**DRAFT REPORT OF THE
GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
OF ASML HOLDING N.V.
HELD ON APRIL 22, 2026**

Chairperson: N.S. Andersen (the "Chair")

General

This report of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders ("AGM" or the "Meeting") of ASML Holding N.V. ("ASML" or the "Company"), held on April 22, 2026, is intended purely for informational purposes and is not intended to be complete. This document contains a report of the AGM held on April 22, 2026, and does not address any events that occurred outside the AGM. This report must be read in conjunction with the Agenda (and Explanatory Notes) for this AGM, ASML's 2025 Annual Report based on IFRS, ASML's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the financial year ending on December 31, 2025 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and ASML's other SEC filings and submissions. ASML does not guarantee the completeness or correctness of the information contained in this report and does not assume any obligation whatsoever to update or correct the information in this report after publication.

Cautionary Statement on Forward Looking Statements

This document and related presentation and discussion and other discussions at our AGM related discussions contain statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements with respect to plans, strategies, expected trends, including expected trends in the semiconductor industry and end markets, business dynamics and business environment trends, expected growth in the semiconductor industry by 2030, the expected impact of AI demand on our customers and our business, our expectation that lithography will remain at the heart of customer innovation, our ability and strategy to address our customers' needs, expected increase in critical lithography exposures, plans to increase capacity and output and expected capacity and productivity, our product portfolio, technological developments and expected performance of systems and expected shipment of new models and performance targets, Moore's law generally and specifically in the AI era, long-term trends in compute demand including projections through 2040, customer supply and demand trends, supply and demand dynamics including expectations regarding supply-limited market conditions for our customers, orders and order momentum, outlook of market segments and geographies, outlook and expected financial results including outlook and expected results for Q2 2026, including net sales, IBM sales, gross margin, R&D costs, SG&A costs, outlook and expectations with respect to full year 2026 including expected full year 2026 total net sales and growth, gross margin, annualized effective tax rate and expected increase in IBM sales, expectations with respect to EUV and DUV in 2026, our expectation that 2026 will be a growth year for our business, statements made at our 2024 Investor Day, including revenue and gross margin model and opportunity for 2030, our expectation to continue to return significant amounts of cash to shareholders through growing dividends and share buybacks and statements with respect to dividends including the final 2025 dividend, expected performance and capabilities of our systems and product roadmaps, our technology transformation including expected timelines and consultation processes, customer outlook and plans including customer roadmaps, capital expenditures and capacity expansion plans, ESG strategy and commitments and other non-historical statements. You can generally identify these statements by the use of words like "may", "expect", "will", "could", "should", "project", "believe", "anticipate", "expect", "plan", "estimate", "forecast", "guide", "potential", "intend", "continue", "target", "future", "progress", "goal", "model", "opportunity", "commitment" and variations of these words or comparable words. These statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates, assumptions, plans and projections about our business and industry and our future financial results and readers should not place undue reliance on them. Forward-looking statements do not guarantee future performance and involve a number of substantial known and unknown risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, risks relating to customer demand, semiconductor equipment industry capacity, worldwide demand for semiconductors and semiconductor manufacturing capacity, lithography tool utilization and semiconductor inventory levels, general trends and consumer confidence in the semiconductor industry, the impact of general economic conditions, including the impact of the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment on the semiconductor industry, semiconductor market conditions, the impact of AI on our industry and business and semiconductor demand and demand for our tools, the impact of inflation, interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, wars and geopolitical developments, the impact of pandemics, the performance of our systems, the success of technology advances and the pace of new product development and customer acceptance of and demand for new technologies, products and models, our production capacity and ability to adjust capacity to meet demand, supply chain capacity, timely availability of parts and components, raw materials, critical manufacturing equipment and qualified employees, our ability to produce systems to meet demand, the number and timing of systems ordered, shipped and recognized in revenue, risks relating to fluctuations in orders and our ability to convert orders into sales and risks relating to the realization of our backlog, the risk of order cancellations, delays or push outs and restrictions on shipments of systems, including ordered systems, under export controls, risks relating to the trade environment, import/export and national security regulations and orders and their impact on us, including the impact of changes in export regulations and the impact of such regulations on our ability to obtain necessary licenses and to sell our systems and provide services to certain customers, the impact of the tariff announcements, changes in tax rates, available liquidity and free cash flow and liquidity requirements, our ability to refinance our indebtedness, available cash and distributable reserves for, and other factors impacting, dividend payments and share repurchases, the number of shares that we repurchase under our share repurchase program, our ability to enforce patents and protect intellectual property rights and the outcome of intellectual property disputes and litigation, our ability to meet ESG goals and commitments and execute our ESG strategy, other factors that may impact ASML's business or financial results, and other risks indicated in the risk factors included in ASML's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2025 and other filings with and submissions to the US Securities and Exchange Commission. These forward-looking statements are made only as of the date of this document. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements after the date of this report or to conform such statements to actual results or revised expectations, except as required by law.

