Performance Summary

Environment

Scope for Calculating

The scope for calculating environmental data is the Tokyo Electron Group (27 consolidated companies), and the calculating period is fiscal year 2022 (April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022).

Japan:Tokyo Electron Ltd. and six consolidated subsidiaries (including Tokyo Electron Technology Solutions Ltd., Tokyo Electron Kyushu Ltd., Tokyo Electron Miyagi Ltd. and Tokyo Electron FE 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.)

Greenhouse Gas Consumption/Emissions

☑ denotes data with third-party assurance

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	
CO_2 from energy consumption	Emissions metric (sales) (t-CO_2/billion yen)	1.34	1.24	1.38	1.21	0.43	
	Emissions (kt-CO_2)	152	159	155	169	86	
	Japan	119	127	127	138	65	☑
	Overseas	33	32	28	31	21	
CO_2 by scope	Scope 1[1] emissions (kt-CO_2)	9	9	11	12	12	
	Japan, energy-derived	7	7	10	10	10	☑
	Overseas, energy-derived	2	2	2	2	2	
	Scope 2[2] emissions (kt-CO_2)	143	150	144	157	74	
	Japan	112	120	118	128	55	☑
	Overseas	31	30	26	29	19	
	Scope 3[3] emissions (kt-CO_2)	23,163	25,354	22,691	24,453	29,020	
Non-energy-derived greenhouse gas	Consumption (kt-CO_2e) (Japan)	26	47	59	70	66	
	Japan - HFCs	3	3	6	5	5	
	Japan - PFCs	11	18	24	30	30	
	Japan - SF_6	4	11	11	7	11	
	Japan - Other	8	15	18	28	20	
	Consumption (kt-CO_2e) (Overseas)	—	—	—	—	6	
	Overseas - HFCs	—	—	—	—	0	
	Overseas - PFCs	—	—	—	—	1	
	Overseas - SF_6	—	—	—	—	1	
	Overseas - Other	—	—	—	—	4	
	Scope 1[4] emissions (kt-CO_2e)	8	15	16	17	4	

[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 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

[3] 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. Past category 11 was reviewed.
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.

[4] 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.

Resource Consumption

☑ denotes data with third-party assurance

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	
Water	Consumption (thousand m³)	1,143	1,240	1,305	1,397	1,417	
	Japan	966	1,054	1,098	1,183	1,204	☑
	Groundwater	359	363	390	430	440	
	Tap water	387	422	411	450	479	
	Industrial water	220	269	297	303	285	
	Overseas	177	186	207	214	213	
Copier paper	Use (t) (Japan)	194	165	132	38	32	

Energy Consumption/Generation

☑ denotes data with third-party assurance

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	
Energy	Consumption metric (sales) (kL/billion yen)	0.67	0.63	0.75	0.68	0.50	
	Consumption (crude oil equivalent) (kL)[1,2]	75,199	81,074	85,074	94,746	100,265	
	Japan	59,765	65,897	70,642	78,126	82,703	☑
	Overseas	15,434	15,177	14,432	16,620	17,562	
Electricity	Consumption (MWh)	282,274	305,795	317,614	354,961	377,432	
	Japan	226,747	250,911	265,293	294,652	313,322	☑
	Overseas	55,527	54,884	52,321	60,309	64,110	
Gas (city gas, LPG)	Consumption (crude oil equivalent) (kL)[1]	3,083	2,991	3,565	3,820	3,796	
	Japan	1,947	1,948	2,611	2,728	2,738	☑
	Overseas	1,136	1,043	954	1,092	1,058	
Fuel (heavy oil A, diesel oil, kerosene, gasoline)	Consumption (crude oil equivalent) (kL)[1, 2]	1,040	1,072	1,624	1,667	1,625	
	Japan	1,026	1,055	1,603	1,651	1,612	☑
	Overseas	14	17	21	16	13	
Renewable energy (electricity)	Purchase (MWh)	3,458	3,834	3,334	4,980	227,523	
	Japan	0	0	0	0	197,137	
	Overseas	3,458	3,834	3,334	4,980	30,386	
PV power generation system	Power generation (MWh)	4,414	4,392	3,804	4,068	3,890	
	Japan	4,414	4,392	3,804	4,068	3,890	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	
Power sales	Power sales (MWh)[3]	1,386	1,382	1,225	1,285	1,195	
	Japan	1,386	1,382	1,225	1,285	1,195	
	Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	
Renewable energy (electricity) use rate	Power use percentage	2	2	2	2	60	
	Japan	1	1	1	1	63	
	Overseas	6	7	6	8	47	

