Data Section

Sustainability Data 2025 | Environment

The scope of calculation for environmental data is the Tokyo Electron Group (26 consolidated companies), and the calculating period is fiscal year 2025 (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025).
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 with third-party assurance. * Totals may not match due to rounding.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions[1]

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	
Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 emissions (kt-CO_2)	29	16	22	21	22	
	Japan, energy-derived[2]	10	10	10	10	11	☑
	Overseas, energy-derived[2]	2	2	2	2	2	
	Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions total[3] (kt-CO_2e)	17	4	10	9	9	
	Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions (kt-CO_2e) (Japan)	17	4	10	9	9	
	Japan – HFCs	0.1	0.7	3.4	2.3	1.9	
	Japan – PFCs	13.2	1.3	5.6	4.8	4.4	
	Japan – SF_6	3.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	
	Japan – Other	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	
	Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions (kt-CO_2e) (Overseas)	—	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	Overseas – HFCs	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – PFCs	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – SF_6	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – Other	—	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Scope 2[4] emissions	Scope 2 emissions (Market based) (kt-CO_2)	157	74	20	22	25	
	Japan	128	55	0	0	0[5]	☑
	Overseas	29	19	20	22	25	
	Scope 2 emissions (Location based) (kt-CO_2)	169	168	180	192	200	
	Japan	138	136	144	155	158	
	Overseas	31	33	36	37	42	
Scope 3[6] emissions	Scope 3 emissions (kt-CO_2)	9,386	13,251	14,335	11,829	12,694	
	Category 1 Purchased goods and services	2,395	3,332	4,053	3,239	4,494	
	Category 2 Capital goods	162	172	224	366	490	
	Category 3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	25	27	29	31	34	
	Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution	9	15	19	12	16	
	Category 5 Waste generated in operations	2	2	3	3	3	
	Category 6 Business travel	1	7	14	27	67	
	Category 7 Employee commuting	11	21	14	15	29	
	Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution	80	121	120	65	135	
	Category 11 Use of sold products	6,696	9,548	9,854	8,068	7,421	
	Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	3	5	5	4	6	
Scope 1, 2 (Market based) emissions total	Scope 1, 2 (Market standard) emissions (kt-CO_2)	186	90	42	43	47	
Scope 1, 2 (Market based), 3 emissions total	Scope 1, 2 (Market standard) emissions , 3 emissions (kt-CO_2)	9,572	13,341[7]	14,377	11,872	12,741	

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.
2 Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions from use of fuel and gas we owned or controlled. Calculation method: Emissions = Σ (fuel consumed × CO_2 emission factor). Emission factor based on Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures
3 Scope 1: Non-energy-derived CO_2 and greenhouse gases other than CO_2. Calculation method: Emissions = Σ (consumption × emission per unit consumption – amount recovered and properly treated) × global warming factor. Global warming factor is based on Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. From fiscal 2022, the value for the amount recovered and properly treated has been reviewed to match actual conditions.
4 Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from use of electricity we purchased. Calculation method: Emissions = Σ (purchased electricity × CO_2 emission factor). Base 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.
Emission factors based on values from the Emissions Factors 2023 edition published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) were used as the emission factor for overseas electricity consumption.
5 Figure after Non-fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount Deduction. Scope 2 emissions prior to Non-fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount Deduction is 10 kt-CO_2; Non-fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount is 10 kt-CO_2.
6 Scope 3: Emissions from corporate value chains (excluding scope 1 and 2 emissions), 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. Revised past figures. Calculations for categories 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15 were not made as they are either not included in our activities or have already been included in other categories.
7 Revised figures

Data Section

Water-Related Data

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	
Water	Water intake (thousand m³)	1,397	1,417	1,495	1,542	1,587	
	Japan	1,183	1,204	1,255	1,293	1,288	☑
	Groundwater	430	440	402	373	394	
	Tap water	450	479	520	569	579	
	Industrial water	303	285	333	350	315	
	Overseas	214	213	240	249	298	
	Water consumption (thousand m³)	202	223	223	221	398	
	Japan	177	195	193	196	362	
	Overseas	25	28	30	24	36	
	Water discharge (thousand m³)	1,195	1,194	1,272	1,321	1,188	
	Japan	1,006	1,009	1,062	1,096	926	
	Overseas	189	185	210	225	262	

