

The following is an English translation of the “Matters which are not described in the document to be delivered to shareholders who have requested delivery of paper-based documents among the electronic provision measures matters for the 83rd Annual Shareholders’ Meeting of LIXIL Corporation (the “Company”)”. The Company provides this translation for your reference and convenience only and without any warranty as to its accuracy or otherwise. If there is any discrepancy between the Japanese version and the English translation, the Japanese version shall prevail.

Dear Shareholders,

**Matters which are not described in the Documents to be delivered to
Shareholders who have requested Delivery of Paper-based Documents among the
Electronic Provision Measures Matters for the 83rd Annual Shareholders’
Meeting**

83rd Fiscal Year (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

- 1. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**
- 2. Notes to the Nonconsolidated Financial Statements**

LIXIL Corporation

Description of the aforementioned matters in the documents to be delivered to shareholders who have requested delivery of paper-based documents is omitted pursuant to laws and regulations, and the Company’s Articles of Incorporation.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Standards of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of LIXIL Corporation (the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") pursuant to Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Company Accounting.

Pursuant to the provisions of the second sentence of the paragraph, certain disclosures required under IFRS are omitted.

(2) Basis of consolidation

Number of subsidiaries:

136

Major subsidiaries:

LIXIL Total Service Corporation

LIXIL Total Hanbai Corporation

LIXIL Europe S.à r.l.

ASD Holding Corp.

LIXIL Vietnam Corporation

TOSTEM THAI Co., Ltd.

LIXIL INTERNATIONAL Pte. Ltd.

LIXIL GLOBAL MANUFACTURING VIETNAM Co., Ltd.

LIXIL Manufacturing (Dalian) Corporation

(3) Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method

Number of associates accounted for using the equity method: 37

Major associate accounted for using the equity method: Sanyo Homes Corporation

(4) Fiscal year of subsidiaries

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, subsidiaries with fiscal year ends other than the Company's March fiscal year end provisionally prepare financial information as of March 31, which are used for consolidation.

(5) Significant accounting policies

1) Inventories

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.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined mainly by using the weighted-average method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The carrying amount of inventories recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is reviewed regularly. When there is slow-moving inventory over a long period, or when the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") do not expect that all or a portion of the inventory will be recovered through sales, the carrying amount is written down to their estimated net realizable values.

2) Property, plant and equipment

The Group measures property, plant and equipment by using the cost model at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes any costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and dismantlement, removal and restoration costs, as well as borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated mainly by using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, except for assets that are not subject to depreciation, such as land. The estimated useful lives of major property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- Buildings and structures: 8 to 50 years
- Machinery and vehicles: 7 to 12 years
- Tools, furniture and fixtures: 2 to 20 years

The depreciation method, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each fiscal year end. If there are any changes made to the depreciation method, estimated useful lives or residual values, such changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and applied prospectively starting from the fiscal period of the change.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the consideration for disposal, if any and the carrying amount of item and is recognized in profit or loss.

3) Goodwill

Goodwill arising from business combinations is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is not amortized but allocated to cash-generating units ("CGU") (or groups of CGU) and tested for impairment at least once a year, or whenever there is any indication of impairment. Impairment losses on goodwill are recognized in profit or loss and no subsequent reversal is made. Goodwill is derecognized at the time of disposal of the associated CGU (or group of CGU) and included in the carrying amount of the disposed operation when profit or loss on disposal is recognized.

4) Other intangible assets

After recognition, intangible assets are measured by using the cost model. Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

A. Intangible assets acquired individually

Measured at cost on initial recognition

B. Intangible assets acquired through business combinations

Measured at fair value on the acquisition date

C. Internally generated intangible assets

Research and development costs arising internally within the Group are expensed when incurred, with the exception of expenditures for development activities that meet all of the following capitalization criteria:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- The Group's intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- The Group's ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The Group's ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized by using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of major intangible assets with finite useful lives are as follows:

- Software: 5 years
- Customer-related assets: 13 to 30 years
- Trademarks: 5 to 20 years

Trademarks with indefinite business periods are classified as intangible assets with an indefinite useful life when it is determined that there is no foreseeable limit to the period in which future economic benefits are expected, given that business periods continue, in principle, as long as the business continues.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets with finite useful lives that are not ready to use are not amortized, but they are tested for impairment at least once a year or whenever there is any indication of impairment.

Amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each fiscal year end, and any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and applied prospectively starting from the fiscal period of the change.

5) Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both.

Investment property is measured by using the cost model, which is consistent with the accounting treatment for buildings under property, plant and equipment, and stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property is depreciated by using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life, which is consistent with the accounting treatment for buildings under property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each fiscal year end, and any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and applied prospectively starting from the fiscal period of change.

6) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets, such as property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets, are assessed for any indications of impairment at the end of every fiscal year. Impairment tests are performed in cases where there is an indication of impairment. However, for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, impairment tests are performed at least once a year regardless of any indication of impairment. Additionally, the base date of the annual impairment tests for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is mainly January 1. Assets for which tests cannot be performed individually are merged into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (CGU), and impairment tests are performed for each CGU (or group of CGU). A CGU (or group of CGU) to which goodwill is allocated for the purpose of impairment tests represents the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than an operating segment. Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in associates accounted for using the equity method is not separately recognized, and therefore, it is not tested for impairment separately. If there is any indication that investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method may be impaired, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested as a single asset.

The recoverable amount of an individual asset or a CGU is measured at the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of the asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, impairment losses are recognized and the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. In determining the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For assets other than goodwill, an assessment is made at the end of every fiscal year as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, such as any changes in assumptions used for the determination of the recoverable amount. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. In cases where the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the asset or CGU, impairment losses are reversed up to the lower of the determined recoverable amount or the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses for the asset been recognized in prior years. Recognized impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed.

7) Financial instruments

A. Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group classifies financial assets, at initial recognition, into financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial assets are initially recognized on the transaction date and measured at fair value, however, the financial assets that are not recorded at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized on the transaction date and measured at the sum of the fair value and transaction costs.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified to financial assets that are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

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

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

Financial assets are classified to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets; and
- 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.

After initial recognition, assets are measured at fair value and subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified to retained earnings.

(c) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that have not been classified as either financial assets measured at amortized cost or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. An entity is permitted, at initial recognition, to make an irrevocable election to present the changes in fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading in other comprehensive income. The Group makes this election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

After initial recognition, assets are measured at fair value and subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the equity instrument is derecognized, the Group reclassifies the cumulative amount of other comprehensive income to retained earnings and not to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss.

