Data Section

Financial Review

Trends in the Global Economy and Market

With respect to the global economy in fiscal 2026, despite the need to monitor future macroeconomic trends closely as signs of inflation were seen in Europe and the United States toward the end of the fiscal year against a backdrop of higher energy prices associated with escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, the economy overall remained strong.

In the electronics industry, in which the Tokyo Electron Group operates, increased demand for AI servers used in data centers drove growth in the overall semiconductor market.

Under the circumstances, in the semiconductor production equipment market, while capital investment in China showed signs of leveling off compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, capital investment in semiconductors used for generative AI applications increased significantly.

Against the backdrop of the transition to a data-driven society accompanied by the advancement of information and communication technology, the evolution of AI to enhance productivity and create new value, and efforts toward a decarbonized society, the role of semiconductors and their technological innovation are becoming increasingly important. Consequently, the semiconductor production equipment market is expected to grow even further in the medium- to long-term.

Management Discussion and Analysis of State of Operating Results

Regarding our operating results for fiscal 2026, net sales increased 0.5% from the previous fiscal year to 2,443,533 million yen, and operating income decreased 10.4% from the previous fiscal year to 624,936 million yen. In the semiconductor production equipment market, sales of our high-value-added products performed well, driven by active capital expenditures in areas requiring advanced technologies such as AI servers. In addition, as semiconductor demand remained strong, utilization at the semiconductor manufacturers—our customers—rose. This led to steady increases in sales of modifications for equipment we had previously sold, as well as sales of maintenance parts and related services. As a result, net sales reached a record high for the second consecutive fiscal year.

With respect to profitability, gross profit margin was 45.3% (down 1.8 percentage points year on year) due to factors such as higher raw material prices and increased labor costs. In addition, as we advanced proactive R&D activities to support technological innovation in semiconductors, operating margin decreased to 25.6% (down 3.1 percentage points year on year). Total R&D expenses increased by 27,849 million yen (up 11.1% year on year) from the previous fiscal year to 277,866 million yen.

Net income attributable to owners of parent increased 5.6% from the previous fiscal year to a record high of 574,454 million yen, and its ratio against net sales was 23.5%, an increase of 1.1 percentage points from the previous fiscal year. In addition, the extraordinary income of 120,726 million yen for fiscal 2026 was mainly due to the sale of a portion of strategic shareholdings, resulting in gains on the sale of investment securities of 115,494 million yen. As a result, net income per share was 1,254.57 yen.

With regard to objective indicators to assess the achievement status of management policy, management strategy and management goals, the Group uses net sales, operating margin, and return on equity (ROE) as indicators for the financial model of the Medium-term Management Plan.

Production, Orders, and Sales Results

We carry out production while flexibly responding to market changes. As our production trends are similar to those of our sales, we omit a description of these results. We also do not indicate order results because they are not necessarily an appropriate indicator for projecting medium- to long-term corporate performance, with short-term orders tending to fluctuate significantly according to customers' investment trends.

Sales results by major customers and their ratio to total sales results are as shown below.

Fiscal 2025 (Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Name of Customer	Sales (Millions of yen)	Ratio (%)
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	286,800	11.8
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	280,618	11.5

Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal year ended March 31, 2026)

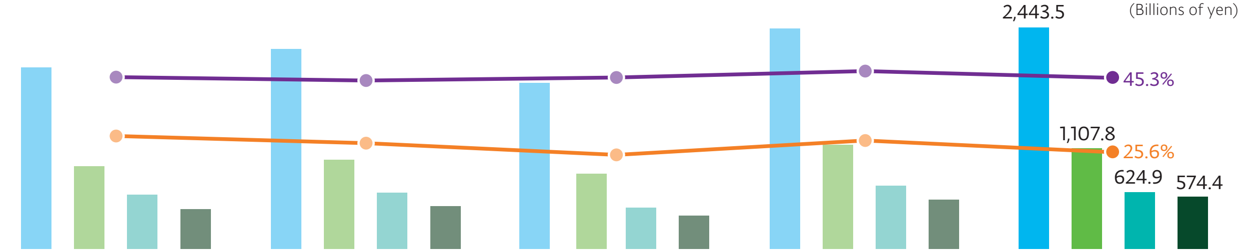
Name of Customer	Sales (Millions of yen)	Ratio (%)
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	368,079	15.1
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	315,813	12.9