1 Calculated using the conversion factors for fuel, gas and electricity in relation to the "Act on Rationalizing Energy Use"
2 Past energy consumption and fuel consumption were reviewed
3 Heat and steam not sold

Environmental Impact of Logistics

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
CO_2	Emissions (kt-CO_2)	122	146	186	152	251
	Japan	12	9	9	9	15
	Overseas	110	137	177	143	236
Proportion of marine transportation (international)		36.4	35.9	31.9	34.3	33.2

Amount of Waste Generated

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Waste	Amount generated (t)	14,435	14,960	13,989	14,997	14,465
	Japan	13,694	14,208	12,973	13,705	12,927
	Overseas	741	752	1,016	1,292	1,538
Dangerous/ Hazardous waste	Amount generated (t)	5,158	6,951	6,228	7,227	5,232
	Japan (Specially controlled industrial waste)	4,904	6,619	5,911	6,718	4,706
	Overseas (Dangerous/Hazardous waste per country)	254	332	317	509	526
Recycling	Recycled amount (t)	14,211	14,770	13,748	14,814	14,195
	Japan	13,561	14,092	12,831	13,587	12,795
	Overseas	650	678	917	1,227	1,400
Incinerated and landfill waste	Amount of waste (t)	224	190	241	183	270
	Japan	133	116	142	118	132
	Overseas	91	74	99	65	138
Water discharges	Water discharge volume (thousand m^3)	905	1,006	1,078	1,195	1,194
	Japan	759	850	900	1,006	1,009
	Overseas	146	156	178	189	185

Chemical Substances Consumption/Emissions (Japan)

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
PRTR Class I designated chemical substances	Volume handled (t)	100	101	121	144	119
	Ferric chloride	82	84	98	106	85
	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	12	11	12	24	22
	Methylnaphthalene	5	5	10	13	11
	VOCs*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Other	1	1	1	1	1
	Amount transported (waste amount) (t)	95	96	111	131	108
	Consumption (t)	5	5	10	13	11
NOx	Emissions (t)	11.5	9.6	11.9	13.0	13.1
SOx	Emissions (t)	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.9	4.8

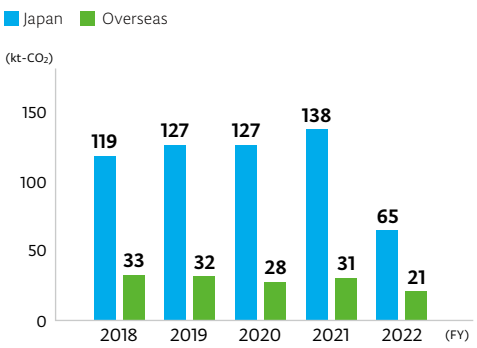
* VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

Other

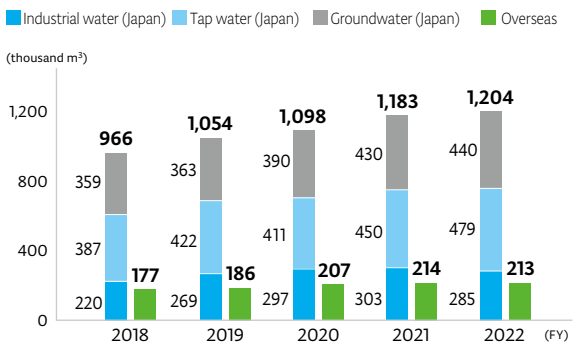
		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
ISO 14001	Number of certified offices	9	9	9	11	11
	Japan	5	5	5	5	5
	Overseas	4	4	4	6	6
Biodiversity	Number of ecosystem tours*	22	17	18	18	16
	Number of ecosystem tour participants*	718	595	368	52	87
Environmental laws and regulations	Number of breaches of environmental 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)*		34,110	32,715	31,184	28,862	41,352

