

## CSR-Related Non-Financial Data

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014

(April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014)

Supplemental data is provided on pages 68 and 69 of this document

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### 【Information Disclosure on LIXIL Group Websites】

CSR activity details are available on the corporate websites of LIXIL Group Corporation and LIXIL Corporation

- LIXIL Group Corporation CSR Information :  
<http://www.lixil-group.co.jp/e/sustainability/>
- LIXIL Corporation CSR Information :  
<http://www.lixil.co.jp/corporate/csr/> (Japanese Only)

# Data on LIXIL Group Employees

## Scope of Data Collection

The organization being reported includes a total of groups / companies of the LIXIL Group: LIXIL Group Corporation and 7\*<sup>1</sup>of its subsidiaries and LIXIL Corporation's major subsidiaries (10\*<sup>2</sup> companies in Japan and 26\*<sup>3</sup> groups / companies outside Japan). The number of groups and companies is 43 in total. The scope of the current report covers the majority of the LIXIL Group Corporation's consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2014, but is not equivalent to the scope of consolidation.

### ■Affiliates of the LIXIL Group \*<sup>1</sup>

LIXIL Corporation, LIXIL VIVA CORPORATION, Kawashima Selkon Textiles Co., Ltd.,  
LIXIL Housing Research Institute, Ltd., HIVIC CO., LTD., JIO Corporation  
LIXIL REALTY, Corp.

### ■LIXIL Corporation's Major subsidiaries

#### •Major subsidiaries and affiliates in Japan \*<sup>2</sup>

LIXIL Total Hanbai Corporation, Asahi Tostem Exterior Building Materials Co., Ltd.,  
G TERIOR Corporation, LIXIL SUZUKI SHUTTER CORPORATION,  
JAPAN HOME SHIELD CORPORATION, LIXIL Toyo Sash Shoji Co., Ltd.,  
Dinaone Corporation, TM.S Corporation, LIXIL Building Remodeling Sales Co., Ltd,  
LIXIL Total Service Corporation

#### •Major subsidiaries and affiliates outside Japan\*<sup>3</sup>

Permasteelisa S.p.A., TOSTEM THAI Co., Ltd., TOSTEM THAI MARKETING Co., Ltd.,  
LIXIL Manufacturing (Dalian) Corporation, A-S CHINA PLUMBING PRODUCTS Ltd.,  
LIXIL INTERNATIONAL Pte. Ltd., PT. LIXIL ALUMINIUM INDONESIA,  
ASD Americas Holding Corp., LIXIL INAX VIETNAM Corporation,  
LIXIL INAX DANANG Manufacturing Co., Ltd., LIXIL INAX SAIGON Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,  
LIXIL-Haier Housing Products (Qingdao) Co., Ltd.,  
LIXIL Sanitary Fitting Manufacturing (Suzhou)Corporation, LIXIL (China) Investment Co., Ltd.,  
LIXIL TAIWAN CORPORATION, and 11 other companies consolidated subsidiaries

## 【Data Collection Method and Period】

Data collection on numbers of employees is done on an original registration basis for each company.

Numbers of participants in various systems, etc., are counted based on their usage during the fiscal year from April 1 to March 31.

Lost time injuries frequency rate and severity rate use data that is only collected for directly employed staff including employees seconded to another Group companies.

## Employee Composition

In recruiting and employing human resources, the LIXIL Group respects their rights as individuals and strives to be fair in selecting personnel and to build a diverse workforce nondiscriminatory in nature.