1. Opening

The Chair opened the Meeting and explained that the Meeting was a hybrid meeting, which meant that shareholders were attending the Meeting in person and virtually, and were able to vote and ask questions in person and via the online platform. The Chair welcomed all shareholders present.

The Chair introduced the members of ASML's Board of Management: Mr. Christophe Fouquet, Mr. Roger Dassen, Mr. Frédéric Schneider-Maunoury, Mr. Wayne Allan and Mr. Jim Koonmen. He also welcomed the members of the Supervisory Board: Ms. Terri Kelly, Ms. Birgit Conix, Ms. An Steegen, Ms. Karien van

Gennip, Mr. Mark Durcan, Mr. Warren East, Mr. Alexander Everke and Mr. Jack de Kreij who were all present at the Meeting. The Chair extended a special welcome to Mr. Marco Pieters, whose appointment as a member of the Board of Management was on the agenda of this AGM, and to Mr. Benjamin Loh, whose appointment as a member of the Supervisory Board was on the agenda.

Furthermore, the Chair introduced Mr. Fernand Izeboud of PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. ("PwC"), ASML's external auditor for the financial year 2025. Finally, he introduced Mr. Reinier Kleipool, civil law notary at De Brauw Blackstone Westbroek N.V., who acted as the secretary of the Meeting.

The Chair explained that, given the international nature of ASML and as ASML's corporate language is English, the Meeting was conducted in English. A translation of the Meeting in Dutch was offered and shareholders were given the opportunity to address the AGM in the Dutch language.

The Chair informed those present that the Meeting was recorded for the purpose of preparing the report of the Meeting. He gave the floor to Mr. Kleipool who explained the procedures for asking questions and voting during the Meeting and that after the opening of the voting, shareholders would have the opportunity to vote on all voting items in the agenda up until agenda item 12 (Any Other Business).

The Chair then moved on to item 2 of the agenda.

2. Overview of the Company's business, financial situation and ESG sustainability (Discussion item)
The Chair gave the floor to Mr. Fouquet. Mr. Fouquet gave a presentation on AI as a key driver of the semiconductor industry, the resulting demand for advanced lithography, ASML's product portfolio developments across EUV, DUV, metrology and inspection, the partnership with Mistral AI, and ASML's community engagement and campus expansion plans (see presentation on www.asml.com/agm2026).

The Chair thanked Mr. Fouquet and gave the floor to Mr. Dassen, who gave a summary of ASML's financial highlights over 2025, the Q1 2026 results, capital return to shareholders, ESG progress and outlook for the year 2026 (see presentation on www.asml.com/agm2026).

Thereafter, the Chair invited shareholders to ask questions.

The first shareholder to ask questions was Mr. Everts of the Dutch Investors' Association (VEB). He asked several questions relating to competition and the strength of ASML's competitive position, specifically regarding the sustainability of ASML's EUV market position and the credibility of emerging alternatives, including China's domestic EUV ambitions. He also enquired about ASML's dependence on a single technological path, which specific parts of the system such as optics, light source, and/or masks may be vulnerable to disruption, and what early warning signals would indicate an erosion of ASML's technological lead. Further questions addressed constraints to growth (supply chain, clean room capacity, labor, customer readiness), visibility beyond 2027, pricing in a supply-constrained market, the expected improvements from the Mistral AI partnership, and the impact of a potential structural exclusion of China from ASML's lithography business. The Chair thanked Mr. Everts and allocated the questions to the relevant speakers.