* The amounts include sales to the customer and its subsidiaries

Financial Review

Financial Trend

(Billions of yen)

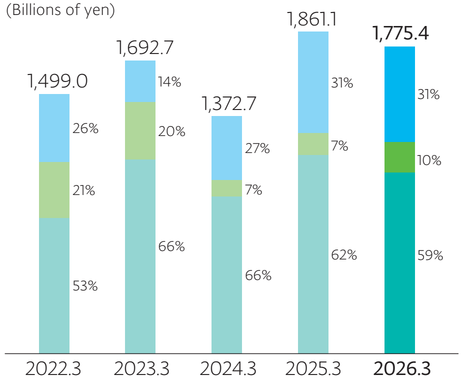


	2022.3*	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Net sales	2,003.8	2,209.0	1,830.5	2,431.5	2,443.5
Gross profit	911.8	984.4	830.2	1,146.2	1,107.8
Operating income	599.2	617.7	456.2	697.3	624.9
Net income attributable to owners of parent	437.0	471.5	363.9	544.1	574.4
Gross profit margin	45.5%	44.6%	45.4%	47.1%	45.3%
Operating margin	29.9%	28.0%	24.9%	28.7%	25.6%
ROE	37.2%	32.3%	21.8%	30.3%	29.6%

* From fiscal 2022, the Company applies "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020).

SPE[1] New Equipment Sales by Application[2]

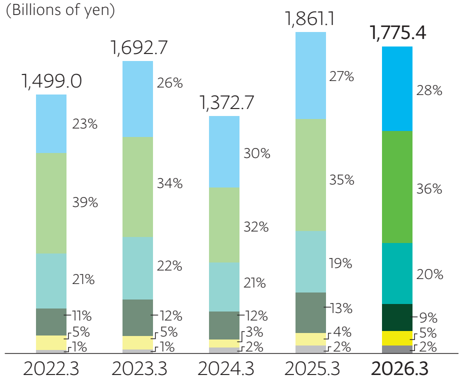
DRAM NAND
Non-memory (Logic, foundry, others)
(Billions of yen)



1 SPE: Semiconductor Production Equipment
2 Percentages on the graph show the composition ratio of new equipment sales. Field Solutions sales are not included.

SPE New Equipment Sales by Product*

Coater/developer Etch system Deposition system
Cleaning system Wafer prober Others
(Billions of yen)

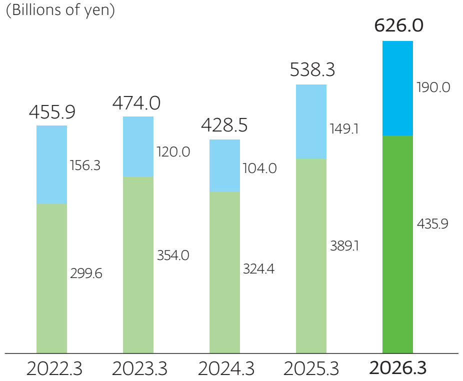


* Percentages on the graph show the composition ratio of new equipment sales. Field Solutions sales are not included.

Field Solutions Sales

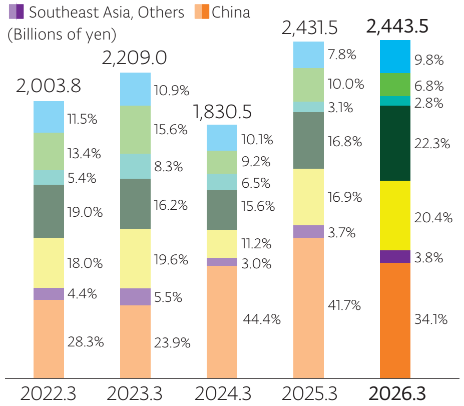
Used equipment and modification Parts and services

(Billions of yen)



Composition of Net Sales by Region

Japan North America Europe South Korea Taiwan
Southeast Asia, Others China
(Billions of yen)



Financial Review

Financial Position, Cash Flows, Sources of Capital and Liquidity

Regarding our financial position, total assets stood at 2,860,997 million yen at the end of fiscal 2026, an increase of 235,016 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to the increase in non-current assets. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal 2026 increased by 20,342 million yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, to 505,414 million yen.

Current assets at the end of fiscal 2026 were 1,835,466 million yen, an increase of 34,710 million yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to an increase of 40,271 million yen in notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets, an increase of 35,011 million yen in cash and deposits, and a decrease of 36,008 million yen in inventories.

Non-current assets increased by 200,305 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year, reaching 1,025,530 million yen. Property, plant and equipment reached 589,335 million yen, an increase of 147,628 million yen. This was primarily due to the completion of development buildings in Koshi City, Kumamoto Prefecture and Taiwa Town, Miyagi Prefecture and a production and logistics center in Oshu City, Iwate Prefecture. Investments and other assets increased by 50,995 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 398,664 million yen, due in part to the higher market prices of investment securities. The turnover period for total assets[1] increased from 381 days in the previous fiscal year to 410 days.

Current liabilities increased by 1,317 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 679,242 million yen. This was largely due to an increase of 19,807 million yen in notes and accounts payable - trade, an increase of 14,098 million yen in advances received, a decrease of 26,020 million yen in prepaid consumption tax, and a decrease of 16,883 million yen in provision for employees' bonuses.

Non-current liabilities increased by 18,912 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 111,758 million yen.

Net assets increased by 214,786 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 2,069,996 million yen. This was largely due to an increase of 574,454 million yen resulting from recording net income attributable to owners of parent, a decrease resulting from the payment of 271,618 million yen in year-end dividends for the previous fiscal year and interim dividends for fiscal 2026, a decrease due to share repurchases of 150,010 million yen, and an increase of 25,744 million yen in foreign currency translation adjustments. As a result, the equity ratio was 71.5%.

Regarding cash flows, the combined balance of cash and cash equivalents and time deposits and short-term investments with maturities of more than three months that are not included in cash and cash equivalents was 506,250 million yen, an increase of 10,011 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Cash flows from operating activities were positive 539,732 million yen, a decrease of 42,442 million yen compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year. The major positive factors were income before income taxes of 748,180 million yen, and depreciation and amortization of 80,982 million yen. The major negative factors were income tax payments of 178,372 million yen, and a gain on sale of investment securities of 115,494 million yen.

Cash flows from investing activities were negative 96,492 million yen compared to negative 169,609 million yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year. This was largely due to payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment of 208,984 million yen, and proceeds from sales of investment securities of 117,387 million yen.

Cash flows from financing activities were negative 425,359 million yen compared to negative 388,836 million yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year. This was largely due to payments of 271,618 million yen in dividends, and payments of 150,010 million yen for share repurchases.

In fiscal 2026, we continued R&D and capital investments to support future growth and enhance competitiveness, using the high level of cash generated through operating activities as the primary source of funds. In addition, as a measure to improve capital efficiency, we also sold a portion of our strategic shareholdings. As a result, free cash flow[2] increased to a record high of 433,248 million yen. At the same time, we returned 421,615 million yen to our shareholders through share repurchases and dividend payments based on our shareholder return policy of a 50% dividend payout ratio. These were all covered using cash on hand obtained through business operations, which corresponds to 97% of the aforementioned free cash flow. We will continue to maintain a solid financial foundation built up by a high profit margin, and at the same time, undertake growth investments for the future and proactive efforts to return profits to shareholders.

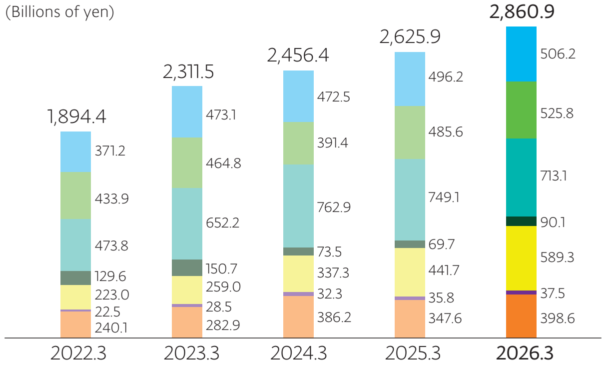
In addition, return on equity (ROE), one of our management indicators, was 29.6%.

1 Turnover period for total assets = Average total assets / Net sales × 365
2 Free cash flow = Cash flow from operating activities + Cash flow from investing activities (excluding changes in Time deposits and Short-term investments).

For the details of financial data, please refer to the "Consolidated Financial Statements" on our website.
www.tel.com/ir/library/consolidated-financial-statements/

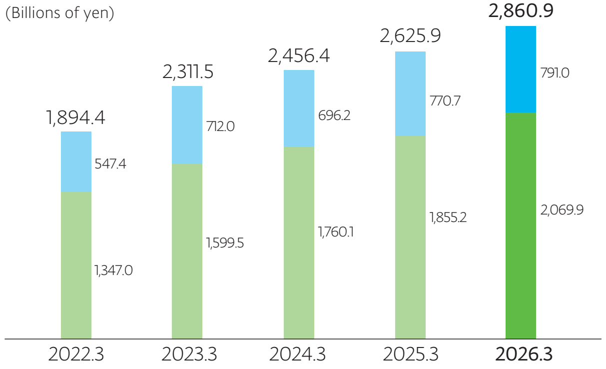
Financial Review

Balance Sheet Assets

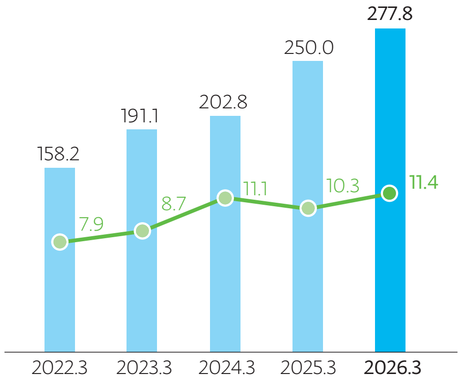


* Cash and cash equivalents: "Cash and deposits" + "Short-term investments", etc. ("Securities" in Balance Sheet)

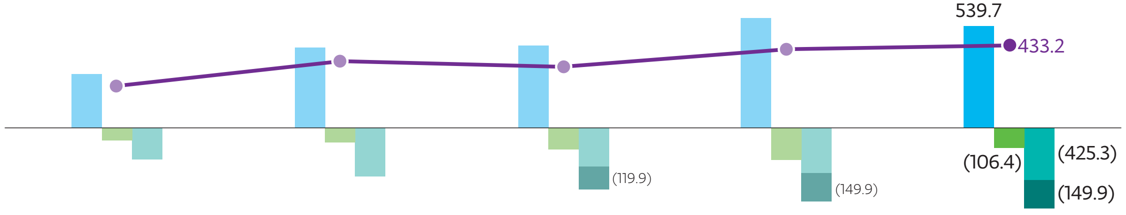
Balance Sheet Liabilities/Net Assets



R&D Expenses and Ratio to Net Sales



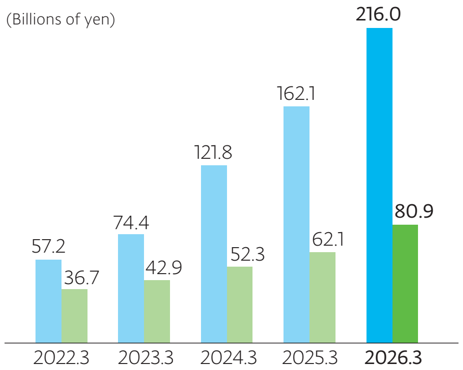
Cash Flows



	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Cash flows from operating activities	283.3	426.2	434.7	582.1	539.7
Cash flows from investing activities[2]	(65.6)	(76.7)	(115.0)	(169.7)	(106.4)
Cash flows from financing activities	(167.2)	(256.5)	(325.0)	(388.8)	(425.3)
Free cash flow[3]	217.7	349.4	319.6	412.4	433.2
Cash on hand[4]	371.2	473.1	472.5	496.2	506.2

1 The amount for share repurchase excludes the cost incurred to purchase odd-lot shares.
2 Cash flow from investing activities excludes changes in time deposits and short-term investments.
3 Free cash flow = "Cash flow from operating activities" + "Cash flow from investing activities" (excluding changes in "Time deposits" and "Short-term investments")
4 Cash on hand includes "Cash and cash equivalents" + "Time deposits and short-term investments" with original maturities of more than three months.

Capital Expenditures and Depreciation and Amortization



Consolidated Eleven-year Summary

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
From fiscal 2016 to fiscal 2026

The amounts in this summary in millions and thousands of yen; and thousands of shares as of and for the years ended March 31, 2016 and prior are rounded to the nearest unit. Such amounts as of and for the years ended March 31, 2017 and onward are truncated at the nearest unit. Accordingly, totals for the years ended March 31, 2017 and onward do not necessarily agree with the sum of the corresponding individual amounts.

(Millions of yen)

	2016.3	2017.3	2018.3	2019.3[3]	2020.3	2021.3	2022.3[4]	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Net sales	¥663,949	¥799,719	¥1,130,728	¥1,278,240	¥1,127,286	¥1,399,102	¥2,003,805	¥2,209,025	¥1,830,527	¥2,431,568	¥2,443,533
Semiconductor production equipment	613,033	749,893	1,055,234	1,166,781	1,060,997	1,315,200	1,943,843	2,155,206	—	—	—
FPD production equipment	44,687	49,387	75,068	111,261	66,092	83,772	59,830	53,674	—	—	—
Other	6,229	438	425	197	197	129	131	144	—	—	—
Operating income	116,789	155,697	281,172	310,571	237,292	320,685	599,271	617,723	456,263	697,319	624,936
Income (loss) before income taxes	106,467	149,116	275,242	321,508	244,626	317,038	596,698	624,856	473,439	706,114	748,180
Net income (loss) attributable to owners of parent	77,892	115,208	204,371	248,228	185,206	242,941	437,076	471,584	363,963	544,133	574,454
Comprehensive income (loss)	60,984	119,998	206,152	242,696	187,084	305,801	486,183	501,421	478,281	476,095	624,335
Domestic sales	121,808	101,122	148,760	208,796	161,812	197,566	230,368	239,937	184,982	189,979	239,427
Overseas sales	542,141	698,597	981,967	1,069,443	965,474	1,201,535	1,773,437	1,969,088	1,645,544	2,241,588	2,204,106
Depreciation and amortization[1]	19,257	17,872	20,619	24,323	29,107	33,843	36,727	42,927	52,339	62,148	80,982
Capital expenditures[2]	13,341	20,697	45,603	49,754	54,666	53,868	57,288	74,432	121,841	162,171	216,063
R&D expenses	76,287	83,800	97,103	113,980	120,268	136,648	158,256	191,196	202,873	250,017	277,866
Total assets	793,368	957,447	1,202,796	1,257,627	1,278,495	1,425,364	1,894,457	2,311,594	2,456,462	2,625,981	2,860,997
Total net assets	564,239	645,999	771,509	888,117	829,692	1,024,562	1,347,048	1,599,524	1,760,180	1,855,209	2,069,996
Number of employees	10,629	11,241	11,946	12,742	13,837	14,479	15,634	17,204	17,702	19,573	20,236

Consolidated Eleven-year Summary

	2016.3	2017.3	2018.3	2019.3[3]	2020.3	2021.3	2022.3[4]	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
											(Yen)
Net income (loss) per share of common stock:											
Basic[5]	¥153.70	¥234.09	¥415.16	¥504.53	¥390.19	¥520.73	¥935.95	¥1,007.82	¥783.75	¥1,182.40	¥1,254.57
Diluted[5]	153.33	233.45	413.74	502.41	388.01	517.76	931.30	1,003.86	781.20	1,179.08	1,250.88
Net assets per share of common stock[5]	1,142.79	1,306.50	1,558.16	1,790.59	1,755.99	2,170.73	2,857.48	3,389.68	3,773.11	4,016.34	4,498.85
Cash dividends per share of common stock[5]	237.00	352.00	624.00	758.00	588.00	781.00	1,403.00	1,711.00	393.00	592.00	628.00
Number of shares outstanding (thousands)[5]	165,211	165,210	165,210	165,210	157,210	157,210	157,210	157,210	471,632	471,632	471,632
Number of shareholders	24,664	21,937	35,186	50,843	30,348	29,547	34,258	51,723	78,898	133,425	114,525
											(%)
ROE	13.0	19.1	29.0	30.1	21.8	26.5	37.2	32.3	21.8	30.3	29.6
Operating margin	17.6	19.5	24.9	24.3	21.0	22.9	29.9	28.0	24.9	28.7	25.6
Equity ratio	70.9	67.2	63.8	70.0	64.1	71.1	70.5	68.7	71.1	70.1	71.5
Total asset turnover (times)	0.80	0.91	1.05	1.04	0.89	1.03	1.21	1.05	0.77	0.96	0.89
											(Thousands of yen)
Net sales per employee	¥62,466	¥71,143	¥94,653	¥100,317	¥81,468	¥96,629	¥128,169	¥128,401	¥103,407	¥124,230	¥120,751
Operating income per employee	¥10,987	¥13,850	¥23,536	¥24,373	¥17,149	¥22,148	¥38,331	¥35,905	¥25,774	¥35,626	¥30,882

1 Depreciation and amortization does not include amortization and loss on impairment of goodwill.
2 Capital expenditures only represent the gross increase in property, plant and equipment.
3 From fiscal 2019, the Company applied "Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting" (Statement No. 28, revised on February 16, 2018) released by the ASBJ.
4 From fiscal 2022, the Company applies "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020). Each number from the period ended March 31, 2022 includes the effects of the new standards.
5 The Company implemented a 3-for-1 common stock split on April 1, 2023. Net income (loss) per share of common stock - basic, net income per share of common stock - diluted and net assets per share of common stock are calculated on the assumption that stock split was implemented at the beginning of fiscal 2016. In addition, from fiscal 2016 to fiscal 2023, dividends per share of common stock and number of shares outstanding present the actual amount of dividends and number of shares prior to the stock split.

Five-year Sustainability Summary

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
From fiscal 2022 to fiscal 2026
* ● denotes data in the "Sustainability Data 2026" with third-party assurance.
Please note that the data included in this report represents only a selection. For all data, please refer to the "Sustainability Data" on our website. www.tel.com/sustainability/data/index.html

			2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions*	Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 emissions (kt-CO_2)	16	22	21	22	28	●
		Energy-derived (kt-CO_2)	12	12	12	13	15	●
		Japan	10	10	10	11	13	
		Overseas	2	2	2	2	2	
		Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions total (kt-CO_2e)	4	10	9	9	13	●
		Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions (kt-CO_2e) (Japan)	4	10	9	9	13	
		Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions (kt-CO_2e) (Overseas)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	
	Scope 2 emissions	Scope 2 emissions (Market based) (kt-CO_2)	74	20	22	25	35	●
		Scope 2 emissions (Location based) (kt-CO_2)	168	180	192	200	223	
	Scope 3 emissions	Scope 3 emissions (kt-CO_2)	12,614	14,335	11,770	12,389	14,203	

* For the scope of calculations and the calculation methods regarding greenhouse gas emissions, please refer to the "Sustainability Data" on our website. www.tel.com/sustainability/data/index.html

			2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Energy Consumption/ Generation	Energy	Consumption (MWh)	439,465	464,234	496,107	537,978	620,995	●
	Electricity		380,127	404,964	435,514	471,956	539,673	●
	Gas (city gas, LPG)		40,870	41,968	40,787	42,801	53,179	●
	Fuel (heavy oil A, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline)		17,496	16,430	18,808	18,538	19,817	●
	Purchase of steam		972	872	998	4,683	8,326	●

			2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Water-Related Data	Water (Japan)	Water intake (thousand m^3)	1,204	1,255	1,293	1,288	1,669	●

			2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Amount of Waste Generated	Dangerous/Hazardous waste (Japan)	Amount generated (t)	4,705	5,239	7,448	10,371	11,657	●

			2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Number of Employees (Entire Group)	Regular employees (Region)	Number of regular employees	15,140	16,605	17,071	18,893	19,532
		Japan	8,234	8,796	9,150	9,847	10,388
		Rest of Asia	4,328	4,819	4,854	5,640	5,833
		Europe and Middle East	578	669	708	739	679
		North America	2,000	2,321	2,359	2,667	2,632

Five-year Sustainability Summary

			2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Recruitment/Employment (Japan)	Employees with disabilities	Percentage hired (TEL)	2.32	2.03	2.18	2.44	2.32
		Percentage hired (Group in Japan)	2.37	2.27	2.34	2.46	2.49

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Female Managers (Japan)	Ratio of female managers[1, 2]	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	●

1 Percentage of female managers, calculation method: Number of female managers/Number of managers × 100 (The number of managers includes experts and employees reemployed after retirement (from fiscal 2024).)
2 As of March 31

			2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Work-life Balance (Japan)	Annual paid leave	Take-up rate[1]	64.6	70.0	80.6	78.9	78.0	●

1 Take-up rate of annual paid leave, calculation method: (Days of paid leave taken by employees[2]) / (Days of paid leave provided to employees[2]) × 100
2 Incl. non-regular employees

			2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Governance	Corporate Directors	Number of Corporate Directors	12	6	6	7	8
		Inside Corporate Directors	8	3	3	3	3
		Men	8	3	3	3	3
		Women	0	0	0	0	0
		Outside Corporate Directors	4	3	3	4	5
		Men	2	1	1	2	3
		Women	2	2	2	2	2
	Executive officers	Number of executive officers	23	26	30	39	41
		Men	23	25	29	38	40
		Women	0	1	1	1	1

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Safety	Number of workplace incidents per 200,000 work hours (TCIR)	0.30	0.33	0.15	0.23	0.22

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Customers	Percentage of respondents who selected “Very Satisfied” or “Satisfied” in the customer satisfaction survey	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Evaluation from Third-party Institutions

Our sustainability initiatives are evaluated globally from the perspectives of environment, society, and governance. Environmental initiatives include promotion of CO_2 emission reductions and resource circulation, adoption and expansion of renewable energy, and development of energy-efficient technologies. Social initiatives include promotion of human resource development, maintenance of high employee retention rates, and a commitment to prevent harassment. And governance initiatives include development of highly transparent management structures and strengthening of risk management. As a result of these evaluations, we continue to be ESG investment indices. Specifically, those indices include the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Asia Pacific Index, FTSE4Good Index Series[1], FTSE JPX Blossom Japan Index[1], MSCI Selection Indexes[1], and MSCI Japan ESG Select Leaders Index[1]. In 2025, we were also selected as an A List company, the highest rating awarded by CDP[2], in recognition of our performance in water security and supplier engagement.

The Tokyo Electron Integrated Report 2025 received the NIKKEI Integrated Report Award 2025 Semi-Grand Prize presented by Nikkei. The report was also well-received by many of our stakeholders for our easy-to-understand integrated disclosure of concrete outcomes and vision for the future.

Dow Jones Best-in-Class Asia Pacific Index
From 2016 (ongoing)

MSCI Selection Indexes Constituents 2026
From 2017 (ongoing)

2026 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN ESG SELECT LEADERS INDEX
From 2017 (ongoing)

FTSE4Good
From 2003 (ongoing)

FTSE JPX Blossom Japan Index
From 2017 (ongoing)

1 Guidelines for logo usage: "Third-party Recognition" on our website www.tel.com/sustainability/review.html
2 CDP is a non-governmental organization (NGO) founded in the United Kingdom, and supported by investors, that surveys companies and governments around the world on climate change and water resource management.

Participation in Global Initiatives

We actively participate in a variety of global initiatives in order to practice sustainability in our business activities.

WE SUPPORT UN GLOBAL COMPACT

We signed onto the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) in 2013 and are working to contribute to the realization of sound globalization and a sustainable society through compliance with its Ten Principles in the four areas of Human Rights, Labor, Environment, and Anti-Corruption.

Responsible Business Alliance Affiliate Member

We joined the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) in 2015, and we work with our suppliers to ensure compliance with the RBA Code of Conduct, which covers labor, environment, health and safety, ethics, and management systems.

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

We are carrying out initiatives for reducing our greenhouse gas emissions based on international standards, and our greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for fiscal 2031 have been validated as the Science Based Targets (SBTs) as Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Furthermore, net zero targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the whole value chain, including Scope 1, 2 and 3 set for fiscal 2041, also received SBTi validation. We will continue to implement concrete measures and manage progress as we work to achieve targets based on international guidelines.

Water CDP A List 2025 | Supplier Engagement Leader CDP 2025

We participate in the CDP, an international environmental information disclosure initiative that aims to promote the disclosure of corporate information related to the climate, water, and forests. Through highly transparent disclosure and concrete measures, we will contribute to the realization of a sustainable society in collaboration with local communities.

semi

We joined the global industry association SEMI* in 1978 as a member company, and engage in the promotion of the international standardization and sustainability efforts of the semiconductor industry as a whole. We are also a member of the Energy Collaborative (EC) established by the SEMI Semiconductor Climate Consortium (SCC) and contribute to decarbonization through the use of low carbon energy.