* Scope: Japan

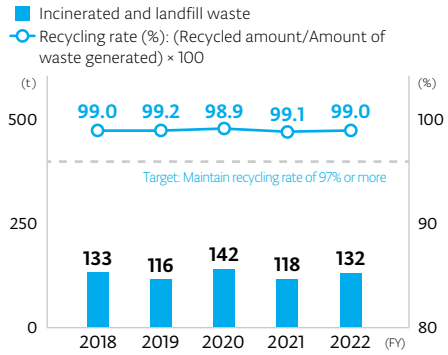
CO_2 from Energy Consumption



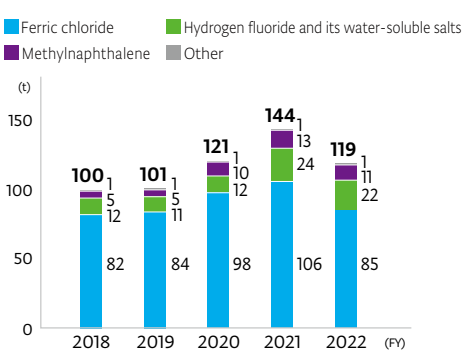
Water Consumption



Recycling Rate/Generation of Incinerated and Landfill Waste in Japan



Volume of PRTR Class I Designated Chemical Substances Handled in Japan



Social

Scope for calculating

The scope for calculating social data is the Tokyo Electron Group (27 consolidated companies), and the calculating period is fiscal year 2022 (April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022).

Japan: Tokyo Electron Ltd. and six consolidated subsidiaries (including Tokyo Electron Technology Solutions Ltd., Tokyo Electron Kyushu Ltd., Tokyo Electron Miyagi Ltd. and Tokyo Electron FE 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.)

Composition of Employees (Japan and entire Group)

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Regular employees (Region/Entire Group)	Number of regular employees	11,696	12,469	13,542	14,022	15,140
	Japan	7,268	7,526	7,806	7,921	8,234
	Rest of Asia	2,218	2,832	3,494	3,796	4,328
	Europe and Middle East	492	513	528	509	578
	North America	1,718	1,598	1,714	1,796	2,000

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Employees (Employment type/ Japan)	Number of employees	7,516	7,797	8,100	8,296	8,661
	Regular employees	7,268	7,526	7,806	7,921	8,234
	Men	6,292	6,479	6,681	6,722	6,944
	Women	976	1,047	1,125	1,199	1,290
	Non-regular employees	248	271	294	375	427
	Men	181	220	263	348	403
	Women	67	51	31	27	24

Recruitment/Employment (Japan and part of entire Group included)

☑ denotes data with third-party assurance

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
New graduates hired	Number hired	167	199	281	253	209
	Under 30 yrs. old	163	198	280	252	208
	Men	131	166	233	207	177
	Women	32	32	47	45	31
	30–49 yrs. old	4	1	1	1	1
	Men	4	1	1	1	0
	Women	0	0	0	0	1