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

A financial asset other than those classified as (a), (b) and (c) above is classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group initially recognizes and measures a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss at its fair value and expenses the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset as incurred. The Group subsequently measures the asset at fair value and recognizes the subsequent changes in fair value in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

The Group derecognizes financial assets when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. In cases where the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but continues to control the assets transferred, the Group recognizes the retained interest in assets and related liabilities that might be payable.

B. Impairment of financial assets

In the recognition of impairment losses for a financial asset or a group of financial assets that is measured at amortized cost at the end of every fiscal year, the Group assesses whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since the initial recognition. The Group determines whether there have been significant increases in credit risk by considering the change in the risk of default occurring since the initial recognition. The assessment of whether there is a change in the risk of default is made by considering the following:

- Significant change in the financial asset's external credit rating
- Downgrade of internal credit rating
- Deterioration of borrower's operating results
- Past due information

However, even when a late payment or request for a grace period occurs, the Group does not determine that there has been a significant increase in credit risk if it is determined that such late payment or request for grace period would be attributable to a temporary cash shortage, the risk of default is low and objective data such as external credit ratings reveal an ability to fulfill the obligation of contractual cash flows in the near future.

On the other hand, the Group determines that the credit of the financial assets is impaired when a late payment or request for a grace period does not arise from a temporary cash shortage and significant financial difficulty of the debtor is shown and the recoverability of the modified financial assets is significantly doubtful.

The Group considers financial assets, such as trade and other receivables, in default when all or parts of those financial assets are not collected or the collectability of those financial assets is determined to be extremely difficult.

Expected credit losses are the present value of the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. When credit risk related to financial assets has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for those financial assets at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. Conversely, when credit risk related to financial asset has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

Despite the above requirement, the Group always measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables and contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

As trade and other receivables mainly comprise a number of customers, the Group measures expected credit losses by grouping those receivables and considering historical credit loss experience. When those receivables are affected by a material economic change, the provision rate calculated based upon the historical credit loss experience is adjusted to reflect current and future economic prospect.

The Group directly writes off the gross carrying amounts of the credit-impaired financial assets when all or part of the financial assets are evaluated as uncollectible and it is determined that it is appropriate to write them off as a result of credit check.

C. Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group classifies financial liabilities, at initial recognition, into financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

All financial liabilities are measured at fair value at initial recognition. However, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at fair value after deducting transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liabilities.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured based on the classification as follows:

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

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortization under the effective interest method and gains or losses on derecognition are recognized as profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, i.e., when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expired.

D. Compound financial instruments

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at initial recognition by the fair value of a similar liability without the equity conversion option. The equity component is measured at initial recognition by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the fair value of the entire financial instrument. Direct transaction costs are allocated in proportion to the initial carrying amount of the liability component and equity component.

After initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured after initial recognition.

Interest associated with the liability component is recognized in profit or loss as finance costs. When the equity conversion option is exercised, the liability component is transferred to equity and neither gains nor losses are recognized.

E. Derivatives (including hedge accounting)

The Group uses foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps and commodity swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. The use of derivative transactions is limited to risk hedging purposes and is not for speculation purposes. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value.

Derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges. A cash flow hedge is a hedge against the exposure to variability in cash flows which is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction which could affect profit or loss.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group formally designates and documents the relationship between a hedging instrument and a hedged item and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instruments, the hedged items, the nature of the risks being hedged and how the hedging relationship's effectiveness is assessed. These hedges are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine whether the hedging relationship is effective prospectively, even though it is expected that there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, that the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship, and that the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of the hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio due to changes in an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument but the risk management objective remains the same, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio so that it meets the qualifying criteria again. The Group discontinues hedge accounting for the portion that does not meet the requirement when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria even after adjusting the hedge ratio.

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized as other comprehensive income. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is immediately recognized as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The amount of hedging instruments recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss when the transactions related to hedged items affect profit or loss. In cases where hedged items result in the recognition of non-financial assets or liabilities, the amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are accounted for as adjustments to the original carrying amount of non-financial assets or liabilities.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in equity as other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. If the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur, amounts that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are continuously recognized in other comprehensive income until the future cash flows occur.

Derivatives which hedge accounting has not been applied are recognized at fair value and the changes in the fair value are recognized as a profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

F. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

8) Leases (Lessee)

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for a lease component except for a short-term lease, which has a lease term of 12 months or less, and a lease for which the underlying asset is of low value. As an initial measurement, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost and is comprised of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability and any lease payment and other, while the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that is not paid as of the commencement date.

Lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with the periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

After the commencement date of a lease, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The Group applies the depreciation requirements in IAS16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" in depreciating the right-of-use asset. Also, the Group applies IAS36 "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified. Right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset when the ownership of the underlying asset is transferred to the Group by the end of the lease term, or otherwise, depreciated from the commencement date until either the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

After the commencement date of the contract, the lease liabilities are measured by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect the changes in lease payments or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments

The Group, as a lessee, recognizes the lease payments associated with short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value as an expense on a straight-line basis.

9) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the obligation will be required to be settled and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are recognized based on the best estimates of necessary expenditures (future cash flows) in order to settle present obligations by taking into account risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation at the end of the fiscal year. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are measured using the estimated future cash flows, discounted using a pre-tax rate reflecting the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

For asset retirement obligations, provisions are recognized for restoration costs and expenditures incurred as a result of asset use, and the same amount is added to the asset's cost. Future estimated expenses and applied discount rates are reviewed every fiscal year. If revisions are deemed necessary, additions or deductions are made to the carrying amount of the relevant asset, and accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

10) Employee benefits

A. Defined benefit pension plans

There are two types of defined benefit pension plans for employees of the Company and certain subsidiaries: cash-balance plan in which the amounts of benefit changes are based on the market yields on government bonds; and lump-sum payment retirement plan.

The projected unit credit method is used to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations, related current service costs and past service costs for each pension plan. The discount period is determined based on the period ending at the expected date of benefit payment for each pension plan, and the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the fiscal year on high-quality corporate bonds corresponding to the discount period. Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are determined as the present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets (the effect of the asset ceiling is taken into account, if necessary).

Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings immediately in the fiscal year in which they occur. Remeasurements are composed of actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any changes due to the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest costs. Service costs and net interest costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

B. Defined contribution plans

The Company and certain subsidiaries have established defined contribution plans. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an employer regularly pays fixed contributions into employees' individual accounts and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions. As a result, contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period in which an employee has rendered services.

C. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are not discounted, but expensed when related services are rendered.

For bonuses and paid absences, future benefit payments for each plan are accounted for as liabilities when the following are met:

- There is a present legal or constructive obligation to make payment as consideration for services rendered by employees in both prior years and the current year; and
- The payment amount can be estimated reliably.

D. Other long-term employee benefits

In relation to obligations for long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits, future benefit payments to be incurred as consideration for services rendered by employees in prior years and the current year are accounted for as liabilities.

E. Termination benefits

The Group provides termination benefits when the Group terminates an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee voluntarily retires in exchange for the benefits. Termination benefits are expensed on the earlier date of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of the benefits, or when it recognizes costs related to restructuring, which involves payment of the termination benefits.

11) Revenue

Except for the interest and dividend revenue which are recognized based on IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments," the Group recognizes revenues based on the following five-step approach:

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

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

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

A. Sale of merchandise and finished goods

The Group sells its merchandise and finished goods to agents and dealers who are direct customers of the Water Technology business and the Housing Technology business. Regarding such sales transactions, in principle, it is determined that the customer acquires control and the performance obligation is satisfied when the products arrive at the customer's location. Therefore, revenue is recognized at the time of arrival. In addition, some merchandise and finished goods may require installation work at the time of sale. Regarding installation work, in principle, it is determined that the customer obtains control and the performance obligation is satisfied when the installation is completed. Therefore, revenue is recognized at the time of the completion of the installation. The installation work is treated as a separate performance obligation from the delivery of merchandise and finished goods, and the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices which are mainly estimated based on the expected cost plus a margin approach. Payment for these performance obligations is received within a short period of time after the delivery of merchandise and finished goods or the completion of installation work, and such payments do not include significant financing components. When the Group receives advance payment from the customers, contract liability is recognized.

B. Construction contracts

The Group enters into long-term construction contracts, mainly for its Housing Technology business. With regard to construction contracts, cost of the product is deemed to be incurred at installation or when the labor cost pertaining to the work is proportional to the appreciation of the assets controlled by the customer, and the revenue related to the construction contract is recognized based on the percentage of completion as of the end of the fiscal year. The percentage of completion is determined as the ratio of construction contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total cost of the construction contract. On the other hand, when the outcome of the construction contract cannot be reliably estimated, the revenue is recognized only to the extent that the probability of collection is high among the costs of construction contracts that have occurred, and the costs are booked in the period during which the construction contract costs are generated. Losses expected to be incurred are recognized as an expense immediately. Also, if the amount of the construction contract is not fixed in a timely manner, the contract amount is estimated as a variable consideration, which is the most likely amount based on the negotiation status with customers, until the contract amount is fixed, and revenue is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. In general, the Group charges according to volume on a monthly basis and receives payments within a short period of time and such payments do not include significant financing components.

Either contract assets or contract liabilities are recorded according to the relationship between the amount of revenue recognized based on the percentage of completion and amount of payments from the customers. In the case of ongoing construction contracts as of the end of the fiscal year, when the customer pays or the Group recognizes revenue (after deducting the recognized losses) before the payment due date, contract assets are recorded at the amount of consideration right to be received excluding the amount of other receivables. On the other hand, contract liability is accounted for at the excess amount if the amount received from the customer before the performance obligation is satisfied or the amount as of due date exceeds the amount of recognized revenue (after deducting the recognized losses). The amounts of contract assets and contract liabilities are calculated for each contract.

C. Other

The Group provides various services such as development of homebuilding franchise chains associated with the housing solutions businesses and real estate businesses in the Housing Technology business. Regarding the development of homebuilding franchise chains, the Group has an obligation mainly to purchase housing materials in bulk and deliver them directly to franchised stores. When a franchisee inspects the material, they are considered to have acquired the control, and the performance obligation is satisfied. Therefore, revenue is recognized at the time of inspection. Payment concerning this performance obligation is received shortly after the franchisee inspects the materials.

12) Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of current income taxes and deferred income taxes. Income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for taxes arising from items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or recognized directly in equity and taxes arising from business combinations.

Current income taxes are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the fiscal year. Deferred income taxes are measured based on temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the fiscal year end.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized, in principle, for taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill
- Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- Deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future, and it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, when the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the fiscal year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or if different taxable entities intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or are planning to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

The Group applies the exceptions to recognition and disclosure in the revisions of IAS 12 issued on May 23, 2023 in respect of deferred tax assets and liabilities for income taxes arising from tax laws enacted or

substantially enacted to introduce the Pillar 2 Model Rules published by The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

13) Foreign currency translation

A. Translation of foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies of the group companies using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate as of the fiscal year end. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translations and settlements are recognized in profit or loss. Exchange differences arising from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income.

B. Translation of foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including goodwill arising from acquisitions and the adjustments of fair value) are translated into Japanese yen using the exchange rate as of the fiscal year end. Revenue and expenses are translated into Japanese yen using the average exchange rate for the fiscal year, unless there is no significant fluctuation in the exchange rate. Translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon the disposal of a foreign operation, involving a loss of control, the cumulative amount of foreign currency translation differences relating to the applicable foreign operation are transferred to profit or loss in the period of disposal.

C. Hyperinflation adjustment

The financial performance and financial position of foreign operation in hyperinflationary economies reflects effects of the inflation. Incomes and expenses are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate of the end of the fiscal year.

14) 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 management commits to a plan to sell, it is highly probable that the asset or asset group will be sold within one year and the asset or asset group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Assets classified as held for sale or included within a disposal group that is classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or their fair value less costs to sell. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets classified as held for sale and property, plant and equipment and intangible assets included within a disposal group that is classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

The Group recognizes a discontinued operation over a component of the Group's business which has already been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations and there is a plan to dispose of one of the businesses or geographical areas.

15) Group tax sharing system

The Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries in Japan apply the group tax sharing system.

2. Notes on Accounting Estimates

Items whose amounts were recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and that are based on accounting estimates that may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year are as follows:

(1) Valuation of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives for LIXIL Europe S.à r.l.

1) Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025

Goodwill	194,353 million yen
Trademarks	218,635 million yen

2) Other information

Impairment tests are performed for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives of LIXIL Europe S.à r.l. as follows, and the recoverable amounts are measured at the higher of their fair value less costs of disposal or their value in use.