Energy Consumption/Generation

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3	
Energy	Consumption metric (MWh[1]) (sales) (MWh/billion yen)	2.99	2.19	2.10	2.71	2.21	
	Consumption (MWh[1])	417,779	439,465	464,234	496,107	537,978	
	Japan	344,582	362,852	379,750	402,788	428,436	☑
	Overseas	73,196	76,613	84,484	93,319	109,542	
Electricity	Consumption (MWh)	357,744	380,127	404,964	435,514	471,956	
	Japan	297,435	316,017	333,572	353,428	376,974	☑
	Overseas	60,309	64,110	71,392	82,086	94,982	
Gas (city gas, LPG)	Consumption (MWh[1])	41,129	40,870	41,968	40,787	42,801	
	Japan	29,371	29,479	29,888	30,682	33,053	☑
	Overseas	11,757	11,391	12,080	10,105	9,748	
Fuel (heavy oil A, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline)	Consumption (MWh[1])	17,948	17,496	16,430	18,808	18,538	
	Japan	17,776	17,356	16,290	18,678	18,409	☑
	Overseas	172	140	140	130	129	
Purchase of steam[2]	Consumption (MWh)	958	972	872	998	4,683	
	Japan	0	0	0	0	0	
	Overseas	958	972	872	998	4,683	
Renewable energy (electricity)	Purchase (MWh)	4,980	227,523	365,876	393,383	419,512	
	Japan	0	197,137	330,791	353,428	376,974	
	Overseas	4,980	30,386	35,085	39,955	42,538	
PV power generation system	Power generation (MWh)	4,068	3,890	4,110	3,901	3,820	
	Japan	4,068	3,890	4,110	3,901	3,802	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	18	
Amount of self-consumption through onsite solar power generation system	Amount of self-consumption (MWh)	2,783	2,695	2,780	2,837	2,677	
	Japan	2,783	2,695	2,780	2,837	2,659	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	18	
Power sales	Power sales (MWh)[3]	1,285	1,195	1,330	1,063	1,143	
	Japan	1,285	1,195	1,330	1,063	1,143	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	

1 Changed to MWh notation
2 Added steam purchases overseas
3 Heat and steam not sold

Renewable energy (electricity) use rate	Electricity use rate (%)	2	60	91	90	89
	Japan	1	63	100	100	100
	Overseas	8	47	49	49	45

Environmental Impact of Logistics

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
CO_2	Emissions (kt-CO_2)	89	136	139	76	151
	Japan	9	15	19	12	16
	Overseas	80	121	120	64	135
Proportion of marine transportation (international) (%)		34.3	33.2	39.0	42.1	50.1
Use of reinforced cardboard	Reduction in amount of wooden packaging materials used (t) Japan	—	—	2,000	1,915	3,581

Amount of Waste Generated

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Waste	Amount generated (t)	14,997	14,459	18,249	19,714	26,618
	Japan	13,705	12,921	17,047	18,527	25,310
	Overseas	1,292	1,538	1,202	1,187	1,308
Recycling	Recycled amount (t)	14,814	14,189	17,978	19,480	26,396
	Japan	13,587	12,789	16,912	18,376	25,157
	Overseas	1,227	1,400	1,066	1,103	1,239
Incinerated and landfill waste	Amount of waste (t)	183	270	271	234	222
	Japan	118	132	135	151	153
	Overseas	65	138	136	84	69
Dangerous/Hazardous waste	Amount generated (t)	7,227	5,231	5,634	7,743	10,664
	Japan (Specially controlled industrial waste)	6,718	4,705	5,239	7,448	10,371
	Overseas (Dangerous/Hazardous waste per country)	509	526	395	296	293
Dangerous/Hazardous waste recycling	Recycled amount (t)	7,226	5,193	5,596	7,703	10,644
	Japan	6,718	4,705	5,239	7,448	10,370
	Overseas	508	488	357	256	273
Dangerous/Hazardous waste Incinerated/landfill disposal*	Amount of waste (t)	1	38	38	40	21
	Japan	0	0	0	0	0
	Overseas	1	38	38	40	20

* In fiscal 2025, 2 tons were incinerated, and 19 tons were disposed of in landfills after being detoxified.