☑ denotes data with third-party assurance

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
New graduates hired	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	19.2	16.1	16.7	17.8	15.3
Career-track recruits	Number hired	262	239	150	191	400
	Under 30 yrs. old	102	85	42	56	131
	Men	85	67	35	49	96
	Women	17	18	7	7	35
	30–49 yrs. old	156	145	96	123	250
	Men	135	119	82	92	202
	Women	21	26	14	31	48
	50 yrs. old and over	4	9	12	12	19
	Men	3	5	10	11	17
	Women	1	4	2	1	2
	Percentage of women	14.9	20.1	15.3	20.4	21.3
Employees with disabilities	Percentage hired (TEL)	2.22	2.18	2.06	2.43	2.32
	Percentage hired (Group in Japan)	1.91	2.04	2.01	2.3	2.37
Female managers[1, 2] (Entire Group)	Number of people	—	—	—	—	163
	Percentage	—	—	—	—	5.5
	Number of people (senior directors and above[3])	—	—	—	—	10
	Percentage (senior directors and above[3])	—	—	—	—	2.2
	Number of people (Japan)	20	22	23	26	46
	Percentage (Japan)	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6 ☑
Reemployment system	Number of users	156	201	242	313	389
	Men	155	196	235	305	376
	Women	1	5	7	8	13
Second career support system	Number of users	31	30	23	23	18
	Men	30	28	18	20	15
	Women	1	2	5	3	3
Percentage of regular employees who received regular performance and career evaluations		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Percentage of female managers, calculation method: (Number of female managers/Number of managers) × 100
Include experts in the number of managers from fiscal year 2022
2 As of March 31
3 Employees of a certain level or position based on the global human resources system

Employee Retention (Japan and part of entire Group included)

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Employee retention	Retention after three years of joining TEL[1]	93.4	93.0	93.8	94.1	94.7
	Men	94.3	93.5	94.6	94.8	95.0
	Women	87.1	88.0	88.6	89.3	93.5
	Average service years	17 yrs. 1 mo.	17 yrs. 2 mos.	17 yrs. 2 mos.	17 yrs. 4 mos.	17 yrs. 2 mos.
	Men	17 yrs. 4 mos.	17 yrs. 5 mos.	17 yrs. 5 mos.	17 yrs. 7 mos.	17 yrs. 6 mos.
	Women	15 yrs. 7 mos.	15 yrs. 8 mos.	15 yrs. 11 mos.	15 yrs. 10 mos.	15 yrs. 8 mos.
Turnover[2]	Employee turnover	103	108	82	87	87
	Men	82	88	54	75	69
	Women	21	20	28	12	18
	Turnover percentage	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Employee turnover (Entire Group)	—	—	—	—	589
	Men	—	—	—	—	507
	Women	—	—	—	—	82
	Turnover percentage (Entire Group)	—	—	—	—	4.2

1 Average in recent five years
2 Turnover due to personal circumstances

Work-life Balance (Japan)

☑ denotes data with third-party assurance

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Annual paid leave	Take-up rate*	64.3	67.2	72.6	62.5	64.6 ☑
Refreshment leave	Number of those who took leave	639	605	901	688	512
	Men	556	507	773	610	435
	Women	83	98	128	78	77
Paternity leave	Number of those who took leave	180	155	184	148	137
Childcare leave	Number of those who took leave	41	56	46	41	70
	Men	4	8	12	16	36
	Women (percentage who took leave)	37 (92.5)	48 (100.0)	34 (97.1)	25 (92.6)	34 (97.1)
	Number of those who returned to work after leave	44	43	48	54	60
	Men	6	6	8	15	32
	Women	38	37	40	39	28
	Percentage reinstated	93.6	93.5	94.1	96.4	95.2
	Retention rate	90.0	88.9	93.3	95.0	90.0
Shorter working hour system	Number of those who used	176	153	149	132	110
	Men	24	8	11	9	7
	Women	152	145	138	123	103
Leave to care for sick/injured child	Number of those who took leave	455	517	625	510	547
	Men	281	334	428	353	373
	Women	174	183	197	157	174
Childcare support leave	Number of those who took leave	120	129	125	86	80
	Men	19	26	26	29	23
	Women	101	103	99	57	57
Extended nursing care leave	Number of those who took leave	3	5	2	2	1
	Men	2	2	2	0	0
	Women	1	3	0	2	1
Short nursing care leave	Number of those who took leave	47	63	95	110	87
	Men	25	38	56	69	57
	Women	22	25	39	41	30
Shorter working hour system for nursing care	Number of those who used	0	2	2	0	4
	Men	0	0	1	0	2
	Women	0	2	1	0	2

