Tokyo Electron Sustainability Data 2024

Environment

The scope of calculation for environmental data is the Tokyo Electron Group (26 consolidated companies), and the calculating period is fiscal year 2024 (April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024).

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

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	
Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 emissions (kt-CO_2)	28	29	16	22	21	
	Japan, energy-derived [1]	10	10	10	10	10	☑
	Overseas, energy-derived [1]	2	2	2	2	2	
	Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions total [2] (kt-CO_2e)	16	17	4	10	9	
	Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions (kt-CO_2e) (Japan)	16	17	4	10	9	
	Japan – HFCs	0.2	0.1	0.7	3.4	2.3	
	Japan – PFCs	10.6	13.2	1.3	5.6	4.8	
	Japan – SF_6	5.0	3.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	
	Japan – Other	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	
	Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas emissions (kt-CO_2e) (Overseas)	—	—	0.1	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – HFCs	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – PFCs	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – SF_6	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Overseas – Other	—	—	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Scope 2 [3] emissions	Scope 2 emissions (Market standard) (kt-CO_2)	144	157	74	20	22	
	Japan	118	128	55	0	0 [4]	☑
	Overseas	26	29	19	20	22	
	Scope 2 emissions (Location standard) (kt-CO_2)	156	169	168	180	192	
	Japan	129	138	136	144	155	
	Overseas	26	31	33	36	37	
Scope 3 [5] emissions	Scope 3 emissions (kt-CO_2)	7,910	9,386	13,238	14,335	11,829	
	Category 1 Purchased goods and services	1,796	2,395	3,332	4,053	3,239	
	Category 2 Capital goods	164	162	172	224	366	
	Category 3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	23	25	27	29 [6]	31	
	Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution	9	9	15	19	12	
	Category 5 Waste generated in operations	2	2	3	3	3	
	Category 6 Business travel	2	1	4	14	27	
	Category 7 Employee commuting	12	11	12	14	15	
	Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution	90	80	121	120	65	
	Category 11 Use of sold products	5,808	6,696	9,548 [6]	9,854	8,068	
	Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	3	3	4	5	4	
Scope 1, 2 (Market standard) emissions total	Scope 1, 2 emissions (Market standard) (kt-CO_2)	171	186	90	42	43	
Scope 1, 2 (Market standard), 3 emissions total	Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions (Market standard) (kt-CO_2)	8,081	9,572	13,328	14,377	11,872	

1 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.
2 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 year 2022, the value for the amount recovered and properly treated have been reviewed to match actual conditions.
3 Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from use of electricity we purchased Calculation method: Emissions = Σ (purchased electricity × CO_2 emission factor). Adjusted 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 2019 edition published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) were used as the emission factor for overseas electricity consumption.
4 Figure after Non-fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount Deduction. Scope 2 emissions prior to Non-fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount Deduction is 8 kt-CO_2; Non-fossil Certificate Equivalent Amount is 8 kt-CO_2.
5 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. 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.
6 Revised figures

Water-Related Data

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	
Water	Water intake (thousand m^3)	1,305	1,397	1,417	1,495	1,542	
	Japan	1,098	1,183	1,204	1,255	1,293	☑
	Groundwater	390	430	440	402	373	
	Tap water	411	450	479	520	569	
	Industrial water	297	303	285	333	350	
	Overseas	207	214	213	240	249	
	Water consumption (thousand m^3)	227	202	223	223	221	
	Japan	198	177	195	193	196	
	Overseas	29	25	28	30	24	
	Water discharge (thousand m^3)	1,078	1,195	1,194	1,272	1,321	
	Japan	900	1,006	1,009	1,062	1,096	
	Overseas	178	189	185	210	225	

