CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FY2024

Year Ended March 31, 2024
with Independent Auditor's Report

TOKYO ELECTRON

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
ASSETS	2024	2023	2024
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥461,608	¥472,471	$3,048,733
Short-term investments	10,939	628	72,251
Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets	391,423	464,889	2,585,188
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(353)	(184)	(2,335)
Inventories	762,957	652,208	5,039,018
Prepaid consumption tax	36,093	123,977	238,383
Other current assets	37,782	26,968	249,537
Total current assets	1,700,451	1,740,959	11,230,776
Property, plant and equipment:			
Land	33,804	31,283	223,261
Buildings and structures	271,442	248,421	1,792,763
Machinery and equipment	295,434	253,955	1,951,219
Construction in progress	87,399	39,605	577,235
Other property, plant and equipment	15,275	12,566	100,891
Total property, plant and equipment	703,355	585,831	4,645,371
Less: Accumulated depreciation	365,988	326,743	2,417,204
Net property, plant and equipment	337,366	259,088	2,228,167
Investments and other assets:			
Investment securities	277,706	165,507	1,834,134
Deferred tax assets	42,096	58,599	278,026
Net defined benefit assets	29,426	19,374	194,347
Intangible assets	32,383	28,559	213,881
Other assets	38,441	40,844	253,891
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,409)	(1,340)	(9,310)
Total investments and other assets	418,644	311,545	2,764,971
Total assets	¥2,456,462	¥2,311,594	$16,223,915

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	2024	2023	2024
Current liabilities:			
Trade notes and accounts payable	¥92,359	¥116,317	$609,999
Income taxes payable	80,009	71,177	528,430
Customer advances	289,905	289,169	1,914,703
Accrued employees' bonuses	43,727	43,337	288,803
Accrued warranty expenses	33,524	34,382	221,416
Other current liabilities	72,372	75,509	477,988
Total current liabilities	611,899	629,893	4,041,340
Non-current liabilities:			
Net defined benefit liabilities	56,139	60,366	370,777
Other liabilities	28,243	21,808	186,537
Total non-current liabilities	84,383	82,175	557,314
Total liabilities	696,282	712,069	4,598,655
Net assets:			
Shareholders' equity			
Common stock Authorized: 900,000,000 and 300,000,000 shares as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively Issued: 471,632,733 and 157,210,911 shares as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively	54,961	54,961	362,995
Capital surplus	78,011	78,011	515,230
Retained earnings	1,480,306	1,322,203	9,776,810
Treasury stock, at cost 8,633,247 and 1,090,672 shares as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively	(135,215)	(22,033)	(893,040)
Accumulated other comprehensive income			
Net unrealized gains on investment securities	184,934	107,452	1,221,413
Net deferred losses on hedging instruments	42	(46)	278
Foreign currency translation adjustments	72,275	43,091	477,349
Accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans	11,519	3,954	76,082
Share subscription rights	13,345	11,929	88,139
Total net assets	1,760,180	1,599,524	11,625,259
Total liabilities and net assets	¥2,456,462	¥2,311,594	$16,223,915

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net sales	¥1,830,527	¥2,209,025	$12,089,870
Cost of sales	1,000,257	1,224,617	6,606,284
Gross profit	830,269	984,408	5,483,586
Selling, general and administrative expenses	374,006	366,684	2,470,156
Operating income	456,263	617,723	3,013,430
Other income (expenses):			
Interest and dividend income	3,737	2,435	24,682
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method	3,388	2,968	22,376
Revenue from grants	2,430	2,559	16,051
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	10,617	890	70,125
Foreign exchange loss, net	(4,148)	(1,401)	(27,396)
Loss on sales and disposal of property, plant and equipment	(584)	(781)	(3,863)
Loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other assets	—	(438)	—
Other, net	1,735	899	11,461
Income before income taxes	473,439	624,856	3,126,868
Income taxes:			
Current	124,001	173,704	818,975
Deferred	(14,525)	(20,431)	(95,935)
Net income	363,963	471,584	2,403,828
Net income attributable to owners of parent	¥363,963	¥471,584	$2,403,828

	Yen		U.S. dollars
Per share of common stock (Note):			
Net income — basic	¥783.75	¥1,007.82	$5.18
Net income — diluted	781.20	1,003.86	5.16
Net assets	3,773.11	3,389.68	24.92
Cash dividends	393.00	1,711.00	2.60

Note: The Company implemented a 3-for-1 common stock split on April 1, 2023. Net income 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 the stock split was implemented at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2023. For cash dividends for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the actual amount of dividends prior to the stock split is presented.
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net income	¥363,963	¥471,584	$2,403,828
Other comprehensive income:			
Net unrealized gains on investment securities	77,465	13,951	511,627
Foreign currency translation adjustments	28,923	12,320	191,024
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	7,543	3,382	49,823
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	385	183	2,547
Total other comprehensive income	114,318	29,837	755,023
Comprehensive income	478,281	501,421	3,158,852
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of parent	¥478,281	¥501,421	$3,158,852

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of yen									
	Shareholders' equity				Accumulated other comprehensive income					
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Net unrealized gains on investment securities	Net deferred losses on hedging instruments	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Share subscription rights	Total net assets
Balance as of March 31, 2022	¥54,961	¥78,011	¥1,104,983	¥(27,418)	¥93,492	¥(52)	¥30,640	¥535	¥11,895	¥1,347,048
Cash dividends	—	—	(252,988)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(252,988)
Net income attributable to owners of parent	—	—	471,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	471,584
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	(1,728)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,728)
Disposal of treasury stock	—	—	(1,375)	7,113	—	—	—	—	—	5,737
Net changes except for shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	13,960	6	12,450	3,419	33	29,871
Balance as of March 31, 2023	¥54,961	¥78,011	¥1,322,203	¥(22,033)	¥107,452	¥(46)	¥43,091	¥3,954	¥11,929	¥1,599,524
Cash dividends	—	—	(202,457)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(202,457)
Net income attributable to owners of parent	—	—	363,963	—	—	—	—	—	—	363,963
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	(120,028)	—	—	—	—	—	(120,028)
Disposal of treasury stock	—	—	(3,402)	6,846	—	—	—	—	—	3,444
Net changes except for shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	77,481	88	29,183	7,564	1,415	115,733
Balance as of March 31, 2024	¥54,961	¥78,011	¥1,480,306	¥(135,215)	¥184,934	¥42	¥72,275	¥11,519	¥13,345	¥1,760,180

	Thousands of U.S. dollars									
	Shareholders' equity				Accumulated other comprehensive income					
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Net unrealized gains on investment securities	Net deferred losses on hedging instruments	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Share subscription rights	Total net assets
Balance as of March 31, 2023	$362,995	$515,230	$8,732,602	$(145,523)	$709,681	$(304)	$284,603	$26,119	$78,790	$10,564,196
Cash dividends	—	—	(1,337,148)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,337,148)
Net income attributable to owners of parent	—	—	2,403,828	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,403,828
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	(792,737)	—	—	—	—	—	(792,737)
Disposal of treasury stock	—	—	(22,472)	45,220	—	—	—	—	—	22,747
Net changes except for shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	511,732	582	192,745	49,963	9,348	764,372
Balance as of March 31, 2024	$362,995	$515,230	$9,776,810	$(893,040)	$1,221,413	$278	$477,349	$76,082	$88,139	$11,625,259