Recoverable amounts are determined using their fair value less costs of disposal. The fair value less costs of disposal reflects past experiences and external sources of information and is calculated at the discounted present value of estimated future cash flows based on the five-year business plans approved by management. In addition, for the period following the five-year business plans, growth rates for estimated future cash flows are estimated to diminish to a terminal growth rate in five years, which refers to the inflation rate by referencing expected long-term growth rates in plumbing fixtures markets to which the CGUs belong. The discount rate is determined based on the weighted-average cost of capital before tax.

The growth rate and discount rate used for the impairment test is 2.1% and 8.8%, in respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2025.

The fair value is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, as significant unobservable inputs are included. Details of the fair value hierarchy are described in "6. Financial Instruments (2) Fair value of financial instruments 2) Fair value hierarchy."

Estimates of future cash flows, growth rates and discount rates may be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, and if the actual amounts and actual rates differ from the estimates, it may cause a material impact on the amounts of goodwill and trademarks recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

(2) Valuation of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives for ASD Holding Corp.

1) Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025

Goodwill	33,599 million yen
Trademarks	18,854 million yen

2) Other information

Impairment tests are performed for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives of ASD Holding Corp. as follows, and the recoverable amounts are measured at the higher of their fair value less costs of disposal or their value in use.

Recoverable amounts are determined using value in use. The value in use reflects past experiences and external sources of information and is calculated at the discounted present value of estimated future cash flows based on the five-year business plans approved by management. In addition, for the period following the five-year business plans, growth rates for estimated future cash flows are estimated to be the terminal growth rate, which refers to the inflation rate by referencing expected long-term growth rates in plumbing fixtures markets to which the CGUs belong. The discount rate is determined based on the weighted-average cost of capital before tax and reflected risks specific to ASD Holding Corp. based on the evaluation of the uncertainty in future cash flows.

The growth rate and discount rate used for the impairment test is 2.5% and 11.6%, in respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Estimates of future cash flows, growth rates and discount rates may be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, and if the actual amounts and actual rates differ from the estimates, it may cause a material impact on the amounts of goodwill and trademarks recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

(3) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

1) Amount recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025

Deferred tax assets 80,145 million yen

(Deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carryforwards are 46,557 million yen)

2) Other information

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. The estimated taxable income is based on a business plan approved by management.

Most of the deferred tax assets are recognized by the Company. The recoverability of deferred tax assets is determined based on projections including estimates of future taxable income based on the said business plans.

Estimates of taxable income may be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, and if the actual timing and amount of taxable income differ from the estimates, it may cause a material impact on the amount of deferred tax assets recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year.

3. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(1) Pledged assets

Equity instruments	57 million yen
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The above assets are pledged as collateral for liabilities as follows:

Accounts payable – trade	438 million yen
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(2) Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from assets

Trade and other receivables	3,362 million yen
Other financial assets (Current assets)	0 million yen
Other financial assets (Non-current assets)	1,457 million yen
Total	4,819 million yen

(3) Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses on property, plant and equipment

812,905 million yen

(4) Other liabilities

The components of other current liabilities of 91,286 million yen and other non-current liabilities of 6,495 million yen totaling 97,781 million yen are as follows:

Accrued bonuses	28,604 million yen
Unused paid absences	15,505 million yen
Consumption taxes payables	5,674 million yen
Cash-settled share-based payment expense	1,784 million yen
Other	46,214 million yen
Total	97,781 million yen

(5) Contingent liabilities

Indemnity based on the share transfer agreement (disputes)	4,338 million yen	(Note)
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Note: On September 30, 2020, 100% of the shares of Permasteelisa S.p.A ("Permasteelisa"), which was a subsidiary of the Company, was sold. For certain disputes involving Permasteelisa occurring prior to the date of the share transfer, the Company is obligated to indemnify the transferee from losses incurred by Permasteelisa on or after the date of the share transfer. For the amount expected to be fulfilled, liabilities have been recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position and are not included in the above amount.

4. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(1) Revenue

1) The relation between disaggregated revenue and segment revenue is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Segment		Consolidated
	Water Technology business	Housing Technology business	
Japan	426,221	552,865	979,086
Asia	147,131	27,572	174,703
Europe	165,965	302	166,267
North America	170,844	244	171,088
Other	13,553	—	13,553
Total	923,714	580,983	1,504,697

Notes: 1. Amounts after deduction of internal transactions between group companies are presented.

2. Revenue is classified by country or region based on the location of customers.

3. Major countries or regions that belong to categories of Asia, Europe and North America are as follows:

- Asia: China, Thailand, Vietnam and India
- Europe: Germany, France and Netherlands
- North America: USA, Canada and Mexico

2) Contract balance

(Millions of yen)

	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year (As of April 1, 2024)	Balance at the end of the current fiscal year (As of March 31, 2025)
Contract assets	16,816	17,861
Contract liabilities	8,982	9,850

There was no material change in the balance of contract assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

There was no material change in the balance of contract liabilities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The amount included in the balance of contract liabilities as of April 1, 2024 and recognized as revenue for the year ended March 31, 2025 was 8,587 million yen. The amount of revenue recognized for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 from performance obligations that were satisfied (or partially satisfied) in prior period is not significant.

3) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

Total amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations at the end of the current fiscal year is 99,279 million yen, and the revenue related to the construction contract is recognized based on the percentage of completion of the construction work. It is expected to be recognized over one to 60 months from the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. However, the amount of transactions with the original expected duration of one year or less is not included in the above amount, since the Group has adopted the practical expedient. There is no significant amount in consideration received from customers which is not included in the transaction price.

(2) Gain on sale of business

Gain on sale of businesses of 1,990 million yen was recorded in Other income due to the transfer of assets related to the Company's U.S. subsidiary's bathtub business and contractual statuses related to the Company's Japanese subsidiary's lifetime fixed interest rate mortgage loan (Flat 35) business.

(3) Costs related to "Career Option Program"

The Group is working to enhance their personnel systems to support multigenerational career planning and development. As part of this initiative, the Group implements "Career Option Program" which permanent employees working at object of companies of the Group in Japan who have reached a certain age with certain duration of service will be able to select the option of pursuing opportunities outside the company before the usual statutory retirement age.

Costs for premium retirement allowance and outplacement services related to "Career Option Program" were recorded under cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended March 31, 2025 as follows:

This program concluded operations in the year ended March 31, 2025.

Cost of sales	904 million yen
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,161 million yen
Total	3,065 million yen

(4) Impairment losses

Impairment losses of 3,450 million yen were recorded as other expenses. The main assets for which impairment losses were recorded are stated below.

