

Sustainability Data 2026 | Environment

The reporting boundary for environmental data is the Tokyo Electron Group (26 consolidated companies), and the calculating period is fiscal year 2026 (April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026).

Japan: Tokyo Electron Ltd., Tokyo Electron Technology Solutions Ltd., Tokyo Electron Kyushu Ltd., Tokyo Electron Miyagi Ltd., Tokyo Electron FE Ltd. and Tokyo Electron BP Ltd.

Overseas: 20 consolidated subsidiaries (including Tokyo Electron America, Inc., Tokyo Electron Europe Ltd., Tokyo Electron Korea Ltd., Tokyo Electron Taiwan Ltd., Tokyo Electron (Shanghai) Ltd. and Tokyo Electron Singapore Pte. Ltd.)

*  denotes data in the "Sustainability Data 2026" with third-party assurance. * Totals may not match due to rounding.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions¹

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 emissions (kt-CO ₂)	16	22	21	22	28	
	Energy-derived (kt-CO ₂) 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 ³ (kt-CO ₂ e)	4	10	9	9	13	
	Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions (kt-CO ₂ e) (Japan)	4	10	9	9	13	
	Japan – HFCs	0.7	3.4	2.3	1.9	3.6	
	Japan – PFCs	1.3	5.6	4.8	4.4	7.8	
	Japan – SF ₆	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	
	Japan – Other	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	—	
	Japan – CO ₂	—	—	—	—	0.5	
	Japan – CH ₄	—	—	—	—	0.0	
	Japan – N ₂ O	—	—	—	—	0.0	
	Japan – NF ₃	—	—	—	—	0.0	
	Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions (kt-CO ₂ e) (Overseas)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
	Overseas – HFCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – PFCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – SF ₆	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	
	Overseas – CO ₂	—	—	—	—	0.0	
	Overseas – CH ₄	—	—	—	—	0.0	
	Overseas – N ₂ O	—	—	—	—	0.0	
	Overseas – NF ₃	—	—	—	—	0.0	
Scope 2 emissions	Scope 2 emissions (Market based ⁴) (kt-CO ₂)	74	20	22	25	35	
	Japan	55	0	0	0	0.0 ⁵	
	Overseas	19	20	22	25	35	
	Scope 2 emissions (Location based ⁶) (kt-CO ₂)	168	180	192	200	223	
	Japan	136	144	155	158	171	
	Overseas	33	36	37	42	52	

	Scope 3 emissions (kt-CO ₂)	12,614	14,335	11,770	12,389	14,203	
Scope 3 ⁷ emissions	Category 1 ⁸ Purchased goods and services	3,332	4,053	3,239	4,494	5,215	☑
	Category 2 ⁹ Capital goods	172	224	366	490	650	
	Category 3 ¹⁰ Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	27	29	31	34	78	
	Category 4 ¹¹ Transportation and distribution (upstream)	15	19	12	16	24	
	Category 5 ¹² Waste generated in operations	2	3	3	3	6	
	Category 6 ¹³ Business travel	7	14	27	67	49	
	Category 7 ¹⁴ Employee commuting	21	14	15	29	7	
	Category 9 ¹⁵ Downstream transportation and distribution	121	120	65	135	86	
	Category 11 ¹⁶ Use of sold products	8,911 ¹⁸	9,854	8,009 ¹⁸	7,116 ¹⁸	8,080	☑
	Category 12 ¹⁷ End-of-life treatment of sold products	5	5	4	6	7	
Scope 1, 2 (Market based) ¹⁹ emissions total	Scope 1, 2 (Market based) ¹⁹ emissions (kt-CO ₂)	90	42	43	47	63	
Scope 1, 2 (Market based) ¹⁹ , 3 emissions total	Scope 1, 2 (Market based) ¹⁹ emissions, 3 emissions (kt-CO ₂)	12,704 ¹⁸	14,377	11,813 ¹⁸	12,436 ¹⁸	14,266	

1 GHG emissions quantification is subject to uncertainty when measuring activity data, determining emission factors, and considering scientific uncertainty inherent in the Global Warming Potentials.

The financial control approach is used as the consolidation approach. Tokyo Electron Ltd. and all consolidated subsidiaries are included in the reporting boundary.

2 Scope 1:

Direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company, including emissions from fuel and gas consumption.

Calculation method: Emissions = Σ (fuel consumed $\times$ CO₂ emission factor).

For fuels other than city gas, CO₂ emission factors under Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures are used. For city gas, emissions are calculated using emission factors based on the Act for Japan and publicly available emission factors published in each overseas location.