Mr. Fouquet addressed the questions on competition, explaining that ASML’s key short-term priority is ensuring ASML can deliver the capacity its customers need so they are satisfied. He highlighted that significant capacity ramp efforts are underway. In the longer term, Mr. Fouquet emphasized that continued innovation across all products, from DUV to EUV, remains essential. He noted that ASML sees additional opportunities beyond lithography in 3D integration and holistic lithography, and that the partnership with Mistral AI was designed to bring AI capability rapidly into ASML's operations and products, comparable in strategic intent to the Zeiss partnership established earlier. Before handing over to Mr. Dassen, he reaffirmed the ongoing transformation efforts, while acknowledging associated challenges, aimed at safeguarding ASML’s long-term position as a leading innovator in semiconductor equipment.

Mr. Dassen continued by explaining that the single biggest bottleneck is a lack of transparency in the ecosystem. As long as all parties are transparent about their requirements, bottlenecks can be avoided. He noted that customers are now entering into long-term agreements with volume and price commitments, which enables better planning throughout the supply chain. On pricing, Mr. Dassen emphasized that ASML prices tools in line with the value they bring to customers, and that the consistency of gross margins across business cycles demonstrates sustainable value creation. Regarding Mistral AI, Mr. Dassen gave the example of diagnostic capabilities that reduced wafer stage failure analysis from over ten hours to eight minutes. On China, Mr. Dassen indicated that the China share of sales is expected to normalize to approximately 20% for 2026, and that if further export control limitations were to arise, the structural undersupply in the market would likely lead other regions to increase capacity.

The next questions were asked by Ms. Sara Heinsbroek, a representative of the Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development (VBDO). She asked questions on three topics: (1) pollution and transparency regarding substances of concern, specifically requesting information on which hazardous chemicals are monitored and a concrete timeline for phase-out; (2) living wages, asking what concrete steps ASML would take to advance this topic independently if living wages were not incorporated into the RBA Code of Conduct, and how procurement practices have evolved; and (3) on CSRD, asking whether ASML would consider formally recognizing silent stakeholders (such as nature and future generations) as a distinct stakeholder group in its 2027 materiality assessment. Mr. Fouquet responded to these questions. On pollution, he explained that emissions from ASML's manufacturing sites, including nitrogen oxide, volatile organic compounds and hydrogen are well below EU regulatory thresholds and assessed as non-material in the double materiality assessment. Regarding substances of concern, Mr. Fouquet explained that ASML is a product integrator and user, not a manufacturer, of such substances and has voluntarily adopted the EU and RoHS regulation. On PFAS specifically, ASML has the ambition to remove PFAS from all new designs by 2027, and has protocols for collecting back parts containing PFAS from the installed base for proper treatment. On living wages, Mr. Fouquet confirmed ASML supports the RBA's initiative to include living wage in the Code of Conduct and is embedding living wage in its supplier due diligence processes, including improving forecasting accuracy for suppliers and planning a dedicated review of purchasing practices from a human rights and environmental perspective. On CSRD, Mr. Fouquet explained that ASML's double materiality assessment already considers broader societal impacts, including impacts on silent stakeholders such as society and environment, when determining the materiality of identified impacts.

An online question was received from shareholder Mr. Belingheri regarding the purpose of the share buyback program. Mr. Dassen explained that in line with ASML's capital allocation policy, cash is first used for business purposes, and if that cash is not needed for strategic or operational purposes, it is returned to shareholders through growing dividends and share buybacks.

The Chair then gave the floor to Mr. Vreeken, a private investor, who raised questions on several topics including Europe's strategic position, energy independence, sustainability targets for the supply chain, and cybersecurity threats including the impact of the Mythos AI model. Mr. Fouquet addressed the points regarding Europe, explaining that ASML feels a growing responsibility to engage in conversations with governments and the European Commission to strengthen the European ecosystem. He highlighted ASML's collaboration with companies such as Airbus, Siemens, Nokia, Ericsson and SAP to bring concrete proposals to European governments. On sustainability and the supply chain, Mr. Fouquet acknowledged this as the most complex area but confirmed that ASML is cascading its requirements strongly to suppliers. Mr. Dassen commented on cybersecurity, acknowledging that both AI and quantum computing are redefining cybersecurity rules, and that ASML is taking it seriously, also investing significant energy in protection using modern AI-based technology.