(Millions of yen)				
Category	Segment	Component and amount		
Manufacturing facilities for sanitary wares	Water Technology business	Machinery and vehicles	1,078	437
		Goodwill	251	713
		Other	48	58
		Total	1,377	1,208

The manufacturing facilities for sanitary wares are assets located in Thailand. As a decision was made to close the factory, the carrying amounts of those assets have been reduced to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amounts are measured using the fair value less costs of disposal.

5. Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(1) Class and total number of shares outstanding and class and number of treasury shares

	Class of shares	Number of shares at the beginning of the current fiscal year (shares)	Increase during the current fiscal year (shares)	Decrease during the current fiscal year (shares)	Number of shares at the end of the current fiscal year (shares)
Shares outstanding	Ordinary shares	287,211,790	128,670	—	287,340,460
Treasury shares	Ordinary shares	59,323	7,221	470	66,074

Notes: The increase in shares outstanding is due to the issuance of new shares as restricted stock linked compensation.

(2) Dividends

1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors Meeting held on May 20, 2024	Ordinary shares	12,922	45	March 31, 2024	June 4, 2024
Board of Directors Meeting held on October 30, 2024	Ordinary shares	12,928	45	September 30, 2024	November 29, 2024
Total	—	25,849	—	—	—

2) Dividends with a record date in the current fiscal year but an effective date subsequent to the current fiscal year

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of Dividends	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors Meeting held on May 21, 2025	Ordinary shares	12,927	Retained earnings	45	March 31, 2025	June 4, 2025

6. Financial Instruments

(1) Financial instruments

Risks of financial instruments and risk management system for the risks are as follows:

1) Market risk management

The Group's businesses are exposed mainly the fluctuation risks arising from the economic and financial market environments. These include A. currency risk, B. interest rate risk, C. price risk of equity instruments and D. commodity price risk.

A. Currency risk

Currency risk arises from transactions undertaken by the Group companies in currencies other than the functional currency. It may affect the selling prices and revenue of finished goods denominated in foreign currencies.

The Group manages such currency risk arising from foreign currency transactions by utilizing foreign exchange forward contracts and cross-currency interest rate swaps.

B. Interest rate risk

Since the Company and certain subsidiaries borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates, those at floating interest rates are exposed to interest rate risk. To mitigate this risk, the Group maintains an appropriate mix of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings, and also utilizes interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps.

C. Price risk of equity instruments

Price risk of equity instruments arises from equity instruments (shares) that the Group holds mostly to strengthen relationships with counterparties.

To manage the price risk, the Group regularly analyzes market values and financial conditions of issuers and reconsiders its portfolio if necessary.

D. Commodity price risk

The Group enters into commodity swap contracts to manage and mitigate risks arising from price changes of raw materials (mainly aluminum ingots and copper).

2) Credit risk management

Trade and other receivables arising from the Group's business transactions are exposed to credit risk of its counterparties.

To manage credit risk, the Group sets credit limits and regularly monitors credit status and operations of its counterparties. As it is necessary to minimize potential risks, such as concentrations of credit risk and the counterparty's failure to make payments, the Group adjusts credit limits based on the results of such monitoring. The Group also takes security measures, such as collateral and guarantees depending on the credit status of the counterparties. Since the Group's customer base is broad and not interrelated, the Group is not exposed to excessive risk of customer concentrations.

Derivative transactions are restricted to high credit rating financial institutions to minimize credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial instruments exposed to credit risk and the amount disclosed in "3. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (5) Contingent liabilities" represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the fiscal year end without considering the value of collateral held by the Group.

3) Liquidity risk management

The Group raises funds by issuing bonds, borrowings and other means. These liabilities are exposed to liquidity risk, such as failure to repay by the due date because of deteriorating funding environments. To mitigate this risk, the Group develops and revises funding plans on a timely basis, and maintains ample cash balances and credit lines from financial institutions.

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Method of fair value measurement

Equity instruments	Fair value of marketable shares is measured at a market price of identical assets in an active market and such shares are classified as Level 1 because it is observable. Fair value of unquoted equity shares is measured using valuation techniques such as comparison of similar publicly held companies or the discounted cash flow method. If all significant inputs used in the measurement such as quoted prices and discount rate are observable, instruments are classified as Level 2. If significant unobservable inputs are included then the instruments are classified as Level 3.
Other financial assets, and bonds and borrowings	Fair values of other financial assets as well as bonds and borrowings are measured at present value using a discount rate adjusted for credit risks of the Group or its counterparties. Since the fair value is measured using observable market data then the instruments are classified as Level 2. If significant unobservable inputs are included then the instruments are classified as Level 3.
Derivatives	Fair values of derivatives are determined using valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow method presented by the Group's financial institutions and rating agencies, etc. If all significant inputs used in the measurement such as foreign exchange rates and discount rate are observable, instruments are classified as Level 2. If significant unobservable inputs are included, instruments are classified as Level 3.

2) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is divided as follows. Transfers between the levels are recognized as if the transfers occurred at the end of the fiscal year.

Level 1	Fair value measured at (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access as at the measurement date
Level 2	Fair value calculated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, which are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability
Level 3	Fair value calculated using unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

(3) Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis but whose fair value is required to be disclosed, and difference between them are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
Assets			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Other financial assets	26,125	26,016	(109)
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Bonds and borrowings	592,546	583,486	(9,060)

Notes: 1 Assets and liabilities with carrying amounts which approximate fair value are not included in the above table.

2 Fair values by levels within the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Other financial assets	—	20,743	5,273	26,016
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Bonds and borrowings	—	583,486	—	583,486

(4) Measurement of fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position

In the consolidated statement of financial position, components of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments	35,970	—	4,534	40,504
Derivative assets	—	1,258	—	1,258
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative assets	—	283	—	283
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivative liabilities	—	823	—	823
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative liabilities	—	326	—	326
Others	—	—	1,000	1,000

Notes: 1 Equity instruments and derivative assets are recorded as other financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2 Derivative liabilities and others are recorded as other financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

3 Reconciliation of financial instruments categorized as Level 3 is as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Equity instruments	Others
Balance as of April 1, 2024	4,954	—
Gains and losses		
Other comprehensive income	(449)	—
Purchases	30	—
Increases resulting from business combinations	—	1,000
Sales	(1)	—
Balance as of March 31, 2025	4,534	1,000

Unquoted equity shares categorized as Level 3, included in equity instruments, are measured at fair value in accordance with valuation techniques including the comparable company analysis method, discounted cash flow method and others. Gains and losses included in other comprehensive income are recorded in "Net fair value gain (loss) on equity instruments measured through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

In addition, in relation to the absorption-type company split that took effect on September 1, 2024, if the performance indicators separately agreed upon by AISIN CORPORATION and the Company are met between the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 and the fiscal year ending March 31, 2028, the Company will make additional payments (up to a maximum amount of 1,000 million yen) to AISIN CORPORATION according to the degree of achievement of the performance indicators as stipulated in the agreement on the absorption-type company split.