Energy Consumption/Generation

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3	
Energy	Consumption metric (sales) (kL/billion yen)	0.75	0.68	0.50	0.48	0.56	
	Consumption (crude oil equivalent) (kL) [1]	85,074	94,746	100,265	106,637	102,260	
	Japan [2]	70,642	78,126	82,703	87,137	82,999	☑
	Overseas	14,432	16,620	17,562	19,499	19,261	
Electricity	Consumption (MWh)	320,193	357,744	380,127	404,964	435,514	
	Japan [3]	267,872	297,435	316,017	333,572	353,428	☑
	Overseas	52,321	60,309	64,110	71,392	82,086	
Gas (city gas, LPG)	Consumption (crude oil equivalent) (kL) [1]	3,565	3,820	3,796	3,898	3,800	
	Japan	2,611	2,728	2,738	2,776	2,850	☑
	Overseas	954	1,092	1,058	1,122	951	
Fuel (heavy oil A, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline)	Consumption (crude oil equivalent) (kL) [1]	1,624	1,667	1,625	1,526	1,747	
	Japan	1,603	1,651	1,612	1,513	1,735	☑
	Overseas	21	16	13	13	12	
Renewable energy (electricity)	Purchase (MWh)	3,334	4,980	227,523	365,876	393,383	
	Japan	0	0	197,137	330,791	353,428	
	Overseas	3,334	4,980	30,386	35,085	39,955	
PV power generation system	Power generation (MWh)	3,804	4,068	3,890	4,110	3,901	
	Japan	3,804	4,068	3,890	4,110	3,901	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	
Amount of self-consumption through onsite solar power generation system	Amount of self-consumption (MWh)	2,579	2,783	2,695	2,780	2,837	
	Japan	2,579	2,783	2,695	2,780	2,837	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	
Power sales	Power sales (MWh) [4]	1,225	1,285	1,195	1,330	1,063	
	Japan	1,225	1,285	1,195	1,330	1,063	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	
Renewable energy (electricity) use rate	Electricity use rate (%)	2	2	60	91	90	
	Japan	1	1	63	100	100	
	Overseas	6	8	47	49	49	

1 Calculated using the conversion factors for fuel, gas and electricity in relation to the Act on Rationalizing Use of Energy and Shifting to Non-fossil Energy.
2 The revisions to the Act on Rationalizing Use of Energy and Shifting to Non-fossil Energy (came into force April 1, 2023) led to changes to the conversion coefficient from fiscal year 2024, so energy usage includes self-consumption through onsite solar power generation system.
3 For fiscal year 2024 and prior, electricity usage includes self-consumption through onsite solar power generation system.
4 Heat and steam not sold

Environmental Impact of Logistics

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
CO_2	Emissions (kt-CO_2)	99	89	136	139	76
	Japan	9	9	15	19	12
	Overseas	90	80	121	120	64
Proportion of marine transportation (international) (%)		31.9	34.3	33.2	39.0	42.1
Use of reinforced cardboard	Reduction in amount of wooden packaging materials used (t) Japan	—	—	—	2,000	1,915

Amount of Waste Generated

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Waste	Amount generated (t)	13,989	14,997	14,459	18,249	19,714
	Japan	12,973	13,705	12,921	17,047	18,527
	Overseas	1,016	1,292	1,538	1,202	1,187
Recycling	Recycled amount (t)	13,748	14,814	14,189	17,978	19,480
	Japan	12,831	13,587	12,789	16,912	18,376
	Overseas	917	1,227	1,400	1,066	1,103
Incinerated and landfill disposal	Amount of waste (t)	241	183	270	271	234
	Japan	142	118	132	135	151
	Overseas	99	65	138	136	84
Dangerous/ Hazardous waste	Amount generated (t)	6,228	7,227	5,231	5,634	7,743
	Japan (Specially controlled industrial waste)	5,911	6,718	4,705	5,239	7,448
	Overseas (Dangerous/Hazardous waste per country)	317	509	526	395	296
Dangerous/ Hazardous waste recycling	Recycled amount (t)	6,228	7,226	5,193	5,596	7,703
	Japan	5,911	6,718	4,705	5,239	7,448
	Overseas	317	508	488	357	256
Dangerous/ Hazardous waste incinerated/ landfill disposal	Amount of waste (t)	0	1	38	38	40
	Japan	0	0	0	0	0
	Overseas	0	1	38	38	40

Chemical Substances Consumption/Emissions (Japan)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
PRTR Class I designated chemical substances[1]	Volume handled (t)	121	144	119	104	61
	Ferric chloride	98	106	85	76	—
	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	12	24	22	16	47
	Methylnaphthalene	10	13	11	10	11
	Tetramethylammonium hydroxide	—	—	—	—	2
	VOCs[2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Other	1	1	1	1	1
	Amount transported (waste amount) (t)	111	131	108	94	48
	Amount transported (sewerage) (t)	0	0	0	0	2
	Consumption (t)	10	13	11	10	11
NOx	Emissions (t)	11.9	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.9
SOx	Emissions (t)	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6