### Number of employees by category (persons)

		Gender	Numbers	%
Regular staff *1	in Japan	Male	17,954	25.7
		Female	5,328	7.6
	outside Japan	Male	19,597	28.0
		Female	6,505	9.3
	Male Total		37,551	53.7
	Female Total		11,833	16.9
	Subtotal		49,384	70.6
Non-Regular staff *2	in Japan	Male	2,841	4.1
		Female	7,799	11.2
	outside Japan	Male	266	0.4
		Female	96	0.1
	Male Total		3,107	4.4
	Female Total		7,895	11.3
	Subtotal		11,002	15.7
Directly employed Total		Male	40,658	58.2
		Female	19,728	28.2
		Subtotal	60,386	86.4
Indirectly employed *3	in Japan		2,691	3.8
	outside Japan		6,832	9.8
	Subtotal		9,523	13.6
Total			69,909	100.0

\*1 Regular staff : Employees under a labor contract without the period of employment

\*2 Non-Regular staff : Employees under a labor contract with the period of employment

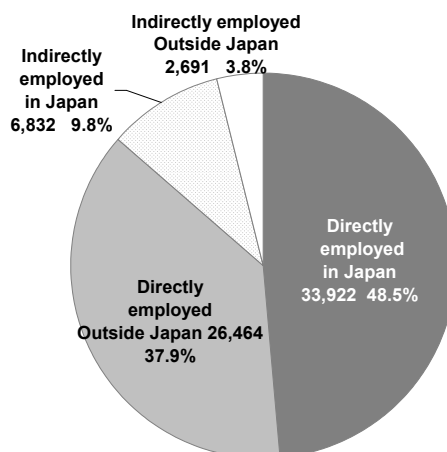
\*3 Indirectly employed: Temporary and subcontracted staff

### Number of employees by country : Directly employed (persons)

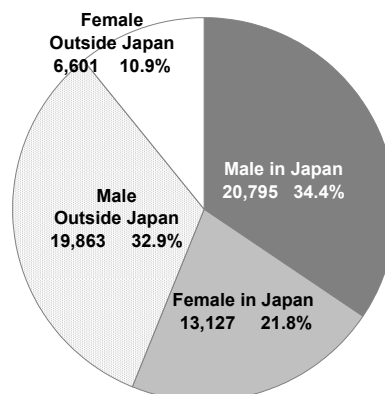
Country	Numbers	Country	Numbers
Japan	33,970	United Arab Emirates	319
Thailand	6,460	Singapore	204
China	6,259	Qatar	187
U.S.A.	6,039	India	186
Vietnam	2,904	Saudi Arabia	152
Germany	831	South Korea	139
Italy	824	Canada	124
Indonesia	538	Others of Asia	274
Hong Kong	433	Others of Western (including Russia)	200
Netherlands	343	Total	60,386

Note: Data collected according to location of employment or base region.

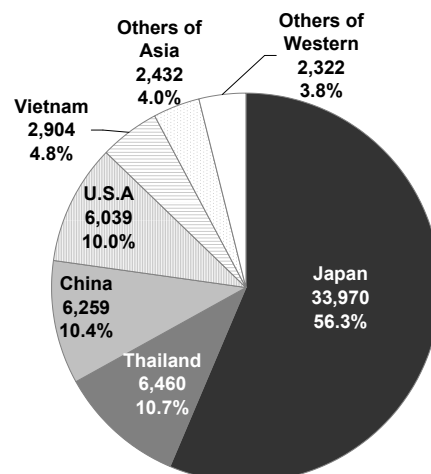
### Type of employment



### Gender (Directly employed)



### Country (Directly employed)



## Diversity Composition (in Japan)

The LIXIL Group proactively promotes diversity in its workforce. It does so in the belief that, to increase the Group's corporate power, it is essential to build a corporate culture that generates high levels of innovation and energy.