3 Scope 1: Non-energy-derived CO₂ and GHG other than CO₂: seven gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃).

Calculation method: Emissions = Σ (consumption $\times$ emission per unit consumption – amount recovered and properly treated) $\times$ global warming factor.

Global Warming Potentials for fiscal 2026 are based on the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) factor values, which are used to calculate emissions in CO₂ equivalent. The effects of abatement equipment, etc., is also considered. are applied using removal efficiency based on actual measurements or specifications. From fiscal 2026, emissions of PFCs and other gases generated as byproducts during the use of GHGs in product evaluation processes, etc. are included in the calculation to improve the accuracy of GHG emissions calculation.

4 Scope 2 (market based):

Indirect GHG emissions from use of electricity we purchased.

Calculation method: Emissions = Σ (purchased electricity $\times$ CO₂ emission factor).

Basic emission factors for the electrical power providers concerned based on Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures were used as the emission factor for Japan.

For the emission factors of countries other than Japan, specific emission factors for each contracted electric power provider or supply contract are used. If specific emission factors are not available, residual mix, regional/country grid factors, or emission factors from the Emissions Factors 2025 edition published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) (country average emission factors) are used. Renewable electricity backed by Non-Fossil Certificates, RECs, etc. is treated as zero emissions for the relevant amount. For steam, emission factors for each heat supplier are used. Beginning in fiscal 2026, emissions related to transmission and distribution losses, which were previously included in Scope 2, are excluded using the country-specific transmission and distribution loss rates published by the World Bank. GHGs other than CO₂ are also included using the respective CH₄ and N₂O emission factors by country and gas from the Emissions Factors 2025 edition.

5 Figure after Non-Fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount Deduction.

Scope 2 emissions prior to Non-fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount Deduction is 10 kt-CO₂; Non-fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount is 10 kt-CO₂.

6 Scope 2 (location based): Indirect GHG emissions from use of electricity and steam we purchased. Calculation method: Emissions = (purchased electricity $\times$ CO₂ emission factor). For Japan, national average emission factors under Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures are used, and for overseas, IEA country-specific factors (country average emission factors) are used. For steam, emission factors for each heat supplier are used. Beginning in fiscal 2026, emissions related to transmission and distribution losses, which were previously included in Scope 2, are excluded using the country-specific transmission and distribution loss rates published by the World Bank. GHGs other than CO₂ are also included using the respective CH₄ and N₂O emission factors by country and gas from the Emissions Factors 2025 edition.

7 Scope 3:

Emissions from the company's value chain excluding Scope 1 and Scope 2, such as product transportation, employee business travel and major outsourced production processes.

The entire scope is divided into 15 categories, of which calculations were made for categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12. Calculations for categories 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 were not made as there are no applicable activities or have already been included in other categories.

8 For Japan, emissions are calculated by multiplying purchased amounts by the input-output table emission factors (producer price basis) in the Emission Intensity Database for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions, etc. of Organizations through the Supply Chain ver. 3.6 (Environment Ministry DB). For suppliers accounting for the top 90%, calculations are made by linking major representative items, and for the bottom 10%, calculations are made by estimation. For overseas, TEL Manufacturing and Engineering of America, Inc. in the U.S. calculates emissions using U.S. USEEIO (US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output) Ver. 1.4, and procurement by other companies is calculated based on extrapolation from the calculations for Japan. Emissions related to services are calculated by multiplying the relevant expenses by emission factors from the Environment Ministry DB. Water consumption is calculated using values from IDEA (Inventory Database for Environmental Analysis: an LCA database provided by the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology) v3.5. For procurement for which transportation costs cannot be separated from purchased amounts, emissions associated with transportation are included in this category.

9 Calculated by multiplying capital expenditures in fiscal 2026 by emission factors for capital goods (Environment Ministry DB).

10 Calculated by multiplying physical quantity data for fuel, electricity, heat, etc. we purchased by emission factors from IDEA v3.5 for the stages from resource extraction through transportation. The calculation uses Scope 2 (Location based) figures.

11 Emissions from transportation are calculated in accordance with the calculation guidelines under the Energy Conservation Act. For truck transportation, the improved ton-kilometer method, which takes loading rate into account, is used. For transportation other than trucks (marine, air, etc.), the conventional ton-kilometer method (without loading rate correction) is applied. Emissions are calculated by multiplying activity data, obtained by multiplying transport volume (freight tons) by transportation distance, by emission factors for each transportation method.