* Take-up rate of annual paid leave Calculation method: (Days of paid leave taken by employees*) / (Days of paid leave provided to employees*) × 100 * Incl. non-regular employees

Social (Other)

Products/Innovation

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
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)	Number of active issued patents	16,767	17,473	18,137	18,692	19,572
	Japan	5,091	5,304	5,348	5,484	5,703
	U.S.	4,321	4,415	4,606	4,822	4,988
	Europe	185	179	191	206	167
	Korea	2,864	3,076	3,223	3,363	3,731
	Taiwan	2,675	2,817	2,948	2,925	3,014
	China	1,631	1,682	1,821	1,892	1,969

		CY2016*	CY2017*	CY2018*	CY2019*	CY2020*
Global patent application rate		76.1	81.2	79.8	74.3	74.6
Patent application success rate	Japan	71.5	82.9	83.1	84.9	79.8
	U.S.	78.0	85.1	85.5	87.3	83.9

* Calendar year when patents were filed/granted

Customers

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Percentage of respondents who selected "Very Satisfied" or "Satisfied" in the customer satisfaction survey	59.4	84.4	93.3	96.7	100.0

Safety

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
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)	0.77	0.40	0.51	0.63	0.66
Number of workplace injuries per 200,000 work hours (TCIR)	0.38	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.30

Procurement

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Percentage of new important suppliers screened using social criteria	100	100	100	100	100
Rate of improvement after supply chain sustainability assessment	20.7	—*	35.8	23.1	31.5
Rate of improvement after supply chain BCP assessment	21.2	19.4	16.0	20.3	24.4
Number of identified RMAP conformant smelters (rate of identification)	249 (100)	253 (100)	261 (100)	236 (100)	243 (100)

* Unable to compare with previous fiscal year due to comprehensive revisions, including the survey

Governance

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
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]	13	0	0	15	20
Total number (percentage) of directors who provided instructions on the body's policies and procedures in relation to anti-corruption[1]	12 (100)	12 (100)	11 (100)	11 (100)	12 (100)
Total number (percentage) of directors who received training on anti-corruption[1]	9 (75.0)	0 (0)	11 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Payment to industry groups, etc. (thousand yen)[2]	20,543	21,093	29,927	32,036	56,374
Payment to politically affiliated organizations (yen)	0	0	0	0	0
Average tenure of directors	8.04	7.36	4.84	6.09	6.58
Average rate of attendance for Board meetings	99.46	98.24	99.39	98.96	99.50

1 Scope: Japan
2 Industry groups were reviewed from FY2022

Compliance

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Education on TEL's Code of Ethics/pledge rate*	—	—	—	98.8	91.6
Percentage of employees who have consented to the information security agreement	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.9
Significant fines and non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area	0	0	0	0	0

* Scope: Entire Group

Social Contribution

		FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Spending on social contribution (million yen)*		238	281	250	244	170
Cash donations breakdown	Charity donations (providing donations/relief supplies to charity organizations)	13	11	4	13	15
	Community investment (charitable expenses for long-term cause for community)	49	55	68	62	75
	Commercial initiatives (charitable expenses with anticipated effects on business growth)	38	34	28	25	10

* Spending on social contribution activities excluding disaster relief contributions

Independent Practitioner's Assurance

Deloitte.
デロイト トーマツ

(TRANSLATION)

Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report

July 26, 2022

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

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

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the CO_2 Emissions from energy consumption in Japan, CO_2 Emissions by scope in Japan, Energy consumption in Japan, Electricity consumption in Japan, Gas consumption in Japan, Fuel consumption in Japan, Water consumption in Japan, Female managers percentage in Japan and Annual paid leave take-up rate in Japan indicated with ☑ for the year ended March 31, 2022 (the "Sustainability Information") included in the "TOKYO ELECTRON SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022" (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.

Our Independence and Quality Control

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 Control 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*, and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control 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