### Average age (years)

	FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female	Average
Regular staff	41.4	36.0	40.2	41.8	36.9	40.7
Non- Regular staff	46.4	42.2	44.8	47.0	44.7	45.3
Directly employed overall average	42.1	40.8	41.6	42.5	41.6	42.1

Notes: 1. Only in Japan

2. Fiscal 2012 figures are based on the previous fiscal year's scope of data collection.

### Number of managers and composition (persons)

		Numbers	%
Gender	Male	2,951	96.37
	Female	111	3.63
Age	20~29	1	0.03
	30~39	43	1.41
	40~49	1,531	50.00
	50 or older	1,487	48.56
Nationality	Japan	3,055	99.78
	Taiwan	1	0.03
	South Korea	2	0.07
	France	1	0.03
	Spain	1	0.03
	United Kingdom	1	0.03
	United States	1	0.03
Total		3,062	100.0

Notes: 1. Only in Japan

2. Data collected based on the qualification system of individual operating companies.

### Number and rate of disabled employees (persons)

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Number of disabled employees	733	952
Disabled employment rate *(%)	1.84	2.20

Notes: 1. Only in Japan

2. For employees at March 31 of the fiscal year

\* Calculated based on the Employment Rate System for Persons with Disabilities under guidance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

## Employment Status (in Japan)

In its recruiting activities, the LIXIL Group seeks people who agree with the principles defined in its “LIXIL VALUES” and who are capable of demonstrating these values. Specifically, this means “people who deliver on their commitments,” “people with the passion to improve and take on new challenges,” “people capable of open and honest communication,” and “people who are capable of thinking from the customer’s perspective and acting with integrity and fairness.”

### Number of new hires (persons)

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Regular staff	564	950
Hiring of new graduates*	336	376
Non- Regular staff	2,767	2,758
Total	3,331	3,708

Notes: Only in Japan

\* Newly hired employees who have just graduated from high school, university, or some other educational institution.

### Number of resigning employees (persons)

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total of Regular staff	2,206	697
Resigning employees ratio*	8.9	3.0
Non- Regular staff	2,463	2,372
Total	4,669	3,069

Notes: Only in Japan

\* The resignation rate represents the number of resigning employees over the fiscal year to March 31 compared with the number of employees on April 1 of the same fiscal year.

### Re-hiring ratio after retirement (persons)

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Number of employees retiring	209	172
Number of employees re-hired	128	145
Re- hiring ratio	61.2	84.3

Notes: Only in Japan

### Average years of continuous employment (years)

	Gender	FY 2013
Regular staff	Male	16.3
	Female	12.3
	Average	15.3
Non- Regular staff	Male	5.9
	Female	5.2
	Average	5.3

Notes: 1.Only in Japan, 2.March 31, 2014 basis

### Rate of resigning employees for three years after joining companies (Hiring of new graduates)

	Since FY 2010	Since FY 2011
Rate of resigning employees for three years after joining companies (%)	17.3	20.5

Notes: Only in Japan

## Personnel Management (in Japan)

The Group Charter of Corporate Behavior states that the LIXIL Group “respects the individuality of its workers, and also assures a safe and comfortable working environment in order to ensure the mental and physical well-being of all workers.” Based on this charter, the LIXIL Group promotes measures to protect the health and safety of employees.

### Monthly average overtime work hours

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Number of employees under time control*(persons)	27,661	27,316
Total overtime work hours ** (hours)	5,860,669	6,274,345
Monthly average overtime work hours / person (hours)	17.7	19.1

Notes: Only in Japan

\* The 12-month average number of regular staff (including managers) and commissioned and part-time staff.

However, LIXIL VIVA CORPORATION contains only regular staff

\*\* Overtime hours of regular staff (including those of managers) according to the systems of individual operating companies

### Number of days of annual paid leaves taken per person \*

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Number of employees who are entitled to take paid leaves *(persons)	28,051	31,780
Total number of days of paid leaves taken (annualized)** (days)	179,285	236,474
Number of days of annual paid leaves taken / person(days)	6.4	7.4

Notes: Only in Japan

\* The number of regular staff (including managers) and commissioned and part-time staff (registered at March 31 of the fiscal year)

\*\* Total number of days taken by qualified staff (excluding special holidays)

### Lost time injuries frequency rate and severity rate

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Frequency rate *	1.02	1.13
Severity rate *	0.01	0.01
LTIFR (Lost time injuries frequency rate) **	0.41	0.42

Notes: 1. Only in Japan

2. Only directly employed

\* Calculated based on the method used in the Survey on Industrial Accidents of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

\*\* LTIFR: Lost time injuries frequency rate is the number of deaths and injuries due to industrial accidents divided by the cumulative hours worked multiplied by one million (lost time is defined as any period of one day or more)

## Time-Off and Vacation Systems (in Japan)

The LIXIL Group promotes the development of the environment that allows its employees to enjoy both work and life as it goes about building a workplace environment in which each and every employee is able to display his or her full potential and continue to enjoy work.

Note: The details of time-off and vacation systems are based on the systems of individual operating companies.

### Usage of maternity leave system (persons)

	FY 2012	FY 2013
Number of persons who used the plan	291	300
Number of persons who returned to work	258	275
Return ratio (%)	88.7	91.7

Notes: Only in Japan

### Usage of child-rearing leave system (persons)

	FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons who started using the plan	1	254	255	2	285	287
Number of persons who returned to work	1	214	215	2	201	203
Number of persons who planned to return to work *	1	218	219	2	215	217
Return ratio (%)	100.0	98.2	98.2	100.0	93.5	93.5

Notes: Only in Japan

\* Number of employees planning to return from child-rearing leave: The number of employees who use the child-rearing leave system and who plan to return in the fiscal year. Return rate = (Number of employees returning from child-rearing leave) / (Number of employees planning to return from child-rearing leave) (%); provided that when a change in the planned date of return pushes the date into the previous or following fiscal year, the employee planning to return from child-rearing leave is accounted for in the number of employees planning to return from child-rearing leave (denominator of return ratio) of the previous or following fiscal year.

### Usage of care leave system (persons)

	FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of persons who started using the plan	2	7	9	3	7	10
Number of persons who returned to work	1	8	9	2	7	9
Number of persons who planned to return to work *	1	8	9	2	7	9
Return ratio (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: Only in Japan

\* Number of employees planning to return from care leave: The number of employees who use the care leave system and who plan to return in the fiscal year. Return rate = (Number of employees returning from care leave) / (Number of employees planning to return from care leave) (%); provided that when a change in the planned date of return pushes the date into the previous or following fiscal year, the employee planning to return from care leave is accounted for in the number of employees planning to return from care leave (denominator of return ratio) of the previous or following fiscal year.

# LIXIL Group Environmental Impact Data

## Scope of Data Collection

In principle, with the exclusion of some consolidated subsidiaries in consideration of their business size and content, the scope of the organization for which environmental impact data is reported comprises all operating companies and their consolidated subsidiaries as of April 2013. Among non-consolidated companies, only a few of the manufacturing and logistics companies have been included in the scope of reporting (LIXIL Logistics Corporation and LIXIL BUILDING MATERIALS MANUFACTURING (SHANGHAI) CORPORATION); when their buildings are either owned or managed by operating companies of the LIXIL Group, non-consolidated subsidiaries are considered to be under management by the LIXIL Group. Please note that the scope differs from the group of companies that are consolidated for financial reporting purposes. The calculation method used for energy-savings contribution by product is given on page 12. Items outside the scope stated above are reported on in separate notes on an individual basis.

### ■ Affiliates of the LIXIL Group

LIXIL Corporation, LIXIL VIVA CORPORATION, Kawashima Selkon Textiles Co., Ltd., LIXIL Housing Research Institute, Ltd., HIVIC CO., LTD., JIO Corporation  
LIXIL REALTY, Corp., CLASSIS Corporation, LIXIL Group Finance Corporation