7. Investment Property

The Company and certain subsidiaries own investment property in Tokyo and other areas in Japan. The carrying amount and fair value of the investment property as of March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Millions of yen)	
Carrying amount	2,406
Fair value	4,149

Notes: 1 Carrying amount of investment property represents cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

2 Fair value of investment property is mainly determined by external real estate appraisers using the income approach or referring to market prices of similar assets.

8. Per Share Information

(1) Equity attributable to owners of the parent per share 2,150.86 yen

(2) Basic earnings per share

Continuing Operations 7.14 yen

Discontinued Operations (0.17) yen

Total 6.97 yen

9. Other Notes

Figures less than one million yen are rounded off.

Notes to Nonconsolidated Financial Statements

1. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Standards and methods for valuation of assets

1) Valuation standards and methods for securities

A. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Stated at cost determined by the moving-average method. Shares that do not have market prices are written down when the substantial values have declined as a result of deterioration of the issuing company's financial position.

B. Available-for-sale securities

(i) Securities other than shares that do not have market prices, etc.

Stated at fair value at the end of the fiscal year. Unrealized gains or losses, net of applicable income taxes, are directly included in equity. Costs of securities sold are determined by the moving-average method. The valuation differences are recognized as losses when the market values declined and are not expected to recover.

(ii) Shares that do not have market prices, etc.

Stated at cost determined by the moving-average method. Shares are written down when the substantial values have declined as a result of deterioration of the issuing company's financial position.

2) Valuation standards for derivative

Stated at fair value.

3) Standards and methods for valuation of inventories

Stated at cost determined by the weighted-average method. The figures shown in the balance sheet have been calculated in accordance with the write-down approach based on decline in profitability.

(2) Depreciation method of non-current assets

1) Property, plant and equipment other than leased assets

Depreciated under the declining-balance method. Certain buildings and structures are depreciated using the straight-line method.

2) Intangible assets other than leased assets

Depreciated under the straight-line method.

3) Leased assets

A. Leased assets regarding finance leases which transfer ownership

Calculated by the same depreciation method as applied to the self-owned non-current assets.

B. Leased assets regarding finance leases which do not transfer ownership

Depreciated over the lease term using the straight-line method with no residual value.

(3) Provisions

1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

An allowance is provided for an estimated uncollectible amount based on the actual historical percentage of bad debts in the case of general receivables and based on case-by-case examination of collectability in the case of specific receivables including doubtful receivables.

2) Provision for bonuses

An accrual is provided for the payment of employees' bonuses based on the expected amount to be paid.

3) Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)

An accrual for the current fiscal year is included in the estimated payment amount based on the stock price-linked compensation.

4) Provision for retirement benefits

An accrual is provided for an employees' pension and retirement benefits at the balance sheet date based on the estimated amount of projected retirement benefit obligations and plan assets at the end of the fiscal year. In calculating retirement benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used for attributing expected retirement benefits for the period up to the end of the current fiscal year.

Actuarial gains and losses and past service liabilities are included in profit or loss when they occur.

5) Provision for loss on businesses of subsidiaries and associates

An accrual is provided for an estimated amount of probable losses based on consideration of the financial conditions of the subsidiaries and associates.

(4) Recognition of significant revenue and cost

Details of major performance obligations in the major businesses of LIXIL Corporation (the "Company") in relation to revenue from contracts with customers and normal timing of satisfying these performance obligations (normal timing of recognizing revenue) are as follows:

1) Sale of merchandise and finished goods

The Company sells its merchandise and finished goods to dealers and agents who are direct customers of the Water Technology business and the Housing Technology business. Regarding such sales transactions, in principle, it is determined that the customer acquires control and the performance obligation is satisfied when the merchandise and finished goods arrive at the customer's location. Therefore, revenue is recognized at the time of arrival. In addition, some merchandise and finished goods may require installation work at the time of sale. Regarding installation work, in principle, it is determined that the customer obtains control and the performance obligation is satisfied when the installation is completed. Therefore, revenue is recognized at the time of the completion of the installation. The installation work is treated as a separate performance obligation from the delivery of merchandise and finished goods, and the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on stand-alone selling prices which are mainly estimated based on the expected cost plus margin approach. Payment for these performance obligations is received within a short period of time after the delivery of merchandise and finished goods or the completion of installation work and such payments do not include significant financing components. When the Company receives advance payment from the customers, contract liability is recognized.

2) Construction contracts

The Company enters into long-term construction contracts, mainly for its Housing Technology business. With regard to construction contracts, cost of the product is deemed to be incurred at installation or when the labor cost pertaining to the work is proportional to the appreciation of the assets controlled by the customer, and the revenue related to the construction contract is recognized based on the percentage of completion as of the end of the fiscal year. The percentage of completion is determined as the ratio of construction contract costs incurred to date to the estimated total cost of the construction contract. On the other hand, when the outcome of the construction contract cannot be reliably estimated, the revenue is recognized only to the extent that the probability of collection is high among the costs of construction contracts that have occurred, and the costs are booked in the period during which the construction contract costs are generated. Losses expected to be incurred are recognized as an expense immediately. Also, if the amount of the construction contract is not fixed in a timely manner, the contract amount is estimated as a variable consideration, which is the most likely amount based on the negotiation status with customers, until the contract amount is fixed, and revenue is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. In general, the Company charges according to volume on a monthly basis and the Company receives payments within a short period of time, and such payments do not include significant financing components. Either contract assets or contract liabilities are recorded according to the relationship between the amount of revenue recognized based on the percentage of completion and amount of payments from the customers. In the case of ongoing construction contracts as of the end of the fiscal year, when the customer pays or the Company recognizes revenue (after deducting the recognized losses) before the payment due date, contract assets are recorded at the amount of consideration right to be received excluding the amount of other receivables. On the other hand, contract liability is accounted for at the excess amount if the amount received from the customer before the performance obligation is satisfied or the amount as of due date exceeds the amount of recognized revenue (after deducting the recognized losses). The amounts of contract assets and contract liabilities are calculated for each contract.