The Chair then gave the floor to Mr. Veraa, a shareholder who asked about the organizational transformation announced in January 2026, expressing concern about the dismissal of managers and whether this could create a risk of losing key talent to competitors. Mr. Fouquet responded by explaining that the transformation was driven by feedback from engineers that the organization had become too complex, hindering innovation. He noted that while the initial plan included a reduction of 3,000 management and management support positions, 1,400 engineering positions were created upfront, and as the detailed implementation progresses, the impact is being further reduced. He emphasized that the priority is to take care of affected people and that the significant capacity ramp at ASML would create additional opportunities. Regarding the risk of talent loss, Mr. Fouquet noted that the numbers involved represent less than 5% of the workforce, comparable to normal annual attrition.

The Chair then gave the floor to another shareholder who raised a question about the sustainability of ASML's gross margin over time. Mr. Dassen responded that ASML recognizes it must deserve its value every day, that gross margin sustainability is based on continuously pushing value to customers, and that pricing is always aligned with the value delivered to customers.

Another online question was received from shareholder Mr. Carre enquiring who ASML regards as its single most significant competitor. Mr. Fouquet responded that it is not a single company, but rather multi-patterning as an alternative method to ASML's single-exposure lithography approach.

After this Q&A round, the Chair gave the floor to Mr. Kleipool who made a number of formal statements.

Mr. Kleipool stated that the total number of issued ordinary shares on the record date for this AGM was 388,147,674 ordinary shares. 3,224,029 of these ordinary shares were being held by the Company as treasury shares. Since each ordinary share carries one vote, the number of voting rights amounted to 384,923,645. Mr. Kleipool explained that the count showed that 288,996,049 ordinary shares were present or represented at the beginning of the Meeting, representing 75.08% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares on the record date.

Mr. Kleipool further stated that all voting items on the agenda could be adopted with a simple majority of votes cast, as more than 50% of the total outstanding share capital was represented at the Meeting.

The Chair thanked Mr. Kleipool, opened the voting and moved on to items 3 and 4 of the agenda.

3a. Advisory vote on the remuneration report for the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board for the financial year 2025 (Voting item)

The Chair reported that the Meeting was asked to cast an advisory vote on the Remuneration Report.

The Chair gave the floor to Ms. Kelly, the Chair of the Remuneration Committee. Ms. Kelly gave an explanation on the key work streams of the Remuneration Committee in 2025, including ongoing stakeholder outreach, the implementation of the Board of Management remuneration policy changes adopted in 2025, structural changes to Supervisory Board fees, modifications to the long-term incentive related to the US executive order on D&I, and the refresh of the societal benchmark in collaboration with the Works Council. For more information, please see the presentation on http://www.asml.com/agm2026.

The Chair thanked Ms. Kelly and moved on to the next sub-item.

3b. Proposal to adopt the financial statements of the Company for the financial year 2025, as prepared in accordance with Dutch law (Voting item)

The Chair reported that ASML had drawn up two sets of financial statements for 2025 in line with previous years, one according to U.S. GAAP and the other according to IFRS and Dutch law. The annual financial statements based on IFRS and Dutch law were the statutory financial statements being submitted for adoption. The Chair noted that ASML reports on its compliance with the Dutch Corporate Governance Code, which was amended in 2025, and that a Risk Management Statement has been included in the 2025 Annual Report based on EU-IFRS.

The Chair invited Mr. Izeboud, on behalf of ASML's external auditor PwC, to report on PwC's audit of ASML's 2025 financial statements.

Mr. Izeboud indicated that PwC issued two reports on February 25, 2026: one on the financial statements and one on the sustainability statements. Both reports were unqualified. Mr. Izeboud explained that PwC also issued an unqualified opinion on the integrated audit of financial statements prepared under US law, including the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Mr. Izeboud reported on PwC's approach to the first-year audit transition, noting that the audit involved over 54,000 hours by more than 150 colleagues, with approximately 40% relating to the audit transition. He discussed the key audit matter relating to revenue recognition and PwC's limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statements (for more information see the presentation on http://www.asml.com/agm2026).

After the presentations, shareholders were given the opportunity to ask questions on agenda items 3 and 4.