### ■ LIXIL Corporation's Major subsidiaries

#### • Major subsidiaries and affiliates in Japan

SUN WAVE CORPORATION, LIXIL Total Hanbai Corporation,  
Asahi Tostem Exterior Building Materials Co., Ltd., G TERIOR Corporation,  
LIXIL SUZUKI SHUTTER CORPORATION, JAPAN HOME SHIELD CORPORATION,  
LIXIL Toyo Sash Shoji Co., Ltd., Dinaone Corporation, TM.S Corporation,  
Kuwata Co., Ltd., SUN WAVE KITCHEN TECHNO CORPORATION,  
Oita Tostem Co., Ltd., Nishi Kyushu Tostem Co., Ltd., LIXIL Online Corporation,  
Tostem Management Systems Co., Ltd., LIXIL Total Service Corporation,  
LIXIL ENERGY Co., Ltd., LIXIL RENEWAL Corporation,  
LIXIL INFORMATION SYSTEMS CORPORATION

#### • Non-consolidated subsidiaries in Japan

LIXIL Logistics Corporation

#### • Major subsidiaries and affiliates outside Japan

TOSTEM THAI Co., Ltd., LIXIL Manufacturing (Dalian) Corporation,  
LIXIL INAX VIETNAM Corporation, LIXIL INAX DANANG Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,  
LIXIL INAX SAIGON Manufacturing Co., Ltd., LIXIL-Haier Housing Products (Qingdao) Co., Ltd.,  
LIXIL BUILDING MATERIALS MANUFACTURING (SUZHOU) CORPORATION,  
LIXIL Sanitary Fitting Manufacturing (Suzhou) Corporation,  
Four consolidated companies and one non-consolidated company outside Japan

## 【Procurement and Logistics Data】

**Procurement:** The scope of data calculation includes all bases and companies manufacturing products under the environmental management systems of the LIXIL Group. All raw materials, parts, and packaging materials used in the products are included in the calculations. However, manufacturing facilities and office consumables are excluded. The data covers 43 bases in Japan and 16 companies overseas.

**Logistics:** The scope of data calculation extends only to those facilities designated by LIXIL Logistics Corporation under the Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy (Specified Shipper). The scope includes 17 of LIXIL Logistics' facilities.

## 【Newly Integrated Companies】

In accordance with the LIXIL Group's environmental regulations, taking into account the time required to analyze the state of data collected before integration and to introduce environmental management systems, the LIXIL Group does not begin to include environmental impact data until three years after a company is integrated into the Group. For that reason, the data for Permasteelisa S.p.A. and ASD Americas Holding Corp. are not included in the data for fiscal 2013.

## 【Data Collection Period】

From April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014

## Material Balance (INPUT)

### ■ Procurement

The amount used		FY 2012		FY2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
Raw materials	Aluminum raw materials	157,875	t	148,882	t		
	Other metals	78,204	t	86,567	t		
	Plastics raw materials	32,231	t	39,765	t		
	Wood raw materials	214,084	t	268,735	t		
	Ceramics raw materials	393,829	t	531,006	t		
	Others	11	t	8	t		
Parts/ materials	Metal parts	100,815	t	117,407	t		
	Plastic parts	129,925	t	126,232	t		
	Wood parts	103,503	t	102,051	t		
	Ceramic parts	236,986	t	262,207	t		
	Packaging materials	14,789	t	17,692	t		
	Others	149,471	t	254,086	t		
Energy consumption		38,095	thousand GJ	37,983	thousand GJ	112 thousand GJ	0.3% decrease

Notes:

1. The weight of parts / materials is calculated based on purchase costs.
2. Data covers the manufacturing bases of LIXIL Corporation and its subsidiaries overseas, Kawashima Selkon Textiles Co., Ltd., and HIVIC CO., LTD.

### ■ Manufacture/sales

The amount used		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
Electricity		953,977	thousand kWh	969,360	thousand kWh		
City gas		91,009	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	100,084	thousand m <sup>3</sup>		
LNG		14,318	t	16,645	t		
LPG		16,700	t	14,758	t		
Kerosene		6,741	kL	3,766	kL		
Fuel oil		14,045	kL	11,928	kL		
Diesel		2,858	kL	2,528	kL		
Gasoline		8,434	kL	9,655	kL		
Steam		161,757	GJ	167,590	GJ		
Photovoltaic power generation *		8,080	thousand kWh	26	thousand kWh		
Energy consumption		16,409	thousand GJ	16,808	thousand GJ	—400 thousand GJ	2.4% increase

\* Data only covers facilities within the premises of our factories (in-house use only).

Water intake		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
Potable water		1,103	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	1,552	thousand m <sup>3</sup>		
Industrial water		8,589	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	6,484	thousand m <sup>3</sup>		
Ground water		5,657	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	5,040	thousand m <sup>3</sup>		
Energy consumption		20.4	thousand GJ	19.0	thousand GJ	1.3 thousand GJ	6.6% decrease

Note: Data excludes a portion of LIXIL Corporation's head office, branches, and sales-related consolidated companies, LIXIL Housing Institute, Ltd., HIVIC CO., LTD., JIO Corporation, and CLASSIS Corporation.

Volume handled		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
Chemicals		6,669	t	6,681	t	—12 t	0.2% increase

Note: Data covers LIXIL Corporation and LIXIL VIVA CORPORATION.

### ■ Logistics

The amount used		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
Fuel(Crude oil equivalent)		46,451	kL	52,631	kL		
Energy consumption		1,800	thousand GJ	2,040	thousand GJ	—240 thousand GJ	13.3% increase

Note: Data covers LIXIL Logistics Corporation.

## Material Balance (OUTPUT)

### ■ Procurement (Scope 3)

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
Raw materials	Aluminum raw materials	961	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	788	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Other metals	148	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	162	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Plastics raw materials	78	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	86	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Wood raw materials	171	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	214	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Ceramics raw materials	84	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	97	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Others	0.2	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.1	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
Parts/ materials	Metal parts	499	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	501	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Plastic parts	308	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	302	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Wood parts	87	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	82	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Ceramic parts	48	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	47	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Packaging materials	33	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	40	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Others	249	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	329	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
Total		2,667	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	2,648	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	19 thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.7% decrease

Note: Data covers the manufacturing bases of LIXIL Corporation and its subsidiaries overseas, Kawashima Selkon Textiles Co., Ltd., and HIVIC CO., LTD.

### ■ Manufacture/sales (Scope 1 2)

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
	Electricity	430	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	439	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	City gas	193	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	211	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	LNG	39	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	45	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	LPG	50	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	44	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Kerosene	17	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	9	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Fuel oil	38	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	32	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Diesel	7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	7	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Gasoline	20	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	22	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
	Steam	10	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	10	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
Total		804	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	820	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
The amount compensation of cogeneration credit assumption *		— 15	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	— 14	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>		
Total (After compensation)		789	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	806	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	— 17 thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	2.2% increase

\* Based on Rule of the Japan Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme (JVETS) of the Ministry of Environment, Ver. 1 (Feb. 21, 2005)

Waste products emissions		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
	Recycled	88,985	t	109,574	t		
	Land filled	50,184	t	49,982	t		
Total		139,169	t	159,556	t	— 20,387 t	14.6% increase

Note: Data excludes HIVIC CO., LTD., JIO Corporation, and CLASSIS Corporation.

Wastewater volume		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
	Wastewater	14,456	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	10,851	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	3,604 thousand m <sup>3</sup>	24.9% decrease

Note: Data excludes a portion of LIXIL Corporation's head office, branches, and sales-related consolidated companies, LIXIL Housing Institute, Ltd., JIO Corporation and CLASSIS Corporation.

Amount of chemicals moved		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
	Chemicals	377	t	348	t	30 t	7.9% decrease

Note: Data covers LIXIL Corporation and LIXIL VIVA CORPORATION.

### ■ Logistics (Scope 3)

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions		FY 2012		FY 2013		Quantity of reduction	Compared with previous year
	Fuel(Crude oil equivalent)	123	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	140	thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	— 16 thousand t-CO <sub>2</sub>	13.3% increase

Note: Data covers LIXIL Logistics Corporation.

### [Total Energy Consumption Calculation Method]

Energy consumption(procurement)\*1 =(Amount of purchased raw materials)×(Energy conversion coefficient\*2)+(Cost of purchasing parts/materials)×(Energy conversion coefficient\*3)

Energy consumption(manufacture/sales)\*4 = (Electricity/Fuel consumption, water intake)×(Energy conversion coefficient\*5)

Energy consumption(disposal)=(Land filled/incinerated quantity when products are disposed)×(Energy conversion coefficient\*2)

Energy consumption(transport)=(Transported weight)×(Transportation distance)×(Energy conversion coefficient\*6)

\*1:Energy consumption in procuring raw materials includes energy consumed in mining, sorting, blending, refining and other raw material processing including transport to Japan. Energy consumption in manufacturing parts/materials includes energy consumed in mining, refining and other raw material processing including transport to Japan and assembly/processing in Japan.

\*2 :Conversion coefficient calculated from Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAD) Carbon Footprint Database Ver.1

\*3 :Architectural Institute of Japan (AIJ) LCA Database (2005 Input-Output Table)

\*4:Manufacture/sales energy consumption includes energy calculated by multiplying quantity of waste products processed during manufacture/sales by energy conversion coefficient\*2

\*5 :Electricity, fuel: heat value per unit per energy source as specified in the Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy, 2010

Water: conversion coefficient calculated from Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAD) Carbon Footprint Database Version 1

\*6 :Conversion coefficient calculated from unit fuel consumption and unit calorific value using improved tons × distance method as specified in the Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy (Measures Pertaining to Consigners)

### [CO<sub>2</sub> Conversion Coefficients Used to Convert CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions]

Purchased electricity: Japan 0.378, China 0.764, Korea 0.489, Thailand 0.567, Vietnam 0.427, and Indonesia 0.653(kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh),

Natural gas: 2.108 (kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>), LPG: 3.002 (kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/kg), Kerosene: 2.492 (kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/L) , Fuel oil: 2.71 (kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/L), Diesel:2.624 (kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/L),

Gasoline: 2.322 (kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/L), Purchased steam: 0.06 (kg-CO<sub>2</sub>/MJ)

Sources : *Guidelines for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Businesses* (Ministry of the Environment), 2005,

*GHG-emissions-from-purchased-electricity* (Version 4\_4\_Aug-2012)

## Contribution to Energy Consumption Reduction (Product sales in Japan)

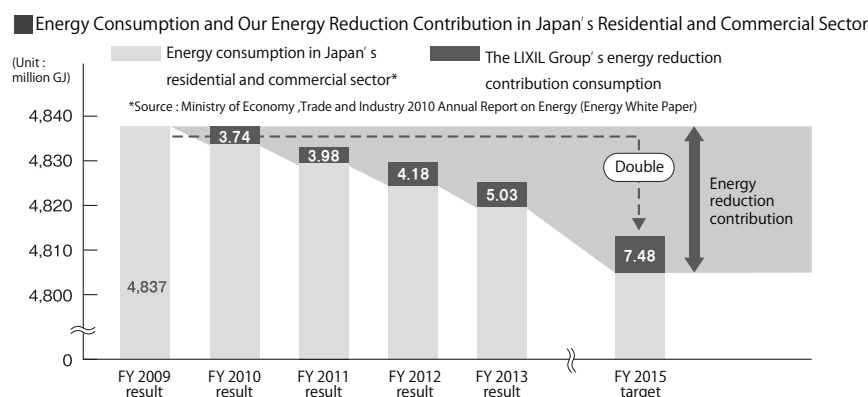
To achieve zero energy balance in the residential and commercial sector, we have set ourselves the target of boosting our contribution to energy consumption reduction in Japan's homes, offices and commercial buildings for fiscal 2015 to double the level of fiscal 2010.

we have defined the amount of energy that could be saved by replacing the products fitted in 1990 with the latest of our products as "energy reduction contribution," and use this as a measure of our efforts to reduce energy in the household sector. We aim to boost our energy reduction contribution for fiscal 2015 to double the fiscal 2010 level through further raising product performance and broader use of those products in the market. Our energy reduction contribution for fiscal 2013 was 5.04 million GJ, a 34% increase from the fiscal 2010 level.