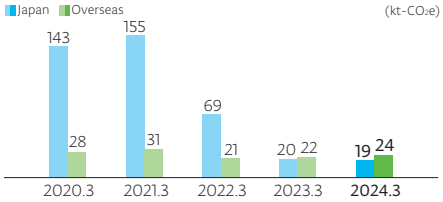
1 Some substances have been added and others eliminated from the scope in accordance with the revision to target substances for the fiscal year ended March 2024.
2 VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

Other

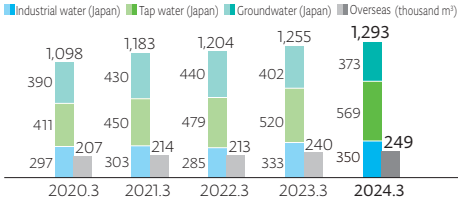
		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
ISO 14001	Number of certified offices	9	11	11	11	11
	Japan	5	5	5	5	5
	Overseas	4	6	6	6	6
Environmental investments	Environmental investment effects (millions of yen)	82	32	30	31	16
	Environmental investment effects (t-CO_2)	1,043	455	973	799	334
Biodiversity	Number of ecosystem tours*	18	18	16	22	20
	Number of ecosystem tour participants*	368	52	87	138	289
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)*		31,184	28,862	41,352	48,922	35,769
Copier paper*	Use (t) (Japan)	132	38	32	138	88

* Scope: Japan

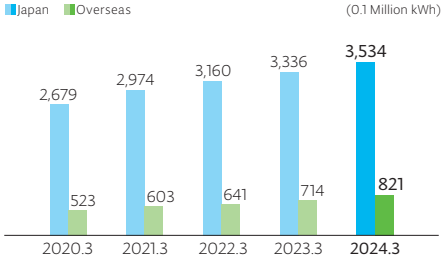
Scope 1 Emissions and Scope 2 Emissions (Market standard)



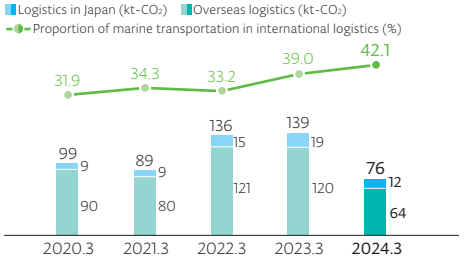
Water Consumption



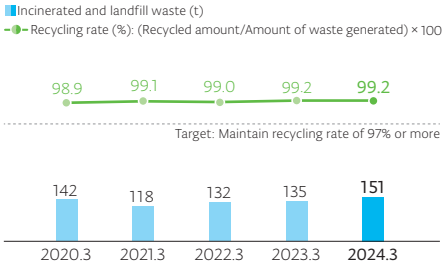
Electricity Consumption



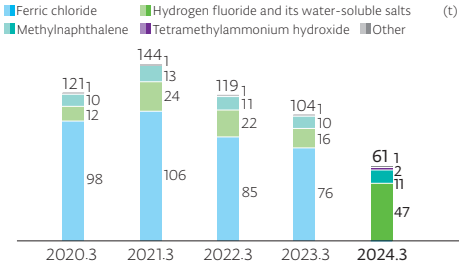
CO_2 Emissions from Logistics and the Proportion of Marine Transportation



Recycling Rate/Generation of Incinerated and Landfill Waste in Japan



Volume of PRTR Class I Designated Chemical Substances Handled in Japan



Social

The scope of calculation for social data is the Tokyo Electron Group (26 consolidated companies), and the calculating period is fiscal year 2024 (April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024).
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

Composition of Employees (Entire Group)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Regular employees (Region)	Number of regular employees	13,542	14,022	15,140	16,605	17,071
	Japan	7,806	7,921	8,234	8,796	9,150
	Rest of Asia	3,494	3,796	4,328	4,819	4,854
	Europe and Middle East	528	509	578	669	708
	North America	1,714	1,796	2,000	2,321	2,359

Composition of Employees (Japan)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Employees (Employment type)	Number of employees	8,100	8,296	8,661	9,325	9,746
	Regular employees	7,806	7,921	8,234	8,796	9,150
	Men	6,681	6,722	6,944	7,429	7,716
	Women	1,125	1,199	1,290	1,367	1,434
	Non-regular employees	294	375	427	529	596
	Men	263	348	403	490	553
	Women	31	27	24	39	43

