**	**5,872**	**5,872**
Indian rupee receipt, Japanese yen payment	**49,309**	**(2,249)**	**(2,249)**
Other	**71,139**	**944**	**944**
Commodity Swap Contracts:			
Natural rubber	**$ 3,631**	**$ 2,017**	**$ 2,017**

The outstanding balances of derivative contracts which qualify for hedge accounting at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	Primary hedged item	Contract amount	Fair value
			2016
			Millions of yen
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts:			
Sell:			
U.S. dollar	Accounts receivable	**¥21,471**	**¥(1,931)**
Euro		**5,355**	**(260)**
Australian dollar		**2,536**	**(79)**
Russian ruble		**1,861**	**(221)**
Buy:			
U.S. dollar	Accounts payable	**688**	**5**
Other		**20**	**(1)**

	Primary hedged item	Contract amount	Fair value
			2015
			Millions of yen
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts:			
Sell:			
U.S. dollar	Accounts receivable	¥19,661	¥ 26
Euro		6,876	87
Australian dollar		3,466	(37)
Russian ruble		1,459	144
Other		69	3
Buy:			
U.S. dollar	Accounts payable	444	(6)
Hungarian Forint		2,095	10
Danish Krone		562	—
Czech koruna		296	—
Other		1	—

	Primary hedged item	Contract amount	Fair value
			2016
			Thousands of U.S. dollars
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts:			
Sell:			
U.S. dollar	Accounts receivable	**$184,316**	**$(16,577)**
Euro		**45,970**	**(2,232)**
Australian dollar		**21,770**	**(678)**
Russian ruble		**15,976**	**(1,897)**
Buy:			
U.S. dollar	Accounts payable	**5,906**	**43**
Other		**172**	**(9)**

NOTE 16 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

(a) Contingent liabilities

At December 31, 2016, the Companies have the following contingent liabilities:

	2016	
	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Trade notes discounted	¥222	$1,906
Total	**¥222**	**$1,906**

(b) Operating lease commitments

The Companies lease certain land, machinery, vehicles, computer equipment, office space and other assets. The minimum lease commitments under noncancelable operating leases at December 31, 2016, are as follows:

	2016	
	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Due within one year	¥ 38,088	$ 326,964
Due after one year	191,176	1,641,136
Total	**¥229,264**	**$1,968,100**

NOTE 17 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17, "Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures" and ASBJ Guidance No. 20, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

1. Description of reportable segments

The Companies' reportable segments are components of the Companies whose separate financial information is obtainable, and the Board of Directors and the Management Committee regularly consider these segments in order to decide the allocation of business resources and evaluate business performance.

The Companies' reportable segments consist mainly of Tire business that comprises the manufacture and sale of tires and tubes, sale of wheels and accessories, the manufacture and sale of retread material and services, and auto maintenance; and Diversified products business that comprises Chemical and Industrial Products, BSAM Diversified Products*, sporting goods, bicycles, etc. Thus, the Companies have two reporting segments: Tires and Diversified products.

* BSAM Diversified Products: A business under BRIDGESTONE AMERICAS, INC. supplying commercial roofing materials and others.

2. Methods of measurement for the amounts of sales and income (loss), assets, and other items for each reportable segment

The accounting policies for each reportable segment are consistent with those outlined in Note 3 "Summary of significant accounting policies." Reportable segment income figures are on an operating income basis. Internal sales and transfers between segments are mainly based on prices for third-party transactions.

3. Information about sales and income (loss), assets and other items by reportable segment

	Tires	Diversified products	Total	Reconciliations*	Consolidated
					Year ended December 31, 2016
					Millions of yen
Net Sales:					
External customers	**¥2,759,275**	**¥577,742**	**¥3,337,017**	**¥ —**	**¥3,337,017**
Inter-segment	**6,500**	**7,969**	**14,469**	**(14,469)**	**—**
Total	**2,765,775**	**585,711**	**3,351,486**	**(14,469)**	**3,337,017**
Segment income					
(Operating income)	**¥ 414,711**	**¥ 34,820**	**¥ 449,531**	**¥ 18**	**¥ 449,549**
Segment assets	**¥3,312,939**	**¥409,100**	**¥3,722,039**	**¥ (1,802)**	**¥3,720,237**
Other					
Depreciation and amortization	**¥ 168,296**	**¥ 19,766**	**¥ 188,062**	**¥ —**	**¥ 188,062**
Amortization of goodwill	**1,153**	**846**	**1,999**	**—**	**1,999**
Investment for equity-method affiliates	**13,873**	**310**	**14,183**	**(5)**	**14,178**
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**183,265**	**16,073**	**199,338**	**—**	**199,338**

	Tires	Diversified products	Total	Reconciliations*	Consolidated
					Year ended December 31, 2015
					Millions of yen
Net Sales:					
External customers	¥3,168,219	¥622,032	¥3,790,251	¥ —	¥3,790,251
Inter-segment	6,227	13,017	19,244	(19,244)	—
Total	3,174,446	635,049	3,809,495	(19,244)	3,790,251
Segment income					
(Operating income)	¥ 472,763	¥ 44,519	¥ 517,282	¥ (34)	¥ 517,248
Segment assets	¥3,345,495	¥452,275	¥3,797,770	¥ (1,923)	¥3,795,847
Other					
Depreciation and amortization	¥ 181,783	¥ 20,551	¥ 202,334	¥ —	¥ 202,334
Amortization of goodwill	1,204	943	2,147	—	2,147
Investment for equity-method affiliates	16,884	224	17,108	(3)	17,105
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	229,886	23,695	253,581	—	253,581

	Tires	Diversified products	Total	Reconciliations*	Consolidated
					Year ended December 31, 2016
					Thousands of U.S. dollars
Net Sales:					
External customers	**$23,686,797**	**$4,959,585**	**$28,646,382**	**$ —**	**$28,646,382**
Inter-segment	**55,799**	**68,409**	**124,208**	**(124,208)**	**—**
Total	**23,742,596**	**5,027,994**	**28,770,590**	**(124,208)**	**28,646,382**
Segment income					
(Operating income)	**$ 3,560,057**	**$ 298,909**	**$ 3,858,966**	**$ 155**	**$ 3,859,121**
Segment assets	**$28,439,686**	**$3,511,889**	**$31,951,575**	**$ (15,469)**	**$31,936,106**
Other					
Depreciation and amortization	**$ 1,444,725**	**$ 169,680**	**$ 1,614,405**	**$ —**	**$ 1,614,405**
Amortization of goodwill	**9,898**	**7,262**	**17,160**	**—**	**17,160**
Investment for equity-method affiliates	**119,092**	**2,661**	**121,753**	**(43)**	**121,710**
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**1,573,225**	**137,978**	**1,711,203**	**—**	**1,711,203**

* The reconciliations are as follows:
1 Reconciliations of segment income refer to elimination of inter-segment transactions.
2 Reconciliations of segment assets refer to elimination of inter-segment receivables and payables.

4. Related information

From the current fiscal year, Europe segment reporting structure was realigned into EMEA, which includes Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

This realignment is reflected accordingly in comparison figures.

1. Information about product and services

Information has been omitted, as the classification is the same as that for reportable segments.

2. Information about geographical areas

(1) Sales

	Japan	The Americas	United States*2	EMEA	Other	Total
Year ended December 31, 2016						
Millions of yen	**¥653,529**	**¥1,625,724**	**¥1,338,040**	**¥494,337**	**¥563,427**	**¥3,337,017**
Thousands of U.S. dollars	**$5,610,173**	**$13,955,910**	**$11,486,308**	**$4,243,600**	**$4,836,699**	**$28,646,382**

	Japan	The Americas	United States*2	EMEA	Other	Total
Year ended December 31, 2015						
Millions of yen	¥661,908	¥1,919,549	¥1,543,990	¥559,314	¥649,480	¥3,790,251

*1 Sales are classified by country or region based on location of customers.
*2 The figure for the United States is included in that of the Americas.

(2) Property, plant and equipment

	Japan	The Americas	United States*1	EMEA	Other	China*2	Total
Year ended December 31, 2016							
Millions of yen	**¥335,616**	**¥563,625**	**¥437,518**	**¥149,257**	**¥406,171**	**¥143,709**	**¥1,454,669**
Thousands of U.S. dollars	**$2,881,071**	**$4,838,398**	**$3,755,842**	**$1,281,286**	**$3,486,746**	**$1,233,660**	**$12,487,501**

	Japan	The Americas	United States*1	EMEA	Other	China*2	Total
Year ended December 31, 2015							
Millions of yen	¥340,007	¥577,518	¥459,329	¥157,020	¥429,346	¥164,817	¥1,503,891

*1 The figure for the United States is included in that of the Americas.
*2 The figure for China is included in that of Other.

3. Information about major customers

The Companies are not required to disclose information on external customers since there are no sales to a single external customer amounting to 10% or more of the Companies' net sales.

5. Information about impairment loss of property, plant and equipment

	Tires*	Diversified products	Reconciliations	Consolidated
				Year ended December 31, 2016
				Millions of yen
Impairment Loss of Assets	**¥6,001**	**¥829**	**¥—**	**¥6,830**
				Thousands of U.S. dollars
Impairment Loss of Assets	**$51,515**	**$7,117**	**$—**	**$58,632**

* Note that ¥2,416 million of impairment loss recognized in Tires was included in Loss related to reorganization of R&D and manufacturing base in the consolidated income statement.

6. Information about amortization of goodwill and unamortized balance

	Tires	Diversified products	Reconciliations	Consolidated
				Year ended December 31, 2016
				Millions of yen
Amortization	**¥1,153**	**¥ 846**	**¥—**	**¥ 1,999**
Unamortized Balance	**7,060**	**15,876**	**—**	**22,936**
				Thousands of U.S. dollars
Amortization	**$ 9,898**	**$ 7,262**	**$—**	**$ 17,160**
Unamortized Balance	**60,606**	**136,286**	**—**	**196,892**

	Tires	Diversified products	Reconciliations	Consolidated
				Year ended December 31, 2015
				Millions of yen
Amortization	¥1,204	¥ 943	¥—	¥ 2,147
Unamortized Balance	2,845	17,377	—	20,222

NOTE 18 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

1. Cash dividend

On March 24, 2017, the shareholders of the Company approved payment of a cash dividend of ¥70.0 ($0.60) per share, or a total of ¥54,828 million ($470,667 thousand), to shareholders of record as of December 31, 2016.

2. Acquisition of Treasury Stock

The Company has resolved to acquire Treasury Stock at the Board of Directors meeting held on February 17, 2017 as per Article 165-3 and Article 156 of the Companies Act.

(1) Reason of Acquisition of Treasury Stock	To enhance enterprise value by improving capital efficiency
(2) Kind of shares to acquire	Common shares of the Company
(3) Total number of shares to acquire	50 million shares (up to) (% of issued shares (not included Treasury Stock); 6.4%)
(4) Total acquisition cost	¥150 billion (up to)
(5) Procedure	Market purchases based on the discretionary dealing contract regarding repurchase of shares
(6) Timing	February 20, 2017 to December 22, 2017
(7) Other	936 thousand common shares of the Company have been acquired by the acquisition cost of ¥4.2 billion from February 23, 2017 to February 28, 2017 based on the resolution of the Board of Directors meeting.

3. Cancellation of Treasury Stock

The Company has resolved to cancel Treasury Stock at the Board of Directors meeting held on February 17, 2017 as per Article 178 of the Companies Act.

(1) Kind of shares to cancel	Common shares of the Company
(2) Total number of shares to cancel	20 million shares and all the common shares acquired from February 20, 2017 to December 22, 2017
(3) Effective date of the Cancellation	January 19, 2018

4. Issue of the Bonds

The Company has resolved to issue domestic unsecured straight bonds (the "Bonds") at the Board of Directors meeting held on February 17, 2017.

(1) Total amount of issue	Maximum of ¥150 billion, Multiple offerings are possible by dividing this amount
(2) Issuance period	February 17, 2017 to December 31, 2017
(3) Issue price	¥100 or larger per each principal amount of ¥100
(4) Coupon	Up to the sum of prevailing yields of Japanese Government Bonds which have the corresponding maturities with the Bonds and 1.0%
(5) Maturity	Up to 10 years
(6) Redemption	The Bonds will be redeemed in full upon maturity
(7) Use of proceeds	Capital expenditures, investments, loans and acquisition of treasury stock, etc.

NOTE 19 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	2016	2015	2016
		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-sale Securities:			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	**¥(18,253)**	¥ 29,290	**$(156,692)**
Reclassification adjustment to profit or loss	**(11,105)**	(15,481)	**(95,330)**
Amount before income tax effect	**(29,358)**	13,809	**(252,022)**
Income tax effect	**11,248**	10,329	**96,558**
Total	**¥(18,110)**	¥ 24,138	**$(155,464)**
Deferred Gain (Loss) on Derivative Instruments:			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	**¥ 645**	¥ 3,212	**$ 5,537**
Reclassification adjustment to profit or loss	**(2,410)**	(986)	**(20,689)**
Reclassification adjustment to acquisition cost of assets	**—**	9	**—**
Amount before income tax effect	**(1,765)**	2,235	**(15,152)**
Income tax effect	**696**	(967)	**5,975**
Total	**¥ (1,069)**	¥ 1,268	**$ (9,177)**
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	**¥(59,880)**	¥(112,568)	**$(514,036)**
Reclassification adjustment to profit or loss	**178**	14,739	**1,528**
Total	**¥(59,702)**	¥ (97,829)	**$(512,508)**
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans:			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	**¥(18,428)**	¥ 28,547	**$(158,194)**
Reclassification adjustment to profit or loss	**16,199**	21,446	**139,059**
Amount before income tax effect	**(2,229)**	49,993	**(19,135)**
Income tax effect	**(1,146)**	(19,622)	**(9,837)**
Total	**¥ (3,375)**	¥ 30,371	**$ (28,972)**
Share of Other Comprehensive Income in Affiliates:			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	**¥ (1,969)**	¥ (3,595)	**$ (16,903)**
Reclassification adjustment to profit or loss	**(100)**	843	**(858)**
Total	**¥ (2,069)**	¥ (2,752)	**$ (17,761)**
Total Other Comprehensive Income	**¥(84,325)**	¥ (44,804)	**$(723,882)**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Bridgestone Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Bridgestone Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Bridgestone Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

March 24, 2017

Member of
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