### Energy Consumption and Our Energy Reduction Contribution in Japan's Residential and Commercial Sector

Applicable products category	Energy Reduction Contribution (GJ)	
	FY 2012	FY 2013
Detached home sashes, panels entrance doors	1,722,015	2,078,939
Kitchen units ・ Washstands cabinets units	758,322	1,029,276
Toilets	962,281	1,019,182
Bathroom units	366,694	399,284
Solar power panels	187,187	287,660
Plumbing fixtures(single article)	171,854	201,710
Humidity control building materials	7,923	9,582
Total	4,176,276	5,025,633

Notes: Data covers LIXIL Corporation products.



#### [The LIXIL Group's Energy Reduction Contribution Calculation Method]

•Energy reduction contribution=(annual electricity/gas/water consumption reduction derived from all energy generation/saving products and water saving products\*1 sold in Japan each year compared with 1990 products)×(energy conversion coefficient\*2)×(number of each product type sold) (For Windows)

•Window product energy reduction contribution=(reduction in annual HVAC electricity consumption through improved window insulation compared with 1990 windows\*3)×(energy conversion coefficient)×(number of windows sold annually (per home))

\*1 Applicable products category: Housing sashes, panels, doors (Data includes housing sashes for detached houses and housing complexes, housing thermal insulation panels, and front doors excluding those for prefabricated housing), Kitchen units, Washstands cabinets units, Toilets, Bathroom units, Solar power panels, Plumbing fixtures (single article), and Humidity control building materials

\*2 Electricity, gas: heat value per unit per energy source as specified in Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy, 2010

Water: conversion coefficient calculated from Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI) Carbon Footprint Database Ver.1

\*3 Annual heating and cooling load for a standard home converted into electricity using a home heat load calculation program, called SMASH (Simplified Analysis System for Housing Air Conditioning Energy) for Windows, developed by Institute for Building Environment and Energy Conservation(IBECE)

(TRANSLATION)

Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report

July 31, 2014

Mr. Yoshiaki Fujimori,  
President & CEO,  
LIXIL Group Corporation

Hiroshi Inanaga  
Chief Executive Officer  
Deloitte Tohmatsu Evaluation and Certification Organization Co., Ltd.  
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We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the sustainability information (LIXIL Group Employees Related Data (Employee Composition (excluding Indirectly employed), Diversity Composition, Employment Status, Personnel Management and Time-Off and Vacation Systems) and LIXIL Group Environmental Impact Data (Material Balance Input, Material Balance Output and Contribution to Energy Consumption Reduction) (the "sustainability information") for the year ended March 31, 2014 that included in the "Annual Report 2014 Supplementary Data Book CSR-Related Non-Financial Data" (the "Report") of LIXIL Group Corporation (the "Company").

**The Company's Responsibility**

The Company is responsible for the preparation of the sustainability information in accordance with the calculation and reporting standard adopted by the Company (as described on P.02 and P.08 and indicated with the sustainability information included in the Report). CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are subject to inherent uncertainty because of the reasons such as incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed.

**Our Independence and Quality Control**

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. The firm applies International Standard on Quality Control 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

**Our Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the sustainability information based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ("ISAE") 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Review of Historical Financial Information (Revised) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB"), and ISAE 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements issued by IAASB.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records. These procedures also included the following:

- Evaluating whether the Company's methods for estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or reperforming the estimates.
- Undertaking site visits to assess the completeness of the data, data collection methods, source data and relevant assumptions applicable to the sites.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

**Limited Assurance Conclusion**

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's sustainability information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the calculation and reporting standard adopted by the Company.