Mr. Everts raised questions on behalf of the VEB regarding the STI performance metrics, specifically his perceived lack of transparency around the qualitative measures for Customer Orientation and Strategic Orientation. He asked which specific operational KPIs drive the EUV maturity assessment and what explains the gap between the EUV low-NA maturity score and the EUV 0.55 NA insertion score. He further questioned whether the Supervisory Board would provide additional disclosure on the criteria used to assess management performance on strategic orientation, given the score achieved. Ms. Kelly responded by explaining that many of the measures within the Customer Orientation and Strategic Orientation categories do have quantitative components, though some are commercially sensitive. She noted that the strategic orientation measures cover areas such as ERP implementation and high-performance platform adoption, and that all metrics are cascaded throughout the organization. Ms. Kelly acknowledged the feedback and indicated trying our best to continue to refine the disclosures, while noting that PwC independently evaluates performance against all these measures. Mr. Fouquet addressed the EUV maturity scores, explaining that both low-NA and high-NA were measured on system availability at customers. Low-NA exceeded the target, while high-NA fell below threshold due to a single tool performing poorly at the end of Q4, which, with a limited sample set, significantly impacted the statistical result. He indicated there was no cause for concern as the tools have since demonstrated availability above 80% as published at SPIE in February 2026.

Thereafter, Mr. Everts raised a question regarding working capital and factoring, noting that despite increased revenue, receivables declined by approximately €1.5 billion due to €6.2 billion of receivables being sold under factoring arrangements. He asked for the rationale, which counterparties' receivables were sold, whether this was a one-off, and whether it impacted the cash conversion rate used in the LTI. He additionally asked about the accounting treatment of the Mistral AI stake and why it is not accounted for as an investment in an associate. Mr. Dassen explained that the factoring reflects customer choices to use this mechanism rather than paying down payments from their own cash balance, that the cost is ultimately borne by the customer, and that it is not an anomaly in free cash flow generation but rather a different construct to uphold the strategic principle of customer down payments. Regarding Mistral AI, Mr. Dassen explained the more collaborative work on improving software, models and operations, thereby illustrating why it is accounted for as an equity investment rather than an associate.

As there were no further questions, the Chair continued with the next agenda item.

3c. Clarification of the Company's reserves and dividend policy (Non-voting item)
The Chair referred to the detailed explanation of ASML's reserves and dividend policy, published in the explanatory notes to the agenda and as also presented by Mr. Dassen during his presentation. ASML aims to pay an annual dividend that will grow over time, to be paid out quarterly.

3d. Proposal to adopt a dividend in respect of the financial year 2025 (Voting item)
This agenda item concerned the proposal by the Board of Management to declare a dividend for the financial year 2025. The Chair indicated that the Company made two interim dividend payments in 2025 and one in February 2026, each of €1.60 per ordinary share. The Board of Management proposed to the Meeting to declare a final dividend of €2.70 per ordinary share, bringing the total dividend for the 2025 financial year to €7.50 per ordinary share. The Supervisory Board had approved this proposal.

As there were no questions raised, the Chair moved on to the next agenda item.

4. Proposals to discharge the members of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board from liability for their responsibilities in the financial year 2025 (Voting items)

The Chair informed the Meeting that it was proposed to discharge the members of the Board of Management (item 4a) and the Supervisory Board (item 4b) from liability for the performance of their responsibilities in the 2025 financial year. No further comments, nor questions were made on this item. The Chair moved on to agenda items 5 and 6.

5. Proposal to approve the number of shares for the Board of Management (Voting item)

The Chair proceeded with agenda item 5, the proposal to make a maximum of 170,000 ordinary shares available for the remuneration of the Board of Management. The Chair indicated that the actual grant of shares would be decided upon by the Supervisory Board based on the applicable Remuneration Policy

The proposal also included the proposal to designate the Board of Management as the body authorized to issue the aforementioned shares, with the Supervisory Board's approval. This designation was being requested for the period starting per the date of this AGM until the AGM to be held in 2027.

With no questions or comments made, the Chair moved on to item 6 of the agenda.

6. Composition of the Board of Management (Non-voting item)

The Chair explained that, in accordance with Dutch law and ASML's Articles of Association, the Board of Management members are appointed by the Supervisory Board, subject to notification thereof to the General Meeting. The Chair gave notice of the intended (re-)appointments in this agenda item and referred to the explanatory notes to the agenda for more information.

6a. Notice of appointment of Mr. M. Pieters as a member of the Board of Management

The Chair reported that the Supervisory Board gives notice of the intended appointment of Mr. Pieters as a member of the Board of Management, in the position of Chief Technology Officer (CTO). The intended appointment was announced in the press release dated October 9, 2025. In the role of CTO, Mr. Pieters will be responsible for shaping and driving ASML's long-term technology vision and innovation strategy. With over 25 years of experience at ASML, most recently as Executive Vice President for the Product Area Applications, Mr. Pieters has a strong track record in technology leadership. The appointment is for a period of four years, effective per the date of this AGM. With this appointment, the Board of Management expands from five to six members.