Recruitment/Employment (Japan)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
New graduates hired	Number hired	281	253	209	231	353
	Under 30 yrs. old	280	252	208	231	351
	Men	233	207	177	193	304
	Women	47	45	31	38	47
	30–49 yrs. old	1	1	1	0	2
	Men	1	1	0	0	2
	Women	0	0	1	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	16.7	17.8	15.3	16.5	13.3
Career-track recruits	Number hired	150	191	400	580	271
	Under 30 yrs. old	42	56	131	209	89
	Men	35	49	96	185	72
	Women	7	7	35	24	17
	30–49 yrs. old	96	123	250	355	172
	Men	82	92	202	306	141
	Women	14	31	48	49	31
	50 yrs. old and over	12	12	19	16	10
	Men	10	11	17	13	8
	Women	2	1	2	3	2
	Percentage of women	15.3	20.4	21.3	13.1	18.5
Employees with disabilities	Percentage hired (TEL)	2.06	2.43	2.32	2.03	2.18
	Percentage hired (Group in Japan)	2.01	2.30	2.37	2.27	2.34
Reemployment system	Number of users	242	313	389	475	545
	Men	235	305	376	451	510
	Women	7	8	13	24	35
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)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Female Managers[1, 2]	Number of people	—	—	163	182	221
	Percentage	—	—	5.5	5.7	6.3
	Number of people (senior directors and above[3])	—	—	10	16	20
	Percentage (senior directors and above[3])	—	—	2.2	3.3	3.7

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)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Female managers[1, 2]	Number of people	23	26	46	51	67
	Percentage	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.1

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)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Employee retention	Retention after three years of joining TEL*	93.8	94.1	94.7	92.7	93.1
	Men	94.6	94.8	95.0	93.2	93.6
	Women	88.6	89.3	93.5	90.6	90.9
	Average service years	17 yrs. 2 mos.	17 yrs. 4 mos.	17 yrs. 2 mos.	16 yrs. 8 mos.	16 yrs. 6 mos.
	Men	17 yrs. 5 mos.	17 yrs. 7 mos.	17 yrs. 6 mos.	16 yrs. 10 mos.	16 yrs. 8 mos.
	Women	15 yrs. 11 mos.	15 yrs. 10 mos.	15 yrs. 8 mos.	15 yrs. 7 mos.	15 yrs. 7 mos.

* Average in recent five years

Employee turnover (Entire Group)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Turnover*	Employee turnover	—	—	589	599	415
	Men	—	—	507	509	351
	Women	—	—	82	90	64
	Turnover percentage	—	—	4.2	3.9	2.5

* Turnover due to personal circumstances.

Employee turnover (Japan)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Turnover*	Employee turnover	82	87	87	98	113
	Men	54	75	69	81	93
	Women	28	12	18	17	20
	Turnover percentage	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2

* Turnover due to personal circumstances.

Work-life Balance (Japan)

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Annual paid leave	Take-up rate[1]	72.6	62.5	64.6	70.0	80.6
Refreshment leave	Number of those who took leave	901	688	512	1,731	630
	Men	773	610	435	1,485	547
	Women	128	78	77	246	83
Paternity leave	Number of those who took leave	184	148	137	149	169
Childcare leave	Number of those who took leave	46	41	70	96	153
	Men	12	16	36	57	122
	Women (percentage who took leave)	34 (97.1)	25 (92.6)	34 (97.1)	39 (97.5)	31 (100)
	Number of those who returned to work after leave	48	54	60	76	155
	Men	8	15	32	43	120
	Women	40	39	28	33	35
	Percentage reinstated	94.1	96.4	95.2	98.7	100.0
	Retention rate	93.3	95.0	90.0	97.9	91.2
Shorter working hour system	Number of those who used	149	132	110	105	103
	Men	11	9	7	10	10
	Women	138	123	103	95	93
Leave to care for sick / injured child	Number of those who took leave	625	510	547	599	661
	Men	428	353	373	424	513
	Women	197	157	174	175	148
Childcare support leave	Number of those who took leave	125	86	80	98	113
	Men	26	29	23	33	45
	Women	99	57	57	65	68
Extended nursing care leave	Number of those who took leave	2	2	1	4	6
	Men	2	0	0	4	5
	Women	0	2	1	0	1
Short nursing care leave	Number of those who took leave	95	110	87	85	100
	Men	56	69	57	53	54
	Women	39	41	30	32	46
Shorter working hour system for nursing care	Number of those who used	2	0	4	0	1
	Men	1	0	2	0	1
	Women	1	0	2	0	0
Spousal transfer leave system	Number of those who used	—	—	—	—	3

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

Products/Innovation

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
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	18,137	18,692	19,572	21,645	23,249
	Japan	5,348	5,484	5,703	6,307	6,715
	U.S.	4,606	4,822	4,988	5,360	5,603
	Europe	191	206	167	— [2]	— [2]
	Korea	3,223	3,363	3,731	4,683	5,111
	Taiwan	2,948	2,925	3,014	3,120	3,326
	China	1,821	1,892	1,969	2,175	2,494

1 Figures for fiscal 2020 to fiscal 2022 are based on our database; figures for fiscal 2023 are based on LexisNexis® PatentSight® database. 2 Europe is not included in the scope.

