

# Detailed Information of the Business Report, etc. of the 106th Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Bridgestone Corporation

**Note:**

This English translation of the Detailed Information of the Business Report, etc. of the 106th Annual Shareholders' Meeting is for convenience only. If there are any differences between this translation and the Japanese original, the Japanese original supersedes this translation.

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The content of the above items is provided to shareholders by publishing them on our website (<https://www.bridgestone.co.jp>) in accordance with laws and regulations and the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, and is part of the subject matter audited by the Audit Committee and the accounting auditor when preparing the audit report.

# BUSINESS REPORT

(January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024)

## Primary Businesses

Name of segment	Primary businesses
Japan	Premium tire business Solutions business Chemical and industrial products and diversified products businesses [sports, cycle]
Asia-Pacific, India and China	Premium tire business Solutions business
Americas	Premium tire business Solutions business Diversified products business [Air springs]
Europe, Middle East and Africa	Premium tire business Solutions business
Others	Other business

- Notes
1. The premium tire business mainly comprises tires for passenger cars, trucks & buses, and specialties tires (for off-the-road mining and construction vehicles, agricultural machinery, and motorcycles).
  2. The solutions business comprises the retail and service solutions business, and the commercial BtoB solutions business (solutions for truck & bus, mining vehicle, and aircraft tires).
  3. The chemical and industrial products business mainly comprises hydraulic and high-performance hoses, rubber tracks, plastic piping, and seismic insulation.

## Major Business Locations

### Bridgestone Corporation

Headquarters	3-1-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
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Technical Center	Kodaira, Tokyo and Totsuka-ku, Yokohama		
Nasu Plant	Nasushiobara, Tochigi	Shimonoseki Plant	Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi
Tochigi Plant	Nasushiobara, Tochigi	Kitakyushu Plant	Wakamatsu-ku, Kitakyushu
Tokyo AC Tire Plant	Kodaira, Tokyo	Tosu Plant	Tosu, Saga
Yokohama Plant	Totsuka-ku, Yokohama	Saga Plant	Miyaki-gun, Saga
Seki Plant	Seki, Gifu	Kurume Plant	Kurume, Fukuoka
Hikone Plant	Hikone, Shiga	Amagi Plant	Asakura, Fukuoka
Hofu Plant	Hofu, Yamaguchi	Kumamoto Plant	Tamana, Kumamoto

### Subsidiaries

Please see page 41-42 of the Proposals and Business Report, etc. of the 106<sup>th</sup> Annual Shareholders' Meeting, "6. Major Subsidiaries."

## Employees

Business segments	Number of employees	Increase (Decrease) from the previous period-end
Japan	26,469	85
Asia-Pacific, India and China	19,174	(1,399)
Americas	47,946	(1,567)
Europe, Middle East and Africa	16,680	(679)
Other	7,956	(85)
Company-wide (common)	3,239	(90)
Total	121,464	(3,735)

Notes 1. The number of employees is the number of active employees.

2. The number of employees in the Japan segment includes the number of employees at tire plants in Japan that produce tires for other segments.

3. Segment classification changed for the Indian business. As a result, the increase (decrease) from the previous period-end is calculated based on reclassified employee numbers.

## Shares of Bridgestone Corporation as of December 31, 2024

1. **Total Number of Shares Authorized to be Issued:** 1,450,000,000 shares
2. **Total Number of Shares Issued:** 713,698,221 shares
3. **Number of Shareholders:** 179,991 shareholders
4. **Major Shareholders**

Name of shareholders	Number of shares owned (in thousands)	Percentage owned
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	99,320	14.50%
Ishibashi Foundation	76,693	11.20%
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	38,558	5.63%
Hiroshi Ishibashi	21,000	3.07%
Nagasaka Corporation	16,325	2.38%
SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.	14,471	2.11%
Nippon Life Insurance Company	13,218	1.93%
STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT-TREATY 505234	13,138	1.92%
Barclays PLC and Bank of New York Mellon	11,000	1.61%
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001	10,215	1.49%

- Notes
1. Shares held by trust banks include shares owned in the trustees' capacity.
  2. The Company holds 28,869 thousand shares of treasury stock, which are not included in the table above.
  3. Percentage owed does not include treasury stock.

### 5. Shares Delivered to Directors and Executive Officers of the Company during the Fiscal Year 2024 as Consideration for the Execution of Duties

Category	Class and number of shares	Number of recipients
Executive Officers (including those who concurrently serve as Members of the Board)	33,700 common stocks	4

- Notes
1. The above indicates the total number of shares delivered during the fiscal year 2024 under the Company's executive compensation system.
  2. The above number includes 15,500 shares delivered as restricted shares. Regarding details of the RSUs, etc., which are a form of remuneration under the executive compensation system, please refer to "II. Matters Related to the Directors of the Company, 3. Board Members' and Executive Officers' Remuneration for the Current Period, (2) Compensation system" of the Proposals and Business Report, etc. of the 106<sup>th</sup> Annual Shareholders' Meeting.
  3. No shares were delivered to Outside Directors.

# Stock Acquisition Rights of Bridgestone Corporation

## 1. Status of Stock Acquisition Rights as of the End of Fiscal Year 2024

### (1) Stock acquisition rights held by directors (excluding outside directors) and executive officers

Name of stock acquisition rights (date of resolution)	Class and number of shares underlying the stock acquisition rights	Issue price (per unit of stock acquisition right)	Exercise price (per share)	Exercise period	Number of stock acquisition rights (units) and number of holders
The 7th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 26, 2009)	2,000 common stocks	¥1,264 (Note)	¥1	May 1, 2009, to Apr. 30, 2029	20 units 1 person
The 8th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 30, 2010)	2,500 common stocks	¥1,400 (Note)	¥1	May 6, 2010, to Apr. 30, 2030	25 units 1 person
The 9th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 29, 2011)	2,500 common stocks	¥1,656 (Note)	¥1	May 2, 2011, to Apr. 30, 2031	25 units 1 person
The 10th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 27, 2012)	3,000 common stocks	¥1,648 (Note)	¥1	May 1, 2012, to Apr. 30, 2032	30 units 1 person
The 11th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 26, 2013)	6,000 common stocks	¥3,313 (Note)	¥1	May 1, 2013, to Apr. 30, 2033	60 units 1 person
The 12th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 25, 2014)	7,500 common stocks	¥3,153 (Note)	¥1	May 1, 2014, to Apr. 30, 2034	75 units 3 persons
The 13th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 24, 2015)	7,700 common stocks	¥4,099 (Note)	¥1	May 1, 2015, to Apr. 30, 2035	77 units 3 persons
The 14th Stock Acquisition Rights (Apr. 21, 2016)	12,900 common stocks	¥2,884 (Note)	¥1	May 7, 2016, to May 6, 2036	129 units 3 persons
The 15th Stock Acquisition Rights Plan A (Apr. 27, 2017)	21,400 common stocks	¥3,577 (Note)	¥1	May 13, 2017, to May 12, 2037	214 units 5 persons

**(2) Stock acquisition rights held by outside directors**

Name of stock acquisition rights (date of approval)	Class and number of shares underlying the stock acquisition rights	Issue price (per unit of stock acquisition right)	Exercise price (per share)	Exercise period	Number of stock acquisition rights (units) and number of holders
The 9th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 29, 2011)	1,000 common stocks	¥1,656 (Note)	¥1	May 2, 2011, to Apr. 30, 2031	10 units 1 person
The 10th Stock Acquisition Rights (Mar. 27, 2012)	1,000 common stocks	¥1,648 (Note)	¥1	May 1, 2012, to Apr. 30, 2032	10 units 1 person

Note: The Company and those to whom stock acquisition rights are allocated offset, on the date of allocation, the receivables and payables for the issue price payments and the same amount of remuneration for services.

## Matters Related to the Outside Directors

### Main activities of outside directors

Positions	Names	Attendance at meetings	Outline of primary activities and duties performed in relation to the expected roles of Outside Directors
Member of the Board	Scott Trevor Davis	Board of Directors: 100% (14 out of 14 meetings) Nominating Committee: 100% (16 out of 16 meetings) Compensation Committee: 100% (12 out of 12 meetings)	Provided necessary input to guide decisions made by the Board of Directors and actively participated in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors, principally based on his high insight in sociology, international business administration, domestic and overseas CSR and sustainability. As the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the Governance Committee, he played a leading role in enhancing deliberations. As a member of the Nominating Committee and the Compensation Committee, he participated in active deliberations.
Member of the Board	Yuri Okina	Board of Directors: 93% (13 out of 14 meetings) Nominating Committee: 94% (15 out of 16 meetings) Compensation Committee: 100% (12 out of 12 meetings)	Provided necessary input to guide decisions made by the Board of Directors and actively participated in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors, principally based on her extensive research experience in financial systems and financial administration. As the Chairperson of the Compensation Committee, she played a leading role in enhancing deliberations. As a member of the Nominating Committee, she participated in active deliberations.
Member of the Board	Kenichi Masuda	Board of Directors: 100% (14 out of 14 meetings) Nominating Committee: 100% (16 out of 16 meetings) Compensation Committee: 100% (12 out of 12 meetings)	Provided necessary input to guide decisions made by the Board of Directors and actively participated in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors, principally based on his professional perspective as a lawyer. As the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee and the Compliance Committee, he played a leading role in enhancing deliberations. As a member of the Compensation Committee, he participated in active deliberations.
Member of the Board	Kenzo Yamamoto	Board of Directors: 100% (14 out of 14 meetings) Nominating Committee: 100% (13 out of 13 meetings) Audit Committee: 100% (6 out of 6 meetings) Compensation Committee: 100% (9 out of 9 meetings)	Provided necessary input to guide decisions made by the Board of Directors and actively participated in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors, principally based on his extensive experience in the financial markets and financial systems. Based on his experience as the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, he participated in active deliberations as a member of the Nominating Committee and the Compensation Committee.

Positions	Names	Attendance at meetings	Outline of primary activities and duties performed in relation to the expected roles of Outside Directors
Member of the Board	Yojiro Shiba	Board of Directors: 100% (14 out of 14 meetings) Audit Committee: 100% (20 out of 20 meetings)	Provided necessary input to guide decisions made by the Board of Directors and actively participated in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors, principally based on his extensive experience in the financial industry and entertainment business industry. He played a leading role as the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and promoted the strengthening of the audit system from an objective viewpoint, leveraging his broad knowledge.
Member of the Board	Yoko Suzuki	Board of Directors: 100% (14 out of 14 meetings) Audit Committee: 100% (20 out of 20 meetings)	Provided necessary input to guide decisions made by the Board of Directors and actively participated in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors, principally based on her professional perspective as a lawyer. As a member of the Audit Committee, she promoted the strengthening of the audit system from an objective viewpoint, leveraging her broad knowledge.
Member of the Board	Yukari Kobayashi	Board of Directors: 100% (14 out of 14 meetings) Audit Committee: 100% (20 out of 20 meetings)	Provided necessary input to guide decisions made by the Board of Directors and actively participated in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors, principally based on her extensive practical and management experience in the IT and consulting industries. As a member of the Audit Committee, she promoted the strengthening of the audit system from an objective viewpoint, leveraging her broad knowledge.
Member of the Board	Yasuhiro Nakajima	Board of Directors: 100% (14 out of 14 meetings) Audit Committee: 100% (20 out of 20 meetings)	Provided necessary input to guide decisions made by the Board of Directors and actively participated in discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors, principally based on his expertise as a certified public accountant. As a member of the Audit Committee, he promoted strengthening of the audit system from an objective viewpoint, leveraging his broad knowledge.

Note. Mr. Kenzo Yamamoto's attendance differs from other Outside Directors as he was a Member of the Audit Committee until March 26, 2024, and was newly elected as a Member of the Nominating Committee and a Member of the Compensation Committee on the same date.

## Matters Related to the Independent Auditor

### 1. Name of Independent Auditor

KPMG AZSA LLC

### 2. Independent Auditor's Compensation for the Fiscal Year 2024

Amount of compensation to be paid by the Company to the independent auditors	¥237 million
(of which amount of compensation for services set forth in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act)	¥231 million
Total amount of compensation to be paid by the Company and its subsidiaries to the independent auditors	¥442 million

- Notes
1. After reviewing and considering the details of the Independent Auditor's audit plan, trends in previous audits and fees paid, the basis for calculation of compensation estimates, and non-audit fees, the Audit Committee agrees to the audit fees set forth in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act as stipulated in Article 399, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.
  2. The audit agreement entered into by the Independent Auditor and the Company does not distinguish the compensation amounts for the audit under the Companies Act and the audit under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and it is practically impossible to distinguish them. Hence, they are included in the amount of compensation for services set forth in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act.
  3. The Company pays fees to the Independent Auditor for the English translation of securities reports, etc., which is not a service specified in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act (non-audit service).
  4. Major overseas subsidiaries are audited by overseas independent auditors other than the Company's independent auditor (such overseas independent auditors are qualified as certified public accountants or audit corporations under relevant overseas laws and regulations). As used herein, the term "audit" means those services intended to ensure compliance with overseas laws and regulations equivalent to the provisions in the Companies Act or the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan.

### 3. Policy for Determination of Dismissal or Non-reappointment of the Independent Auditor

The Audit Committee dismisses the independent auditor with a unanimous resolution in the event that it determines the independent auditor falls under any items of Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. In this case, the members of the Audit Committee selected by the Audit Committee must report its decision and the reason for dismissal at the first Shareholders' Meeting after the dismissal.

In addition to the above, if the Audit Committee deems it necessary to ensure or improve the appropriate audit system, it will decide on the details of the proposal regarding the non-reappointment of the independent auditor, and the Board of Directors will submit the proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting based on this decision.

## **Systems to Ensure the Propriety of Business Operations (Internal Control Systems)**

At the Company's Board of Directors' meeting held on December 20, 2021, the following matters were resolved regarding the development of internal control systems pursuant to the provisions of Items (i)(b) and (e) of Paragraph (1) of Article 416 of the Companies Act. The Board of Directors receives reports from business divisions regarding the operational statuses of their internal control systems, and oversees the implementation of these systems on an ongoing basis. The operational status of each item during the fiscal year 2024 is as indicated below.

### **1. Fundamental principles for the development of the Company's internal control systems**

Under the corporate mission of "Serving Society with Superior Quality," the Company has set its vision in 2020 as: "Toward 2050, Bridgestone continues to provide social value and customer value as a sustainable solutions company," and has been engaged in management to realize the vision since.

As part of the initiatives undertaken, segregation between oversight and execution of the duties, oversight by the Board of Directors, and appropriate and more efficient business operations are all regarded as the fundamental principles that the Company should consider in the refinement of its internal control systems.

With the understanding of the above, the Company's Board of Directors determines policies for the development and implementation of internal control systems.

In order to further strengthen internal controls, evolve into a sustainable solutions company to be able to proactively address the changing business environment, and continue to implement the ever more effective and efficient planning and execution of our business activities in accordance with the policies on the development of the internal control systems, the Company's Board of Directors delegates the development and implementation of internal control systems that are in line with the set policies to the Representative Executive Officers and oversee the implementation work.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- In order to further strengthen internal controls, and evolve into a sustainable solutions company to be able to proactively address the changing business environment, the Company develops and implements its internal control systems while making continuous improvements. The Board of Directors oversees their progress through reports received from the Representative Executive Officers and audits conducted by the Audit Committee, which are also reported to the Board of Directors.

## 2. Matters that are necessary in the execution of duties by the Audit Committee

- (1) To assist the work of the Audit Committee, the Company appoints an Executive Director dedicated to audit, and under the Executive Director, establishes a department dedicated to assist the Audit Committee with their duties.

Decisions on the appointment and replacement of the Executive Director dedicated to audit are made based on prior consultations with and consent of the Audit Committee. The same applies when the Audit Committee requests the replacement of the Executive Director.

The performance evaluation of the Executive Director dedicated to audit shall be determined based on the performance evaluations conducted by the Audit Committee.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company appointed a dedicated Executive Director responsible for Internal Auditing and established a department to assist the Audit Committee with their duties.
- Decisions on the appointment and replacement of the Executive Director responsible for Internal Auditing are made based on prior consultations with and consent of the Audit Committee. However, there were no appointments or replacements in the fiscal year 2024.
- The performance evaluation of the Executive Director responsible for Internal Auditing is determined based on the performance evaluations conducted by the Audit Committee.

- (2) A person designated by the Audit Committee is required to report on matters predetermined by the Audit Committee periodically or without delay.

The Company prohibits unfavorable treatment of Members of the Board, Executive Officers, Vice President-Senior Officers, and employees of the Company, and the Members of the Board, Corporate Auditors, Corporate Officers, and employees of subsidiaries for reporting matters to the Audit Committee.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- The business divisions of the Company report on items that are selected for periodic reporting by the Audit Committee and any ad-hoc reporting items are reported on a regular basis without delay. In addition, internal policies prohibit any unfavorable treatment of the reporting party, and it is confirmed that such protection is appropriately in place.

- (3) All the expenses associated with the execution of duties by the Audit Committee are fully compensated.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company stipulates in its internal regulations that any budgeting and its use required for the execution of duties based on resolution by the Audit Committee shall be fully compensated, and it is confirmed that it is operated appropriately.

- (4) In order to ensure an effective audit by the Audit Committee, the Company secures opportunities for Members of the Audit Committee to gain an understanding of the Company's important decision-making processes and the status of business operations.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company ensures that the Audit Committee has appropriate opportunities to understand the important decision-making processes and status of business operations by attending important meeting bodies, making documents available for inspection, submitting reports, etc., as requested by the Audit Committee.

**3. Systems to ensure that the execution of duties by Executive Officers complies with relevant laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation, and other matters necessary to ensure proper execution of the Company's business operations and the operations of the corporate group consisting of the Company and its subsidiaries.**

- (1) Information concerning the execution of duties by Executive Officers is documented without delay and adequately retained. Any significant information related to the execution of business is reported to the Board of Directors without delay.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company stipulates rules concerning retention of documents such as approval forms that are important sources of information for the execution of duties by Executive Officers, meeting minutes of important committee meetings, and the documentation retention method. It is confirmed that such documents are retained properly. In addition, the Representative Executive Officers report on important information related to execution of duties during the Board of Directors' meeting in a timely manner while continuously making improvements in its practices.

- (2) A risk management system is developed and implemented to manage risks of incurring losses.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company stipulates rules concerning risk management systems in its internal policies and confirms that such systems are functioning effectively within the Group globally. In addition, at the GMRC (Global Management Risk Committee), a committee that is subordinate to the Global EXCO, risk management systems are further refined by continuously making improvements on a global scale.

- (3) In order to ensure the efficient execution of duties by Executive Officers, under the appropriate delegation of authority from the Board of Directors to the Representative Executive Officer, internal policies are maintained, and appropriate authorities required for the execution of duties are reallocated.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company reallocates authorities appropriately in order to further strengthen internal controls, and evolve into a sustainable solutions company to be able to proactively address the changing business environment.

- (4) In order to ensure that execution of duties by the Executive Officers, Vice President-Senior Officers, and employees complies with relevant laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall establish a compliance system, a reporting system, a system against antisocial forces, and a J-SOX system based on “System for Ensuring Appropriateness of Statements on Finance and Accounting and Other information,” set forth in Article 24-4-4 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (the so-called “J-SOX Act”).

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- Compliance systems  
The Company has developed a compliance system based on the deliberations and recommendations of the Compliance Committee, which is an advisory committee to the Board of Directors, including all Independent Outside Directors. Under this system, the Company deploys the Bridgestone Code of Conduct, which applies to the Group on a global basis, and operates the BridgeLine, a whistleblowing system. Through these ongoing activities, the Company will further reinforce its systems.
- Implementation of a reporting framework  
The Company stipulates a framework for reporting necessary information to the Representative Executive Officers periodically or on an as-needed basis (reporting to meeting bodies such as Global EXCO and a flow of communication and information in emergency situations) in its internal policies, and operates the framework while continuously making improvements. In addition, there is a system in place for the Representative Executive Officers to report on matters at the Board of Directors’ meeting, where necessary.
- Implementation of systems against antisocial forces  
Under the Representative Executive Officer policy, the Company appoints the Chief Risk Officer as the person responsible, and assigns a manager at each office to promote internal systems, and also provides training to all employees every year.
- Implementation of systems for the J-SOX Act compliance  
The Company develops and implements appropriate systems for the J-SOX Act compliance in accordance with the internal policies. In March 2024, the 2023 internal control system report was submitted to the head of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau.

- (5) In order to ensure proper execution of business operations at subsidiaries, the Company shall communicate global policies and reallocate authorities appropriately, develop a system for reporting to the Company on the status of operations at subsidiaries, and conduct audits on a global basis.

Risk management systems, compliance systems, systems against organized crime and other violent groups, and systems for J-SOX Act compliance are developed and implemented within each subsidiary.