(5) Other significant matters serving as the basis for the preparation of financial statements

1) Hedge accounting

A. Method of hedge accounting

Deferred hedging is applied. Foreign currencies are translated at the contracted rates if the forward currency contracts qualify for hedge accounting. The interest rate swaps, which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria, are not remeasured at market value but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements are recognized and included in interest expense or income. Integrated accounting is applied to cross-currency interest rate swaps that meet the requirements for hedge accounting.

B. Hedging instruments and Hedged items

(i) Hedging instruments

Derivative transactions (Foreign exchange forward contracts, commodity swaps, interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps)

(ii) Hedged item

Foreign currency transactions, raw material procurement transactions, receivables and payables dominated in foreign currencies to fund procurement

C. Hedging policy

To manage risk arising from currency exchange, price changes of raw materials and interest rate.

D. Method of assessing effectiveness of hedging

The effectiveness of hedging is evaluated by assessing the amount of receivables or payables related to hedged items, the hedge transaction conditions related to each derivative transaction and other factors on an individual basis.

2) Accounting for deferred assets

Bond issuance costs are expensed when incurred.

2. Notes on Change in Accounting Policy

Application of Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes and other relevant ASBJ regulations

The Company has applied the "Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 27, October 28, 2022; the "Revised Accounting Standard of 2022"), etc. from the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Previously, calculated amounts of corporate taxes, inhabitants taxes and enterprise taxes on earnings, etc. ("income taxes") were recorded in profit or loss in accordance with laws and regulations. Moving forward, income taxes on earnings will be recorded in profit or loss, shareholders' equity, or valuation and translation adjustments according to the transaction, etc. from which those taxes were incurred. Concerning income taxes recorded in valuation and translation adjustments, when a transaction, etc., which is the reason for said income taxes to be applied, is recorded in profit or loss, the corresponding amount of tax will be recorded in profit or loss. Additionally, if the transaction, etc. subject to taxation is related to shareholders' equity or valuation and translation adjustments in addition to profit or loss, and it is difficult to calculate the amount of income taxes to be applied to shareholders' equity or valuation and translation adjustments, the amount of such taxes will be recorded in profit or loss.

Revisions to categories for recording income taxes conform to the transitional treatment in the provision of paragraph 20-3 of the Revised Accounting Standard of 2022.

This change in accounting policy has no impact on the financial statements.

3. Notes on Changes in Presentation Methods

Nonconsolidated Balance Sheet

Notes payable – trade (46 million yen recorded in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025) has been included in "Other current liabilities" from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 due to its decreased financial materiality.

4. Notes on Accounting Estimates

Items, which are accounted for based on accounting estimates, and are recognized in the financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 that may have a material impact on the financial statements for the following fiscal year are as follows:

(1) Valuation of investments in subsidiaries and associates

1) Amount recognized in the balance sheet as of March 31, 2025

Out of 357,297 million yen of investments in subsidiaries and associates:

related to LIXIL Europe S.à r.l. 158,994 million yen

related to ASD Holding Corp. 54,688 million yen

2) Other information

Among the shares of subsidiaries and associates, the Company compared the carrying amounts and the substantial values reflecting the excess earning power for the valuation of investments in LIXIL Europe S.à r.l. and ASD Holding Corp.

The substantial values reflecting the excess earning power are described in "2. Notes on Accounting Estimates" in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The substantial values reflecting the excess earning power may be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, and if the substantial values decline it may cause a material impact on the valuation of investments in subsidiaries and associates recognized in the financial statements for the following fiscal year.

(2) Recoverability of deferred tax assets

1) Amount recognized in the balance sheet as of March 31, 2025

Deferred tax assets 58,835 million yen

(Deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carryforwards are 46,104 million yen)

2) Other information

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. The estimated taxable income is based on a business plan approved by management.

The recoverability of deferred tax assets is determined by profitability estimated based on the said business plans and the taxable income before adjusting temporary difference based on the tax planning.

Estimates of taxable income may be affected by changes in uncertain future economic conditions, and if the actual timing and amount of taxable income differ from the estimates, it may cause a material impact on the amount of deferred tax assets recognized in the financial statements for the following fiscal year.

5. Notes to the Nonconsolidated Balance Sheet

(1) Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment 547,078 million yen

(2) Contingent liabilities

1) The guarantee obligations are as follows:

The Company guarantees loans due to financial institutes of the following subsidiaries or associates:

Grohe Holding GmbH	71,639 million yen
ASD Holding Corp.	44,400 million yen
LIXIL Philippines Inc.	523 million yen
LIXIL India Sanitaryware Private Limited	478 million yen
LIXIL India Private Limited	387 million yen
LIXIL WINDOW SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	185 million yen

The Company guarantees loans due to the other subsidiaries or associates of the following subsidiaries or associates:

AS America, Inc.	57,164 million yen
DPI SPV, LLC	9,471 million yen
LIXIL AFRICA (Pty) Ltd.	5,947 million yen
LIXIL GLOBAL MANUFACTURING VIETNAM Co., Ltd.	4,632 million yen
Other	14,051 million yen

The Company provides guarantees to financial institutes for the factoring liabilities of the following subsidiaries or associates:

LIXIL Logistics Corporation	739 million yen
G TERIOR Corporation	495 million yen
Other	645 million yen

The Company guarantees lease liabilities of the following subsidiaries or associates:

Hisai LIXIL Factory Corporation and other 32 companies	1,472 million yen
Other	305 million yen

2) Indemnities based on the share transfer agreement are as follows:

Indemnity based on the share transfer agreement (disputes) 4,337 million yen (Note)

Note On September 30, 2020, 100% of the shares of Permasteelisa S.p.A ("Permasteelisa") which was a subsidiary of the Company, was sold. For certain disputes involving Permasteelisa occurring prior to the date of the share transfer, the Company is obligated to indemnify the transferee from losses incurred by Permasteelisa on or after the date of the share transfer. For the amount expected to be fulfilled, liabilities have been recorded in the balance sheet and are not included in the above amount.

3) Repurchase obligation associated with liquidation of receivables is as follows:

Repurchase obligation associated with liquidation of receivables 3,462 million yen

(3) Receivables from and payables to subsidiaries and associates

Short-term receivables	47,133 million yen
Short-term payables	79,366 million yen
Long-term receivables	15,557 million yen
Long-term payables	614 million yen

6. Notes to the Nonconsolidated Statement of Income

Transactions with subsidiaries and associates

Operating transactions

Net sales	118,060 million yen
Purchases	91,155 million yen
Other operating transactions	161,639 million yen
Non-operating transactions	14,504 million yen

7. Notes on Revenue Recognition

Notes related to basic information to understand revenue from contracts with customers were omitted as the same information has been described in "1. Significant Accounting Policies (4) Recognition of significant revenue and cost".