12 Waste generated in operations is identified by type and treatment method (landfill, incineration, recycling, etc.), and emissions are calculated using emission factors from IDEA v3.5.

13 Calculated by collecting monetary data for expenses related to employee business travel (airline tickets, trains, etc.) and applying emission factors (Environment Ministry DB) to expenditures by transportation method.

14 Calculated by collecting monetary data for transportation expenses paid for employee commuting (trains, gasoline, etc.) and applying emission factors (Environment Ministry DB) to expenditures by transportation method. For sites for which transportation expenses and transportation methods are unknown, calculations are made by applying per-employee emission intensities (Environment Ministry DB) to the number of employees.

15 In calculating emissions from downstream transportation, the ton-kilometer method is applied, as with Category 4 upstream transportation, and calculations are made by using transport volume (freight tons) $\times$ transportation distance as activity data and multiplying it by emission factors by transportation method.

16 Annual electricity consumption and GHG emissions derived from process gas are calculated for each item of equipment in accordance with the SEMI S23 standard, and emissions are calculated by multiplying those figures by the number of units shipped in fiscal 2026 and the assumed use period (10 years). For electricity emission factors, for products sold to six major customers, emission factors calculated from the values publicly disclosed by each customer are applied, while for products sold to other customers, calculations are made using IEA country-specific emission factors according to the product use region. For fiscal 2026, GHG emissions derived from process gas are calculated in CO₂ equivalent using GWP values from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

17 Based on product shipment weight, emissions are calculated using emission factors from IDEA v3.5 for assumed treatment methods (landfill, incineration, recycling, etc.).

18 Updated figures due to revisions in the calculation method.

19 Scope 2 is based on the market-based method.

Water-Related Data

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Water	Water intake (thousand m ³)	1,417	1,495	1,542	1,587	2,077	
	Japan	1,204	1,255	1,293	1,288	1,669	☑
	Groundwater	440	402	373	394	546	
	Tap water	479	520	569	579	599	
	Industrial water	285	333	350	315	524	
	Overseas	213	240	249	298	408	
	Water consumption (thousand m ³)	223	223	221	398	627	
	Japan	195	193	196	362	556	
	Overseas	28	30	24	36	71	
	Water discharge (thousand m ³)	1,194	1,272	1,321	1,188	1,450	
	Japan	1,009	1,062	1,096	926	1,114	
	Overseas	185	210	225	262	336	

Energy Consumption and Generation

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3	
Energy	Consumption metric (MWh) (sales) (MWh/billion yen)	2.19	2.10	2.71	2.21	2.54	
	Consumption (MWh)	439,465	464,234	496,107	537,978	620,995	☑
	Japan	362,852	379,750	402,788	428,436	487,018	
	Overseas	76,613	84,484	93,319	109,542	133,977	
Electricity	Consumption (MWh)	380,127	404,964	435,514	471,956	539,673	☑
	Japan	316,017	333,572	353,428	376,974	425,924	
	Overseas	64,110	71,392	82,086	94,982	113,749	
Gas (city gas, LPG)	Consumption (MWh)	40,870	41,968	40,787	42,801	53,179	☑
	Japan	29,479	29,888	30,682	33,053	41,379	
	Overseas	11,391	12,080	10,105	9,748	11,800	
Fuel (heavy oil A, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline)	Consumption (MWh)	17,496	16,430	18,808	18,538	19,817	☑
	Japan	17,356	16,290	18,678	18,409	19,714	
	Overseas	140	140	130	129	103	
Purchase of steam ¹	Consumption (MWh)	972	872	998	4,683	8,326	☑
	Japan	0	0	0	0	0	
	Overseas	972	872	998	4,683	8,326	
Renewable energy (electricity)	Purchase (MWh)	227,523	365,876	390,546 ²	416,835 ²	465,295 ²	
	Japan	197,137	330,791	350,591 ²	374,315 ²	423,103 ²	
	Overseas	30,386	35,085	39,955	42,521 ²	42,192 ²	
Solar power generation system	Power generation (MWh)	3,890	4,110	3,901	3,820	4,047	
	Japan	3,890	4,110	3,901	3,802	3,858	
	Overseas	0	0	0	18	189	
	Self-consumption volume (MWh)	2,695	2,780	2,837	2,677	3,010	
	Japan	2,695	2,780	2,837	2,659	2,821	
	Overseas	0	0	0	18	189	
	Power sales (MWh) ³	1,195	1,330	1,063	1,143	1,037	
	Japan	1,195	1,330	1,063	1,143	1,037	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	

- ¹ Added steam purchases overseas
² Updated figures due to revisions in the calculation method.
³ Heat and steam not sold

Renewable energy (electricity) use rate	Electricity use rate (%)	60	91	90	89	87
	Japan	63	100	100	100	100
	Overseas	47	49	49	45	37

Environmental Impact of Logistics

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
CO ₂	Emissions (kt-CO ₂)	136	139	76	151	110
	Japan	15	19	12	16	24
	Overseas	121	120	64	135	86
Proportion of marine transportation (international) (%)		33.2	39.0	42.1	50.1	41.3
Use of reinforced cardboard	Reduction in amount of wooden packaging materials used (t) Japan	—	2,000	1,915	3,581	4,612

Amount of Waste Generated

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Waste	Amount generated (t)	14,459	18,249	19,714	26,618	26,007
	Japan	12,921	17,047	18,527	25,310	24,587
	Overseas	1,538	1,202	1,187	1,308	1,420
Recycling	Recycled amount (t)	14,189	17,978	19,480	26,396	25,625
	Japan	12,789	16,912	18,376	25,157	24,304
	Overseas	1,400	1,066	1,103	1,239	1,321
Incinerated and landfill waste	Amount of waste (t)	270	271	234	222	382
	Japan	132	135	151	153	284
	Overseas	138	136	84	69	98
Dangerous/Hazardous waste	Amount generated (t)	5,231	5,634	7,743	10,664	12,021
	Japan (Specially controlled industrial waste)	4,705	5,239	7,448	10,371	11,657
	Overseas (Dangerous/Hazardous waste per country)	526	395	296	293	365
Dangerous/Hazardous waste recycling	Recycled amount (t)	5,193	5,596	7,703	10,644	12,015
	Japan	4,705	5,239	7,448	10,370	11,657
	Overseas	488	357	256	273	359
Dangerous/Hazardous waste incinerated/landfill waste*	Amount of waste (t)	38	38	40	21	6
	Japan	0	0	0	0	0
	Overseas	38	38	40	20	6

* In fiscal year 2026, 6 tons were incinerated, and 0 tons were disposed of in landfills after being detoxified.

**Chemical Substances Consumption/Emissions (Japan)**

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
PRTR Class I designated chemical substances ¹	Volume handled (t)	119	104	61	62	92
	Ferric chloride	85	76	—	—	—
	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	22	16	47	49	53
	Methylnaphthalene	11	10	11	10	10
	Tetramethylammonium hydroxide	—	—	2	1	1
	VOCs ²	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	25
	Other	1	1	1	1	3
	Amount transported (waste amount) (t)	108	94	48	50	55
	Amount transported (sewerage) (t)	0	0	2	2	2
	Consumption (t)	11	10	11	10	35
NOx	Emissions (t)	13.1	12.7	12.9	14.8	17.4
SOx	Emissions (t)	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7

¹ Some substances have been added and others eliminated from the scope in accordance with the revision to target substances for fiscal 2024.

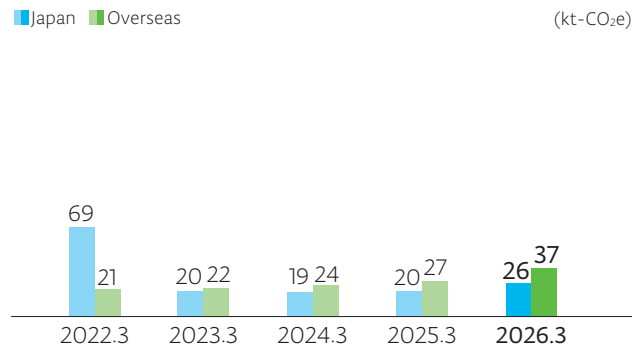
² VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds, amounting to 8 tons of xylene and 17 tons of trimethylbenzene in fiscal 2026 through use of kerosene as a fuel

Other

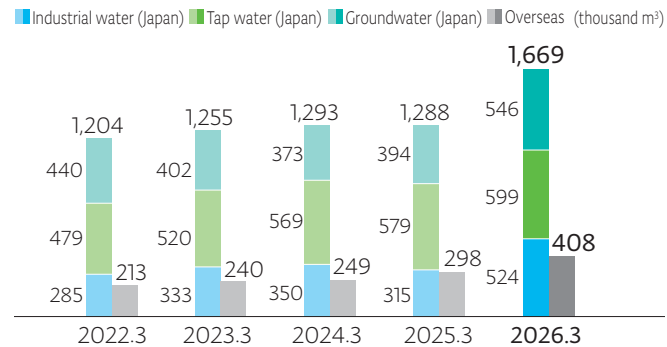
		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
ISO 14001	Number of certified plants and offices	11	11	11	11	11
	Japan	5	5	5	5	5
	Overseas	6	6	6	6	6
Environmental investments	Environmental investment effects (millions of yen)	30	31	16	9	9
	Environmental investment effects (t-CO ₂)	973	799	334	170	190
Biodiversity	Number of ecosystem tours*	16	22	20	19	24
	Number of ecosystem tour participants*	87	138	289	378	408
Environmental laws and regulations	Number of breaches of environmental laws and regulations	0	0	0	0	0
	Amount of fines for breaches of laws and regulations	0	0	0	0	0
Total product shipment (t)*		41,352	48,922	35,769	46,946	44,587

* Boundary: Japan

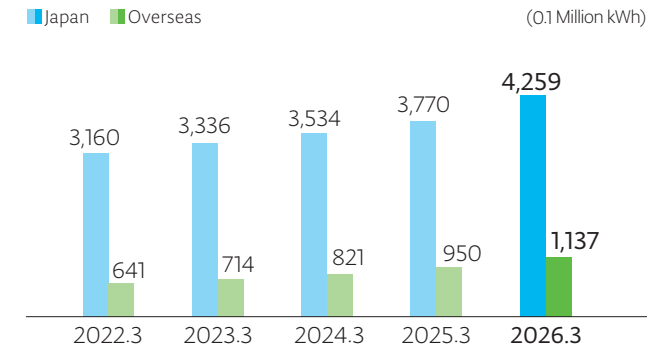
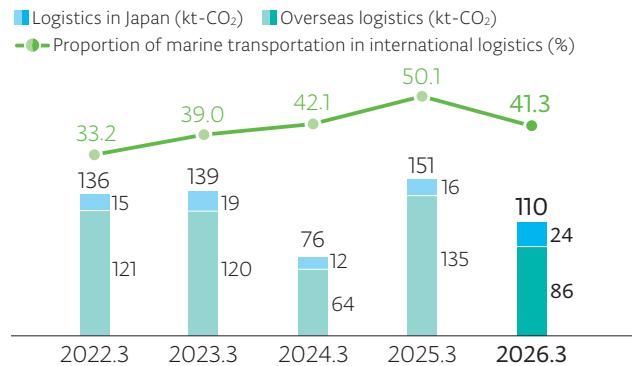
Scope 1 Emissions and Scope 2 Emissions (Market based)



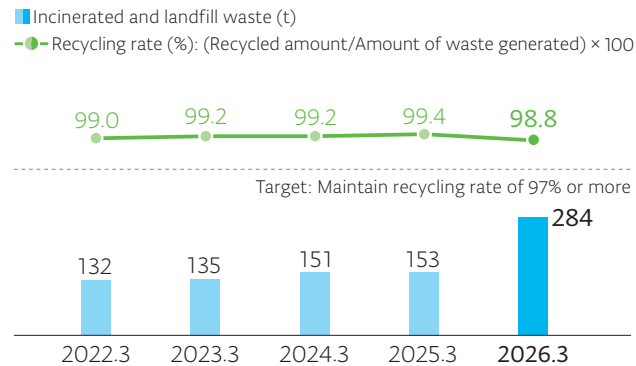
Water Consumption



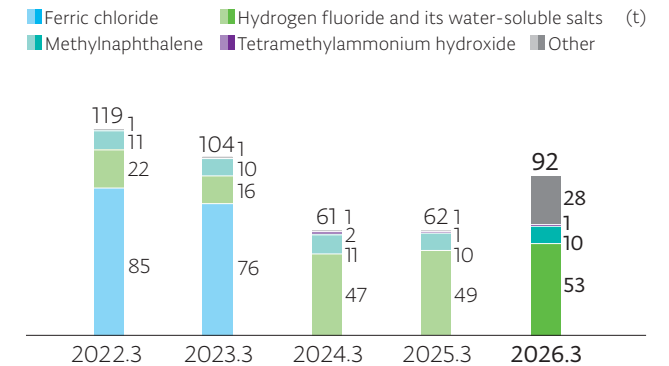
Electricity Consumption

CO₂ Emissions from Logistics and the Proportion of Marine Transportation

Recycling Rate/Generation of Incinerated and Landfill Waste in Japan



Volume of PRTR Class I Designated Chemical Substances Handled in Japan



Sustainability Data 2026 | Social

The reporting boundary for social data is the Tokyo Electron Group (26 consolidated companies), and the calculating period is fiscal year 2026 (April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026).

Japan: Tokyo Electron Ltd., Tokyo Electron Technology Solutions Ltd., Tokyo Electron Kyushu Ltd., Tokyo Electron Miyagi Ltd., Tokyo Electron FE Ltd. and Tokyo Electron BP Ltd.

Overseas: 20 consolidated subsidiaries (including Tokyo Electron America, Inc., Tokyo Electron Europe Ltd., Tokyo Electron Korea Ltd., Tokyo Electron Taiwan Ltd., Tokyo Electron (Shanghai) Ltd. and Tokyo Electron Singapore Pte. Ltd.)

*  denotes data in the "Sustainability Data 2026" with third-party assurance.

* Beginning in fiscal 2026, totals are calculated based on data for employees who reported their gender and may not match the sum of the figures by gender.

Number of Employees (Entire Group)

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Number of regular employees	15,140	16,605	17,071	18,893	19,532
Regular employees (Region)					
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

Composition of Employees (Japan)

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Number of employees	8,661	9,325	9,746	10,488	11,053
Regular employees	8,234	8,796	9,150	9,847	10,388
Men	6,944	7,429	7,716	8,279	8,708
Women	1,290	1,367	1,434	1,568	1,678
Non-regular employees	427	529	596	641	665
Men	403	490	553	591	608
Women	24	39	43	50	57

Recruitment/Employment (Japan)

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Number hired	209	231	353	404	543
Under 30 yrs. old	208	231	351	403	541
Men	177	193	304	320	429
Women	31	38	47	83	112
30–49 yrs. old	1	0	2	1	2
Men	0	0	2	1	2
Women	1	0	0	0	0
50 yrs. old and over	0	0	0	0	0
Men	0	0	0	0	0
Women	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of women	15.3	16.5	13.3	20.5	20.6

Mid-career recruits	Number hired	400	580	271	627	312
	Under 30 yrs. old	131	209	89	193	96
	Men	96	185	72	159	75
	Women	35	24	17	34	21
	30–49 yrs. old	250	355	172	409	201
	Men	202	306	141	339	176
	Women	48	49	31	70	25
	50 yrs. old and over	19	16	10	25	15
	Men	17	13	8	23	11
	Women	2	3	2	2	4
Employees with disabilities	Percentage of women	21.3	13.1	18.5	16.9	16.0
	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
Reemployment system	Number of users	389	475	545	586	613
	Men	376	451	510	545	564
	Women	13	24	35	41	49
Percentage of regular employees who received regular performance and career evaluations		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female Managers (Entire Group)

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Female managers ^{1,2}	Number of people	163	182	221	253	285
	Percentage	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.8
	Number of people (senior directors and above ³)	10	16	20	21	26
	Percentage (senior directors and above ³)	2.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.9

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

³ Employees of a certain level or position based on the global human resources system

Female Managers (Japan)

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Female managers ^{1,2}	Number of people	46	51	67	77	96
	Percentage	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

Employee Retention (Japan)

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Employee retention	Retention after three years of joining TEL*	94.7	92.7	93.1	94.6	94.9
	Men	95.0	93.2	93.6	95.0	95.2
	Women	93.5	90.6	90.9	92.1	93.2
	Average service years	17 yrs. 2 mos.	16 yrs. 8 mos.	16 yrs. 6 mos.	15 yrs. 10 mos.	15 yrs. 7 mos.
	Men	17 yrs. 6 mos.	16 yrs. 10 mos.	16 yrs. 8 mos.	16 yrs. 0 mos.	15 yrs. 8 mos.
	Women	15 yrs. 8 mos.	15 yrs. 7 mos.	15 yrs. 7 mos.	14 yrs. 11 mos.	14 yrs. 9 mos.

* Average in recent five years

Employee Turnover (Entire Group)

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Turnover*	Employee turnover	589	599	415	431	432
	Men	507	509	351	347	354
	Women	82	90	64	83	78
	Turnover rate	4.2	3.9	2.5	2.4	2.2

* Turnover due to personal circumstances

Employee Turnover (Japan)

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Turnover *	Employee turnover	87	98	113	95	104
	Men	69	81	93	76	86
	Women	18	17	20	19	18
	Turnover rate	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9

* Turnover due to personal circumstances

Work-life Balance (Japan)

		2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Annual paid leave	Take-up rate ¹	64.6	70.0	80.6	78.9	78.0
Refreshment leave	Number of those who took leave	512	1,731	630	819	1,950
	Men	435	1,485	547	697	1,670
	Women	77	246	83	122	279
Paternity leave	Number of those who took leave	137	149	169	161	192
Childcare leave	Number of those who took leave	70	96	153	213	279
	Men	36	57	122	167	228
	Women (percentage who took leave)	34 (97.1)	39 (97.5)	31 (100)	46 (97.9)	51 (100)
	Number of those who returned to work after leave	60	76	155	173	256
	Men	32	43	120	150	220
	Women	28	33	35	23	36
	Percentage reinstated	95.2	98.7	100.0	99.4	99.2
Shorter working hour system	Retention rate	90.0	97.9	91.2	96.7	94.7
	Number of those who used	110	105	103	90	90
	Men	7	10	10	14	12
Leave to care for sick/ injured child, etc.	Women	103	95	93	76	78
	Number of those who took leave	547	599	661	695	1,033
	Men	373	424	513	555	823
Childcare support leave	Women	174	175	148	140	210
	Number of those who took leave	80	98	113	121	136
	Men	23	33	45	77	61
Extended nursing care leave	Women	57	65	68	44	75
	Number of those who took leave	1	4	6	3	3
	Men	0	4	5	2	1
Short nursing care leave	Women	1	0	1	1	2
	Number of those who took leave	87	85	100	134	170
	Men	57	53	54	81	100
Shorter working hour system for nursing care	Women	30	32	46	53	70
	Number of those who used	4	0	1	2	2
	Men	2	0	1	2	1
Spousal transfer leave system	Women	2	0	0	0	1
	Number of those who used	—	—	3	7	7
	Men	—	—	0	0	2
	Women	—	—	3	7	5

¹ Take-up rate of annual paid leave, calculation method: (Days of paid leave taken by employees²) / (Days of paid leave provided to employees²) × 100

² Incl. non-regular employees

Products/Innovation

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	0	0	0	0	0
Number of active issued patents	19,572	21,645	23,249	24,996	26,592
Active issued patents (Region/Country) ¹					
Japan	5,703	6,307	6,715	7,069	7,401
U.S.	4,988	5,360	5,603	5,803	6,177
Europe	167	— ²	— ²	— ²	— ²
Korea	3,731	4,683	5,111	5,717	6,177
Taiwan	3,014	3,120	3,326	3,541	3,807
China	1,969	2,175	2,494	2,866	3,030

	2020.12	2021.12	2022.12	2023.12	2024.12
Global patent application rate ¹	74.6	80.1 ²	79.9 ²	77.3 ²	76.2

	2021.12	2022.12	2023.12	2024.12	2025.12
Patent application success rate*					
Japan	79.8	74.5	81.8	77.9	83.6
U.S.	83.9	81.5	80.7	86.1	83.3

¹ Figures for fiscal 2022 are based on our database; figures for fiscal 2023 onwards are based on LexisNexis® PatentSight+ database.

² Europe is not included in the boundary.

¹ Percentage applied for in countries other than Japan of the number of inventions leading to patents in each calendar year.

² Added international applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) to applications filed in other countries.

* Percentage of patent applications that have been allowed among those that have completed examination each calendar year.

Customers

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

Safety

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Percentage of employees who received training on basic safety	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage of employees who received training on advanced safety	100	100	100	100	100
Lost time incident rate per 1,000,000 work hours (LTIR)	0.66	0.83	0.31	0.32	0.36
Number of workplace incidents per 200,000 work hours (TCIR)	0.30	0.33	0.15	0.23	0.22

Procurement

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Percentage of new important suppliers screened using social criteria	100	100	100	100	100
Rate of improvement after supply chain sustainability assessment	31.5	30.5	29.2	— ¹	— ¹
Rate of improvement after supply chain BCP assessment	24.4	22.2	20.4	19.3	24.1
Number of identified RMAP conformant smelters (rate of identification)	243 (100)	234 (100)	238 (100)	298 (99) ²	293 (99)

¹ Comparison not possible due to revision of questionnaire

² Cobalt added to the 3TG (tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold) target minerals from the fiscal 2025 survey.

Governance

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Total number of critical incidents notified to the Board of Directors	0	0	0	0	1
Total number of incidents subject to legal action on the basis of anti-competitive conduct, antitrust activity or monopolistic practices where the governance body's involvement was revealed	0	0	0	0	0
Number of executive officers who received training on anti-corruption ¹	20	28	0	26	4
Total number (percentage) of directors who provided instructions on the body's policies and procedures in relation to anti-corruption ¹	12 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	7 (100)	8 (100)
Total number (percentage) of directors who received training on anti-corruption ¹	0 (0)	3 (50)	0 (0)	3 (42.8)	0 (0)
Payment to industry groups, etc. (thousand yen)	56,374	73,313	82,263	93,599 ²	99,492
Payment to politically affiliated organizations (yen)	0	0	0	0	0
Average tenure of directors	6.58	5.16	6.16	5.57	5.12
Average rate of attendance for Board of Directors	99.50	98.62	99.09	99.15	98.43
Corporate directors	Number of corporate directors	12	6	6	7
	Inside corporate directors	8	3	3	3
	Men	8	3	3	3
	Women	0	0	0	0
	Outside corporate directors	4	3	3	4
	Men	2	1	1	2
	Women	2	2	2	2
Executive officers	Number of executive officers	23	26	30	39
	Men	23	25	29	38
	Women	0	1	1	1

¹ Boundary: Japan² Some figures revised**Compliance**

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Education on TEL's Code of Ethics/pledge rate ¹	91.6	96.1	94.9 ²	96.7	96.5
Percentage of employees who have consented to the information security agreement	99.9	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0
Significant fines and non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area	0	0	0	0	0
Number of cases that lead to disciplinary action due to compliance infractions ^{1,3}	—	—	59	43	83
Bribery/Corruption	—	—	0	0	0
Competition Act/Anti-Monopoly Act	—	—	0	0	0
Money laundering/Insider trading	—	—	0	0	0
Information security/Intellectual property	—	—	3	1	17
Personal information, including customer privacy data	—	—	—	0	0
Conflicts of interest	—	—	0	0	1
Harassment	—	—	22	12	19
Other (Violations of service obligations)	—	—	34	30	46

¹ Scope: Entire Group² Period is from March to May 2024.³ Includes violations of the Tokyo Electron Group Code of Ethics, company regulations, etc.**Social Contribution**

	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	2026.3
Spending on social contribution (million yen) ¹	170	301	533	601	408 ²

¹ Spending on social contribution activities

excluding disaster relief contributions

² Review of target scope implemented from fiscal 2026



Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report

To the Representative Director, President & CEO of Tokyo Electron Ltd.

Conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether selected environmental and social performance indicators (the "subject matter information" or the "SMI") presented in Tokyo Electron Ltd.'s (the "Company") Tokyo Electron Sustainability Data 2026 (the "Sustainability Data") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the criteria (the "Criteria"), which are established by the Company and are explained in the Sustainability Data. The SMI subject to the assurance engagement is indicated in the Report with the symbol "☑".

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the Company's SMI as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA).

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Other information

Our conclusion on the SMI does not extend to any other information that accompanies or contains the SMI (hereafter referred to as "other information"). We have read the other information but have not performed any procedures with respect to the other information. We do not express any form of conclusions thereon.

Responsibilities for the SMI

Management of the Company are responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the SMI that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting or developing suitable criteria for preparing the SMI and appropriately referring to or describing the criteria used; and



- preparing the SMI in accordance with the Criteria.

Inherent limitations in preparing the SMI

As described in the Sustainability Data, GHG emissions quantification is subject to uncertainty when measuring activity data, determining emission factors, and considering scientific uncertainty inherent in the Global Warming Potentials. Hence, the selection by management of a different but acceptable measurement method, activity data, emission factors, and relevant assumptions or parameters could have resulted in materially different amounts being reported.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the SMI is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our conclusion to the Company's management.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the SMI that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our procedures selected depended on our understanding of the SMI and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise. In carrying out our engagement, the procedures we performed primarily consisted of:

- assessing the suitability of the criteria applied to prepare the SMI;
- conducting interviews with the relevant personnel of the Company to obtain an understanding of the key processes, relevant systems and controls in place over the preparation of the SMI;
- performing analytical procedures including trend analysis;
- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatements;
- performing a site visit at one of the Company's sites which was determined through our risk assessment procedures;
- performing, on a sample basis, recalculation of amounts presented as part of the SMI;
- performing other evidence gathering procedures for selected samples; and
- evaluating whether the SMI was presented in accordance with the Criteria.

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



新品石 寛昌

Hiromasa Niinaya, Engagement Partner

KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.

Tokyo Office, Japan

July 28, 2026