Operational status for the year ended December 31, 2024

- **Communication of policies**  
The Company establishes internal policies on communicating its management policies to ensure that they are communicated appropriately across the Group globally. Where necessary, the policies are revised through discussions held in the Global EXCO.
- **Reallocation of authorities**  
Regarding important matters that the Company should coordinate in cooperation with its group companies and matters for which decisions are made by group companies, the Company reallocates authorities appropriately on a case-by-case basis, taking the business activities of each group company and its level of governance maturity into consideration.
- **A framework for reporting to the Company**  
The Company stipulates a framework for necessary information related to the status of business operations within a group company to the Representative Executive Officers periodically or on an as-needed basis (reporting to committees such as Global EXCO and a flow of communication and information in emergency situations) in its internal policies, and operates the framework while continuously making improvements. In addition, there is a system in place for the Representative Executive Officers to report on matters at Board of Directors' meetings, where necessary.
- **Global audits**  
The Company conducts global audits on areas determined by risk assessment and analysis. In addition, the Internal Audit Department of each Strategic Business Unit (SBU) performs internal audits at group companies in Japan and other countries. The Internal Audit Department of the Company supervises the audits and provides reports to its Audit Committee.
- **Risk management systems, compliance systems, systems against organized crime and other violent groups, and systems for J-SOX Act compliance within each subsidiary**  
As mentioned in 3(4) above, the Company develops and implements the necessary systems, including systems to be implemented at group companies.

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Current Year  
(Year ended December 31, 2024)

(Yen in millions)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent						
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Treasury stock	Other components of equity			
				Stock acquisition rights	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedges	Net change in fair value of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income
<b>Balance at January 1, 2024</b>	<b>126,354</b>	<b>120,300</b>	<b>(135,409)</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>493,489</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>34,236</b>
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	231,372	(4,194)	(2,081)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>231,372</b>	<b>(4,194)</b>	<b>(2,081)</b>
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	-
Disposal of treasury stock	-	-	850	(253)	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in ownership interests of owners in subsidiaries under control	-	354	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,599)
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total transactions with owners, etc.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>(253)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,599)</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>126,354</b>	<b>120,655</b>	<b>(134,592)</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>724,861</b>	<b>(3,100)</b>	<b>26,555</b>

	Equity attributable to owners of parent				Non-controlling interests	Total
	Other components of equity		Retained earnings	Total		
	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total				
<b>Balance at January 1, 2024</b>	-	531,127	2,711,220	3,353,592	51,803	3,405,394
Profit	-	-	284,989	284,989	7,192	292,181
Other comprehensive income	7,405	232,502	-	232,502	5,549	238,051
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>232,502</b>	<b>284,989</b>	<b>517,490</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>530,232</b>
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	(4)	(37)	-	(37)
Disposal of treasury stock	-	(253)	(22)	575	-	575
Dividends	-	-	(140,369)	(140,369)	(9,565)	(149,933)
Changes in ownership interests of owners in subsidiaries under control	-	-	-	354	(221)	133
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings	(7,405)	(13,004)	13,004	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	124	124
<b>Total transactions with owners, etc.</b>	<b>(7,405)</b>	<b>(13,257)</b>	<b>(127,391)</b>	<b>(139,476)</b>	<b>(9,662)</b>	<b>(149,138)</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>750,372</b>	<b>2,868,817</b>	<b>3,731,606</b>	<b>54,882</b>	<b>3,786,488</b>

## **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

### **(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements)**

#### 1. Standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Bridgestone (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) pursuant to the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 120 of the Ordinance on Company Accounting. The consolidated financial statements omit part of the disclosures required under IFRS pursuant to the provisions of the second sentence of the first paragraph of Article 120.

#### 2. Scope of consolidation

##### (1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 232 companies

Names of principal companies:

- Bridgestone Tire Solution Japan Co., Ltd.
- Bridgestone Retail Japan Co., Ltd.
- Bridgestone Diversified Products Japan Co., Ltd.
- Bridgestone Sports Co., Ltd.
- Bridgestone Cycle Co., Ltd.
- Bridgestone Mining Solutions Latin America S.A.
- Bridgestone Mining Solutions Australia Pty. Ltd.
- Bridgestone Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
- Bridgestone (China) Investment Co., Ltd.
- Bridgestone (Wuxi) Tire Co., Ltd.
- Bridgestone India Private Ltd.
- Thai Bridgestone Co., Ltd.
- Bridgestone Tire Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
- PT Bridgestone Tire Indonesia
- Bridgestone Australia Ltd.
- Bridgestone Americas, Inc.
- Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC
- Bridgestone Retail Operations, LLC
- Bridgestone Bandag, LLC
- Firestone Polymers, LLC
- Firestone Industrial Products Company, LLC
- Bridgestone Canada Inc.
- Bridgestone de Mexico, S.A. DE C.V.
- Bridgestone do Brasil Industria e Comercio LTDA.
- Bridgestone Argentina S.A.I.C.
- Bridgestone Europe NV/SA
- Bridgestone Poznan Sp. z o.o.
- Bridgestone Stargard Sp. z o.o.
- First Stop Ayme SAS
- Bridgestone Hispania Manufacturing, S.L.U.
- Bridgestone Middle East & Africa FZE
- Bridgestone South Africa (Pty) Ltd.
- Bridgestone Finance Corporation
- Bridgestone Treasury Singapore Pte. Ltd.

Changes in the scope of consolidation

Additions: 1 company (increased by purchase of shares)

Dispositions: 8 companies (decreased mainly by liquidations)

##### (2) There are no non-consolidated subsidiaries.

#### 3. Scope of application of equity-method accounting

##### (1) Number of equity-method associates and others: 124 companies

Names of principal companies:

- TireHub, LLC
- Brisa Bridgestone Sabanci Lastik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.

Changes in the scope of equity-method accounting

Additions: 0 companies

Dispositions: 4 companies (decreased mainly by liquidations)

##### (2) There are no non-consolidated subsidiaries or associates to which equity-method accounting is not applied.

#### 4. Fiscal year of consolidated subsidiaries

The fiscal year for Bridgestone India Private Ltd. ends on March 31. Its financial statements are prepared on the basis of a provisional settlement of accounts performed as of the date of the consolidated financial statements.

## 5. Summary of significant accounting policies

### (1) Basis of consolidation

#### 1) Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity under the control of the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns arising from its involvement in the entity and has an ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date that control is lost. If any accounting policies applied by a subsidiary differ from those of the Group, adjustments are made to the subsidiary's financial statements where needed to bring them in line with the Group's accounting policies. The balances of payables and receivables and transactions within the Group, as well as unrealized gains or losses arising from internal transactions within the Group, are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to owners of parent and non-controlling interests, even if this results in a negative balance in non-controlling interests.

When the closing date of a subsidiary is different from that of the Group, the subsidiary implements its financial statements based on the provisional accounting as of the Group's closing date. The main subsidiary with a different closing date is Bridgestone India Private Ltd., which adopts a closing date of March 31 due to the local legal system where it operates.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, and the difference between the amount by which non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration is directly recognized in equity as interests attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, gains and losses derived from the loss of control are recognized in profit or loss.

#### 2) Associates

An associate is an entity which the Group does not control, but exerts significant influence on financial and operating policies thereof. The equity method is applied to associates from the date that the Group has significant influence to the date that it loses the significant influence.

#### 3) Joint ventures

A joint venture is an entity jointly controlled by two or more parties, including the Group under the contractually agreed sharing of control over economic activities of the joint venture, which exists only when strategic financial and operating decisions related to the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The equity method is applied to joint ventures held by the Group.

### (2) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by the acquisition method. The Group measures consideration for acquisition as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control over the acquired company. If consideration for acquisition exceeds the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities, such excess is recorded as goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial position. Conversely, if the consideration is less than the fair value, the difference is immediately recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Acquisition costs that are attributable to a business combination are expensed as incurred.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the fiscal year in which the business combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. The provisional values recognized at the acquisition date are retrospectively adjusted to reflect new information obtained during a certain designated period (the "measurement period") on facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date and, if known at the acquisition date, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized. Additional assets or liabilities are recognized if this new information is known to have resulted in the additional recognition of assets or liabilities. The measurement period may not exceed one year.

The acquisition of additional non-controlling interests is accounted for as an equity transaction, and accordingly, it does not recognize goodwill attributable to such transactions.

Business combinations under common control (i.e., transactions in which all of the combining entities and/or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and the common control is not transitory) are accounted for at carrying amount.

(3) Foreign currency translation

1) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of each entity of the Group by using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction or a rate that approximates such rate.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currencies using the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items at fair value denominated in foreign currencies are translated at an exchange rate of the date when their fair values are measured.

Exchange differences arising from translation or settlement of monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss. However, those translation differences arising from financial assets measured through other comprehensive income as well as from cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2) Financial statements of foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments, are translated into presentation currency using the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Additionally, income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into presentation currency using average exchange rates during the period, except where the exchange rates fluctuate significantly. Financial statements of foreign operations under a high inflationary economy reflect the effect of inflation, and revenue and expenses are calculated in the presentation currency using the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income. For disposals of entire interests in foreign operations and partial disposals of interests resulting in loss of control or loss of significant influence, translation differences are recognized in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(4) Financial instruments

1) Financial assets other than derivatives

a Initial recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized on the date when they are incurred. All other financial assets are initially recognized on the date when the Group becomes a party to the contract on such financial instruments.

At initial recognition, financial assets other than derivatives, which meet both of the following requirements, are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, while the rest are classified as financial assets measured at fair value.

- The assets are held based on the business model whose objective is to hold the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value are classified into either financial assets whose changes in fair value after acquisition are recognized in profit or loss ("financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss") or financial assets whose changes in fair value after acquisition are recognized in other comprehensive income ("financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income"). At initial recognition, equity instruments that are not designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and debt instruments that do not meet the requirements for the amortized cost measurement are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity instruments that are not held for trading are, in principle, designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at initial recognition.

All the financial assets, except for those classified as financial assets measured at fair value through

profit or loss, are measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

However, trade receivables that do not include a significant financial component are initially recognized at their transaction price.

b Subsequent measurement

Financial assets after the initial recognition are measured as follows, depending on respective classifications:

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest method.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

After initial recognition, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are remeasured at fair value as of each closing date, and changes in fair value and dividends are recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Changes in fair value measured after initial recognition are recognized in other comprehensive income. Such amounts are reclassified into retained earnings in case of derecognition or a significant decline in the fair values. Dividends from such financial assets are recognized in profit or loss as finance income in the period when the Group's right to receive payment of the dividends is established.

c Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when almost all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred through a transfer of the financial assets.

2) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

To account for impairment of items such as financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Group recognizes an allowance for doubtful accounts against expected credit losses on such financial assets.

At each reporting date, financial assets are assessed whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on financial instruments since initial recognition.

If credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the allowance for doubtful accounts associated with the relevant financial instrument is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. In contrast, if credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the allowance for doubtful accounts associated with the relevant financial instrument is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

However, the allowance for doubtful accounts for trade receivables and the like are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses of financial instruments are estimated in a way that reflect the following items:

- Unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- Time value of money
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The amounts of these measurements are recognized in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of these financial assets is directly reduced for the impairment when they are expected to become non-recoverable in the future, offsetting the carrying amount by the allowance for doubtful accounts.

3) Financial liabilities other than derivatives

a Initial recognition and measurement

Debt securities issued by the Group are initially recognized at the date of issuance. All other financial liabilities are recognized on the date when the Group becomes a party to the contract on such financial

instruments.

Financial liabilities other than derivatives are classified into either financial liabilities measured at amortized cost or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.

All the financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, while financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

b Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities after the initial recognition are measured as follows, depending on respective classifications:

(a) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest method.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are remeasured at fair value as of each closing date with any changes in fair value being recognized in profit or loss.

c Derecognition

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when said financial liability is extinguished, i.e., when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expired.

4) Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivatives, including forward exchange contracts and interest rate swap transactions, for the purpose of hedging foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group designates and documents the hedging relationship between a hedging instrument and a hedged item as well as the Group's risk management objective and strategy concerning the hedge. That documentation includes the hedging relationship, the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, as well as the assessment of the hedge effectiveness.

These hedges are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or the cash flows; however, the Group assesses whether the hedging relationship meets the requirements for hedge effectiveness, at the inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and the subsequent changes in fair value are accounted for as follows:

a Fair value hedges

Fair value changes on derivatives are recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value changes on hedged items attributable to hedged risks are recognized in profit or loss with the carrying amounts of the hedged items being adjusted.

b Cash flow hedges

For the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge, changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When cash flows of the hedged item affect profit or loss, they, together with the hedged item, are immediately recognized in profit or loss. For the ineffective portion of hedge, the changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group discontinues hedging accounting prospectively when the hedging instrument is expired, sold, terminated or exercised, or when the hedge no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

c Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

Fair value changes on derivatives are recognized in profit or loss.

5) Offsetting financial instruments

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented only when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(5) Fair value measurement

Certain assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value. The fair value of such assets and liabilities is determined based on market information, such as quoted market price or valuation techniques including the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach. The inputs used in the fair value measurement are categorized into the following three levels.

Level 1: Fair value that is measured by using quoted prices in active markets

Level 2: Fair value, other than Level 1, that is determined by directly or indirectly using the observable price

Level 3: Fair value determined by using valuation techniques that incorporate unobservable inputs

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities not exceeding three months from the acquisition date, that are readily convertible into cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories is calculated by primarily using the moving-average method. Net realizable value is determined at the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured by using the cost model, and stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes any costs directly associated with its acquisition, and the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, as well as the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment other than land and construction in progress is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of each main asset item is as follows.

Buildings and structures: 10 to 50 years

Machinery and vehicles: 3 to 17 years

Tools, furniture and fixtures: 2 to 20 years

The depreciation method for property, plant and equipment is reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and any change thereof is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

(9) Goodwill and intangible assets

1) Goodwill

The Group recognizes goodwill arising from business combinations as an asset as of the date when control is obtained (the acquisition date). The measurement of goodwill at initial recognition is presented in "(2) Business combinations."

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The Group does not amortize goodwill, but tests for impairment annually or whenever there is any indication of impairment. For the purpose of impairment test, goodwill obtained in business combinations is allocated to a cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination on and after the acquisition date.

Impairment losses of goodwill are recognized in profit or loss and not reversed subsequently.

2) Intangible assets

The Group measures intangible assets using the cost model and stated at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Separately acquired intangible assets are initially measured at cost, while the cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is measured at fair value as of the acquisition date. Expenditures for

internally generated intangible assets are recognized as an expense incurred during the period, except for development costs eligible for capitalization.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized by using the straight-line method over their respective estimated useful lives. If there is an indication of impairment, they are tested for impairment. The estimated useful life of each main asset item is as follows.

Software: 1 to 10 years

Trademarks: 1 to 10 years

The amortization method for intangible assets with finite useful lives is reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and any change thereof is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but subject to impairment test, and stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are tested for impairment individually or at cash-generating unit level annually or whenever there is any indication of impairment.

#### (10) Leases

When engaged in lease transactions as a lessee, at inception of a contract, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for lease components other than short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost and the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date.

The lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both: periods covered by an option to extend the lease (if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option); and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease (if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option).

After the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The Group applies the depreciation requirements in International Accounting Standards (IAS) 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" in depreciating the right-of-use asset. The Group also applies IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect changes to the lease payments or a lease modification, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

As a lessor, there are no material lease transactions.

#### (11) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, for each fiscal year, whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists (or if the impairment test is required each year), the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is measured at the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount, the Group recognizes an impairment loss for the asset and reduces the carrying amount of the asset to its recoverable amount. In calculating the asset's value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value by using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and other factors such as the risks specific to the asset. The fair value less costs to sell is calculated by using an appropriate valuation model supported by indications of fair value available to the Group.

The Group assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for asset other than goodwill may have decreased or may no longer exist due to a change in assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount or other reasons. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. Then if such recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit, the Group reverses an impairment loss to the extent not exceeding the

lower of the estimated recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

(12) Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

An asset or asset group that is expected to be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use is classified as an asset or disposal group held for sale if it is highly probable that the asset or asset group will be sold within one year from the end of the reporting period; the asset or asset group is available for immediate sale in its present condition; and the management of the Group is committed to such sale. An asset held for sale is not depreciated or amortized and measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. A discontinued operation is recognized if the operation includes a component of an entity that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, represents a separate line of business of the Group or geographical area, and is part of a plan to dispose of a separate line of business of the Group or geographical area.

(13) Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits is recognized as an expense in the period in which the employees render related services. The bonuses and paid absences are recognized as a liability and an expense when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the benefits in return for the past services rendered by employees, and the Group can make a reliable estimate of the amount.

2) Post-employment benefits

The Group has adopted a defined benefit plan (such as a corporate pension plan and a lump-sum retirement benefit plan) and a defined contribution plan as the post-employment benefit plans for its employees.

The Group determines the present value of defined benefit obligation as well as the related current service cost and past service cost by using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate is determined by first setting the discount period based on the periods until the dates on which the benefits for each fiscal year will be paid, and then by referencing to market yields on high-grade corporate bonds and the like at the end of the reporting period corresponding the discount period. The defined benefit plan liability or asset is determined by subtracting the fair value of the plan assets from the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Remeasurements of defined benefit plans are recognized in a lump sum in other comprehensive income when they arise, and reclassified to retained earnings immediately. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss for the period in which it is incurred.

The Group accounts for the defined contribution plan by recognizing an expense when the Group makes contribution to the plan.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries primarily in the United States have adopted a defined benefit retirement plan and a post-employment medical benefit plan to prepare for the retirement benefits to the employees. A post-employment medical benefit plan in the United States is included in the net defined benefit liability due to the nature similar to the retirement benefits.

(14) Share-based payment

The Group has adopted the stock option plan as an equity-settled share-based payment plan, the restricted share-based remuneration plan as an equity-settled and cash-settled share-based payment plan, and the Performance Share Units (PSU) plan and Restricted Stock Units (RSU) plan, etc. as a cash-settled share-based payment plan. Stock options are estimated at fair value at the date of grant, taking into account the estimated number of options to be vested, and recognized as expenses over the vesting periods in the consolidated statement of profit or loss while corresponding increases to equity are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. Fair value of stock options granted is calculated, in accordance with various terms of such options, using the Black-Scholes model.

Within restricted share-based remuneration, equity-settled share-based payment is measured at fair value on the grant date and recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as expenses over the vesting period starting from the grant date, and the same amount is recognized as an increase in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. Cash-settled share-based payment is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as expenses over the vesting period starting from the grant date, and the same amount is recognized as an increase in liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. As of the reporting date and the day

of lifting of transfer restrictions, the Group remeasures the fair value of the liability and recognizes any changes in fair value in profit or loss. The fair value of restricted share-based remuneration is measured by reference to the fair value of the Company's shares granted.

For the PSU plan, the Group recognizes awards as an expense over the vesting period, recording the same amount as an increase in a liability. As of the reporting date and the settlement date, the Group remeasures the fair value of the liability and recognizes any changes in fair value in profit or loss.

The RSU plan, etc. are measured at the standard amount of compensation by position and recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as expenses over the vesting period, and the same amount is recognized as an increase in liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. As of the date of allotment and the day of lifting of transfer restriction of the Company's shares, the Group remeasures the fair value of the liability and recognizes any changes in fair value in profit or loss.

#### (15) Provisions

The Group recognizes provisions when it has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The present value of the expenditures is calculated by using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability with uncertainty of the occurrence of obligating events being reflected in the estimated future cash flows.

Provisions that the Group recognizes are mainly as follows:

- 1) Provision for compensation for industrial accidents  
The Group estimates and records an amount based on past and current experience to prepare for the payment of the medical expenses, the absence from work compensation, etc. incurred as a result of industrial accidents.
- 2) Provision for loss on litigation  
To prepare for the expenditures of litigation-related expenses, the Group estimates and records an amount of compensation for damages, settlement package, etc. that is currently expected to be incurred in the future.
- 3) Provision for product warranties  
To prepare for the expenditures for after-sales and other services for products sold, the Group estimates and records an amount to be incurred based on past experience.

#### (16) Revenue

The Group recognizes revenue at an amount reflecting the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods and services to the customer based on the following five-step approach, except for interest and dividend income, etc. received under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments":

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group engages in the premium tire business, solutions business, chemical and industrial products and diversified products business, and other businesses. In these businesses, because customers mainly obtain control over the product at the time of delivery of the product, the performance obligations are considered to be satisfied at that time, and revenue is recognized at the time of delivery of the product.

In addition, consideration for performance obligations is mainly received within one year from satisfaction of the performance obligations, and contains no significant financing component.

Revenue is measured at an amount of consideration promised in a contract with a customer less estimated future returns, discounts and rebates. The amount of returns is estimated and calculated based on an expected return

rate derived from the past data and the like. As for discounts and rebates, the amount of future payments is mainly estimated and calculated based on contracts and the like until actual results are confirmed.

(17) Government grants

Government grants are recognized at fair value when conditions for the receipt of grants have been met and reasonable assurance for the receipt could be obtained.

When government grants are related to the items of expense, government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. For grants related to assets, the amount of the grant is deducted from the cost of the asset.

(18) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized and form part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

(19) Income taxes

Income taxes consist of current tax and deferred tax. These are recognized in profit or loss, excluding tax arising from the items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, and tax arising from business combinations.

Current taxes are measured at an expected amount of taxes to be paid to or of refund from the taxation authorities. The amount of tax is calculated based on the tax rates and the tax laws that have been enacted, or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are recognized for the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and their tax bases, unused tax losses carryforward and unused tax credits carryforward as of the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for following temporary differences:

- Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill
- Temporary differences arising from initial recognition of assets and liabilities from transactions that are not business combinations, affect neither accounting profit nor taxable income (loss), and do not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences at the time of the transaction
- Deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint arrangements when it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future or when it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.
- Taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint arrangement when the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences in principle, and a deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed each period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to use all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reviewed each period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates and by the tax laws that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled based on the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

For uncertain income tax positions, the Group recognizes an asset or a liability at a reasonably estimated amount if the tax position has a high probability of being accepted based on a tax law interpretation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset against each other if the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when either of the following are met: income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity; or income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority

on different taxable entities, but they either have the intention to settle current tax liabilities and current tax assets on a net basis or plan to realize assets and settle liabilities simultaneously.

Due to the application of IAS 12, "Income Taxes" (amended in May 2023), the Group has applied a temporary exception to the requirement to recognize and disclose deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities pertaining to income taxes arising from the tax system related to the Pillar Two model rules announced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities pertaining to income taxes arising from the tax system related to the Pillar Two model rules have not been recognized or disclosed.

Within the global minimum tax rules, an income inclusion rule ("IIR") has been introduced in Japan. Applicable from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2024, an additional tax will be imposed on parent companies located in Japan up to the minimum tax rate (15%) of the taxes borne by the subsidiaries, etc. of those parent companies located in Japan. This rule has already been applied to certain countries outside of Japan such as EU countries, and the impact of this tax on the Group's consolidated financial statements is insignificant.

#### (20) Treasury stock

Treasury stock is measured at cost and presented as a deduction from equity. No gain or loss is recognized on the purchase, sale or retirement of treasury stock. The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration thereof at the time of sale is recognized as equity.

#### (21) Dividends

Of the dividend distributions to the shareholders of the Company, the year-end dividend is recognized as a liability for the period that includes the date of resolution by the Company's shareholders' meeting, while the interim dividend is recognized as a liability for the period that includes the date of resolution by the Board of Directors.

#### (22) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to owners of parent by the weighted-average number of shares of ordinary shares outstanding adjusted by the number of shares of treasury stock during the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated taking into consideration the effect of all potential shares with dilutive effect.

### **(Accounting estimates)**

Items for which amounts have been recorded in the consolidated financial statements of the current fiscal year based on accounting estimates, and may materially affect to the consolidated financial statements of the subsequent fiscal year are as follows.

#### 1. Impairment of non-financial assets

For the current fiscal year, "property, plant and equipment" of 1,840,317 million yen, "right-of-use assets" of 328,553 million yen, "goodwill" of 159,037 million yen, and "intangible assets" of 204,878 million yen have been recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For calculation method of the estimates, please refer to, "(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements), 5. Summary of significant accounting policies, (11) Impairment of non-financial assets".

These estimates are subject to uncertainties that may materially affect valuation of non-financial assets of the subsequent fiscal year in case where estimates regarding valuation of non-financial assets have changed due to factors that include unpredictable change with respect to assumptions.

Impairment losses of 69,892 million yen recognized in the current fiscal year consist of 69,892 million yen recorded as "other expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (of which, "business and plant restructuring expenses" are 8,709 million yen). Components of the 69,892 million yen impairment losses by asset item are property, plant and equipment of 61,378 million yen, goodwill of 3,394 million yen, intangible assets of 1,650 million yen, and others of 3,470 million yen. For the reasons for the recognition of impairment losses, please refer to, "(Notes to the consolidated statement of profit or loss), 1. Impairment losses".

#### 2. Recoverability of deferred tax assets

For the current fiscal year, "deferred tax assets" of 96,002 million yen have been recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For calculation method of the estimates, please refer to, “(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements), 5. Summary of significant accounting policies, (19) Income taxes”.

Note that these estimates are subject to uncertainties that may materially affect amounts of deferred tax assets in the consolidated financial statements of the subsequent fiscal year in case where estimates regarding valuation of deferred tax asset recoverability have changed due to factors that include unpredictable change with respect to assumptions.

### 3. Provisions

For the current fiscal year, “provisions” of 80,690 million yen have been recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For calculation method of the estimates, please refer to, “(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements), 5. Summary of significant accounting policies, (15) Provisions”.

Note that these estimates are subject to uncertainties that may materially affect valuation of provisions of the subsequent fiscal year in case where estimates regarding valuation of provisions have changed due to factors that include unpredictable change with respect to assumptions.

### 4. Measurement of defined benefit obligations

For the current fiscal year, “retirement benefit liabilities” of 146,433 million yen have been recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position upon measurement of defined benefit obligations.

For calculation method of the estimates, please refer to, “(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements), 5. Summary of significant accounting policies, (13) Employee benefits”.

Note that the Group’s defined benefit plans are exposed to the following risks and such risks may materially affect measurement of defined benefit obligations of the subsequent fiscal year.

#### (1) Investment risk

The Group calculates the present value of the defined benefit obligations based on a discount rate that is determined by reference to market yields on high-grade corporate bonds at the end of the fiscal year. In the event that the investment yields for the plan assets fall below the discount rate, there is a risk of reduction in equity because of the worsened funded status.

#### (2) Interest rate risk

In the event that the discount rate is reduced due to a decline in market yields on high-grade corporate bonds, the present value of the defined benefit obligations increases, resulting in a risk of reduction in equity because of the worsened funded status.

### 5. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

For calculation method of the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements and estimates with respect to financial instruments measured at fair value, please refer to “(Notes to financial instruments)” as well as “(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements), 5. Summary of significant accounting policies, (4) Financial instruments” and “(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements), 5. Summary of significant accounting policies, (5) Fair value measurement”.

Note that these estimates are subject to uncertainties that may materially affect fair value measurement of financial instruments of the subsequent fiscal year in case where estimates regarding fair value measurement of financial instruments have changed due to factors that include unpredictable change with respect to assumptions.

### 6. Uncertain income tax positions

As for the repayment of capital received from Bridgestone Americas, Inc., a consolidated subsidiary, in fiscal year 2021, the Company accounted for the transaction by recognizing deductible expenses as loss on transfer of shares for tax purposes. In fiscal year 2021, the Company excluded some deductible expenses to calculate its taxable income, for accounting purposes, with respect to this matter which gives rise to some uncertain tax treatments under the Japan’s tax law. The Company had engaged third-party legal, tax professionals, etc. to consider plausible tax treatments and estimated its taxable income using either the expected value method or the most likely amount method for the effect of uncertainties considering various scenarios and assumptions. As a result, although an effect of 91,100 million yen in total would be imposed on a decrease in income taxes payable and an increase in deferred tax assets if all the deductible expenses were included in calculating taxable income, the Company lowered its deferred tax assets by 60,000 million yen in fiscal year 2021, relative to amounts under the aforementioned accounting treatment. There was no change in the judgment on this matter from fiscal year 2021. However, due to progress in the use of

unused tax losses carryforward, the Company has lowered its deferred tax assets by 6,413 million yen and increased its income taxes payable by 53,587 million yen in the current fiscal year, relative to amounts in the case where all the deductible expenses were included in calculating taxable income.

A potential situation whereby such uncertain tax treatment differs from the final interpretation of Japan's tax law according to the tax authorities could materially affect the income tax expense amount of the subsequent fiscal year.

#### 7. Measurement of disposal groups classified as held for sale

On December 10, 2021, the Group made the decision to transfer its anti-vibration rubber business to Anhui Zhongding Holding (Group) Co., Ltd. (AZ). This entails the Group establishing a new wholly-owned subsidiary (Prospira Corporation) to which it would transfer the business operations by carrying out an absorption-type demerger, then integrating the business operations of the Group into Prospira Corporation, and subsequently transferring all shares of Prospira Corporation to AZ. The Group completed this business transaction on September 1, 2022. The Group plans to conduct a separate transfer targeting a company at a later time.

Accordingly, for the company planned to be separately transferred later, at the end of the current fiscal year, the Group continued to classify assets and liabilities slated for transfer to Prospira Corporation into a disposal group classified as held for sale. Such disposal group classified as held for sale is measured at fair value less costs to sell because the fair value less costs to sell has fallen below the carrying amount. The Group has consequently recognized a reversal of expenses of 339 million yen, recorded in "profit from discontinued operations" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

For details on calculating these estimates, please refer to, "(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements), 5. Summary of significant accounting policies, (12) Assets held for sale and discontinued operations".

Note that the estimates are subject to uncertainties that may materially affect measurement of disposal groups classified as held for sale in the consolidated financial statements of the subsequent fiscal year in case where estimates regarding measurement of disposal groups classified as held for sale have changed due to factors that include unpredictable change with respect to assumptions.

### (Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position)

1. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss	
Property, plant and equipment	3,954,637 million yen
Right-of-use assets	320,435 million yen
2. Assets provided as collateral and collateralized debt obligations	
Assets pledged as collateral (Property, plant and equipment and others)	735 million yen
There are no obligations corresponding to the preceding.	

### (Notes to the consolidated statement of profit or loss)

1. Impairment losses	
For measuring impairment losses, the Group categorizes assets for business based on the categories, which are adopted for internal management purposes, while grouping assets to be disposed of (assets planned to be disposed of by retirement, sale, etc.) and idle assets individually.	
Impairment losses recognized in the current fiscal year of 69,892 million yen (of which, "business and plant restructuring expenses" are 8,709 million yen) are recorded as impairment losses under "other expenses," mainly due to the following reasons.	

Starting in the current fiscal year, the Group has positioned the Europe business as a business unit under focused management, working on business restructuring and rebuilding. Accordingly, effective from the current fiscal year, the cash-generating units have been changed: the tire business for passenger cars, trucks, buses, agricultural machinery, and several retail businesses have been separated from the Bridgestone Europe cash-generating unit as independent cash-generating units.