8. Notes to the Nonconsolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Class and number of treasury shares as of March 31, 2025

Ordinary shares	66,074 shares
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9. Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities

(1) Major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets

Tax loss carryforwards	54,668 million yen
Allowance for doubtful accounts	10,425 million yen
Loss on valuation of investments in subsidiaries and associates	6,951 million yen
Provision for bonuses	5,194 million yen
Valuation difference on property, plant and equipment	4,696 million yen
Software	4,400 million yen
Inventories	3,287 million yen
Impairment losses	3,056 million yen
Software in progress	2,301 million yen
Asset retirement obligations	1,934 million yen
Provision for loss on business of subsidiaries and associates	1,844 million yen
Retirement benefit trust assets	1,179 million yen
Provision for retirement benefits	1,174 million yen
Other	9,656 million yen

Subtotal	110,771 million yen
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Less: Valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards	(8,563) million yen
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Less: Valuation allowance for deductible temporary difference	(19,127) million yen
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Subtotal	(27,691) million yen
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Total	83,080 million yen
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Deferred tax liabilities

Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	(7,739) million yen
Prepaid pension costs	(9,417) million yen
Valuation difference on property, plant and equipment	(5,487) million yen
Other	(1,600) million yen

Total	(24,245) million yen
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Net deferred tax assets	58,835 million yen
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(2) Accounting treatment for corporate tax and local tax or accounting treatment for deferred tax accounting related to these

The Company has adopted the group tax sharing system. Furthermore, the Company accounts for corporate tax and local tax or deferred tax accounting related to these as well as disclosures in accordance with

Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System (ASBJ PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021).

- (3) Revision of the amounts of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to changes in interest rates
Due to the enactment of the "Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc." (Act No. 13 of 2025) in the Japanese Diet on March 31, 2025, the "Special Defense Corporation Tax" will be imposed from the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Accordingly, the statutory effective tax rate has been changed from 30.4% to 31.3% for calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities pertaining to temporary differences that are expected to be eliminated in or after the fiscal year starting from April 1, 2026. The main impact of this change is the amount of Deferred tax assets (the amount less the amount of Deferred tax liabilities) for the current fiscal year increased by 993 million yen, and Income taxes – deferred and Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities decreased by 1,215 million yen and 222 million yen, respectively.

10. Related Party Transactions

(1) Subsidiaries and associates

(Millions of yen)

Type	Name of company	Share of voting rights owned by the Company (owned by the related party)	Relationship with the related party	Transaction	Transaction amount	Account	Balance as of March 31, 2025
Subsidiary	LIXIL GLOBAL MANUFACTURING VIETNAM Co., Ltd	Indirectly owned 100%	Control and management by holding shares	Lending of funds (Note 1)	12,000	Short-term loans receivable Long-term loans receivable	1,400 10,600
Subsidiary	ASD Holding Corp.	Directly owned 100%	Control and management by holding shares	Lending of funds (Note 1) Guarantee obligations (Note 2)	17,194 44,400	Short-term loans receivable	17,194 -
Subsidiary	Grohe Holding GmbH	Indirectly owned 100%	Control and management by holding shares	Guarantee obligations (Note 2)	71,639	-	-
Subsidiary	AS America, Inc.	Indirectly owned 100%	Control and management by holding shares	Guarantee of obligations of intercompany loans (Note 3)	57,164	-	-

Terms and conditions of transactions and policies for determining the terms and conditions

Notes:

1. Terms and conditions for financial transactions are negotiated and determined after taking into consideration market conditions. Furthermore, the transaction amount for the lending of funds is the balance of loans receivable at the end of the current fiscal year.
2. Guarantee fee rates are determined reasonably based on the market rate and the degree of associated risks.
3. The Company does not receive any guarantee fees that take into consideration the degree of associated risks.

(2) Directors and major individual shareholders

(Millions of yen)

Type	Name of company or individual	Shares of voting rights owned by the Company / (owned by the related party)	Relationship with the related party	Transaction	Transaction amount	Account	Balance as of March 31, 2025
Director and close relative	Kinya Seto	(Directly owned 0.2%)	Director and Executive Officer of the Company	Allotment of shares with transfer restrictions (Note 1)	125	—	—
Director and close relative	Hwa Jin Song Montesano	(Directly owned 0.0%)	Director and Executive Officer of the Company	Allotment of shares with transfer restrictions (Note 1)	60	—	—
Director and close relative	Hiroyuki Oonishi	(Directly owned 0.0%)	Executive Officer of the Company	Allotment of shares with transfer restrictions (Note 1)	15	—	—
Director and close relative	Yugo Kanazawa	(Directly owned 0.0%)	Executive Officer of the Company	Allotment of shares with transfer restrictions (Note 1)	19	—	—
Director and close relative	Shoko Kimijima	(Directly owned 0.0%)	Executive Officer of the Company	Allotment of shares with transfer restrictions (Note 1)	4	—	—
Director and close relative	Satoshi Yoshida	(Directly owned 0.0%)	Executive Officer of the Company	Allotment of shares with transfer restrictions (Note 1)	15	—	—
Director and close relative	Mariko Fujita	(Directly owned 0.0%)	Executive Officer of the Company	Allotment of shares with transfer restrictions (Note 1)	6	—	—
Companies where Directors and their close relatives own the majority of the voting rights	Proton Investment, Inc. (Note 2)	None	Sale of finished goods, etc.	Sale of finished goods, etc. (Note 3)	69	Accounts receivable	—

Terms and conditions of the transactions and policies for determining the terms and conditions

Notes: 1. This concerns the issuance of new shares conducted on May 15, 2024 pursuant to a decision made at the meeting of the Board of Directors on April 30, 2024. The transaction amount stated here is the amount obtained by multiplying the

- number of allotted shares by the simple average of the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange for each day, counting back 30 business days from the day before April 1, 2024, by 1,923 yen.
2. This is a company at which a close relative of Kinya Seto of the company is the representative director.
 3. Terms and conditions are determined after taking into consideration of the market conditions.

11. Per Share Information

(1) Equity per share	1,410.19 yen
(2) Earnings per share	27.39 yen

12. Consolidated Dividend Regulations

The Company is subject to consolidated dividend regulations, meaning that it calculates the distributable amount for dividends on a consolidated basis.

13. Other Notes

Figures less than one million yen are rounded down to the nearest million yen.