	2018.12	2019.12	2020.12	2021.12	2022.12
Global patent application rate[1]	79.8	74.3	74.6	80.1 [2]	79.9 [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.

		2019.12	2020.12	2021.12	2022.12	2023.12
Patent application success rate*	Japan	83.1	84.9	79.8	74.5	81.8
	U.S.	85.5	87.3	83.9	81.5	80.7

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

Customer

	2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Percentage of respondents who selected "Very Satisfied" or "Satisfied" in the customer satisfaction survey	93.3	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Safety

	2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
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 (LTIR)	0.51	0.63	0.66	0.83	0.31
Number of workplace injuries per 200,000 work hours (TCIR)	0.23	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.15

Procurement

	2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Percentage of new important suppliers screened using social criteria	100	100	100	100	100
Rate of improvement after supply chain sustainability assessment	35.8	23.1	31.5	30.5	29.2
Rate of improvement after supply chain BCP assessment	16.0	20.3	24.4	22.2	20.4
Number of identified RMAP conformant smelters (rate of identification)	261 (100)	236 (100)	243 (100)	234 (100)	238 (100)

Governance

	2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
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, anti-trust 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]	0	15	20	28	0
Total number (percentage) of directors who provided instructions on the body's policies and procedures in relation to anti-corruption [1]	11 (100)	11 (100)	12 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)
Total number (percentage) of directors who received training on anti-corruption [1]	11 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (50)	0 (0)
Payment to industry groups, etc. (thousand yen) [2]	29,927	32,036	56,374	73,313	82,263
Payment to politically affiliated organizations (yen)	0	0	0	0	0
Average tenure of directors	4.84	6.09	6.58	5.16	6.16
Average rate of attendance for Board meetings	99.39	98.96	99.50	98.62	99.09

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

Compliance

	2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Education on TEL's Code of Ethics/pledge rate [1]	—	98.8	91.6	96.1	94.9 [2]
Percentage of employees who have consented to the information security agreement	100.0	99.4	99.9	100.0	99.3
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
Bribery/Corruption	—	—	—	—	0
Competition Act/Anti-Monopoly Act	—	—	—	—	0
Money laundering/Insider trading	—	—	—	—	0
Information security/Intellectual property/Personal information	—	—	—	—	3
Conflicts of interest	—	—	—	—	0
Harassment	—	—	—	—	22
Other (Violations of service obligations)	—	—	—	—	34

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

		2020.3	2021.3	2022.3	2023.3	2024.3
Spending on social contribution (million yen)*		250	244	170	301	533
Cash donations breakdown	Charity donations (providing donations/relief supplies to charity organizations)	4	13	15	9	7
	Community investment (charitable expenses for long-term cause for community)	68	62	75	40	76
	Commercial initiatives (charitable expenses with anticipated effects on business growth)	28	25	10	51	17

* Spending on social contribution activities excluding disaster relief contributions.

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(TRANSLATION)

Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report

July 31, 2024

Mr. Toshiki Kawai,
Representative Director, President & CEO,
Tokyo Electron Limited

Tomoharu Hase
Representative Director
Deloitte Tohmatsu Sustainability Co., Ltd.
3-2-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the environmental data and the social data indicated with ☑ for the year ended March 31, 2024 (the "Sustainability Information") included in the "Tokyo Electron Sustainability Data 2024" (the "Report") of Tokyo Electron Ltd. (the "Company").

The Company's Responsibility

The Company is responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Information in accordance with the calculation and reporting standard adopted by the Company (indicated with the Sustainability Information included in the Report). CO_2 quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty for reasons such as incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and numerical data needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Our Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. We apply International Standard on Quality Management 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Limited Assurance Conclusion

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

The above represents a translation, for convenience only, of the original Independent Practitioner's Assurance report issued in the Japanese language.

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited