

Financial Section

11-Year Summary of Consolidated Financial Data

Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries

	Millions of yen			
Years ended December 31	2008	2007	2006	2005
For the year:				
Net sales	¥604,974	¥567,307	¥534,086	¥512,838
Cost of sales	412,824	368,783	342,856	307,538
Selling, general and administrative expenses	166,491	153,398	154,440	155,374
Operating income	25,659	45,126	36,790	49,926
Net income (loss)	1,021	19,499	27,586	25,640
Depreciation and amortization	35,475	30,165	27,052	25,755
Capital expenditures	49,601	53,205	45,308	40,415
Cash flows from operating activities	25,879	56,594	23,872	38,984
Cash flows from investing activities	(58,067)	(65,167)	(33,923)	(42,878)
Cash flows from financing activities	34,088	8,692	14,687	(3,376)
At year-end:				
Total assets	¥639,941	¥671,117	¥606,938	¥563,442
Net assets	202,642	250,799	223,852	—
Shareholders' equity	—	—	—	174,267
Interest-bearing debt	275,746	239,573	219,372	205,751
Yen				
Per share amounts:				
Net income (loss)	¥ 3.89	¥ 74.31	¥ 105.13	¥ 97.10
Net income—diluted	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends paid	18.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Percent				
Key ratios:				
Operating income ratio	4.2%	8.0%	6.9%	9.7%
ROE	0.5	9.1	14.7	16.0
ROA (operating income base)	3.9	7.1	6.3	9.2
Equity ratio	28.3	33.9	33.3	30.9
Number of employees	20,369	18,410	16,031	17,433
Number of shares issued	263,043,057	263,043,057	263,043,057	263,043,057

Notes: 1. U.S. dollar amounts are converted solely for convenience at the rate of ¥91 per US\$1.00, the approximate exchange rate prevailing at December 31, 2008.

2. In 1999, the Company changed its reporting entity due to the global alliance in the Tire business with Goodyear. The change reduced its net sales, operating income, total assets and interest-bearing debt but the effect to net income and shareholders' equity was immaterial. The Company changed its amortization method for past service liability of the contributory defined pension plan. This change reduced net income by ¥3,545 million.

3. In 2000, the Company changed the accounting policy for technical aid income and expense. As a result of these changes, net sales increased by ¥2,728 million and operating income increased by ¥1,665 million, however, there were no effects on net income.

4. From 2006, Sumitomo Rubber has applied the "Accounting Standard for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (ASBJ Statement No. 5, December 9, 2005) by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) and the "Accounting Standard for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet and its Implementation Guidance" (ASBJ Guidance No. 8, December 9, 2005).

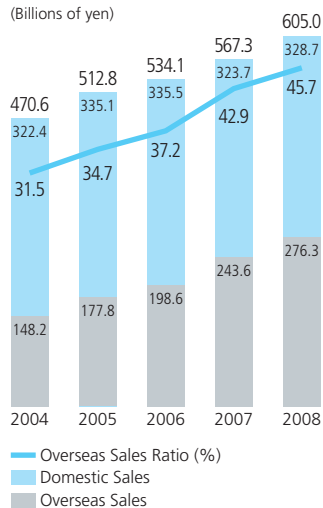
5. Depreciation and amortization, and capital expenditure figures include both tangible assets and intangible assets.

Millions of yen							Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	2008
¥470,562	¥450,491	¥447,893	¥434,463	¥423,247	¥509,215	¥653,525	\$6,648,066
288,684	281,392	286,755	279,074	273,451	351,492	456,705	4,536,528
136,352	131,333	129,394	132,813	124,355	133,971	169,032	1,829,571
45,526	37,766	31,744	22,576	25,441	23,752	27,770	281,967
19,169	13,095	8,239	(7,207)	5,335	4,929	5,034	11,220
25,098	24,313	25,163	24,645	25,275	32,911	40,218	389,835
36,881	29,171	30,557	25,372	19,944	41,634	46,754	545,066
32,056	44,225	50,700	42,359	36,086	20,327	58,814	284,385
(37,622)	(28,545)	(31,269)	(25,284)	(21,685)	43,403	(43,213)	(638,099)
7,609	(20,821)	(19,628)	(15,172)	(25,690)	(64,559)	(4,871)	374,594
¥520,157	¥481,553	¥477,293	¥514,415	¥523,560	¥441,707	¥614,197	\$7,032,319
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,226,836
145,492	110,395	101,633	107,391	109,995	97,475	96,091	—
201,929	210,681	220,085	241,600	252,143	223,727	311,574	3,030,176
Yen							U.S. dollars (Note 1)
¥ 78.64	¥ 55.07	¥ 33.97	¥ (29.71)	¥ 23.24	¥ 22.57	¥ 23.06	\$ 0.043
—	—	—	—	—	20.63	—	—
14.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	0.198
Percent							
9.7%	8.4%	7.1%	5.2%	6.0%	4.7%	4.2%	
15.0	12.4	7.9	—	5.1	5.1	5.3	
9.1	7.9	6.4	4.4	5.3	4.5	4.4	
28.0	22.9	21.3	20.9	21.0	22.1	15.6	
16,737	15,573	15,312	15,123	15,348	—	—	
263,043,057	242,543,057	242,543,057	242,543,057	242,543,057	218,288,751	218,288,751	

Management's Discussion and Analysis

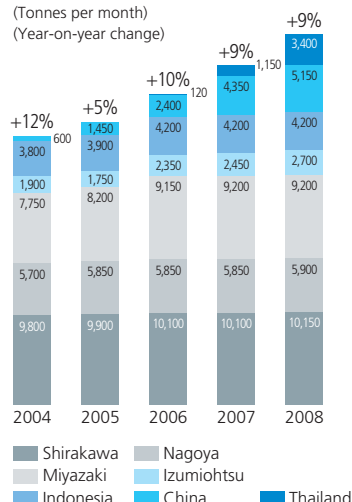
DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS SALES

(Billions of yen)



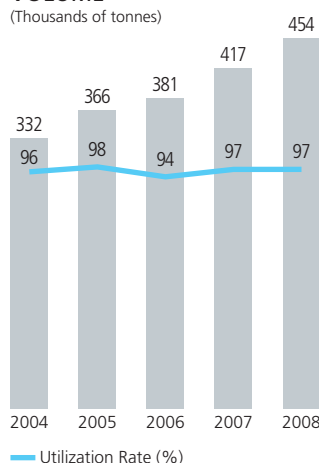
TIRE PRODUCTION CAPACITY

(Tonnes per month)
(Year-on-year change)



TIRE PRODUCTION VOLUME

(Thousands of tonnes)



SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The Sumitomo Rubber Group's consolidated financial statements include those of Sumitomo Rubber Industries and its 74 consolidated subsidiaries as well as 38 equity-method affiliates (28 nonconsolidated subsidiaries and 10 affiliated companies).

In fiscal 2008, ended December 31, 2008, one subsidiary company was newly included in the Company's scope of consolidation, while six subsidiary companies were excluded. The newly consolidated subsidiary is a tire sales company in Russia, and its new consolidated status is due to its increased importance in the Group's business. The exclusion from consolidation of one of the six subsidiaries was due to the merger of SRI Research and Development, Ltd. with Sumitomo Rubber Industries, and the exclusion of the remaining five reflected the restructuring of sales companies in Japan and overseas Sports businesses.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Amid increasing uncertainty in business trends due to soaring crude oil and raw material prices, the Japanese economy remained weak during fiscal 2008, reflecting global financial instability caused by the U.S. subprime loan crisis. When such financial conditions worsened further in October 2008, the real economy rapidly deteriorated as exports and corporate capital investment dropped substantially, while personal consumption became stagnant.

The environment surrounding the Group was harsh, with unprecedented increases in raw material prices affecting its profits in the first half of fiscal 2008. In addition, in the second half of the fiscal year under review, a slump in global demand for many products, including automobiles, and a substantial profit deterioration in the export business due to the rapid appreciation of the Japanese yen affected the Group's performance.

REVENUES AND EARNINGS

In fiscal 2008, consolidated net sales rose 6.6% from the previous fiscal year to ¥604,974 million. Overseas sales increased 13.4% to ¥276,269 million, and the overseas sales ratio was up 2.8 percentage points to 45.7%.

Cost of sales grew 11.9% year on year to ¥412,824 million. The cost to sales ratio rose 3.2 percentage points to 68.2% due to soaring raw material prices, while gross operating profit declined 3.2% to ¥192,150 million. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 8.5% to ¥166,491 million. The ratio of selling, general and administrative expenses to net sales edged up 0.5 of a percentage point to 27.5%.

As a result, operating income for the fiscal year under review dropped 43.1% to ¥25,659 million, while the operating income ratio decreased 3.8 percentage points to 4.2%.

Net other income (expenses) rose from a negative ¥4,700 million in fiscal 2007 to a negative ¥12,789 million in the period under review. Major factors included a substantial increase in exchange loss due to the appreciation of the yen, as well as equity in loss of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates reflecting fallen revenues in joint ventures collaboratively owned with The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Reflecting these factors, income before income taxes and minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries fell 68.2% to ¥12,870 million. Income taxes dropped 44.7% to ¥10,362 million, representing an effective tax rate of 80.5%, an increase of 34.2 percentage points. After deducting minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries, net income was ¥1,021 million, down 94.8% year on year.

Net income per share was ¥3.89, and ROE (net income base) fell 8.6 percentage points to 0.5%.

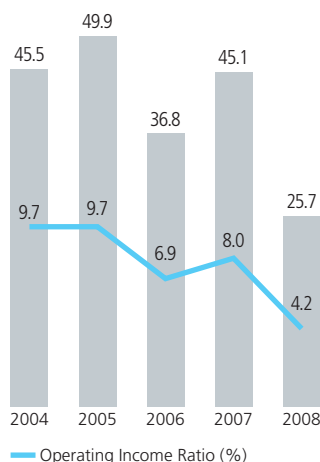
RESULTS BY INDUSTRY SEGMENT

Tire Business

Sales in the Tire business rose 4.7% year on year to ¥501,063 million, while operating income dropped 55.8% to ¥15,849 million. This was due to unprecedented raw material price hikes and profit deterioration in the export business, reflecting the appreciation of the Japanese yen in the second half of fiscal 2008. Compared with the previous fiscal year, such factors caused the Group's overall raw material costs to rise by approximately ¥36.7 billion and brought about ¥5 billion in foreign currency exchange losses. With the aim of absorbing the impact of decreased earnings,

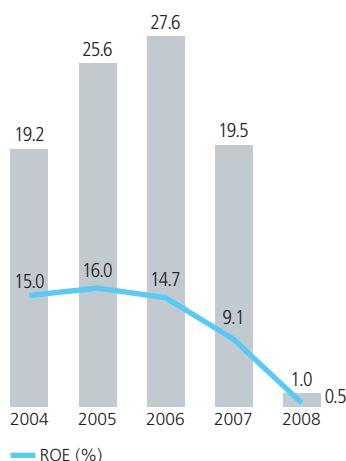
OPERATING INCOME

(Billions of yen)



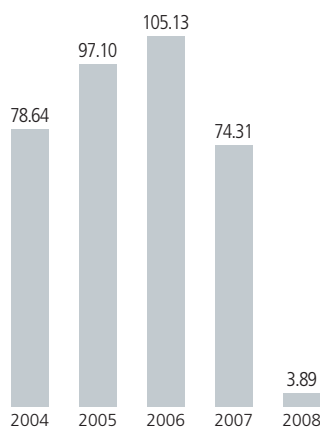
NET INCOME

(Billions of yen)



NET INCOME PER SHARE

(Yen)



Sumitomo Rubber Industries strived to develop and release new products, while implementing proactive sales expansion promotion activities in overseas markets. Furthermore, the Company pushed to streamline product distribution and increase production overseas. Together with this, the Company engaged in various measures, including the optimization of sales prices, in pursuit of securing profits.

Sports Business

Sales in the Sports business grew 24.8% year on year to ¥74,289 million, and operating income expanded 13.9% to ¥7,719 million. Amid deteriorating golf goods markets both in Japan and overseas, demand for The XXIO golf clubs remained robust in the domestic market. Overseas, SRI Sports acquired U.S. golf club maker Cleveland in December 2007. These factors resulted in an increase in sales and profits.

Industrial and Other Products Business

Sales in the Industrial and Other Products business rose 1.1% from the previous fiscal year to ¥29,622 million, while operating income decreased 25.7% to ¥1,813 million. During the fiscal year under review, sales of civil engineering/marine facility-related products such as marine fenders and medical rubber parts were favorable. In addition, artificial turf for sporting use and GRAFT vibration-control technology using extra-high damping rubber showed brisk demand. However, sales of this segment's mainstay precision rubber parts for printers and photocopiers were stagnant on the back of the global economic recession and the impact of the strong yen. As a result, decreased revenues and earnings were recorded in this segment.

R&D EXPENSES

Research and development expenses climbed 6.2% year on year to ¥19,351 million, representing 3.2% of consolidated net sales. The Tire business accounted for ¥16,013 million of these expenses, up 6.0% from the previous fiscal year, the Sports business ¥1,417 million, up 12.9%, and the Industrial and Other Products business ¥1,920 million, up 3.1%.

DIVIDENDS

Sumitomo Rubber Industries recognizes the return of gains to shareholders as a priority issue. While comprehensively assessing the standards for dividend payout ratios on a consolidated basis, performance prospects and retained earnings, the Group has adopted a basic policy of steadily rewarding shareholders over the long term. In addition, the Company has decided to distribute retained earnings twice a year as dividends. The year-end dividend payment is resolved at the General Shareholders' meetings, while the interim dividend payment is determined by the Board of Directors.

The full-year dividend for fiscal 2008 was ¥18.00 per share, a decrease of ¥2.00 from the previous fiscal year. The dividend payout ratio on a consolidated basis was 462.7%.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Total assets as of December 31, 2008 were down 4.6% year on year to ¥639,941 million.

Total current assets grew 1.8% to ¥271,912 million, mainly reflecting the increase in inventories.

Total investments and other assets fell 19.1% to ¥131,738 million, mainly attributable to a decrease in investments in securities due to stagnant securities markets.

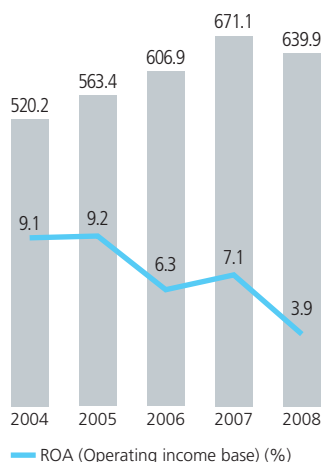
Total property, plant and equipment declined 2.1% year on year to ¥236,291 million.

As of the end of the fiscal year under review, total liabilities climbed 4.0% to ¥437,299 million. Interest-bearing debt as of the fiscal 2008 year-end increased ¥36,173 million to ¥275,746 million, and the debt-to-equity ratio deteriorated from 1.1 times as of the previous fiscal year-end to 1.5 times.

Total net assets at the fiscal year-end dropped 19.2% to ¥202,642 million, and net assets per share were ¥689.70. As a result, the equity ratio (net assets minus minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries to total assets) at the end of fiscal 2008 fell 5.6 percentage points to 28.3%. ROA (operating income base) declined 3.2 percentage points to 3.9%.

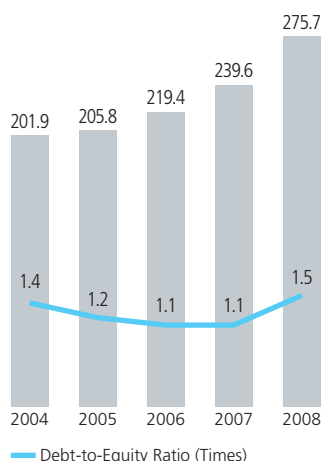
TOTAL ASSETS

(Billions of yen)



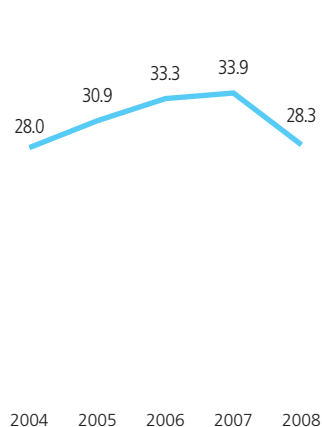
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

(Billions of yen)



EQUITY RATIO

(%)



CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

During the fiscal year under review, the Sumitomo Rubber Group made capital expenditures of ¥49,601 million, focusing mainly on the Tire business. This represented a 6.8% decrease from the previous fiscal year. The Tire business accounted for ¥46,987 million, which was used for facility renovation aimed at boosting and streamlining production and the improvement of labor efficiency. The Sports business spent ¥1,698 million for the improvement of golf ball production efficiency at SRI Sports Limited, and the Industrial and Other Products business used ¥915 million to improve the production facilities of precision rubber parts for printers and photocopiers at SRI Hybrid Limited. The necessary funds were furnished by a combination of cash on hand, borrowings and corporate bonds.

With the aim of addressing rapidly worsened global demand since October 2008, the Sumitomo Rubber Group is reviewing the aggressive capital expenditures it has made to increase production in the Tire business over the past few years. To that end, the Group will cut its capital expenditures in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009 to ¥38,000 million. The Sumitomo Rubber Group will continue to review its capital investment plan carefully to further reduce expenditures.

CASH FLOWS

Net cash provided by operating activities dropped 54.3% year on year to ¥25,879 million, mainly comprising significantly decreased income before income taxes and minority interests as well as an increase in inventories and income taxes paid.

Net cash used in investing activities declined 10.9% to ¥58,067 million. During the fiscal year under review, total cash outflow in investing activities decreased year on year despite proactive capital investment. This was mainly due to a cash outflow of ¥9,032 million for SRI Sports' acquisition of Cleveland in fiscal 2007.

Net cash provided by financing activities jumped 292.2% to ¥34,088 million. Net fund procurement, including short-term borrowings, the redemption of bonds and long-term debt, was ¥40,213 million. Dividends paid also contributed to the result.

These activities, along with the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents as well as changes in the scope of consolidation and reporting entities, resulted in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year edging up 0.9% to ¥18,526 million.

Free cash flow (net cash provided by operating activities less net cash used in investing activities) was a negative ¥32,188 million. This was mainly attributable to the increase in capital investment and inventories. Although the Sumitomo Rubber Group will continue to carry out capital investment, the Group will aim to expand inflow of cash from operating activities by increasing sales volumes and improving profitability at the same time. By doing so, the Group will make every effort to ensure both business growth and secured cash liquidity, as well as to enhance its financial standing.

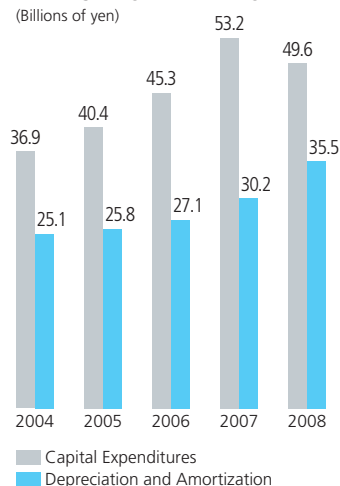
OUTLOOK

Looking at the future of the economy, the fear is that conditions will become increasingly severe. Under these circumstances, it is anticipated that the Japanese economy will contract due to negative growth, reflecting the concurrent slowdown of the world economy. Despite the plateauing raw material prices, the business environment surrounding the Sumitomo Rubber Group may become increasingly harsh. This is based on an assumption of a sluggish employment and income environment, declining corporate profits, and weakening personal consumption and capital investment. In particular, a significant production decrease is expected in the automobile sector due to sluggish demand in both the domestic and overseas markets.

Amid such circumstances, the Sumitomo Rubber Group will commemorate its 100th anniversary in fiscal 2009. In pursuit of a reinvigorated corporate structure aimed at securing profitability under this harsh business environment, and to take the first steps forward toward the next 100 years, the Group will resolutely carry out structural reform, including human resource development, organizational capabilities enhancement and business efficiency improvement. With this in mind, the Group will make further efforts to reduce manufacturing costs and other expenditures through an overall cost reduction campaign, while cutting distribution costs and foreign currency exchange risks by promoting the shift to optimal production systems. Furthermore, the Group will strive to develop and release products that excel at environment friendliness and meet market needs from a long-term perspective, while developing a management platform that will accelerate toward the next 100 years.

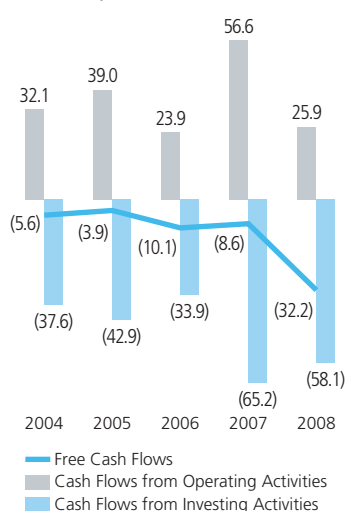
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

(Billions of yen)



CASH FLOWS

(Billions of yen)



RISK INFORMATION

The Sumitomo Rubber Group has identified the following key risk factors that may impact its business performance and financial position.

Risk factors relating to future business results were determined based on information available to management as of the end of the fiscal year under review. The Group recognizes that such risks may occur, and it strives to address them accordingly.

Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Exchange rate fluctuations impact the value of the Group's exports, raw materials procurement, foreign currency-denominated assets, liabilities and financial statements. The appreciation of the yen against foreign currencies such as the U.S. dollar may have an adverse effect on the Group's business performance and financial position. Since the Group has raised its consolidated overseas sales ratio from 25.2% in fiscal 2001 to 45.6% in fiscal 2008, the possibility exists that its results may be further affected by exchange rate fluctuations. The Sumitomo Rubber Group utilizes forward-exchange contracts and maintains a balance in its export and import activities on an individual currency basis with the aim of minimizing its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. Such precautions, however, may not be sufficient to avoid all possible exchange rate fluctuation risks.

Changes in Raw Material Prices

The Sumitomo Rubber Group's principal raw materials are natural rubber, petrochemicals and metals. The Group's operating results may thus be affected by price increases in natural rubber, crude oil, steel and other related materials.

Changes in Interest Rates

Promoting the reduction of interest-bearing debt to improve its financial standing, the Group also implements countermeasures to minimize the risk of changes in interest rates by using diversified financing methods and interest rate swaps. Despite these efforts, the Group's operating results and financial position may be affected in the event of rising fund procurement costs due to an increase in interest rates in the medium and long term.

Product Quality

In accordance with prescribed quality standards, the Sumitomo Rubber Group undertakes full-scale measures to assure product quality. Yet it is difficult to reduce the number of defective products and customer complaints to zero. To offset the possibility of any claims for damages resulting from defective products, the Group retains appropriate indemnity insurance. Despite this initiative, there is the possibility that a claim may occur that cannot be compensated by insurance. Furthermore, costs may arise associated with the resolution of claims as well as product recalls or exchanges. Such incidences may affect the Group's operating results, financial position and social standing.

Alliance with Goodyear

Based on its alliance with Goodyear, the Group operates several joint ventures. Under the alliance, these joint ventures engage in tire production and sales in Europe and North America and tire sales in Japan, as well as the promotion of tire technology exchanges and procurement. The Group also maintains cross-shareholdings with Goodyear. As each joint venture is included in the Group's scope of consolidation as a consolidated subsidiary or an equity-method affiliate, changes in the alliance with Goodyear or the operating results of joint ventures may impact the Group's operating results.

Disasters

Concentrating on Japan and other Asian countries, the Sumitomo Rubber Group develops its business on a global scale. The Group's operating results may be affected directly or indirectly by such events as natural disasters, disease, war and terrorism. Such events may have a negative impact on the Group's operating results.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
December 31	2008	2007	2008
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and time deposits (Note 3)	¥ 19,187	¥ 19,147	\$ 210,846
Notes and accounts receivable (Note 14)—			
Trade	117,451	131,454	1,290,670
Other	21,882	16,593	240,462
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,800)	(1,650)	(19,780)
Securities	1,000	—	10,989
Inventories (Note 4)	95,049	80,068	1,044,495
Short-term loans (Note 14)	6,384	7,011	70,154
Deferred tax assets (Note 10)	8,628	10,587	94,813
Other	4,131	3,815	45,395
Total current assets	271,912	267,025	2,988,044
Investments and other assets:			
Investments in securities (Note 5)	11,276	24,398	123,912
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (Note 14)	57,757	74,405	634,692
Long-term loans	457	541	5,022
Deferred tax assets (Note 10)	5,153	4,676	56,626
Long-term prepaid expenses	4,076	4,502	44,791
Trademarks (Note 8)	1,397	1,856	15,352
Goodwill and other intangible assets	15,334	16,343	168,505
Prepaid pension cost (Note 11)	27,652	26,608	303,868
Other	9,986	10,853	109,737
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,350)	(1,400)	(14,835)
Total investments and other assets	131,738	162,782	1,447,670
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 7 and 9):			
Land	37,125	38,643	407,967
Buildings and structures	139,335	136,909	1,531,154
Machinery and equipment	419,637	413,300	4,611,396
Construction in progress	14,732	13,623	161,890
Accumulated depreciation	(374,538)	(361,165)	(4,115,802)
Net property, plant and equipment	236,291	241,310	2,596,605
Total assets	¥ 639,941	¥ 671,117	\$ 7,032,319

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2008	2007	2008
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings (Note 9)	¥ 83,648	¥ 60,122	\$ 919,209
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 9)	43,539	25,504	478,451
Notes and accounts payable (Note 14)—			
Trade	81,380	77,053	894,286
Construction	7,148	10,367	78,549
Other	22,475	27,001	246,978
Accrued expenses	10,720	12,240	117,802
Allowance for sales returns	1,820	1,952	20,000
Accrued income taxes (Note 10)	3,823	12,221	42,011
Other	4,482	6,684	49,252
Total current liabilities	259,035	233,144	2,846,538
Long-term liabilities:			
Long-term debt (Note 9)	148,559	153,947	1,632,516
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 10)	11,753	15,450	129,154
Accrued retirement benefits (Note 11)	10,593	10,404	116,407
Other	7,359	7,373	80,868
Total long-term liabilities	178,264	187,174	1,958,945
Contingent liabilities (Note 15)			
Net Assets			
Shareholders' equity (Note 19):			
Common stock—			
Authorized: 800,000,000			
Issued: 263,043,057 shares in 2008 and 2007	42,658	42,658	468,769
Capital surplus	38,661	38,661	424,846
Retained earnings	112,601	109,673	1,237,374
Less treasury stock, at cost—			
2008—696,200 shares			
2007—688,541 shares	(531)	(524)	(5,835)
Total shareholders' equity	193,389	190,468	2,125,154
Valuation and translation adjustments			
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	957	8,585	10,516
Deferred losses on hedges	(461)	(314)	(5,066)
Translation adjustments	(12,945)	29,041	(142,252)
Total valuation and translation adjustments	(12,449)	37,312	(136,802)
Minority interests	21,702	23,019	238,484
Total net assets	202,642	250,799	2,226,836
Total liabilities and net assets	¥639,941	¥671,117	\$7,032,319

Consolidated Statements of Income

Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
Years ended December 31	2008	2007	2008
Net sales (Note 14)	¥604,974	¥567,307	\$6,648,066
Cost of sales (Note 14)	412,824	368,783	4,536,528
Gross profit	192,150	198,524	2,111,538
Selling, general and administrative expenses	166,491	153,398	1,829,571
Operating income	25,659	45,126	281,967
Other income (expenses):			
Interest and dividend income	1,220	1,198	13,407
Interest expense	(4,766)	(3,287)	(52,374)
Loss on sales or disposal of property, plant, and equipment, net	(759)	(1,550)	(8,341)
Exchange loss, net	(4,757)	(1,195)	(52,275)
Equity in (loss) earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	(182)	3,646	(2,000)
Loss on asset impairment (Note 17)	(590)	(725)	(6,484)
Loss on voluntary recall of products (Note 18)	—	(500)	—
Loss on transition to defined contribution plans from defined benefit plans (Note 11)	—	(25)	—
Group restructuring expenses	(573)	—	(6,297)
Other, net	(2,382)	(2,262)	(26,174)
	(12,789)	(4,700)	(140,538)
Income before income taxes and minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	12,870	40,426	141,429
Income taxes (Note 10):			
Current	7,269	16,787	79,879
Deferred	3,093	1,943	33,989
	10,362	18,730	113,868
Income before minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	2,508	21,696	27,561
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	(1,487)	(2,197)	(16,341)
Net income	¥ 1,021	¥ 19,499	\$ 11,220
		Yen	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
Per share amounts:			
Net income	¥ 3.89	¥ 74.31	\$ 0.043
Cash dividends paid	18.00	20.00	0.198

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries

Millions of yen

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Net unrealized gains on available- for-sale securities	Deferred losses on hedges	Translation adjustments	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balance at December 31, 2006	¥42,658	¥38,660	¥ 90,896	¥(483)	¥ 9,641	¥ (64)	¥20,695	¥21,849	¥223,852
Disposal of treasury stock		1							1
Cash dividends			(5,248)						(5,248)
Net income			19,499						19,499
Repurchase of treasury stock				(41)					(41)
Other			4,526		(1,056)	(250)	8,346	1,170	12,736
Balance at December 31, 2007	¥42,658	¥38,661	¥109,673	¥(524)	¥ 8,585	¥(314)	¥29,041	¥23,019	¥250,799

Millions of yen

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Net unrealized gains on available- for-sale securities	Deferred losses on hedges	Translation adjustments	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balance at December 31, 2007	¥42,658	¥38,661	¥109,673	¥(524)	¥ 8,585	¥(314)	¥ 29,041	¥23,019	¥250,799
Disposal of treasury stock		0		2					2
Cash dividends			(5,247)						(5,247)
Net income			1,021						1,021
Repurchase of treasury stock				(9)					(9)
Effect of change in reporting entities			(5)						(5)
Increase due to merger of non-consolidated subsidiaries, net			43						43
Other			7,116		(7,628)	(147)	(41,986)	(1,317)	(43,962)
Balance at December 31, 2008	¥42,658	¥38,661	¥112,601	¥(531)	¥ 957	¥(461)	¥(12,945)	¥21,702	¥202,642

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

Balance at December 31, 2007	\$468,769	\$424,846	\$1,205,197	\$(5,758)	\$ 94,340	\$(3,451)	\$ 319,132	\$252,958	\$2,756,033
Disposal of treasury stock		0		22					22
Cash dividends			(57,659)						(57,659)
Net income			11,220						11,220
Repurchase of treasury stock				(99)					(99)
Effect of change in reporting entities			(55)						(55)
Increase due to merger of non-consolidated subsidiaries, net			473						473
Other			78,198		(83,824)	(1,615)	(461,384)	(14,474)	(483,099)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$468,769	\$424,846	\$1,237,374	\$(5,835)	\$ 10,516	\$(5,066)	\$(142,252)	\$238,484	\$2,226,836

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
Years ended December 31	2008	2007	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	¥ 12,870	¥ 40,426	\$ 141,429
Adjustments to reconcile income before income taxes and minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries to net cash provided by operating activities—			
Depreciation and amortization	35,475	30,165	389,835
Loss on asset impairment	590	725	6,484
Loss on sales or disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	759	1,550	8,341
Loss on transition to defined contribution plans from defined benefit plans	—	25	—
Equity in loss (earnings) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	182	(3,646)	2,000
Provision for (Reversal of) allowance for doubtful accounts	351	(356)	3,857
Increase (Decrease) in accrued retirement benefits, net of payment	569	(204)	6,253
Increase in prepaid pension costs, net of payment	(1,044)	(3,230)	(11,473)
Decrease in pension premiums payable for transition to defined contribution plan	—	(2,182)	—
Interest and dividend income	(1,220)	(1,198)	(13,407)
Interest expenses	4,766	3,287	52,374
Decrease (Increase) in notes and accounts receivable	9,292	(7,089)	102,110
Increase in inventories	(22,044)	(8,700)	(242,242)
Increase (Decrease) in notes and accounts payable	10,935	(2,154)	120,165
Decrease in accounts payable	(3,991)	—	(43,857)
Other	(2,112)	6,173	(23,209)
Subtotal	45,378	53,592	498,660
Interest and dividends received	6,100	11,738	67,033
Interest paid	(4,680)	(3,246)	(51,429)
Income taxes paid	(20,919)	(5,490)	(229,879)
Net cash provided by operating activities	25,879	56,594	284,385
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(56,238)	(52,421)	(618,000)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment, net of related outstanding receivables	450	913	4,945
Additional acquisition of shares in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates from minority interests	(472)	(677)	(5,187)
Acquisition of shares of newly consolidated subsidiaries	(284)	(9,032)	(3,121)
Acquisition of investments in securities	(699)	(100)	(7,681)
Proceeds from sales of investments in securities	7	156	77
Acquisition of shares of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	(1,107)	(966)	(12,165)
Proceeds from sales of investment in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	—	44	—
Net decrease (increase) in short-term loans	661	(281)	7,264
Payments for long-term loans	(90)	(75)	(989)
Proceeds from collection of long-term loans	88	96	967
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	969	—	10,648
Payments for purchase of time deposits	(1,043)	(1,766)	(11,462)
Other	(309)	(1,058)	(3,395)
Net cash used in investing activities	(58,067)	(65,167)	(638,099)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase in short-term borrowings	26,996	2,204	296,659
Proceeds from long-term debt and newly issued bonds	39,019	29,000	428,780
Repayments of long-term debt and redemption of bonds	(25,802)	(16,839)	(283,538)
Dividends paid	(5,247)	(5,248)	(57,659)
Dividends paid to minority interests	(870)	(842)	(9,560)
Subscription by minority interests for issuance of common stock of consolidated subsidiaries	—	459	—
Payments for purchases of treasury stock, net	(7)	(41)	(77)
Other	(1)	(1)	(11)
Net cash provided by financing activities	34,088	8,692	374,594
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,969)	(13)	(32,627)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,069)	106	(11,747)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	18,361	18,152	201,769
Increase in cash and cash equivalents due to change in reporting entities	1,234	103	13,560
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 3)	¥ 18,526	¥ 18,361	\$ 203,582

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
December 31, 2008 and 2007

1. Major Policies Applied in Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are a translation of the financial statements publicly issued in Japan and have been modified to enhance foreign readers' understanding. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects from the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. In addition, the notes to the consolidated financial statements include financial information which is not required under accounting principles generally accepted in Japan but is presented herein as additional information.

The U.S. dollar amounts appearing in the consolidated financial statements are included solely for convenience. These U.S. dollar translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts actually represent U.S. dollars or have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars. The rate of ¥91=U.S.\$1.00, the approximate rate prevailing at December 31, 2008, has been used for the purpose of presentation of the U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Consolidation and accounting for investments in affiliates

The consolidated financial statements consist of the accounts of Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. (the "Company") and, with minor exceptions, those of its majority-owned subsidiaries at the relevant balance sheet dates. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts are eliminated in consolidation. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (companies in which the Company has a 20% to 50% ownership interest) are, with minor exceptions, accounted for on an equity basis. Using an equity basis, investments are stated at cost plus/minus the Company's equity in undistributed earnings or losses. Consolidated net income includes the Company's equity in current earnings or losses of such companies after the elimination of unrealized intercompany profits.

Dunlop Golf Shop Co., Ltd., whose operations became significant in 2007, is included in the 2007 consolidation. Srixon Sports Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd., which was established during fiscal 2007, is included in consolidation. SRI Sports Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, acquired all stocks issued by Roger Cleveland Golf Company, Inc., Cleveland Golf Canada Corp., Riviera S.A.S., Cleveland Golf Deutschland GmbH, Belfry Golf, Ltd. and Cleveland Golf Asia Ltd. (Cleveland Golf Group) in 2007, and their balance sheets are included in consolidation. SRI TECH MIYAZAKI, Ltd. was liquidated in 2007. Dunlop Sports NS Co., Ltd. was merged with Dunlop Sports Co., Ltd. SRI Medical, Ltd. was merged with SRI Hybrid Limited. Falken Tire Holdings, Inc. was merged with Falken Tire Corporation.

Dunlop Tire CIS Limited Liability Company, whose operations became significant in 2008, is included in the 2008 consolidation. SRI Research and Development Ltd. was merged with Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd.; Dunlop Sports Kyusyu Co., Ltd. was merged with Dunlop Sports Co., Ltd.; and Srixon Sports USA Inc. was merged with Roger Cleveland Golf Company, Inc., respectively in 2008. Riviera S.A.S., Belfry Golf, Ltd. and Cleveland Deutschland GmbH transferred their business to Srixon Sports Europe Ltd. in 2008. Riviera S.A.S. was liquidated in 2008. The Company decided to exclude Belfry Golf, Ltd. and Cleveland Deutschland GmbH from consolidation, because their operations became insignificant in 2008.

All consolidated subsidiaries are consolidated using the same fiscal period as that of the Company.

If there is a change in the reporting entity, the consolidated financial statements are not restated. The effect of the change is directly debited or credited to retained earnings during the period.

The differences between the cost of and the underlying net equity in investments in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for on an equity basis are recognized when those companies are initially included in consolidation or accounted for by the equity method. Generally, such differences are amortized using the straight-line method over a 5-year period. However, there are some exceptions to this policy. The difference related to Goodyear Dunlop Tires Europe B.V. is being amortized over a 10-year period, and the difference related to Cleveland Golf Group is scheduled to be amortized over 15 years from 2008. The difference related to Falken Tire Corporation, in compliance with SFAS No. 142 of the United States of America, is not being amortized (see note 2. (10)). Minor differences are charged or credited to income as incurred.

(2) Consolidated statements of cash flows

In preparing the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash on hand, readily available deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

(3) Translation of foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at current rates at the balance sheet date, and the resulting translation gains or losses are charged to income to the extent that they are not hedged by forward exchange contracts.

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the asset and liability accounts of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates are translated into Japanese yen at year-end exchange rates, and shareholders' equity is translated at historical exchange rates. Revenue and expense accounts of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates are translated at the average rates of exchange prevailing during the year. The resulting translation adjustments are shown as a component of net assets.

(4) Marketable securities and investments in securities

Securities classified as available-for-sale securities are stated at fair market value with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, recorded as a component of net assets. Securities with no fair market value are stated at cost. Losses on significant declines in the fair value of securities that are not temporary are charged to income. The cost of securities sold is determined based on the average cost of all shares of the securities held at the time of sale.

(5) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries use derivative financial instruments, which include foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts, in order to offset risks associated with fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates with respect to financial assets and liabilities in accordance with internal policies and procedures.

a. Hedge accounting

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have adopted a method for hedging instruments that defers the recognition of gain or loss resulting from change in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument until the related gain or loss on the hedged item is recognized.

All derivatives are stated at fair value. However, when foreign exchange forward contracts meet certain conditions, accounts receivable and accounts payable covered by these contracts are translated using the contract rate. In addition, when an interest rate swap contract meets certain conditions, the net amount to be paid or received under the contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the hedged item.

Hedging instruments and hedged items are summarized as follows:

Hedging instruments	Hedged items
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Accounts receivable and accounts payable in foreign currencies and forecasted transactions
Interest rate swap contracts	Short-term borrowings and long-term debt, bonds

b. Hedging policy

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries use financial instruments to hedge market or interest rate fluctuation risks in accordance with their internal policies and procedures.

c. Assessment method of hedging effectiveness

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries evaluate the effectiveness of their hedging activities by comparing the cumulative changes in fair value or the cumulative changes in cash flow on hedging instruments with those of the related hedged items from the commencement of the hedges.

(6) Inventories

Inventories are principally stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the average cost method.

(7) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries provide an allowance for doubtful accounts principally at an amount computed based on the historical bad debt ratio during certain reference periods plus the estimated uncollectible amount of certain individual accounts.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed using the straight-line method, except for assets held at the Company's head office, the Nagoya factory and some domestic consolidated companies. These latter assets are depreciated using the declining-balance method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The estimated useful lives of the major classes of depreciable assets range from 2 years to 60 years for buildings and structures and from 2 years to 20 years for machinery and equipment, respectively.

In accordance with the revised Tax Law, for tangible fixed assets acquired on or before March 31, 2007, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have started to depreciate the remaining balance of the assets over a five-year period using the straight-line method from the fiscal year following the year when the book value of the assets decreases to 5% of the acquisition costs under the method of depreciation under the Tax Law before revision. As a result of this change operating income was ¥1,968 million (\$21,626 thousand) less and income before income taxes and others was ¥1,974 million (\$21,703 thousand) less than they would have been with the previous method.

(9) Accounting for leases

Finance leases which do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee at the end of the lease term are principally accounted for as operating leases.

(10) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives held by U.S. subsidiaries are not amortized but under certain circumstances, tested for impairment on an annual basis under certain circumstances and written down when impaired. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment.

(11) Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses are charged to income when incurred.

(12) Allowance for sales returns

An allowance for sales returns is provided for losses incurred on the return of snow tires sold during the fiscal year but returned subsequent to the balance sheet date, the estimation of which is based on the average rate of such returns in prior years.

(13) Accrued retirement benefits

Liabilities and expenses for retirement and severance benefits are accounted for based on the estimated amounts of projected benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets at the balance sheet date. Accrued retirement benefits for directors and statutory auditors of certain consolidated subsidiaries, which are included in long-term liabilities—other, are recorded at an amount equivalent to 100% of such benefits that the subsidiaries would be required to pay at the balance sheet date based on their internal rules. Payments of benefits are subject to resolution at the shareholders' meeting.

(14) Income taxes

The income statements of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries include many items for financial reporting purposes which, in case of costs and expenses, are not currently tax deductible and, in the case of income, are not currently taxable. The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have adopted interperiod income tax allocation using the asset and liability method of accounting with respect to all such temporary differences, including tax loss carryforwards.

(15) Per share amounts

Net income per share is computed based on the average number of shares outstanding during each period. Diluted net income per share is not presented because there were no outstanding common stock equivalents as of December 31, 2008 or December 31, 2007.

(16) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(17) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform with current classifications.

3. Cash Flow Information

Reconciliations of cash and time deposits in the consolidated balance sheets and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows are as follows:

		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Cash and time deposits	¥19,187	¥19,147	\$210,846
Securities	1,000	—	10,989
Time deposits with a maturity of over three months	(1,661)	(786)	(18,253)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥18,526	¥18,361	\$203,582

4. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Finished goods	¥59,341	¥50,470	\$ 652,099
Work-in-process	24,322	19,149	267,275
Raw materials	5,568	5,083	61,187
Supplies	5,818	5,366	63,934
	¥95,049	¥80,068	\$1,044,495

5. Investments in Securities

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the cost, book value and related unrealized gains and losses pertaining to available-for-sale securities with readily determinable fair values of marketable equity securities were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Available-for-sale securities:			
Cost	¥ 8,647	¥ 8,563	\$ 95,022
Book value	10,199	22,947	112,077
Unrealized gains	2,940	14,680	32,308
Unrealized losses	(1,388)	(296)	(15,253)

6. Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value information regarding derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	Millions of yen						Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2008			2007			2008		
	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Currency related contracts:									
Forward foreign exchange contracts									
To buy foreign currencies	¥ 170	¥ 152	¥ (18)	¥ 302	¥ 296	¥ (5)	\$1,868	\$1,670	\$(198)
To sell foreign currencies	626	594	31	—	—	—	6,879	6,527	341
	¥ 13			¥ (5)			\$ 143		
	Millions of yen						Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2008			2007			2008		
	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Interest rate related contracts:									
Interest rate swap contracts									
Receive variable rate, give fixed rate	¥21,820	¥(474)	¥ 70	¥20,000	¥(545)	¥(545)	\$239,780	\$(5,209)	\$ 769
Give variable rate, receive fixed rate	59,600	371	50	59,600	321	850	654,945	4,077	550
	¥120			¥ 305			\$1,319		

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were ¥ 31,201 million (\$342,868 thousand) and ¥26,182 million, respectively.

8. Trademarks

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, amortization expenses for capitalized trademarks were ¥341 million (\$3,747 thousand) and ¥299 million, respectively.

9. Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt

Short-term borrowings, other than commercial paper, of ¥67,648 million (\$743,385 thousand) and ¥45,622 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 bore interest ranging from 0.95% to 7.76% and from 0.82% to 7.48% per annum, respectively.

Commercial paper, included in short-term borrowings, of ¥16,000 million (\$175,824 thousand) as of December 31, 2008 and ¥14,500 million as of December 31, 2007 bore interest ranging from 1.21% to 1.60% and from 0.79% to 0.95% per annum, respectively.

Long-term debt as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 comprised the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007	2008
0.84% unsecured bonds due 2008 payable in Japanese yen	¥ —	¥ 10,000	\$ —
1.15% unsecured bonds due 2009 payable in Japanese yen	20,000	20,000	219,780
0.67% unsecured bonds due 2008 payable in Japanese yen	—	5,000	—
1.08% unsecured bonds due 2010 payable in Japanese yen	10,000	10,000	109,890
0.74% unsecured bonds due 2011 payable in Japanese yen	20,000	20,000	219,780
1.83% unsecured bonds due 2013 payable in Japanese yen	10,000	10,000	109,890
2.19% unsecured bonds due 2017 payable in Japanese yen	5,000	5,000	54,944
1.84% unsecured bonds due 2018 payable in Japanese yen	10,000	—	109,890
2.17% unsecured bonds due 2018 payable in Japanese yen	10,000	—	109,890
Loans payable to banks and other financial institutions due from 2009 to 2019, with interest of 0.65% to 4.97% for 2008 and 2007:			
Secured	16,112	21,272	177,055
Unsecured	90,986	78,178	999,848
	192,098	179,450	2,110,967
Less portion due within one year	43,539	25,504	478,451
	¥148,559	¥153,947	\$1,632,516

The aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt as of December 31, 2008 were as follows:

Years ending December 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2009	¥ 43,539	\$ 478,451
2010	23,114	254,000
2011	36,260	398,462
2012	19,514	214,440
2013	24,113	264,978
2014 and thereafter	45,558	500,636
	¥192,098	\$2,110,967

Substantially all loans from banks and other financial institutions are under agreements which provide that under certain conditions a borrower may be required to provide collateral (or additional collateral) or guarantors with respect to the loans, and that collateral, whether furnished as security for short-term or long-term loans or otherwise, may be treated by the lender as collateral for all indebtedness to the bank or other financial institutions. Default provisions of the agreements grant certain rights of possession to the banks and other financial institutions.

As of December 31, 2008, property, plant and equipment amounting to ¥27,521 million (\$302,429 thousand), net of accumulated depreciation, was pledged as collateral for long-term debt and short-term borrowings amounting to ¥16,112 million (\$177,055 thousand).

10. Income Taxes

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are subject to a number of different income taxes in Japan which, in the aggregate, indicate a normal cumulative statutory tax rate of approximately 40.4% for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Significant differences between the normal cumulative statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2008	2007
Normal cumulative statutory tax rate	40.4%	40.4%
Dividends, eliminated for consolidation, from foreign subsidiaries and affiliates	23.7	11.3
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2.7	0.9
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	—	(3.6)
Foreign tax credits	(23.5)	(2.9)
Valuation allowance	48.5	1.3
Tax credits for research and development costs	(5.1)	(2.6)
Difference in statutory tax rates of foreign subsidiaries	(3.8)	—
Other	(2.4)	1.5
Effective tax rate per consolidated statements of income	80.5%	46.3%

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Deferred tax assets:			
Provision for doubtful accounts	¥ 1,073	¥ 155	\$ 11,791
Unrealized profits	6,190	6,556	68,022
Tax loss carryforwards	5,842	2,497	64,198
Provision for accrued retirement benefits	1,649	1,627	18,121
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	1,669	1,324	18,341
Accrued business enterprise tax	713	1,143	7,835
Accrued bonuses	859	893	9,440
Allowance for sales returns	735	788	8,077
Unrealized intercompany profits on inventories	886	678	9,736
Loss on impairment of investments	548	668	6,022
Advertising	669	600	7,352
Write-down of investment in affiliates	304	—	3,341
Directors' accrued retirement benefits	—	218	—
Loss on voluntary recall of products	—	202	—
Incentive bonus	811	—	8,912
Foreign tax credit	727	—	7,989
Loss on impairment of golf club memberships	341	—	3,747
Other	4,103	3,901	45,087
Total	¥ 27,119	¥ 21,250	\$ 298,011
Less valuation allowance	10,551	3,603	115,945
Total	¥ 16,568	¥ 17,647	\$ 182,066
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Deferred gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	¥ (2,547)	¥ (2,626)	\$ (27,989)
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	(619)	(5,788)	(6,802)
Provision for accrued retirement benefits	(7,656)	(7,011)	(84,132)
Unrealized gain on land of a consolidated subsidiary	(1,384)	(1,384)	(15,209)
Other	(2,541)	(1,104)	(27,923)
Total	¥(14,747)	¥(17,913)	\$ (162,055)

Deferred income taxes, net, as of December 31, 2008 are included in the following accounts:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2008
Current assets—deferred tax assets	¥ 8,628	\$ 94,813
Investments and other assets—deferred tax assets	5,153	56,626
Current liabilities—deferred tax liabilities (Current liabilities—other)	(207)	(2,275)
Long-term liabilities—deferred tax liabilities	(11,753)	(129,154)

11. Accrued Retirement Benefits

Upon terminating employment, employees of the Company and the domestic consolidated subsidiaries are entitled, under most circumstances, to lump-sum indemnities or pension (annuity) payments. For an employee who voluntarily retires under normal circumstances, a minimum payment amount is calculated based on the current rate of pay, length of service and conditions under which the employee retires. In calculating the payment amount for an employee who retires involuntarily, including an employee who retires due to reaching the mandatory retirement age, the Company or the domestic consolidated subsidiaries may grant additional benefits.

On July 1, 2007, some of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries transferred a portion of their lump-sum benefit plans to defined contribution pension plans.

Most of the foreign subsidiaries have defined benefit pension plans or severance indemnity plans that cover substantially all of their employees and under which the cost of benefits is currently funded or accrued. Benefits awarded under these plans are based primarily on current rates of pay and length of service.

The liabilities for severance and retirement benefits included in the liabilities section of the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2008	2007	2008
Benefit obligation	¥(48,548)	¥(49,059)	\$(533,495)
Fair value of plan assets	49,904	71,076	548,396
Funded status:			
Benefit obligation in excess of plan assets	1,356	22,017	14,901
Unrecognized actuarial differences	18,472	(2,752)	202,989
Unrecognized prior service cost	(2,769)	(3,061)	(30,429)
Subtotal	17,059	16,204	187,461
Prepaid pension cost	27,652	26,608	303,868
Accrued retirement benefits	¥(10,593)	¥(10,404)	\$(116,407)

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries abolished the retirement benefit plans for directors and statutory auditors and provided a reserve of ¥191 million (\$2,099 thousand) and ¥413 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 respectively, which were included in long-term liabilities—other. Certain consolidated subsidiaries still keep their own retirement benefits plans for directors and statutory auditors. The accrued retirement benefits for directors and statutory auditors, amounting to ¥343 million (\$3,769 thousand) and ¥164 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 respectively, were excluded from the above table.

Retirement and pension costs of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Service cost	¥ 2,205	¥ 2,116	\$ 24,231
Interest cost	844	858	9,275
Expected return on plan assets	(1,083)	(1,646)	(11,901)
Amortization of actuarial differences	(36)	(1,200)	(396)
Amortization of prior service cost	(288)	(292)	(3,165)
Severance and retirement benefit expenses	¥ 1,642	¥ (164)	\$ 18,044
Transition loss into the defined contribution pension plan	—	25	—
Contributions to the defined contribution pension plan	616	601	6,769
Net periodic benefit costs	¥ 2,258	¥ 462	\$ 24,813

The discount rate used by the Company and the domestic consolidated subsidiaries was mainly 2.0% in 2008 and 2007, and the expected return on plan assets was mainly 2.5% in 2008 and 2007. The estimated amount of all retirement benefits to be paid at future retirement dates is allocated equally to each service year using the estimated number of total service years. Actuarial losses are recognized in the statements of income using the straight-line method, mainly over a period of 15 years. The amortization periods for transition charges at prior service cost is 15 years.

12. Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were ¥19,351 million (\$212,648 thousand) and ¥18,223 million, respectively.

13. Segment Information

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries operate principally in three industries: Tires, Sports and Industrial and Other Products.

Operations in the Tires segment involve the production and sale of a wide range of tires for a variety of vehicles and applications such as passenger cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles and industrial applications. Operations in the Sports segment involve the production and sale of a variety of sporting goods, principally golf balls, golf clubs, golf bags and tennis balls. Operations in the Industrial and Other Products segment involve the production and sale of a variety of rubber and rubber-based products, including vibration-control products, industrial flooring coating, marine fenders, precision rubber parts for office machines, blankets for offset printing presses and flooring for gymnasiums, all-weather tennis courts, and track and field facilities.

In accordance with Japanese accounting standards, capital expenditures included in the segment information comprise the acquisition of tangible assets, depreciable assets such as long-term prepaid expenses, trademarks and other intangible assets.

(1) Information by industry segment

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
Years ended December 31	2008	2007	2008
Net sales:			
Tires—			
Sales to unaffiliated customers	¥501,063	¥478,483	\$5,506,187
Intersegment sales and transfers	283	281	3,110
	501,346	478,764	5,509,297
Sports—			
Sales to unaffiliated customers	74,289	59,518	816,363
Intersegment sales and transfers	400	376	4,395
	74,689	59,894	820,758
Industrial and Other Products—			
Sales to unaffiliated customers	29,622	29,306	325,516
Intersegment sales and transfers	1,559	2,623	17,132
	31,181	31,929	342,648
Adjustments and eliminations	(2,242)	(3,280)	(24,637)
	¥604,974	¥567,307	\$6,648,066
Operating income:			
Tires	¥ 15,849	¥ 35,893	\$ 174,165
Sports	7,719	6,780	84,824
Industrial and Other Products	1,813	2,441	19,923
	25,381	45,114	278,912
Adjustments and eliminations	278	12	3,055
	¥ 25,659	¥ 45,126	\$ 281,967
Identifiable assets:			
Tires	¥547,914	¥554,241	\$6,021,033
Sports	58,309	62,034	640,758
Industrial and Other Products	23,648	23,591	259,868
	629,871	639,866	6,921,659
Corporate assets and eliminations	10,070	31,251	110,660
	¥639,941	¥671,117	\$7,032,319
Capital expenditures:			
Tires	¥ 49,651	¥ 51,578	\$ 545,615
Sports	1,995	3,178	21,923
Industrial and Other Products	910	1,025	10,000
	52,556	55,781	577,538
Corporate assets and eliminations	—	11	—
	¥ 52,556	¥ 55,792	\$ 577,538
Depreciation and amortization:			
Tires	¥ 32,542	¥ 27,466	\$ 357,604
Sports	1,750	1,483	19,231
Industrial and Other Products	1,183	1,200	13,000
	35,475	30,149	389,835
Corporate assets and eliminations	—	16	—
	¥ 35,475	¥ 30,165	\$ 389,835
Loss on asset impairment:			
Tires	¥ 522	¥ 486	\$ 5,737
Sports	68	39	747
Industrial and Other Products	—	200	—
	590	725	6,484
Corporate assets and eliminations	—	—	—
	¥ 590	¥ 725	\$ 6,484

(2) Information by geographic area

		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Years ended December 31	2008	2007	2008
Net sales:			
Japan—			
Sales to unaffiliated customers	¥ 496,644	¥ 488,163	\$ 5,457,626
Sales between geographic areas	39,717	33,249	436,451
	536,361	521,412	5,894,077
Asia—			
Sales to unaffiliated customers	55,079	42,542	605,264
Sales between geographic areas	56,315	42,671	618,846
	111,394	85,213	1,224,110
Other—			
Sales to unaffiliated customers	53,252	36,601	585,187
Sales between geographic areas	912	167	10,022
	54,164	36,768	595,209
	701,919	643,393	7,713,396
Adjustments and eliminations	(96,945)	(76,086)	(1,065,330)
	¥ 604,974	¥ 567,307	\$ 6,648,066
Operating income:			
Japan	¥ 18,753	¥ 37,757	\$ 206,077
Asia	3,720	3,515	40,879
Other	3,225	3,218	35,440
	25,698	44,490	282,396
Adjustments and eliminations	(39)	636	(429)
	¥ 25,659	¥ 45,126	\$ 281,967
Identifiable assets:			
Japan	¥ 643,804	¥ 621,291	\$ 7,074,769
Asia	118,728	116,963	1,304,703
Other	43,776	45,926	481,055
	806,308	784,180	8,860,527
Corporate assets and eliminations	(166,367)	(113,063)	(1,828,208)
	¥ 639,941	¥ 671,117	\$ 7,032,319

(3) Sales outside Japan by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries

		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Years ended December 31	2008	2007	2008
Net sales:			
North America	¥ 85,870	¥ 76,282	\$ 943,626
Europe	33,273	26,790	365,637
Asia	72,810	58,503	800,110
Other areas	84,316	82,065	926,550
Total	¥276,269	¥243,640	\$3,035,923
		Percentage	
Percentage of such sales in consolidated net sales	45.7%	42.9%	

14. Related Party Transactions

Significant balances and transactions with a principal shareholder, unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the years then ended were as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007
Notes and accounts receivable:		
Trade	¥ 3,904	¥ 5,224
Other	485	622
	4,389	5,846
Short-term loans	5,755	5,350
Long-term loans (included in investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates)	2,871	2,871
Notes and accounts payable:		
Trade	5,650	5,316
Other	496	988
	6,146	6,304
Sales	19,255	19,442
Purchases	¥25,986	¥26,614

15. Contingent Liabilities

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries were contingently liable for the following:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007
Trade notes discounted	¥2,283	¥3,775
Guarantees and arrangements similar to guarantees of indebtedness of employees, unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	182	203

16. Leases

The original costs of leased assets under non-capitalized finance leases and the related accumulated depreciation, assuming they were calculated using the straight-line method over the term of the lease, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

As of December 31, 2008	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net leased property	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net leased property
Machinery and equipment	¥10,409	¥4,067	¥6,342	\$114,385	\$44,692	\$69,693
Other	1,027	349	678	11,285	3,835	7,450
Total	¥11,436	¥4,416	¥7,020	\$125,670	\$48,527	\$77,143

As of December 31, 2007	Millions of yen		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net leased property
Machinery and equipment	¥8,743	¥3,394	¥5,349
Other	796	228	568
Total	¥9,539	¥3,622	¥5,917

Lease payments under non-capitalized finance leases for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 amounted to ¥1,806 million (\$19,846 thousand) and ¥1,534 million, respectively.

The balances of future finance lease payments, including interest, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, were as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007
Due within one year	¥1,595	¥1,483
Due later	5,427	4,434
	¥7,022	¥5,917

The balances of future lease payments under noncancelable operating leases, including interest, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Due within one year	¥ 738	¥ 546	\$ 8,110
Due later	3,113	2,622	34,209
	¥3,851	¥3,168	\$42,319

17. Impairment Loss

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries recognized impairment loss for the following property groups for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Group	Location	Assets	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
			Impairment loss	
Sports business	Nishinomiya City, Hyogo and other	Buildings, structures and other	¥ 69	\$ 758
Rental property	Hiroshima City, Hiroshima and other	Land, buildings, structures and other	391	4,298
Idle assets	Kagoshima City, Kagoshima	Land	130	1,429

The Company and the consolidated subsidiaries group their assets at the lowest level for which cash flows are independently identifiable. Rental properties and unused assets are tested for recoverability by the individual asset. The Company recognized impairment losses in the aggregate of ¥590 million (\$6,484 thousand) on buildings, machinery and other in 2008, described above. Impairment losses were recognized for assets for which the market value fell considerably below the book value due to the decrease in the price of land or the business that became idle with a falling market value.

Impairment losses were recognized for the asset group in which market prices or use value of the assets decreased significantly. When determining the market price, the assets of groups of high importance are assessed by the valuation amount based on real estate appraisal standards. Use value is based on the present value of expected cash flows using a discount rate of 11.0% in 2008.

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries recognized impairment loss for the following property groups for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Group	Location	Assets	Millions of yen
			Impairment loss
Industrial business	Kakogawa City, Hyogo	Machinery and other	¥ 200
Sports business	Minoh City, Osaka	Buildings, machinery and other	39
Rental property	Miyakonojo City, Miyazaki and other	Land and buildings	265
Idle assets	Kohoku-ku, Yokohama City	Land, buildings, structures and other	221

18. Loss on Voluntary Recall of Products

To provide for direct recall expenses and related expenses for the voluntarily recall of products, an amount based upon loss already incurred and loss that can be reasonably estimated to be incurred after the current period is recorded.

19. Subsequent Events

Appropriations of retained earnings

The following appropriations of retained earnings of the Company were proposed and approved at the general meeting of shareholders held on March 27, 2009:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Balance at December 31, 2008	¥93,773	\$1,030,473
Appropriations—		
Cash dividends (¥8 per share outstanding at December 31, 2008)	(2,099)	(23,066)
Balance after appropriations	¥91,674	\$1,007,407

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of
Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. (the "Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended, all expressed in Japanese yen. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan.

The U.S. dollars amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended December 31, 2008 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

KPMG AZSA & Co.

Osaka, Japan
March 27, 2009