Related to the truck and bus tire business in Europe, the carrying amounts of certain idle assets have been reduced by 5,491 million yen to the recoverable amount, as there is no expectation for them to be used for business purposes. The recoverable amount of these assets has been measured using the fair value after the deduction of disposal costs, and as the sale of these assets is challenging, the fair value after the deduction of disposal costs has been assessed as zero. The fair value has been classified as Level 3 in the hierarchy. As for

other assets, the carrying amount of these assets was reduced by 26,231 million yen to the recoverable amount because the intended revenue is no longer expected as a result of changes in the business environment. The recoverable amount of these assets was measured mainly by their value in use, which was calculated by discounting future cash flows at an after-tax discount rate of 10.0%.

Related to the agricultural machinery tire business in Europe, the carrying amount of these assets was reduced by 7,683 million yen to the recoverable amount because the intended revenue is no longer expected as a result of changes in the business environment. The recoverable amount of these assets was measured mainly by their value in use, which was calculated by discounting future cash flows at an after-tax discount rate of 10.0%.

Related to the several retail businesses in Europe, the carrying amount of these assets was reduced by 15,870 million yen to the recoverable amount because the intended revenue is no longer expected as a result of changes in the business environment. The recoverable amount of these assets was measured mainly by their value in use, which was calculated by discounting future cash flows at an after-tax discount rate of 8.0 to 10.0%.

2. Gain on sale of fixed assets  
Mainly gains on the sale of land are recorded at the amount of 74,688 million yen in “other income” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
3. Business and plant restructuring expenses  
Mainly expenses relating to the reorganization of overseas tire plants such as China, Europe, etc. are recorded at the amount of 43,578 million yen in “other expenses” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### (Notes to the consolidated statement of changes in equity)

1. The class and total number of shares issued at the end of the current fiscal year  
Common stock: 713,698,221 shares

#### 2. Dividends

##### (1) Dividend payments

Resolution	Type	Total dividends	Dividend per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual Shareholders' Meeting, March 26, 2024	Common Stock	68,465 million yen	100 yen	December 31, 2023	March 27, 2024
Board of Directors' Meeting, August 9, 2024	Common Stock	71,903 million yen	105 yen	June 30, 2024	September 2, 2024

##### (2) Dividends whose record date is in the current fiscal year and effective date is in the following fiscal year

Resolution	Type	Total dividends	Source	Dividend per share	Record date	Effective date
Annual Shareholders' Meeting, March 25, 2025	Common Stock	71,907 million yen	Retained earnings	105 yen	December 31, 2024	March 26, 2025

3. The category and the number of shares to be allocated to stock acquisition rights at the end of the current fiscal year (excluding those for which the beginning of their exercise periods has not yet occurred)

Common stock: 667,200 shares

### (Notes to financial instruments)

1. Qualitative information on financial instruments

The Group is exposed to financial risks (e.g., credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and market price risk) in the process of its management activities and it manages risks based on a specific policy in order to avoid said risks.

(1) Credit risk management

The Group is exposed to credit risk such as a counterparty's default on contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Group. The Group regularly monitors the financial position of significant customers and manages the due dates and the receivables balance of each customer to minimize the risk of defaults resulting from deterioration of a customer's financial position, and when full or partial collection of the receivables is considered impossible, or extremely difficult, it is deemed to be a default. The Group enters into derivative transactions only with highly rated financial institutions in order to minimize counterparty risk.

The carrying amounts after impairment presented in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets.

(2) Liquidity risk management

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk when it is not able to repay liabilities on the due date due to deterioration of the financing environment. Payment terms of payables, such as notes and accounts payable, and other payables are approximately less than one year.

Based on a cash flow plan that incorporates estimated cash inflows and outflows arising from business activities, the Group practices fund management effectively by recognizing the future fund position in advance based on cash flow projections. The Group also strives to diversify sources of financing such as borrowings or bonds in order to reduce liquidity risk. In addition, the Group keeps necessary credit facilities to manage liquidity risk by having commitment lines with several financial institutions.

(3) Foreign exchange risk management

The Group engages in business, such as development, purchase, production, distribution and sales, globally and conducts international transactions in regions around the world, and therefore, the fluctuation of foreign currency rates has an impact on the Group's performance.

The Company and certain subsidiaries use principally forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign currency exchange risk identified by currency on a monthly basis for receivables and payables in foreign currencies. When receivables and payables in foreign currencies are expected from forecasted transactions related to exports and imports, forward exchange contracts and currency option contracts may be used, depending on exchange rate conditions. In addition, currency swap contracts are used to hedge foreign currency exchange fluctuation risk associated with loans and borrowings denominated in foreign currencies.

The Group limits derivative transactions to actual exposure under internal regulations and does not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

(4) Interest rate risk management

Some of borrowings, etc. with floating interest rates in the Group are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk. The Group uses interest rate swap transactions for the purpose of hedging interest rate risk on borrowings.

The Group limits derivative transactions to actual exposure under internal regulations and does not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

(5) Market price fluctuation risk management

Investment securities in the Group consist primarily of equity securities of business partners and are exposed to market price fluctuation risk.

The Group regularly monitors market prices and financial positions of the issuers with whom it has business relations and appropriately reviews the status of these securities held by the Group upon confirming the rationality of holding them.

2. Fair values of financial instruments

Carrying amounts of the consolidated statement of financial position and fair value of the financial instruments as of December 31, 2024, are as follows. Financial instruments for which carrying amounts are equal to or reasonably approximate fair value are excluded from the following table.

	(Yen in millions)	
	Carrying amounts	Fair value
Financial instruments measured at amortized cost		
Bonds and borrowings (Non-current)	239,441	235,430
Total	239,441	235,430

3. Breakdown of fair values of financial instruments by level

Fair values of financial instruments are categorized into the following three levels according to the observability and significance of inputs used in fair value measurement.

Level 1: Fair value that is measured by using quoted prices in active markets

Level 2: Fair value, other than Level 1, that is determined by directly or indirectly using the observable price

Level 3: Fair value determined by using valuation techniques that incorporate unobservable inputs

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

(Yen in millions)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets	–	3,879	–	3,879
Short-term investments	10,950	–	–	10,950
Shares, etc.	42,304	–	19,026	61,330
Total	53,254	3,879	19,026	76,159
Derivative liabilities	–	14,700	–	14,700
Total	–	14,700	–	14,700

(2) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

(Yen in millions)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bonds and borrowings	–	235,430	–	235,430
Total	–	235,430	–	235,430

Note Explanation regarding valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurement

Derivative assets and derivative liabilities

Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are included in other financial assets and other financial liabilities, respectively, and these are classified as financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. These are forward exchange contracts, currency swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts, etc., which are measured based on the model using largely observable inputs such as foreign currency rates and interest rates.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments are included in cash and cash equivalents, classified into financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of short-term investments is determined by reference to the fair value in active markets and is categorized as Level 1.

Shares, etc.

Shares, etc. are included in other financial assets, classified into financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The shares categorized in Level 1 are the listed stocks traded in active market, which are measured at a quoted price on the exchange. The shares, etc. categorized in Level 3 are unlisted stocks, etc., which are primarily measured by using the method that discounts future cash flows and the net asset-based valuation model (i.e., a method of measuring enterprise value based on the net assets of the share issuing company, adjusted for any items that should be adjusted due to marked-to-market, if any).

Bonds and borrowings

The fair values of bonds are based on the market prices. The fair values of the borrowings are calculated based on the present value and by discounting the total principal and interest over the remaining term at an interest rate that would be applied if similar borrowings were newly made.

## (Notes to revenue recognition)

### 1. Disaggregation of revenue

The breakdown of revenue from continuing operations is as follows.

The Group has changed the segment classification of the India business from the current fiscal year in line with its efforts to further strengthen its global management structure. Accompanying this, the “China, Asia-Pacific” segment has been changed to the “Asia-Pacific, India and China” segment, and the “Europe, Russia, Middle East, India and Africa” segment has been changed to the “Europe, Middle East and Africa” segment. The transfer of the Russian business has been completed in December 2023.

(Yen in millions)

	Reportable segments					Other	Corporate or elimination	Consolidated total
	Japan	Asia-Pacific, India and China	Americas	Europe, Middle East and Africa	Total			
Tires (Note 1)	741,903	478,690	2,085,467	813,048	4,119,108	18,115	10	4,137,233
Other (Note 2)	219,874	–	71,630	–	291,504	1,360	–	292,863
Total external revenue	961,777	478,690	2,157,097	813,048	4,410,612	19,475	10	4,430,096
Revenue recognized from contracts with customers	924,475	478,690	2,147,971	799,014	4,350,150	19,475	10	4,369,634
Revenue recognized from other sources (Note 3)	37,302	–	9,126	14,035	60,462	–	–	60,462

Notes 1. “Tires” includes the premium tire business and solutions business that the Group operates in.

2. “Other” includes chemical and industrial products and diversified products business and other businesses that the Group operates in.

3. Revenue recognized from other sources includes lease income based on IFRS 16.

### 2. Contract balances

Contract balances of the Group consist of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities arising from contracts with customers. In the consolidated statement of financial position, receivables arising from contracts with customers are presented as “Trade and other receivables”, while the contract assets and contract liabilities are as follows:

(Yen in millions)

	(As of December 31, 2024)
Contract assets	9,992
Contract liabilities	27,534

Of the amount of revenue recognized in the current fiscal year, the amount included in the balance of contract liabilities at the beginning of the current fiscal year was 21,556 million yen. The amount of revenue recognized in the current fiscal year from performance obligations satisfied in the previous periods is not material.

The contract assets are presented as “Other current assets” and “Other non-current assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The contract assets primarily relate to unbilled accounts receivable on product design and development for customers.

Generally, contract assets increase when the Company transfers goods or services to customers before the customers pay consideration or the payment is due (excluding receivables for which the right to consideration is unconditional), and decrease when the Company bills customers.

The contract liabilities are presented as “Other current liabilities” and “Other non-current liabilities” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to advances received from customers in association with maintenance services for automobiles.

Generally, contract liabilities increase when the Company receives consideration from customers before the Company transfers goods or services to the customers, and decrease when the Company satisfies its performance obligations.

3. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The amounts of revenue from continuing operations related to the unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) performance obligations that are expected to be recognized in the future at the end of the current fiscal year are as follows:

(Yen in millions)	
(As of December 31, 2024)	
Within one year	33,409
Over one year	26,230

As the Group has applied the practical expedient provided in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15, it does not disclose information about the remaining performance obligation that has an original expected duration of one year or less. Among consideration from contracts with customers, there is no significant amount that is not included in transaction price.