Chemical Substances Consumption/Emissions (Japan)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
PRTR Class I designated chemical substances[1]	Volume handled (t)	144	119	104	61	62
	Ferric chloride	106	85	76	—	—
	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	24	22	16	47	49
	Methylnaphthalene	13	11	10	11	10
	Tetramethylammonium hydroxide	—	—	—	2	1
	VOCs[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Other	1	1	1	1	1
	Amount transported (waste amount) (t)	131	108	94	48	50
	Amount transported (sewerage) (t)	0	0	0	2	2
	Consumption (t)	13	11	10	11	10
NOx	Emissions (t)	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.9	14.8
SOx	Emissions (t)	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.5

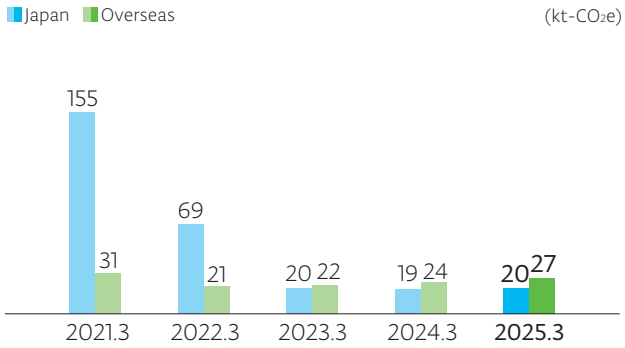
1 Some substances have been added and others eliminated from the scope in accordance with the revision to target substances for fiscal 2024.
2 VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

Other

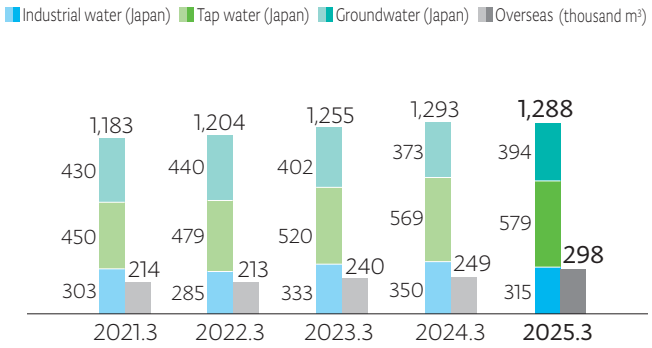
		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
ISO 14001	Number of certified offices	11	11	11	11	11
	Japan	5	5	5	5	5
	Overseas	6	6	6	6	6
Environmental investments	Environmental investment effects (millions of yen)	32	30	31	16	9
	Environmental investment effects (t-CO_2)	455	973	799	334	170
Biodiversity	Number of ecosystem tours*	18	16	22	20	19
	Number of ecosystem tour participants*	52	87	138	289	378
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)*		28,862	41,352	48,922	35,769	46,946
Copier paper*	Use (t) (Japan)	38	32	138	88	59

* Scope: Japan

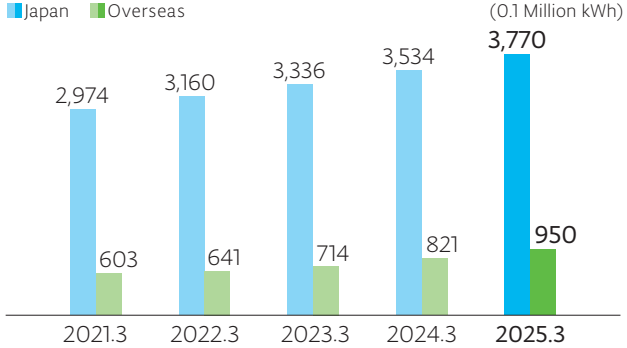
Scope 1 Emissions and Scope 2 Emissions (Market based)



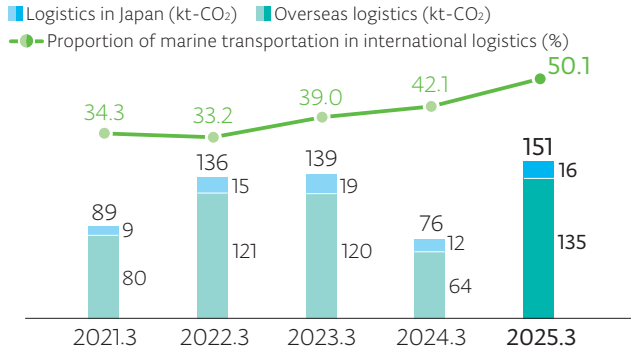
Water Consumption



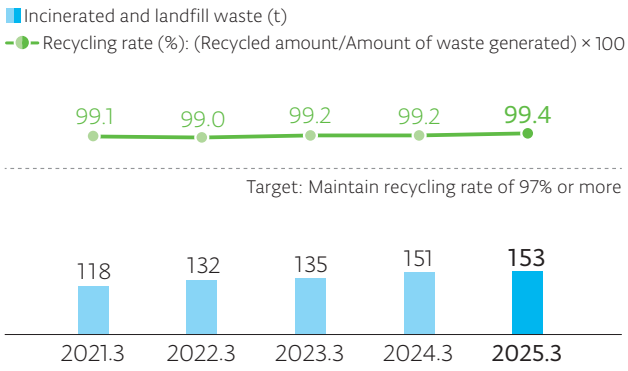
Electricity Consumption



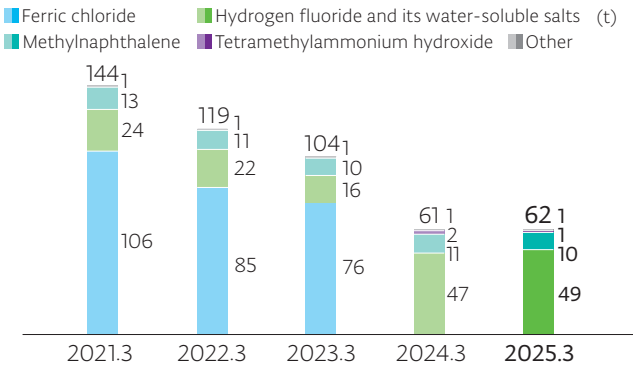
CO_2 Emissions from Logistics and the Proportion of Marine Transportation



Recycling Rate/Generation of Incinerated and Landfill Waste in Japan



Volume of PRTR Class I Designated Chemical Substances Handled in Japan



Sustainability Data 2025 | Social

The scope of calculation for social data is the Tokyo Electron Group (26 consolidated companies), and the calculating period is fiscal year 2025 (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025).
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 with third-party assurance. * Totals may not match due to rounding.

Composition of Employees (Entire Group)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Regular employees (Region)	Number of regular employees	14,022	15,140	16,605	17,071	18,893
	Japan	7,921	8,234	8,796	9,150	9,847
	Rest of Asia	3,796	4,328	4,819	4,854	5,640
	Europe and Middle East	509	578	669	708	739
	North America	1,796	2,000	2,321	2,359	2,667

Composition of Employees (Japan)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Employees (Employment type)	Number of employees	8,296	8,661	9,325	9,746	10,488
	Regular employees	7,921	8,234	8,796	9,150	9,847
	Men	6,722	6,944	7,429	7,716	8,279
	Women	1,199	1,290	1,367	1,434	1,568
	Non-regular employees	375	427	529	596	641
	Men	348	403	490	553	591
	Women	27	24	39	43	50

Recruitment/Employment (Japan)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
New graduates hired	Number hired	253	209	231	353	404
	Under 30 yrs. old	252	208	231	351	403
	Men	207	177	193	304	320
	Women	45	31	38	47	83
	30–49 yrs. old	1	1	0	2	1
	Men	1	0	0	2	1
	Women	0	1	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	17.8	15.3	16.5	13.3	20.5

Career-track recruits	Number hired	191	400	580	271	627
	Under 30 yrs. old	56	131	209	89	193
	Men	49	96	185	72	159
	Women	7	35	24	17	34
	30–49 yrs. old	123	250	355	172	409
	Men	92	202	306	141	339
	Women	31	48	49	31	70
	50 yrs. old and over	12	19	16	10	25
	Men	11	17	13	8	23
	Women	1	2	3	2	2
	Percentage of women	20.4	21.3	13.1	18.5	16.9
Employees with disabilities	Percentage hired (TEL)	2.43	2.32	2.03	2.18	2.44
	Percentage hired (Group in Japan)	2.30	2.37	2.27	2.34	2.46
Reemployment system	Number of users	313	389	475	545	586
	Men	305	376	451	510	545
	Women	8	13	24	35	41
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)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Ratio of female managers[1, 2]	Number of people	—	163	182	221	253
	Percentage	—	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.4
	Number of people (senior directors and above [3])	—	10	16	20	21
	Percentage (senior directors and above [3])	—	2.2	3.3	3.7	3.5

1 Percentage of female managers, calculation method: (Number of female managers/Number of managers) × 100 (The number of managers includes experts (from fiscal 2022) 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)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Female managers[1, 2]	Number of people	26	46	51	67	77
	Percentage	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3

1 Percentage of female managers, calculation method: (Number of female managers/Number of managers) × 100 (The number of managers includes experts (from fiscal 2022) and employees reemployed after retirement (from fiscal 2024).)
2 As of March 31

Employee Retention (Japan)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Employee retention	Retention after three years of joining TEL*	94.1	94.7	92.7	93.1	94.6
	Men	94.8	95.0	93.2	93.6	95.0
	Women	89.3	93.5	90.6	90.9	92.1
	Average service years	17 yrs. 4 mos.	17 yrs. 2 mos.	16 yrs. 8 mos.	16 yrs. 6 mos.	15 yrs. 10 mos.
	Men	17 yrs. 7 mos.	17 yrs. 6 mos.	16 yrs. 10 mos.	16 yrs. 8 mos.	16 yrs. 0 mos.
	Women	15 yrs. 10 mos.	15 yrs. 8 mos.	15 yrs. 7 mos.	15 yrs. 7 mos.	14 yrs. 11 mos.

* Average in recent five years

Employee Turnover (Entire Group)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Turnover[1]	Employee turnover	—	589	599	415	431[2]
	Men	—	507	509	351	347
	Women	—	82	90	64	83
	Turnover percentage	—	4.2	3.9	2.5	2.4

1 Turnover due to personal circumstances
2 Including those who did not declare their gender

Employee Turnover (Japan)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Turnover*	Employee turnover	87	87	98	113	95
	Men	75	69	81	93	76
	Women	12	18	17	20	19
	Turnover percentage	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9

* Turnover due to personal circumstances

Work-life Balance (Japan)

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Annual paid leave	Take-up rate[1]	62.5	64.6	70.0	80.6	78.9
Refreshment leave	Number of those who took leave	688	512	1,731	630	819
	Men	610	435	1,485	547	697
	Women	78	77	246	83	122
Paternity leave	Number of those who took leave	148	137	149	169	161
Childcare leave	Number of those who took leave	41	70	96	153	213
	Men	16	36	57	122	167
	Women (percentage who took leave)	25 (92.6)	34 (97.1)	39 (97.5)	31 (100)	46 (97.9)
	Number of those who returned to work after leave	54	60	76	155	173
	Men	15	32	43	120	150
	Women	39	28	33	35	23
	Percentage reinstated	96.4	95.2	98.7	100.0	99.4
	Retention rate	95.0	90.0	97.9	91.2	96.7
Shorter working hour system	Number of those who used	132	110	105	103	90
	Men	9	7	10	10	14
	Women	123	103	95	93	76
Leave to care for sick / injured child	Number of those who took leave	510	547	599	661	695
	Men	353	373	424	513	555
	Women	157	174	175	148	140
Childcare support leave	Number of those who took leave	86	80	98	113	121
	Men	29	23	33	45	77
	Women	57	57	65	68	44
Extended nursing care leave	Number of those who took leave	2	1	4	6	3
	Men	0	0	4	5	2
	Women	2	1	0	1	1
Short nursing care leave	Number of those who took leave	110	87	85	100	134
	Men	69	57	53	54	81
	Women	41	30	32	46	53
Shorter working hour system for nursing care	Number of those who used	0	4	0	1	2
	Men	0	2	0	1	2
	Women	0	2	0	0	0
Spousal transfer leave system	Number of those who used	—	—	—	3	7

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

Data Section

Products/Innovation

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
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
Active issued patents (Region/Country)[1]	Number of active issued patents	18,692	19,572	21,645	23,249	24,996
	Japan	5,484	5,703	6,307	6,715	7,069
	U.S.	4,822	4,988	5,360	5,603	5,803
	Europe	206	167	—[2]	—[2]	—[2]
	Korea	3,363	3,731	4,683	5,111	5,717
	Taiwan	2,925	3,014	3,120	3,326	3,541
	China	1,892	1,969	2,175	2,494	2,866

1 Figures for fiscal 2021 to 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 scope.

	2019.12	2020.12	2021.12	2022.12	2023.12
Global patent application rate[1]	74.3	74.6	80.1[2]	79.9[2]	77.3[2]

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.

		2020.12	2021.12	2022.12	2023.12	2024.12
Patent application success rate*	Japan	84.9	79.8	74.5	81.8	77.9
	U.S.	87.3	83.9	81.5	80.7	86.1

* Percentage approved of those for which screening was completed each calendar year.

Customer

	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Percentage of respondents who selected "Very Satisfied" or "Satisfied" in the customer satisfaction survey	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Safety

	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
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)	0.63	0.66	0.83	0.31	0.32
Number of workplace injuries per 200,000 work hours (TCIR)	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.15	0.23

Procurement

	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Percentage of new important suppliers screened using social criteria	100	100	100	100	100
Rate of improvement after supply chain sustainability assessment	23.1	31.5	30.5	29.2	—[1]
Rate of improvement after supply chain BCP assessment	20.3	24.4	22.2	20.4	19.3
Number of identified RMAP conformant smelters (rate of identification)	236 (100)	243 (100)	234 (100)	238 (100)	298 (99)[2]

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

Data Section

Governance

	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Total number of critical incidents notified to the Board of Directors	0	0	0	0	0
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]	15	20	28	0	26
Total number (percentage) of directors who provided instructions on the body's policies and procedures in relation to anti-corruption[1]	11 (100)	12 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	7 (100)
Total number (percentage) of directors who received training on anti-corruption[1]	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (50)	0 (0)	3 (42.8)
Payment to industry groups, etc. (thousand yen)[2]	32,036	56,374	73,313	82,263	86,099
Payment to politically affiliated organizations (yen)	0	0	0	0	0
Average tenure of directors	6.09	6.58	5.16	6.16	5.57
Average rate of attendance for Board meetings	98.96	99.50	98.62	99.09	99.15

1 Scope: Japan
2 Industry groups were reviewed from fiscal 2022.

Compliance

	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Education on TEL's Code of Ethics/pledge rate[1]	98.8	91.6	96.1	94.9[2]	96.7
Percentage of employees who have consented to the information security agreement	99.4	99.9	100.0	99.3	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
Bribery/Corruption	—	—	—	0	0
Competition Act/Anti-Monopoly Act	—	—	—	0	0
Money laundering/Insider trading	—	—	—	0	0
Information security/Intellectual property	—	—	—	3	1
Personal information	—	—	—	—	0
Conflicts of interest	—	—	—	0	0
Harassment	—	—	—	22	12
Other (Violations of service obligations)	—	—	—	34	30

1 Scope: Entire Group
2 Period is from March to May 2024.
3 Includes violations of the Tokyo Electron Group Code of Ethics, company regulations, etc.

Social Contribution

		2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	2025.3
Spending on social contribution (million yen)[1]		244	170	301	533	601
Cash donations breakdown	Charity donations (providing donations/relief supplies to charity organizations)	13	15	9	7	9
	Community investment (charitable expenses for long-term cause for community)	62	75	40	33[2]	35
	Commercial initiatives (charitable expenses with anticipated effects on business growth)	25	10	51	61[2]	56

1 Spending on social contribution activities excluding disaster relief contributions
2 Review of cash donations breakdown implemented in the fiscal 2025

KPMG

Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report

To the Representative Director, President & CEO of Tokyo Electron Limited

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 Limited's (the "Company") Tokyo Electron Sustainability Data 2025 (the "Sustainability Data") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025 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, 2025 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.

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.

Shinnosuke Kayumi

Shinnosuke Kayumi, Engagement Partner

KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.

Tokyo Office, Japan

July 28, 2025

Notes to the Reader of Assurance Report:

This is a copy of the Assurance Report and the original copies are kept separately by the Company and KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.