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes	¥473,439	¥624,856	$3,126,868
Depreciation and amortization	52,339	42,927	345,682
Amortization of goodwill	73	168	483
Decrease in accrued employees' bonuses	(631)	(2,301)	(4,167)
Increase (decrease) in accrued warranty expenses	(1,271)	7,594	(8,398)
Interest and dividend income	(3,737)	(2,435)	(24,682)
Gain on sales and disposal of property, plant and equipment	(10,032)	(109)	(66,262)
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets	84,848	(24,750)	560,388
Increase in inventories	(97,712)	(173,487)	(645,350)
Decrease in trade notes and accounts payable	(29,629)	(11,406)	(195,692)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid consumption tax	88,092	(13,390)	581,814
Increase (decrease) in customer advances	(2,390)	185,616	(15,786)
Other, net	(4,278)	(809)	(28,255)
Subtotal	549,109	632,473	3,626,641
Receipts from interest and dividends	4,546	2,907	30,030
Income taxes paid	(118,935)	(209,111)	(785,521)
Net cash provided by operating activities	434,720	426,270	2,871,150
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payment for purchases of short-term investments	(20,755)	(713)	(137,078)
Proceeds from redemption of short-term investments	10,666	35,731	70,445
Payment for purchases of property, plant and equipment	(116,993)	(66,897)	(772,695)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	12,967	1,428	85,644
Payment for acquisition of intangible assets	(7,987)	(9,416)	(52,752)
Other, net	(3,046)	(1,887)	(20,119)
Net cash used in investing activities	(125,148)	(41,756)	(826,555)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payment for purchases of treasury stock	(120,028)	(1,728)	(792,737)
Dividends paid	(202,457)	(252,988)	(1,337,148)
Other, net	(2,525)	(1,817)	(16,682)
Net cash used in financing activities	(325,012)	(256,534)	(2,146,568)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	4,577	8,843	30,229
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(10,862)	136,823	(71,744)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	472,471	335,648	3,120,478
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥461,608	¥472,471	$3,048,733

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Basis of Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements
The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tokyo Electron Limited (hereinafter "the Company") and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Tokyo Electron") have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and its related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Company uses financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards or U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, together with adjustment for certain items which are required to be adjusted in the consolidation process.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restructured and translated into English from the statutory Japanese language consolidated financial statements. Some supplementary information included in the statutory Japanese language consolidated financial statements is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The amounts in the consolidated financial statements and associated notes shown in millions and thousands of yen; thousands of U.S. dollars; and thousands of shares as of and for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are truncated at the nearest unit. Accordingly, totals do not necessarily agree with the sum of the corresponding individual amounts.

U.S. dollar amounts included herein are solely for the convenience of readers and are presented at the rate of ¥151.41 to $1.00, the approximate rate as of March 31, 2024. The translation should not be construed as a representation that the Japanese yen amounts shown could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
(a) Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 26 and 27 subsidiaries as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. All significant inter-company transactions and account balances have been eliminated through consolidation procedures.

There is 1 affiliate accounted for using the equity method as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

The fiscal year-end of all entities is March 31, except for 3 consolidated foreign subsidiaries. Financial statements provisionally closed for the period ending March 31 are used for those subsidiaries.

(b) Foreign currency translation
All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the year-end rates, except for those hedged by forward exchange contracts and currency option contracts, which are translated at the contracted rates. Resulting exchange gains and losses are included in earnings for the year.

Revenue and expense items are translated at the rates that approximate those prevailing at the time of the transactions.

The balance sheet accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date, except for shareholders' equity accounts, which are translated at the historical rates. Revenue and expense accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated at average rates of exchange in effect during the year. Resulting translation adjustments are presented in net assets as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated balance sheets.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, short-term deposits and low-risk financial instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

(d) Short-term investments
Short-term investments consist of short-term deposits and low-risk financial instruments with original maturities of more than three months.

(e) Investment securities
Tokyo Electron examines the intent of holding each security and classifies those securities as trading securities, held-to maturity debt securities or other securities. Tokyo Electron has no trading securities as of March 31, 2024 and 2023. Held-to-maturity debt securities are stated mainly at amortized cost. Other securities with market prices are valued at fair value at the balance sheet date. The differences between the book value and fair value of other securities, net of applicable income taxes, are presented in net assets as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated balance sheets. Other securities without market prices are valued at cost using the weighted-average method.

The cost of sold securities is calculated using the weighted average method.

(f) Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined by principally the specific identification method, or net selling price, which is defined as selling price less estimated additional manufacturing costs and estimated direct selling expenses.

(g) Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of buildings and structures, machinery and equipment of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is computed using the declining-balance method, except for buildings acquired since April 1, 1998 and facilities attached to buildings and structures acquired since April 1, 2016 which are depreciated using the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful lives of assets. Foreign subsidiaries mainly apply the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of assets.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	2 to 60 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 20 years

(h) Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)
Intangible assets are amortized by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

(i) Goodwill
Goodwill is evaluated on an individual basis and amortized by the straight-line method over a period not exceeding 20 years.

(j) Impairment of fixed assets
Tokyo Electron evaluates the carrying value of fixed assets held for use in the business and idle assets.

If the carrying value of a fixed asset is impaired, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, being the higher of the net selling price or the value in use of the assets. Net selling price is determined using the fair value less disposal costs and value in use is based on the total amount of discounted cash flows estimated to be generated from the continuing use of the individual assets or the asset group and the disposal of the assets.

(k) Allowance for doubtful accounts
The Company and its domestic subsidiaries provide an allowance for doubtful accounts at an amount determined based on the historical experience of bad debts with respect to ordinary receivables, and an estimate of uncollectible amounts determined by reference to specific doubtful receivables from customers which are experiencing financial difficulties. Overseas subsidiaries provide an allowance for doubtful accounts based on an estimate of uncollectible amounts determined by reference to specific doubtful receivables from customers which are experiencing financial difficulties.

(l) Accrued employees' bonuses
The provision for accrued employees' bonuses is provided based on the estimated payments to be made in respect of the fiscal year.

(m) Employee benefits
The Company and its domestic subsidiaries provide defined benefit plans for their employees. Expected benefits are attributed to accounting periods by the benefit formula basis. Prior service costs are charged to earnings on a straight-line basis, beginning from the fiscal year in which they are incurred, over a fixed number of years (4 years) within the average remaining years of service of employees when the changes occur. Actuarial differences are charged to earnings on a straight-line basis, beginning from the following fiscal year after they are incurred, over a fixed number of years (4 years) within the average remaining years of service of employees when the differences occur.

The provision for accrued pension and severance costs for directors and audit & supervisory board members of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is calculated in accordance with internal regulations.

The Company and certain domestic subsidiaries decided to discontinue the payment of severance pay for directors and audit & supervisory board members after April 1, 2005, and at the general shareholders' meeting in June 2005, it was resolved that the severance pay for directors and audit & supervisory board members until March 31, 2005 would be paid at the termination of their service and the decision regarding the payment amount for each director and audit & supervisory board member was delegated to the board of directors and audit & supervisory board members. The accruals for severance costs for directors and audit & supervisory board members are included in Net defined benefit liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

(n) Accrued warranty expenses
Tokyo Electron's products are generally subject to warranty, and Tokyo Electron accrues estimated warranty costs. Estimated after-sale repair expenses over warranty periods are accrued based on the historical ratio of actual repair expenses to corresponding sales.

(o) Derivatives and hedge accounting
The Company and certain subsidiaries (hereinafter "the Group") make use of derivatives in order to manage certain risks arising from adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The amount of derivatives is limited to the extent of actual demands, and the Group does not trade in derivatives for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets with changes in unrealized gain or loss charged or credited to earnings, except for those which meet the criteria for hedge accounting. Unrealized gains or losses on hedging instruments, net of taxes, are reported in net assets as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated balance sheets. Receivables, payables and foreign currency forecast transactions hedged by qualified forward foreign exchange contracts and currency option contracts are translated at the corresponding contract rates.

(p) Income taxes
Tokyo Electron records deferred tax assets and liabilities on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes and net operating loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws which are expected to be in effect when net operating loss carryforwards and temporary differences are expected to be realized.

(q) Revenue recognition

Nature of main performance obligations in the principal business

Tokyo Electron principally develops, manufactures, and sells semiconductor production equipment, and provides field solution services such as spare parts, services and modifications for installed equipment, and sales of used equipment. Regarding sales of equipment, transfer of goods, provision of set-up services, sales of spare parts, and provision of modifications and maintenance services are identified as major performance obligations.

Timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (Timing of revenue recognition)

Regarding sales of semiconductor production equipment, revenue for the transfer of goods and provision of set-up services is principally recognized when goods are delivered to customers and provision of set-up services is completed. Regarding sales of spare parts, revenue is recognized when spare parts are delivered to customers. Regarding modifications, revenue is principally recognized when modifications are completed. Regarding maintenance services, revenue is principally recognized over the term of the contracts with customers.

(r) Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses are charged to earnings as incurred and amounted to ¥202,873 million ($1,339,893 thousand) and ¥191,196 million for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(s) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's consolidated financial statements to conform with the presentation used for the year ended March 31, 2024.

3. Significant Accounting Estimates

1. Valuation of inventories

(1) Carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements ¥762,957 million ($5,039,018 thousand) and ¥652,208 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(2) Information on the nature of significant accounting estimates

Inventories are principally stated at cost on the consolidated balance sheets. When the net selling price for inventory decreases below its cost at the end of the fiscal year, the Company writes down inventories in an amount equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the net selling price.

Inventories aged over a certain holding period are classified based on the expected use and salability and are then systematically written down according to their classification.

The carrying amount of inventories to be disposed of is written down to the estimated disposal value.

The valuation of inventories is based on forecasts of future demand and prospects for the market environment. The semiconductor industry, where Tokyo Electron operates, is influenced by the short-term unbalance between supply and demand, and the market could undergo fluctuations. Unforeseen rapid contraction of the semiconductor market could lead to additional write downs of inventories in the consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year.

2.Accrued warranty expenses

(1) Carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements ¥33,524 million ($221,416 thousand) and ¥34,382 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(2) Information on the nature of significant accounting estimates

The Company accrues estimated warranty costs. Estimated after-sale repair expenses over warranty periods are accrued based on the historical ratio of actual repair expenses to corresponding sales.

Tokyo Electron's products are based on the integration of numerous leading-edge technologies. The occurrence of unforeseen defects could lead to additional after-sale repair expenses in the consolidated financial statements for the next fiscal year.

4. Additional Information

Transactions for delivery of the Company's own stock to employees and others through trusts

Tokyo Electron introduced stock delivery schemes (hereinafter "the Schemes") as a common global incentive plan. The purpose of the Schemes is to encourage the directors of the Company and its subsidiaries (excluding outside directors), corporate officers, executive officers and senior and mid-level employees to contribute to improving medium-term business performance, as well as to share a shareholder perspective by holding Company shares and raising awareness towards enhancing corporate value.

For the Company's outside directors, the Company has introduced non-performance-linked stock-based compensation as a system that is more consistent with their expected role of advising management from the perspective of increasing corporate value over the medium- to long-term, in addition to management supervision. In accordance with that objective, the Company's outside directors are now within the scope of the Schemes.

Tokyo Electron adopted the "Practical Solution on Transactions for Delivery of the Company's Own Stock to Employees, and others through Trusts" (PITF No. 30, March 26, 2015) for the accounting treatment of the Schemes.

1. Executive compensation BIP (Board Incentive Plan) Trust

(1) Overview of the transactions

The Executive compensation BIP Trust which the Company established acquires the Company's shares, and delivers and provides shares of the Company and monetary compensation corresponding to the cash conversion value of the Company's shares to the directors and the corporate officers of the Company and the directors of its subsidiaries in accordance with the share delivery rules.

(2) The Company's shares held by the trust

Tokyo Electron recorded the Company's shares held by the trust in "Treasury stock, at cost" under "Net assets" at the book value in the trust (excluding ancillary expenses). The book value and the number of such treasury shares were ¥1,393 million ($9,200 thousand) and 176,279 shares, respectively, as of March 31, 2024, and were ¥1,576 million and 194,892 shares, respectively, as of March 31, 2023.

The Company implemented a 3-for-1 common stock split on April 1, 2023. The number of treasury shares presented above is calculated on the assumption that the stock split was implemented at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2023.

2. Share-delivering ESOP (Employee Stock Ownership Plan) Trust

(1) Overview of the transactions

The Share-delivering ESOP Trust which the Company established acquires the Company's shares, and delivers and provides shares of the Company and monetary compensation corresponding to the cash conversion value of the Company's shares to the general managers, senior employees and mid-class employees of the Company and its subsidiaries based on their position and attainment of performance targets in accordance with the share delivery rules.

(2) The Company's shares held by the trust

Tokyo Electron recorded the Company's shares held by the trust in "Treasury stock, at cost" under "Net assets" at the book value in the trust (excluding ancillary expenses). The book value and the number of such treasury shares were ¥9,595 million ($63,373 thousand) and 1,210,128 shares, respectively, as of March 31, 2024, and were ¥10,555 million and 1,307,745 shares, respectively, as of March 31, 2023.

The Company implemented a 3-for-1 common stock split on April 1, 2023. The number of treasury shares presented above is calculated on the assumption that the stock split was implemented at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2023.

5. Accounting Standards Issued but Not yet Adopted

"Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes" (ASBJ Statement No. 27, October 28, 2022)

"Accounting Standard for Presentation of Comprehensive Income" (ASBJ Statement No. 25, October 28, 2022)

"Implementation Guidance on Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Guidance No. 28, October 28, 2022)

(1) Overview

"Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Statement No. 28), etc. (hereinafter, "Statement No.28, etc.") were published on February, 2018 and thus the responsibility for implementation guidance on tax effect accounting was transferred from the JICPA to the ASBJ.

In the process of deliberation of the newly issued standards and guidance above, the following two issues, which were to be reviewed after the publication of Statement No.28, etc., were deliberated and new requirements published.

- Classification of tax expenses (taxation on other comprehensive income)
- Tax effect on the sale of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates when the group taxation regime is applied

(2) Effective date

Effective from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025.

(3) Effects of the application of the standards

The Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries are currently in the process of determining the effects of these new standards on the consolidated financial statements.

6. Securities

Other securities as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
2024:	Cost	Carrying value
Non-current		
Securities with carrying value exceeding acquisition cost		
Equity securities	¥6,733	¥273,346
Securities with carrying value not exceeding acquisition cost		
Equity securities	4,359	4,359
Total	¥11,092	¥277,706

	Millions of yen	
2023:	Cost	Carrying value
Non-current		
Securities with carrying value exceeding acquisition cost		
Equity securities	¥7,191	¥162,237
Securities with carrying value not exceeding acquisition cost		
Equity securities	3,165	3,118
Total	¥10,357	¥165,355

	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
2024:	Cost	Carrying value
Non-current		
Securities with carrying value exceeding acquisition cost		
Equity securities	$44,469	$1,805,342
Securities with carrying value not exceeding acquisition cost		
Equity securities	28,791	28,791
Total	$73,261	$1,834,134

Held-to-maturity securities classified as current assets are ¥10,165 million ($67,136 thousand) and ¥0 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Reconciliation of held-to-maturity securities as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 to the amounts of short-term investments in the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Held-to-maturity (current)	¥10,165	¥0	$67,136
Deposits and low-risk financial instruments with original maturities of three months or less	—	—	—
Deposits with original maturities of more than three months	774	627	5,114
Short-term investments	¥10,939	¥628	$72,251

Net loss on devaluation of investment securities was immaterial and none for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company sold available-for-sale securities and the amounts were immaterial.

7. Inventories

Inventories as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Finished products	¥284,451	¥236,795	$1,878,684
Work in process, raw materials and supplies	478,506	415,412	3,160,333
Total	¥762,957	¥652,208	$5,039,018

The amounts of change in inventory provision included in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 were an increase of ¥27,786 million ($183,519 thousand) and ¥10,788 million, respectively.

8. Pledged Assets

Tokyo Electron did not hold any assets pledged as collateral as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

9. Short-term Borrowings

There are no short-term borrowings classified as current liabilities as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, Tokyo Electron had unused lines of credit amounting to ¥329,512 million ($2,176,292 thousand) and ¥329,491 million, respectively.

10. Employee Benefits

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries provide a cash balance plan and a non-contributory retirement and severance benefit plan as defined benefit plans, and provide a defined contribution plan as defined contribution plans for their employees. Further, certain consolidated overseas subsidiaries provide defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans for their employees.

Defined benefit plans

(1) Movement of defined benefit obligations

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Balance at April 1, 2023 and 2022	¥122,776	¥126,639	$810,887
Service cost	6,743	6,724	44,539
Interest cost	1,699	1,017	11,221
Actuarial gain (loss)	(7,829)	(6,403)	(51,711)
Benefits paid	(5,427)	(5,491)	(35,849)
Prior service cost	(1,492)	—	(9,856)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	1,177	228	7,775
Other	56	60	374
Balance at March 31, 2024 and 2023	¥117,703	¥122,776	$777,380

(2) Movement of plan assets

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Balance at April 1, 2023 and 2022	¥81,785	¥80,292	$540,155
Expected return on plan assets	2,042	1,834	13,492
Actuarial gain (loss)	4,047	(1,044)	26,731
Employer contributions	3,800	2,332	25,102
Benefits paid	(1,969)	(1,877)	(13,010)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	1,283	246	8,477
Balance at March 31, 2024 and 2023	¥90,989	¥81,785	$600,950

(3) Reconciliation from defined benefit obligations and plan assets to net defined benefit liabilities (assets)

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Funded defined benefit obligations	¥63,162	¥63,718	$417,163
Plan assets	(90,989)	(81,785)	(600,950)
Funded status	(27,827)	(18,066)	(183,787)
Unfunded defined benefit obligations	54,540	59,057	360,217
Net defined benefit liabilities at March 31, 2024 and 2023	¥26,713	¥40,991	$176,430
Net defined benefit liabilities	56,139	60,366	370,777
Net defined benefit assets	(29,426)	(19,374)	(194,347)
Net defined benefit liabilities at March 31, 2024 and 2023	¥26,713	¥40,991	$176,430

(4) Defined benefit costs

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Service cost	¥6,743	¥6,724	$44,539
Interest cost	1,699	1,017	11,221
Expected return on plan assets	(2,042)	(1,834)	(13,492)
Net actuarial gain amortization	(2,191)	(482)	(14,475)
Prior service cost amortization	(186)	—	(1,232)
Other	139	212	919
Total defined benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023	¥4,160	¥5,638	$27,479

(5) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Prior service cost (before tax)	¥1,305	¥—	$8,624
Actuarial gain (before tax)	9,532	4,826	62,959
Total	¥10,838	¥4,826	$71,583

(6) Accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Prior service cost that is yet to be recognized (before tax)	¥1,305	¥—	$8,624
Net actuarial gain (loss) that is yet to be recognized (before tax)	15,391	5,858	101,652
Total	¥16,697	¥5,858	$110,276

(7) Plan assets

1. Plan assets comprise:

	2024	2023
Life insurance company general account	29%	30%
Alternative investments (Note)	24	26
Bonds	15	14
Equity securities	14	14
Cash and cash equivalents	0	2
Other	18	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Alternative investments mainly consist of multi-assets, hedge funds, real estate, infrastructure and insurance-linked securities.

2. Long-term expected rate of return

Current and target asset allocations, and historical and expected returns on the various categories of plan assets have been considered in determining the long-term expected rate of return.

(8) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions as of and for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.57%	1.02%
Long-term expected rate of return	2.00%	2.00%

The expected rates of salary increase for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are also considered as one of the actuarial assumptions, and are set based on the salary increase index by age group as of January 1, 2024 and January 1, 2019, respectively.

Defined contribution plans

The contributions of the Company and its subsidiaries to the defined contribution plans are ¥4,328 million ($28,588 thousand) and ¥3,928 million for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

11. Income Taxes

Significant components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Deferred tax assets			
Elimination of unrealized profit in inventories	¥29,498	¥29,274	$194,826
Devaluation of inventories	19,912	11,781	131,517
Software	18,774	17,079	124,000
Net defined benefit liabilities	16,803	18,483	110,982
Research and development expenses	14,345	6,963	94,748
Accrued warranty expenses	9,137	9,287	60,347
Accrued employees' bonuses	7,408	7,795	48,931
Other	31,812	32,214	210,105
Total gross deferred tax assets	147,694	132,879	975,459
Less valuation allowance	(2,333)	(6,102)	(15,408)
Total deferred tax assets	145,361	126,776	960,050
Deferred tax liabilities			
Net unrealized gains on investment securities	(81,584)	(47,422)	(538,828)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(15,006)	(12,848)	(99,114)
Other	(12,496)	(8,587)	(82,534)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(109,087)	(68,857)	(720,477)
Net deferred tax assets	¥36,273	¥57,918	$239,573

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the period in which temporary differences become deductible and net operating loss carryforwards are available to be utilized. For assessment of the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, future estimated taxable income, tax planning strategies and level of net operating loss carryforwards, if any, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Based on the level of historical taxable income and future estimated taxable income over the periods which the temporary differences are deductible and net operating loss carryforwards are available to be utilized, management believes Tokyo Electron will realize the benefits of deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance, as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Company and its wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries apply a group tax sharing system for corporate tax purposes.

The Company and its wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries account for, and make disclosures in relation to, corporate tax, local tax and related tax effects in accordance with "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System" (PITF No.42, August 12, 2021).

Significant components of the difference between the statutory and effective tax rates for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Statutory tax rate in Japan	30.62%	30.62%
Adjustments:		
Tax credits	(6.87)	(5.55)
Difference in statutory tax rates of subsidiaries	(0.88)	(1.15)
Others, net	0.25	(0.61)
Effective tax rate	23.12%	24.53%

12. Net Assets

Net assets comprises four subsections, which are shareholders' equity, accumulated other comprehensive income, share subscription rights and non-controlling interests.

Under Japanese laws and regulations, the entire amount paid for new shares is required to be designated as common stock. However, a company may, by a resolution of the board of directors, designate an amount not exceeding one half of the price of the new shares as additional paid-in capital which is included in capital surplus.

In cases where dividend distribution of surplus is made, the lesser of an amount equal to 10% of the dividend or the excess, if any, of 25% of common stock over the total of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve must be set aside as additional paid-in capital or legal reserve. Legal reserve is included in retained earnings in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Both appropriations of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital used to eliminate or reduce a deficit generally require a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

Additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may not be distributed as dividends. All additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be transferred to other capital surplus and retained earnings, respectively, which are potentially available for dividends.

The Company is subject to restriction of dividends based on the Japanese Corporate Act, which restricts the amount of dividends to retained earnings on a consolidated basis.

The Company's articles allow for the distribution of earnings to shareholders on dates other than the mid-term and year-end, by a resolution of the board of directors in accordance with Japanese laws and regulations.

At the board of directors' meeting held on May 10, 2024, the distribution of cash dividends amounting to ¥113,767 million ($751,384 thousand) was resolved. Such appropriations have not been accrued in the consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2024 since they are recognized in the period in which they are resolved at the board of directors' meeting. The dividends of ¥113,767 million include ¥339 million ($2,243 thousand) related to treasury stock held by the BIP/ESOP Trusts.

13. Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net unrealized gains on investment securities			
Net unrealized gains arising during the year	¥112,296	¥20,356	$741,671
Reclassification adjustments	(659)	(239)	(4,357)
Sub-total, before tax	111,636	20,116	737,314
Tax expense	(34,171)	(6,165)	(225,686)
Sub-total, net of tax	77,465	13,951	511,627
Foreign currency translation adjustments			
Adjustments during the year	28,921	12,341	191,012
Reclassification adjustments	35	—	232
Sub-total, before tax	28,956	12,341	191,244
Tax expense	(33)	(21)	(220)
Sub-total, net of tax	28,923	12,320	191,024
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans			
Adjustments during the year	13,216	5,308	87,291
Reclassification adjustments	(2,378)	(482)	(15,707)
Sub-total, before tax	10,838	4,826	71,583
Tax expense	(3,294)	(1,443)	(21,759)
Sub-total, net of tax	7,543	3,382	49,823
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method			
Adjustments during the year	385	183	2,547
Total other comprehensive income	¥114,318	¥29,837	$755,023

14. Share Subscription Rights

Stock option plan

The Company's shareholders have approved annual stock option plans for directors and selected employees since the year ended March 31, 1999. The options under the plans vest immediately or over three-year period with restriction on exercise up to three years after the date of grant, and have an exercise period of seventeen years from the date on which the options become exercisable.

Options to purchase 206,000 shares and 231,000 shares of the Company were authorized and granted at exercise prices of ¥1 ($0.01) and ¥1 for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

A summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	2024			2023	
	Number of shares	Weighted-average exercise price		Number of shares	Weighted-average exercise price
		Yen	U.S. dollars		Yen
Outstanding at the beginning of year	1,558,800	¥1	$0.01	2,113,500	¥1
Granted	206,000	1	0.01	231,000	1
Exercised	393,600	1	0.01	785,700	1
Expired (forfeited)	—	—	—	—	—
Outstanding at the end of year	1,371,200	1	0.01	1,558,800	1
Exercisable at the end of year	724,200	1	0.01	725,400	1

Note:The Company implemented a 3-for-1 common stock split on April 1, 2023. The numbers after the stock split are presented above.

Amounts expensed related to stock options

The amounts expensed related to stock options for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Selling, general and administrative expenses	¥3,716	¥3,048	$24,542

Valuation method of fair value per unit of stock options

Fair value as of the grant date for stock options granted for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 was ¥18,039 ($119.14) and ¥13,198 per unit, which were evaluated as set out below.

The Company implemented a 3-for-1 common stock split on April 1, 2023. The price of fair value presented above is based on the price after the stock split.

(1) Valuation method used: Black-Scholes model
(2) Major underlying assumptions and estimates:

	19th Stock Acquisition Rights	18th Stock Acquisition Rights
Volatility (Note 1)	36.63%	36.25%
Expected residual period (Note 2)	5.18 years	5.17 years
Expected dividends (Note 3)	¥519 ($3.43) per share	¥1,092 per share
Risk-free interest rate (Note 4)	0.09%	0.10%

Notes: 1. Calculated based on the stock price performance for the period corresponding to the expected residual period (from April 2018 to June 2023 and April 2017 to June 2022 for 19th and 18th Stock Acquisition Rights).
2. Calculated based on past actual results and forecast of the exercise of stock options.
3. Based on the dividends paid for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, and the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, for 19th and 18th Stock Acquisition Rights.
Expected dividends for 19th and 18th Stock Acquisition Rights are based on the dividend after the stock split and based on the dividend before the stock split, respectively.
4. Based on Japanese government bond yield corresponding to the expected residual period.

(3) Method of estimating the number of vested stock options
It is not necessary to estimate the number of vested stock options as the rights to exercise stock options are vested immediately when granted.

15. Leases

Future minimum lease payments on non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Due within one year	¥4,369	¥4,286	$28,858
Due over one year	10,065	12,166	66,476
Total	¥14,434	¥16,453	$95,335

Note: Leases of consolidated overseas subsidiaries as a lessee are not included in the amounts above, since they are recorded on the balance sheets in principle.

16. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Policy for financial instruments

Tokyo Electron limits its fund management to short-term bank deposits and low-risk financial instruments.

Trade receivables, which consist of notes and accounts receivable, are exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparties. Execution and management of credit risk, maturity and receivable balance are conducted pursuant to the internal management rules for credit control. Credit risk of major customers is assessed on a regular basis.

Short-term investments consist of short-term deposits and low-risk financial instruments and Tokyo Electron trade with highly-rated financial institutions to mitigate credit risks.

Investment securities mainly consist of equity interests in listed companies exposed to equity market risks. Conditions, including market prices, for these investment securities are monitored on a regular basis.

Trade payables, which consist of notes and accounts payable, mainly mature within one year. Trade payables are exposed to liquidity risks which are managed through activities such as implementing cash management plans.

See Note 17 for detailed discussion on derivative financial instruments.

Fair value of financial instruments

Carrying amount and estimated fair value of financial instruments as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 are set out below.

2024:	Millions of yen Carrying amount	 Estimated fair value[1]
Assets		
Short-term investments	¥10,165	¥10,169
Investment securities	273,346	273,346
Derivatives (see Note 17)		
Hedge accounting not applied	95	95
Hedge accounting applied	—	—

2023:	Millions of yen Carrying amount	 Estimated fair value[1]
Assets		
Short-term investments	¥0	¥1
Investment securities	162,389	162,387
Derivatives (see Note 17)		
Hedge accounting not applied	48	48
Hedge accounting applied	—	—

2024:	Thousands of U.S. dollars Carrying amount	 Estimated fair value[1]
Assets		
Short-term investments	$67,136	$67,162
Investment securities	1,805,342	1,805,342
Derivatives (see Note 17)		
Hedge accounting not applied	631	631
Hedge accounting applied	—	—

Notes: 1. A part of Cash and cash equivalents and Short-term investments, Notes and accounts receivable - trade, and contract assets and Trade notes and account payable are omitted because they are cash or settled in a short period of time and the fair values approximate the book values.

2. The following financial instruments classified as stocks without market prices and similar financial instruments are not included in the above.

	Millions of yen 2024	 2023	Thousands of U.S. dollars 2024
	Reported amount in balance sheet		
Unlisted stocks	¥4,359	¥3,118	$28,791

3. Maturities of financial assets and securities are as follows:

2024:	Millions of yen Within 1 year	 After 1 through 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥461,608	¥—
Short-term investments	10,939	—
Trade notes and accounts receivable	378,666	105

2023:	Millions of yen Within 1 year	 After 1 through 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥472,471	¥—
Short-term investments	628	—
Trade notes and accounts receivable	440,009	—
Investment securities	—	151

2024:	Thousands of U.S. dollars Within 1 year	 After 1 through 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	$3,048,733	$—
Short-term investments	72,251	—
Trade notes and accounts receivable	2,500,936	697

Hierarchy by level for fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels according to the observability and significance of the inputs used in fair value measurements:

Level 1: Fair values measured based on quoted prices of the assets or liabilities being measured which are available in active markets as observable valuation inputs

Level 2: Fair values measured based on inputs other than inputs included within Level 1 as observable valuation inputs

Level 3: Fair values measured based on unobservable valuation inputs

When several inputs that have a significant impact on fair value measurements are used, the fair values are categorized into the lowest level in the hierarchy for fair value measurements among the levels to which each of the inputs belongs.

(1) Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets

2024:	Millions of yen Fair value Level 1	 Level 2	 Level 3	 Total
Investment securities				
Other securities				
Equity securities	¥273,346	¥—	¥—	¥273,346
Derivatives				
Currency-Related Transactions	—	95	—	95
Total	¥273,346	¥95	¥—	¥273,442

2023:	Millions of yen Fair value Level 1	 Level 2	 Level 3	 Total
Investment securities				
Other securities				
Equity securities	¥162,237	¥—	¥—	¥162,237
Derivatives				
Currency-Related Transactions	—	48	—	48
Total	¥162,237	¥48	¥—	¥162,286

2024:	Thousands of U.S. dollars Fair value Level 1	 Level 2	 Level 3	 Total
Investment securities				
Other securities				
Equity securities	$1,805,342	$—	$—	$1,805,342
Derivatives				
Currency-Related Transactions	—	631	—	631
Total	$1,805,342	$631	$—	$1,805,973

(2) Financial instruments other than those recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets

2024:	Millions of yen Fair value Level 1	 Level 2	 Level 3	 Total
Short-term investments and Investment securities				
Held-to-maturity securities				
Corporate bonds	¥—	¥10,000	¥—	¥10,000
Other	—	169	—	169
Total	¥—	¥10,169	¥—	¥10,169

2023:	Millions of yen Fair value Level 1	 Level 2	 Level 3	 Total
Short-term investments and Investment securities				
Held-to-maturity securities				
Other	¥—	¥151	¥—	¥151
Total	¥—	¥151	¥—	¥151

2024:	Thousands of U.S. dollars Fair value Level 1	 Level 2	 Level 3	 Total
Short-term investments and Investment securities				
Held-to-maturity securities				
Corporate bonds	$—	$66,045	$—	$66,045
Other	—	1,117	—	1,117
Total	$—	$67,162	$—	$67,162

Note: Explanation of valuation techniques and valuation inputs used in fair value measurements

Short-term investments and investment securities

Listed securities and bonds are evaluated using the market prices. Listed securities are traded on active markets, so the fair values are classified as Level 1. On the other hand, bonds held by Tokyo Electron are traded infrequently on the market and their values are not recognized as the market price on an active market, so the fair values are classified as Level 2.

Derivatives

The fair values of currency-related transactions are calculated using the discounted present value method with observable inputs such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates and are classified as Level 2.

17. Derivative Financial Instruments

Tokyo Electron and certain subsidiaries are subject to risk from adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in its operating and financing activities. The Group enters into forward foreign exchange contracts in order to hedge such risks, but do not enter into such transactions and currency option contracts for speculative purposes. The Group implements a ratio analysis of the total cumulative cash flow fluctuations or market fluctuations for the hedged item or the hedging instrument to assess effectiveness of hedging for all derivative transactions, except for transactions where the critical terms of the hedging instrument and hedged item match and the Group could conclude that changes in fair value or cash flows are expected to completely offset. Execution and management of all derivative transactions are conducted pursuant to the internal management rule.

The estimated fair values of the derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

1. Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments

2024:	Millions of yen Contract amount	 Fair value	 Gains (losses)
Sell U.S. dollars	¥104	¥0	¥0
Buy Chinese yuan	6,849	102	102
Buy U.S. dollars	6,690	(4)	(4)
Buy EURO	2,071	(2)	(2)
Buy Korean won	919	(0)	(0)
Buy GBP	477	0	0
Buy Singapore dollars	448	0	0
Buy Swiss francs	210	(0)	(0)
Total	¥17,771	¥95	¥95

2023:	Millions of yen Contract amount	 Fair value	 Gains (losses)
Buy U.S. dollars	¥7,085	¥40	¥40
Buy Chinese yuan	6,448	(3)	(3)
Buy Korean won	1,547	13	13
Buy Singapore dollars	702	(2)	(2)
Total	¥15,784	¥48	¥48

2024:	Thousands of U.S. dollars Contract amount	 Fair value	 Gains (losses)
Sell U.S. dollars	$692	$1	$1
Buy Chinese yuan	45,238	676	676
Buy U.S. dollars	44,185	(27)	(27)
Buy EURO	13,682	(15)	(15)
Buy Korean won	6,070	(2)	(2)
Buy GBP	3,151	0	0
Buy Singapore dollars	2,961	2	2
Buy Swiss francs	1,388	(4)	(4)
Total	$117,370	$631	$631

2. Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments

The contract amounts of forward foreign exchange contracts, entered into to hedge future transactions and receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies that have been translated by the corresponding contracted rates are none as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

18. Revenue Recognition

Disaggregation of revenue arising from contracts with customers

Disaggregation of revenue by geographic regions, and types of products and services for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Geographic regions:			
Japan	¥184,982	¥239,937	$1,221,734
North America	168,116	344,346	1,110,339
Europe	119,408	184,261	788,642
South Korea	284,455	358,700	1,878,706
Taiwan	205,500	432,653	1,357,244
China	813,307	527,438	5,371,558
Others	54,756	121,688	361,645
Total	¥1,830,527	¥2,209,025	$12,089,872
Products and services:			
New equipment (Note 1)	1,401,819	1,734,806	9,258,436
Field solution services and Others (Note 1)	428,707	474,218	2,831,435
Total	¥1,830,527	¥2,209,025	$12,089,872

Notes: 1. "New equipment" includes sales of new equipment and set-up services to be transferred for equipment. "Field solution services and Others" includes spare parts, services and modifications for installed equipment, and sales for used equipment.

2. Net sales amounting to ¥1,830,527 million and ¥2,209,025 million recorded in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are mainly "Revenue arising from contracts with customers". Revenue arising from other sources is included in the "Disaggregation of revenue arising from contracts with customers" because its amount is immaterial. Most of the revenue arising from contracts with customers is arising from goods or services transferred to customers at a point in time. Maintenance services included in field solution services are revenue arising from services provided to customers over time and are recognized revenue over time. However, it is not separately disclosed in the "Disaggregation of revenue arising from contracts with customers" because it is immaterial.

Basic information for the understanding of revenue arising from contracts with customers

Information on performance obligations (the nature of performance obligations (the nature of the goods or services that Tokyo Electron has promised to transfer to the customer))

In the business of semiconductor production equipment, Tokyo Electron delivers equipment and provides equipment installation at customer's sites and adjustment to adequately demonstrate equipment performance to satisfy customers' specifications.

It also provides field solution services such as spare parts, services and modifications for installed equipment, and sales for used equipment.

Regarding sales of equipment, performance obligations related to transfer of goods and provision of set-up services are separately identified. Regarding sales of spare parts, performance obligations related to each spare parts delivery are separately identified. Regarding modifications, modification parts delivery and modification operation by using these modification parts are identified as a single performance obligation. In addition, provision of maintenance services is identified as a performance obligation.

Timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (Timing of revenue recognition)

Revenue related to equipment delivery is principally recognized when the equipment is transferred to the customer because the legal title to the equipment is transferred to the customer, the customer obtains control of the equipment, and the performance obligation is considered satisfied.

Revenue related to provision of set-up services is principally recognized when the equipment is installed at the customer's site and adjustment to adequately demonstrate equipment performance to satisfy customers' specification is completed, and the performance obligation is considered satisfied.

Revenue related to spare parts is recognized when spare parts are transferred to the customer because the legal title to spare parts is transferred to the customer, the customer obtains control of spare parts, and the performance obligation is considered satisfied.

Revenue related to modifications is principally recognized when the modification is completed, and the performance obligation is considered satisfied.

Revenue related to maintenance services is recognized over the term of the contracts with customers because the performance obligation is satisfied over time.

Payment terms

The transaction consideration is received according to the contract terms with customers. Since the period between satisfaction of performance obligations and payments of transaction consideration generally does not exceed one year, transaction consideration does not include a significant financing component. According to the contracts with customers, in some cases advance payments are received before all performance obligations are satisfied.

Determination of transaction price

Transaction prices are determined at the time of the commencement of the transaction with customers.

In cases where a series of transactions for sales of equipment are transacted with the same customer, there can be special prices such as corresponding to purchase quantities. For such series of transactions with special prices, on the grounds that the sales price of transactions fluctuates based on future purchase quantities, the special prices are treated as variable consideration and included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is 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. Transaction prices are estimated including variable consideration by using customers' planned purchase quantities or planned sales quantities to which special prices apply, which are indicated when such series of transactions with special prices are proposed. Estimation of variable consideration is periodically revised based on the status of transactions with customers.

Allocation of transaction price to performance obligations

Allocation of transaction prices to performance obligations reflects the amount of consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring goods or services to customers. Transaction prices are allocated to each performance obligation identified in the contracts based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of goods or services. If the stand-alone selling price of goods or services is not directly observable, the stand-alone selling price is estimated based on the cost approach by adding an appropriate margin to expected costs calculated based on historical actual costs.

Relationship between satisfaction of performance obligations based on contracts with customers and cash flows arising from the contracts, and information on the amount and timing of revenue expected to be recognized from the next fiscal year from contracts with customers existing as of this fiscal year end

(1) Balances of contract assets and contract liabilities

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023	March 31, 2024
Receivables from contracts with customers	¥378,772	¥440,009	$2,501,633
Contract assets	12,650	24,879	83,554
Contract liabilities	289,905	289,169	1,914,703

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Receivables from contracts with customers	¥440,009	¥415,333
Contract assets	24,879	18,614
Contract liabilities	289,169	102,555

The contract assets principally relate to Tokyo Electron's rights to consideration for performance obligations transferred but not billed at the fiscal year end. The contract assets are transferred to receivables arising from contracts with customers when the rights for the considerations become unconditional.

The contract liabilities principally relate to advances received from customers before all performance obligations are satisfied. The contract liabilities are reclassified to revenue when revenue is recognized.

The revenue recognized during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 that was included in the contract liabilities balance as of April 1, 2023 and 2022 was ¥240,506 million ($1,588,445 thousand) and ¥87,424 million, respectively.

Increases and decreases of contract assets are principally due to revenue recognition and reclassification to accounts receivable.

Increases and decreases of contract liabilities are principally due to advance received and revenue recognition.

The revenue recognized during the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 for which performance obligations were satisfied or partially satisfied in the previous period was immaterial.

(2) Transaction prices allocated to remaining performance obligations

The practical expedient is applied for this Note for transaction prices allocated to remaining performance obligations. The contracts for which original expected terms of the contract is one year or less are not included in this Note.

The amount of performance obligations not satisfied or partially not satisfied is ¥263,711 million ($1,741,705 thousand) and ¥364,073 million as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively, and approximately 80% and 70% of such performance obligations are expected to be recognized as revenue within one year after March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively.

The total amount of transaction prices allocated to the remaining performance obligations does not include the estimated amounts of variable consideration described in "Determination of transaction price" above.

19. Segment Information

The description of this section has been omitted as the Group has a single segment of semiconductor production equipment (SPE).

Changes in reportable segments

While reportable segments of the Group were previously classified into SPE and flat panel display (FPD) production equipment, those segments have been changed into a single segment of SPE from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

This change is due to the judgement that, based on facts that the impact from the FPD production equipment business has become insignificant while SPE market has made steady growth and is expected to grow higher in future and the Group implemented a corporate reorganization that combined the FPD production equipment business into the SPE business from April, 2023 for the purpose of efficient resource utilization, disclosing them as a single segment of SPE will more appropriately reflect the management condition of the Group from the viewpoint of the business development and the decision-making process for allocating management resources of the Group.

As a result of this change, the description of segment information for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 have been omitted.

Other information

(1) Domestic and overseas net sales by destination for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Millions of yen							
2024:	Japan	North America	Europe	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Other	Total
Net sales	¥184,982	¥168,116	¥119,408	¥284,455	¥205,500	¥813,307	¥54,756	¥1,830,527

Notes: 1. Sales are classified in countries or regions based on location of customers.
2. Net sales of North America include sales in the U.S.A. of ¥168,079 million.

	Millions of yen							
2023:	Japan	North America	Europe	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Other	Total
Net sales	¥239,937	¥344,346	¥184,261	¥358,700	¥432,653	¥527,438	¥121,688	¥2,209,025

Notes: 1. Sales are classified in countries or regions based on location of customers.
2. Net sales of North America include sales in the U.S.A. of ¥344,310 million.

	Thousands of U.S. dollars							
2024:	Japan	North America	Europe	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Other	Total
Net sales	$1,221,734	$1,110,338	$788,642	$1,878,706	$1,357,244	$5,371,558	$361,645	$12,089,870

Note: Net sales of North America include sales in the U.S.A. of $1,110,097 thousand.

(2) Net property, plant and equipment by location as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		
2024:	Japan	Other	Total
Property, plant and equipment	¥252,076	¥85,290	¥337,366

	Millions of yen		
2023:	Japan	Other	Total
Property, plant and equipment	¥190,993	¥68,095	¥259,088

	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
2024:	Japan	Other	Total
Property, plant and equipment	$1,664,860	$563,306	$2,228,167

(3) Major customer information

Net sales to external customers that represent 10 percent or more of net sales are as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Name of customer	2024	2024
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	¥237,441	$1,568,200

Note: The amounts include sales to the customer and its subsidiaries.

	Millions of yen
Name of customer	2023
Intel Corporation	¥357,636
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd.	320,427
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	275,916

Note: The amounts include sales to the customer and its subsidiaries.

20. Per-Share Information

Net income per share and net assets per share are computed based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each year. Net income-diluted per share is computed based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each year after incorporating the dilutive potential effect of shares of common stock to be issued upon the exercise of stock options.

Dividends per share has been presented on an accruals basis and include, in each fiscal year ended March 31, dividends approved or to be approved after March 31 but applicable to the year then ended.

The basis for the calculation of net income per share for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net income per share of common stock - Basic			
Net income attributable to owners of parent	¥363,963	¥471,584	$2,403,828
Less components not pertaining to holders of common stock	—	—	—
Net income pertaining to holders of common stock	¥363,963	¥471,584	$2,403,828
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding (thousands)	464,389	467,926	
Net income per share of common stock - Diluted			
Adjustment of net income attributable to owners of parent	—	—	—
Increase in number of common stock (Thousands of share)	1,515	1,843	
Increase in number of share subscription rights (Thousands of share)	1,515	1,843	

Note: The Company implemented a 3-for-1 common stock split on April 1, 2023. Each of the numbers above are calculated on the assumption that stock split was implemented at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2023.
The shares of the Company held by "Executive compensation BIP Trust" and "Share-delivering ESOP Trust", which are recorded in "Treasury stock, at cost" under shareholders' equity, are included in the treasury stock which is deducted in calculating the per-share information.
The number of treasury shares deducted in the calculation of net assets per share was 1,386 thousand shares and 1,502 thousand shares as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and the average number of treasury shares deducted in the calculation of net income per share and fully diluted net income per share was 1,425 thousand shares and 1,614 thousand shares for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

21. Subsequent Events

Share repurchase

At the Board of Directors meeting held on May 10, 2024, the Company resolved to acquire its own shares under the provisions of its Articles of Incorporation pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 459 of the Companies Act, as set out below.

1. Reason for acquisition of own shares

Tokyo Electron intends to acquire its own shares in accordance with its capital policy while taking into account its current cash position and investment capital for medium- to long-term revenue growth.

2. Details of acquisition

(1) Type of shares to be acquired:	Shares of common stock
(2) Total number of shares to be acquired:	Up to 3.5 million shares (Equivalent to 0.8% of outstanding shares excluding treasury stock)
(3) Total cost of acquisition:	Up to ¥80 billion ($528 million)
(4) Period of acquisition:	From May 13, 2024 to July 31, 2024
(5) Method of acquisition:	Acquisition through market transactions on the Tokyo Stock Exchange

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Tokyo Electron Limited:

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tokyo Electron Limited ("the Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at March 31, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reasonableness of the valuation of inventories related to semiconductor production equipment

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
In the consolidated balance sheet for the current fiscal year, the Company recognized Inventories of ¥762,957 million, which represented approximately 31% of total assets in the consolidated financial statements. Most of the inventories related to semiconductor production equipment. As described in Note 3 "Significant Accounting Estimates, 1. Valuation of inventories" to the consolidated financial statements, inventories are measured in principle at the lower of either the acquisition cost or the net selling price at the end of the fiscal year. However, inventories aged over a certain holding period are classified based on the use and salability and are then systematically written down according to their classification. In addition, the carrying amount of inventories to be disposed of is written down to the estimated disposal value. The valuation of inventories aged over a certain holding period and the identification of finished goods and work in process inventories to be disposed of are based on management's forecasts of future demand and prospects of market environment. Among the markets in which the Group participate, the semiconductor market is susceptible to fluctuations due to a short-term imbalance between supply and demand, which could result in an unforeseen rapid market contraction. Therefore, the forecasts of future demand and prospects of market environment involve uncertainty and management's judgment thereon may have a significant effect on the valuation of inventories. We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the reasonableness of the Company's valuation of inventories related to semiconductor production equipment was one of the most significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, and accordingly, a key audit matter.	The primary procedures we performed to assess whether the Company's valuation of inventories related to semiconductor production equipment was reasonable included the following: (1) Internal control testing We tested the design and operating effectiveness of certain of the Company's internal controls relevant to the valuation of inventories. In this assessment, we focused our testing on controls designed to determine the rates of write-down for each holding period on the carrying amount of inventories aged over a certain holding period and to identify finished goods and work in process inventories to be disposed of in a comprehensive manner. (2) Assessment of whether the valuation of inventories aged over a certain holding period was reasonable The rates of write-down by holding period adopted by management in applying the method that writes down the carrying amount of inventories on a systematic basis according to their holding periods were determined based on management's forecasts of future demand and prospects of market environment. In order to assess the appropriateness of assumptions underlying the rates of write-down determined by management, we: • evaluated the rates of write-down by holding period determined by management by referencing published demand forecasts for semiconductor production equipment and the customers' capital investment plans; and • compared the amount of the write-down of inventories aged over a certain holding period, calculated using the rates of write-down by holding period determined by management, with our own estimate of the write-down of those inventories. (3) Assessment of whether finished goods and work in process inventories to be disposed of were identified in a comprehensive manner Among finished goods and work in process inventories aged over a certain holding period, we assessed the accuracy of management's sales forecasts by comparing the past forecast for a selection of finished goods and work in process inventories held for a long period with actual sales results and examining the causes of variances between the two. In order to assess the appropriateness of assumptions related to sales forecasts adopted by management in identifying finished goods and work in process inventories to be disposed of, we primarily: • evaluated the basis for management judgment on its sales forecasts for finished goods and work in process inventories held for a long period by inquiring of management and inspecting relevant documents.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the disclosure documents that contain or accompany the audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We do not perform any work on the other information as we determine such information does not exist.

Responsibilities of Management and Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Corporate auditors and the board of corporate auditors are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the objective of the audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with corporate auditors and the board of corporate auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide corporate auditors and the board of corporate auditors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with corporate auditors and the board of corporate auditors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Fee-related Information

Fees paid or payable to our firm and to other firms within the same network as our firm for audit and non-audit services provided to the Company and its subsidiaries for the current year are 471 million yen and 156 million yen, respectively.

Convenience Translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2024 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

We do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

/S/ Michitaka Shishido
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

/S/ Akira Nishino
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

/S/ Shin Suzuki
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

KPMG AZSA LLC
Tokyo Office, Japan
June 18, 2024

Notes to the Reader of Independent Auditor's Report:

This is a copy of the Independent Auditor's Report and the original copies are kept separately by the Company and KPMG AZSA LLC.

TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED
Akasaka Biz Tower, 3-1 Akasaka 5-chome
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-6325, Japan
Tel: +81-3-5561-7000
www.tel.com

PR1 62-0029