**(Notes to per-share information)**

Total equity attributable to owners of parent per share	5,448.98 yen
Continuing operations	416.24 yen
Discontinued operations	(0.05) yen
Basic earnings per share	416.19 yen

**(Notes to discontinued operations)**

1. Anti-vibration rubber business

On December 10, 2021, the Group made the decision to transfer its anti-vibration rubber business (the "Business Operations") to Anhui Zhongding Holding (Group) Co., Ltd. This entails the Group establishing a new wholly-owned subsidiary (Prospira Corporation) to which it would transfer the Business Operations by carrying out an absorption-type demerger (the "Corporate Demerger"), then integrating the Business Operations of the Group into Prospira Corporation, and subsequently transferring all shares of Prospira Corporation to AZ (the "Share Transfer", with the Corporate Demerger and the Share Transfer hereinafter referred to as the "Business Transaction"). The Company completed the Business Transaction on September 1, 2022. The Company plans to conduct a separate transfer targeting a company at a later time.

The Group has accordingly classified the Business Operations of the Company, Bridgestone APM Company, and Bridgestone Industrial Products (Thailand) Co., Ltd. as discontinued operations as well as Prospira Corporation, Prospira Manufacturing Japan Co., Ltd., Prospira NTEC Japan Co., Ltd., Prospira India Automotive Products Private Limited, Prospira (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Prospira America Corporation and Prospira China Co., Ltd.

Profit or loss from discontinued operations

	Current Year (Year ended December 31, 2024)
	Yen in millions
Profit or loss from discontinued operations	
Income	6,008
Expenses (Note)	(5,903)
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	105
Income tax expense	(110)
Loss from discontinued operations	(5)

Note Expenses for the current fiscal year include a reversal of expenses of 339 million yen recognized upon having measured the disposal group consisting of discontinued operations at fair value less selling costs.

## (Notes to assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale)

The breakdown of assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale is as follows.

### Assets held for sale

	(As of December 31, 2024)
	Yen in millions
Cash and cash equivalents	5,886
Trade and other receivables	1,135
Inventories	463
Property, plant and equipment	9,776
Others	6,719
Accumulated loss recognized upon having measured the disposal group consisting of discontinued operations at fair value less costs to sell	(7,862)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,117</b>

### Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale

	(As of December 31, 2024)
	Yen in millions
Trade and other payables	1,531
Others	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,541</b>

Assets held for sale and directly associated liabilities for the current fiscal year were mainly property, plant and equipment at Bridgestone (Shenyang) Tire Co., Ltd., classified as assets held for sale due to the very high probability of their being sold following the termination of production there, and assets related to the anti-vibration rubber business, classified as held for sale as the Group made a decision to sell those operations. Details for the anti-vibration rubber business are provided in “(Notes to discontinued operations)”.

For the disposal groups classified as assets held for sale, property, plant and equipment of Bridgestone (Shenyang) Tire Co., Ltd. are measured at fair value less costs to sell as the fair value less costs to sell is less than the carrying amount. As a result, a recognized loss of 4,758 million yen was recorded in “other expenses”. The fair value has been classified as Level 3 in the hierarchy because it was assessed based on appraisal values by a third party. The anti-vibration rubber business is measured at fair value less costs to sell as the fair value less costs to sell is less than the carrying amount. As a result, a recognized loss of 339 million yen was recorded in “loss from discontinued operations”. The fair value has been classified as Level 3 in the hierarchy because it was assessed based on the selling price.

## (Notes to significant subsequent events)

### 1. Acquisition of treasury stock

For the purpose of providing investment that will contribute to the enhancement of corporate value and realizing the optimal capital structure (enhancement of capital efficiency), the Company decided to acquire treasury stock at the Board of Directors meeting held on February 17, 2025, as per the provisions of Article 156 of the Companies Act as applied by replacing certain terms under the provisions of Article 165, paragraph (3) of the same Act.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Kind of shares to acquire             | Common shares of the Company  |
| (2) Total number of shares to be acquired | up to 75 million shares   |
| (3) Total acquisition cost                | up to 300.0 billion yen   |
| (4) Procedure regarding                   | Market purchases based on the discretionary dealing contract repurchase of shares |
| (5) Timing                                | February 20, 2025 to December 23, 2025  |

### 2. Cancellation of treasury stock

At the Board of Directors Meeting held on February 17, 2025, the Company resolved to cancel treasury stock based on the provisions of Article 178 of the Companies Act.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Kind of shares to be cancelled         | Common shares of the Company  |
| (2) Total number of shares to be cancelled | All of the treasury shares acquired as stated above in 1. Acquisition of treasury stock |
| (3) Effective date of the cancellation     | January 23, 2026  |

### 3. Issuance of bonds

The Company reached a decision on the following matters by the power vested in Global CEO and Representative Executive Officer by the Board of Directors on February 17, 2025.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) Attribute                 | Domestic unsecured straight corporate bonds  |
| (2) Planned period of issue   | April 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025   |
| (3) Total amount to be issued | Within 200.0 billion yen<br>However, multiple issues within the scope of this amount are not ruled out.  |
| (4) Interest rate             | Using an interest rate higher than the yields of the national government bonds, which correspond to the said maturity of the issued bonds, by more than 1.0% |
| (5) Amount to be paid         | 100 yen per 100 yen par value of face value  |
| (6) Maturity date             | Within 10 years  |
| (7) Repayment method          | Redemption at maturity for full face value   |
| (8) Use of funds              | To be allocated to investment and financing funds, capital investment, funds to acquire treasury stock, and others   |

# NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Current Year

(Year ended December 31, 2024)

(Yen in millions)

	Shareholders' equity								
	Common stock	Capital surplus		Legal reserve	Retained earnings				Total retained earnings
		Capital reserve	Total capital surplus		Other retained earnings			Retained earnings brought forward	
					Reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets	Reserve for special account for advanced depreciation of fixed assets	General reserve		
<b>Beginning balance</b>	<b>126,354</b>	<b>122,079</b>	<b>122,079</b>	<b>31,279</b>	<b>28,796</b>	<b>8,903</b>	<b>789,311</b>	<b>452,692</b>	<b>1,310,980</b>
<b>(Changes in the year)</b>									
Cash dividends								(140,369)	(140,369)
Provision of reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets					465			(465)	–
Reversal of reserve for special account for advanced depreciation of fixed assets						(8,903)		8,903	–
Profit								235,046	235,046
Purchase of treasury stock								(4)	(4)
Disposal of treasury stock								(22)	(22)
Net change in the year other than shareholders' equity									
<b>Total changes in the year</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>(8,903)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>103,089</b>	<b>94,651</b>
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>126,354</b>	<b>122,079</b>	<b>122,079</b>	<b>31,279</b>	<b>29,261</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>789,311</b>	<b>555,781</b>	<b>1,405,631</b>

	Shareholders' equity		Net unrealized gain (loss) and translation adjustments			Stock acquisition rights	Total equity
	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivative instruments	Total net unrealized gain (loss) and translation adjustments		
<b>Beginning balance</b>	<b>(135,408)</b>	<b>1,424,005</b>	<b>30,076</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>31,259</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>1,457,572</b>
<b>(Changes in the year)</b>							
Cash dividends		(140,369)					(140,369)
Provision of reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets		–					–
Reversal of reserve for special account for advanced depreciation of fixed assets		–					–
Profit		235,046					235,046
Purchase of treasury stock	(33)	(37)					(37)
Disposal of treasury stock	850	828					828
Net change in the year other than shareholders' equity			81	(3,995)	(3,914)	(253)	(4,167)
<b>Total changes in the year</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>95,468</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>(3,995)</b>	<b>(3,914)</b>	<b>(253)</b>	<b>91,302</b>
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>(134,591)</b>	<b>1,519,473</b>	<b>30,157</b>	<b>(2,812)</b>	<b>27,345</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>1,548,873</b>

## **Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements**

### **(Significant accounting policies)**

1. Valuation policies and methods for assets
  - (1) Valuation policies and methods for investments in securities  
Investments in subsidiaries and associates — The moving-average cost method  
Available-for-sale securities  
Marketable securities
    - Fair value  
(Unrealized gain and loss, net of tax is recorded in equity, and the moving-average method is used to calculate the cost of securities sold)  
Non-marketable securities
    - Primarily the moving-average cost method.  
Note that investments provided to limited investment partnerships and other organizations are based on the most recent available financial statements according to the financial reporting date specified in contracts with the partnership. They incorporate a net amount of equivalent equity.
  - (2) Valuation policies and methods for derivatives  
Fair value
  - (3) Valuation policies and methods for inventories  
The moving-average cost method (for carrying amounts on the balance sheet, method in which carrying amounts are lowered based on a decline in profitability)
2. Depreciation method for fixed assets
  - (1) Property, plant and equipment  
The declining-balance method
  - (2) Intangible assets  
The straight-line method
3. Accounting policies for reserves and allowances
  - (1) Allowance for doubtful accounts  
In order to reserve for loss from the nonpayment of claims, the actual credit loss rate is used to calculate the amount to be recorded for general claims, and for designated claims for which there is a concern of nonpayment, an amount based on the evaluation of potential loss in the receivables outstanding is recorded.
  - (2) Allowance for losses on business transfer  
In order to reserve for loss arising from a business transfer, the estimated amount to be incurred in the future is recorded.
  - (3) Accrued pension and liability for retirement benefits  
In order to reserve for retirement benefits for employees, an amount based on the estimated amount of projected benefit obligations and pension plan assets as of the current fiscal year end is recorded.
    - ① Method of attributing projected benefits to periods  
Projected benefits are attributed to periods of service up to the end of the current fiscal year on a benefit formula basis.
    - ② Method of recognizing unrecognized actuarial gain/loss and past service cost  
Past service cost is treated as an expense using the straight-line method over a fixed number of years (10 years) within the average remaining years of service of the employees in the year in which the past service costs occur.  
Actuarial gain/loss is treated as an expense using the straight-line method over a fixed number of years (10 years) within the average remaining years of service of the employees in the year in which the gain/loss occurs, recorded from the following fiscal year.
4. Accounting policies for revenue and expenses  
The Company recognizes revenue at an amount reflecting the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods and services to the customer based on the following

five-step approach, except for interest and dividend income, etc.:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company engages in the premium tire business, solutions business, chemical and industrial products business, and other businesses.

In these businesses, because customers mainly obtain control over the product at the time of delivery of the product, the performance obligations are considered to be satisfied at that time, and revenue is recognized at the time of delivery of the product.

In addition, consideration for performance obligations is mainly received within one year from satisfaction of the performance obligations, and contains no significant financing component.

5. Accounting policies for the translation of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities into Japanese yen  
Monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate at the end of the fiscal year. The foreign currency exchange gain and loss from translation are recognized in profit or loss.

6. Hedge accounting

(1) Hedge accounting method

Deferred hedge accounting is applied.