* SEMI: Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International

Stock Information (As of March 31, 2026)

Corporate Name and Head Office	Tokyo Electron Limited Akasaka Biz Tower 3-1 Akasaka 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-6325, Japan
Established	November 11, 1963
Annual General Shareholders' Meeting	June
Common Stock	Stock trading unit 100 shares Authorized 900,000,000 shares Issued 471,632,733 shares Number of shareholders 114,525

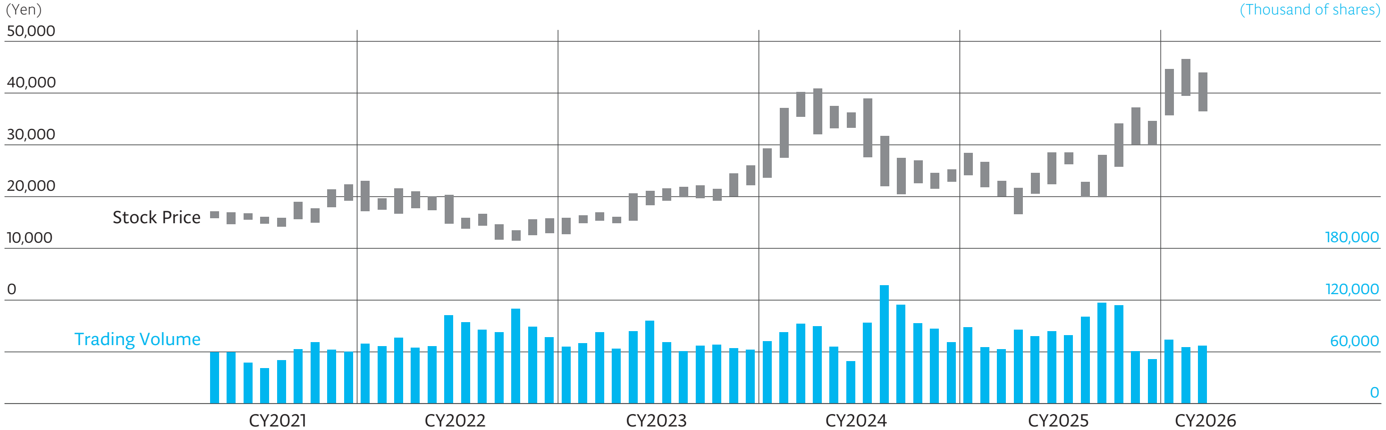
Common Stock Listed on	Tokyo Stock Exchange Prime Market (Stock code: 8035)
Independent Auditor	KPMG AZSA LLC
Administrator of Shareholders' Register	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited 4-1 Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Direct mail and inquiries to	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited 8-4 Izumi 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, 168-0063, Japan Tel (toll free): 0120-782-031 (available only in Japan)
Website	www.tel.com

Major Shareholders

Shareholders	Number of Shares Held[1] (thousand)	Voting Share Ratio[2] (%)
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	111,481	24.43
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	46,224	10.13
TBS HOLDINGS, INC.	15,112	3.31
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A. LONDONSECS LENDING OMNIBUS ACCOUNT	14,891	3.26
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001	11,569	2.53
HSBC HONG KONG-TREASURY SERVICES A/C ASIAN EQUITIES DERIVATIVES	7,408	1.62
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY	6,738	1.47
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385781	6,644	1.45
BNYM AS AGT/CLTS NON TREATY JASDEC	6,418	1.40
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385642	5,678	1.24

1 Shares of less than one thousand have been rounded down in the "Number of shares held."
2 Voting share ratios are calculated excluding treasury stock.

Stock Price and Trading Volume



	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
High (yen)	23,057	20,943	40,160	40,860	46,600
Low (yen)	14,223	11,517	14,810	20,100	16,560
Total shareholder return (%) (TOPIX, dividends reinvested)	138.2 (102.0)	109.5 (107.9)	262.9 (152.5)	141.9 (150.2)	255.7 (202.2)

Note: The Company implemented a 3-for-1 common stock split on April 1, 2023. Stock price is calculated on the assumption that stock split was implemented at the beginning of fiscal 2022.

Distribution of Ownership among Shareholders