(2) Hedging instruments and items covered

Instruments

Forward foreign exchange contracts

transactions

Foreign currency swaps

Interest rate swaps

Commodity swaps

Items covered

Foreign currency-denominated monetary claims and obligations and forecasted foreign currency-denominated

Borrowings and bonds

Borrowings

Raw materials

(3) Hedging policy

Forward exchange contracts are used only to cover actual foreign exchange needs, and currency swap contracts are made to match the principal amount and term of the hedged foreign currency-denominated obligation. Interest rate swaps are entered into for the amount of borrowings only. Commodity swaps are entered into for the trade amount of raw materials. It is the Company's policy not to use any derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

(4) Method for evaluating the effectiveness of hedges

The validity of hedges is evaluated based on a comparison of accumulated amount of fluctuations in the cash flow or fluctuations in the market value of the hedged item with the accumulated amount of fluctuations in the cash flow or fluctuations in the market value of the hedging instrument.

## (Accounting estimates)

1. Impairment on fixed assets

(1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year

Property, plant and equipment	276,900 million yen
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Intangible assets	45,596 million yen
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(2) Other information that contributes to understanding of users of the financial statements

The notes have been omitted since the same information has been provided in "(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements) 5. Summary of significant accounting policies (11) Impairment of non-financial assets" in the notes to consolidated financial statements.

2. Recoverability of deferred tax assets and accounting treatment of income taxes payable

(1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year

Deferred tax assets	15,865 million yen
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Income taxes payable	66,077 million yen
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(2) Other information that contributes to understanding of users of the financial statements

The notes have been omitted since the same information has been provided in “(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements) 5. Summary of significant accounting policies (19) Income taxes” in the notes to consolidated financial statements. In addition, as for the repayment of capital received from Bridgestone Americas, Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, in fiscal year 2021 the Company accounted for the transaction by recognizing deductible expenses as loss on transfer of shares for tax purposes, while the Company’s investments in subsidiaries and associates were reduced by the same amount for accounting purposes. In fiscal year 2021, the Company excluded some deductible expenses to calculate its taxable income with respect to this matter which gives rise to some uncertain tax treatments under the Japan’s tax law. The Company had engaged third-party legal, tax professionals, etc. to consider plausible tax treatments and estimate reasonably its taxable income considering various scenarios and assumptions. As a result, although an effect of 91,100 million yen in total would be imposed on a decrease in income taxes payable and an increase in deferred tax assets if all the deductible expenses were included in calculating taxable income, the Company lowered its deferred tax assets by 60,000 million yen in fiscal year 2021, relative to amounts under the aforementioned accounting treatment. There was no change in the judgment on this matter from fiscal year 2021. However, due to progress in use of unused tax losses carryforward, the Company has lowered its deferred tax assets by 6,413 million yen and increased its income taxes payable by 53,587 million yen in the current fiscal year, relative to amounts in the case where all the deductible expenses were included in calculating taxable income. A potential situation whereby the accounting estimate differs from the final interpretation of Japan’s tax law according to the tax authorities could materially affect deferred tax assets, income taxes payable, and other amounts for the subsequent fiscal year.

3. Accrued pension and liability for retirement benefits

(1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year

Accrued pension and liability for retirement benefits	45,754 million yen
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(2) Other information that contributes to understanding of users of the financial statements

The notes have been omitted since the same information has been provided in “(Basic important matters for the preparation of consolidated financial statements) 5. Summary of significant accounting policies (13) Employee benefits” in the notes to consolidated financial statements.

4. Allowance for losses on business transfer

(1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year

Allowance for losses on business transfer	5,834 million yen
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(2) Other information that contributes to understanding of users of the financial statements

In order to reserve for a loss expected to be incurred in connection with a transfer of the anti-vibration rubber business, the amount expected to be incurred in the future was recorded for such losses that can be reasonably estimated at the end of the current fiscal year.

Note that any unpredictable change in the external environment and other factors may materially affect the amount of losses on business transfer to be recognized in the financial statements of the subsequent fiscal year.

5. Valuation of investments in subsidiaries and associates and investments in subsidiaries and associates, other than stock

(1) Amount recorded in the financial statements for the current fiscal year

Non-marketable investments in subsidiaries and associates and investments in subsidiaries and associates	865,443 million yen
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(2) Other information that contributes to understanding of users of the financial statements

For non-marketable investments in subsidiaries and associates and investments in subsidiaries and associates, the Company’s policy is to compare the carrying amount of investments to the actual value based on the net asset amount of each company, and recognize an impairment loss when the actual value declines significantly. Note that in cases where any change in the external environment and other factors materially affects the actual value, this may also affect valuation of investments in subsidiaries and associates and investments in subsidiaries and associates, other than stock for the subsequent fiscal year.

**(Notes to the non-consolidated balance sheet)**

1. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment 1,102,277 million yen

2. Guarantees

Guarantees on borrowings and commercial papers issued by Bridgestone Europe NV/SA	102,250 million yen
Guarantees on bank borrowings of employees in consolidated subsidiary (mortgages), etc.	14 million yen
Total	102,264 million yen

3. Short-term monetary receivables from subsidiaries and associates 342,830 million yen

Long-term monetary receivables from subsidiaries and associates 45,127 million yen

Short-term monetary payables to subsidiaries and associates 70,807 million yen

**(Notes to the non-consolidated statement of profit or loss)**

1. Transactions with subsidiaries and associates

Net sales 758,598 million yen

Purchases, etc. 268,091 million yen

Transactions other than operating transactions 147,067 million yen

2. Gain on sale of fixed assets

Mainly relates to gains on the sale of land.

3. Loss on business of subsidiaries and associates

Taking into consideration the financial condition of certain subsidiaries and associates, related losses have been recorded.

**(Notes to the non-consolidated statement of changes in equity)**

Type and number of treasury stock at the end of the current fiscal year

Common stock 28,868,688 shares

**(Notes to deferred income tax)**

## Deferred tax assets

Accrued pension and liability for retirement benefits	14,001 million yen
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	44,998
Depreciable assets	11,300
Accrued expenses	8,662
Other	10,210
<hr/>	
Deferred tax assets subtotal	89,170
Valuation allowance	(44,496)
<hr/>	
Total deferred tax assets	44,674

## Deferred tax liabilities

Reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets	(12,902) million yen
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	(13,054)
Other	(2,853)
<hr/>	
Total deferred tax liabilities	(28,809)
<hr/>	
Deferred tax assets, net	15,865

**(Notes to transactions with related parties)**

Subsidiaries and associates, etc.

Attribute	Company name	Percentage of ownership	Relationship with counterparty	Details of transaction	Transaction amount (Yen in millions)	Account item	Ending balance (Yen in millions)
Subsidiary	Bridgestone Tire Solution Japan Co., Ltd.	Direct ownership 100.00%	Sales of the Company's products Officers serving concurrently	Sales of the Company's products (Note 1)	171,053	Accounts receivable	69,734
Subsidiary	Bridgestone Diversified Products Japan Co., Ltd.	Direct ownership 100.00%	Sales of the Company's products, etc. Officers serving concurrently	Sales of the Company's products (Note 1)	63,256	Accounts receivable	25,693
Subsidiary	Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC	Indirect ownership 100.00%	Sales of the Company's products, etc. Officers serving concurrently	Sales of the Company's products (Note 1)	103,498	Accounts receivable	23,570
Subsidiary	Bridgestone Europe NV/SA	Direct ownership 100.00%	Sales of the Company's products, etc. Officers serving concurrently	Sales of the Company's products (Note 1)	108,863	Accounts receivable	36,444
				Lending of funds (Note 2)	92,209	Short-term loans receivable for subsidiaries and associates	49,476
				Collection of loans	92,620	Long-term loans receivable for subsidiaries and associates	43,704
				Debt guarantee (Note 3)	102,250	–	–
Subsidiary	Bridgestone Mining Solutions Australia Pty. Ltd.	Direct ownership 100.00%	Sales of the Company's products Officers serving concurrently	Sales of the Company's products (Note 1)	78,159	Accounts receivable	32,953

Transaction conditions and policies for determination of transaction conditions, etc.

Notes 1. Sales price is determined based on the market price.

2. Interest rate is determined based on the market interest rates.

3. Rate of guarantee is determined reasonably in consideration of market interest rates and other rates.

**(Notes to per-share information)**

Total equity per share

2,258.69 yen

Earnings per share

343.26 yen

## (Notes to significant subsequent events)

### 1. Acquisition of treasury stock

For the purpose of providing investment that will contribute to the enhancement of corporate value and realizing the optimal capital structure (enhancement of capital efficiency), the Company decided to acquire treasury stock at the Board of Directors meeting held on February 17, 2025, as per the provisions of Article 156 of the Companies Act as applied by replacing certain terms under the provisions of Article 165, paragraph (3) of the same Act.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Kind of shares to acquire             | Common shares of the Company  |
| (2) Total number of shares to be acquired | up to 75 million shares   |
| (3) Total acquisition cost                | up to 300.0 billion yen   |
| (4) Procedure regarding                   | Market purchases based on the discretionary dealing contract repurchase of shares |
| (5) Timing                                | February 20, 2025 to December 23, 2025  |

### 2. Cancellation of treasury stock

At the Board of Directors Meeting held on February 17, 2025, the Company resolved to cancel treasury stock based on the provisions of Article 178 of the Companies Act.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Kind of shares to be cancelled         | Common shares of the Company  |
| (2) Total number of shares to be cancelled | All of the treasury shares acquired as stated above in 1. Acquisition of treasury stock |
| (3) Effective date of the cancellation     | January 23, 2026  |

### 3. Issuance of bonds

The Company reached a decision on the following matters by the power vested in Global CEO and Representative Executive Officer by the Board of Directors on February 17, 2025.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) Attribute                 | Domestic unsecured straight corporate bonds  |
| (2) Planned period of issue   | April 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025   |
| (3) Total amount to be issued | Within 200.0 billion yen<br>However, multiple issues within the scope of this amount are not ruled out.  |
| (4) Interest rate             | Using an interest rate higher than the yields of the national government bonds, which correspond to the said maturity of the issued bonds, by more than 1.0% |
| (5) Amount to be paid         | 100 yen per 100 yen par value of face value  |
| (6) Maturity date             | Within 10 years  |
| (7) Repayment method          | Redemption at maturity for full face value   |
| (8) Use of funds              | To be allocated to investment and financing funds, capital investment, funds to acquire treasury stock, and others   |

## (Notes to revenue recognition)

As for information that serves as the basis for understanding revenue, the notes have been omitted since the same information has been provided in "(Significant accounting policies) 4. Accounting policies for revenue and expenses" in the notes to non-consolidated financial statements.