The Chair invited Mr. Pieters to introduce himself. Mr. Pieters expressed gratitude for the trust placed in him, emphasized the central role of technology within ASML, and conveyed his strong motivation to further advance ASML’s technology roadmap. He noted the opportunities arising from developments in AI and advanced packaging, underlining the importance of close collaboration with employees, customers and partners worldwide.

6b. Notice of reappointment of Mr. R.J.M. Dassen as a member of the Board of Management

The Chair reported that the Supervisory Board gives notice of the intended reappointment of Mr. Dassen as member of the Board of Management in the position of Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Dassen has been the CFO of ASML since 2018. The reappointment is for a period of four years, effective per the date of this AGM.

6c. Notice of reappointment of Mr. F. Schneider-Maunoury as a member of the Board of Management

The Chair reported that the Supervisory Board gives notice of the intended reappointment of Mr. Schneider-Maunoury as a member of the Board of Management in the position of Chief Operations Officer. Mr. Schneider-Maunoury has served in this role since 2010. The appointment is for a period of two years, effective per the date of this AGM.

The Chair then gave the floor to another shareholder who queried why Mr. Schneider-Maunoury's appointment was only for two years. The Chair explained that the shorter appointment period reflects the fact that Mr. Schneider-Maunoury is 65 years of age, but that it does not preclude a further extension.

There being no further questions, the Chair confirmed that per the end of the Meeting: Mr. Pieters would be appointed as a member of the Board of Management in the position of CTO for a four-year term; Mr. Dassen would be reappointed as CFO for a four-year term; and Mr. Schneider-Maunoury would be reappointed as COO for a two-year term.

Thereafter, the Chair moved on to item 7 of the agenda.

7. Composition of the Supervisory Board

The Chair explained that this agenda item contained a number of sub-items related to the composition of the Supervisory Board. As announced at the 2025 AGM, the appointment terms of Ms. Kelly, Ms. Steegen and Mr. Everke would end per this AGM in accordance with the rotation schedule. Ms. Kelly and Ms. Steegen have informed the Supervisory Board that they are available for reappointment. Mr. Everke has informed the Supervisory Board that he will not stand for re-election. The Chair expressed a word of gratitude towards Mr. Everke, who had been a valued member of the Supervisory Board, Remuneration Committee and ESG Committee since 2022, recognizing his semiconductor industry knowledge, leadership experience, sound judgment and collegial presence.

7a. Proposal to re-appoint Ms. T.L. Kelly as a member of the Supervisory Board (Voting item)

The Chair explained the proposal to reappoint Ms. Kelly as a member of the Supervisory Board for a two-year period, starting per the AGM's date and ending per the 2028 AGM. Ms. Kelly became a member of the Supervisory Board in 2018 and serves as Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Board, Chair of the Remuneration Committee and member of the Selection and Nomination Committee. Reference was made to the explanatory notes to the agenda for more information.

7b. Proposal to re-appoint Ms. A. Steegen as a member of the Supervisory Board (Voting item)

The Chair explained the proposal to reappoint Ms. Steegen as a member of the Supervisory Board for a four-year period, starting per the AGM's date and ending per the 2030 AGM. Ms. Steegen became a member of the Supervisory Board in 2022 and is a member of the ESG Committee and the Technology Committee. Reference was made to the explanatory notes to the agenda for more information.

7c. Proposal to appoint Mr. B. Loh as a member of the Supervisory Board (Voting item)

The Chair shared that the next agenda item concerned the proposal to appoint Mr. Loh as a member of the Supervisory Board for a four-year period, if approved, starting per the AGM's date and ending per the 2030

AGM. The Supervisory Board nominates Mr. Loh because of his strategic insight, international business experience, which includes doing business in Asia, and track record in the semiconductor industry. The Chair invited Mr. Loh to introduce himself. Mr. Loh expressed gratitude for the nomination, highlighting his admiration for ASML's innovation power, dedication and engineering prowess. He noted his more than three decades of experience in the electronics and semiconductor industries across multiple continents, and expressed motivation to contribute his experience and perspective to support ASML's long-term sustainable strategy.

7d. Composition of the Supervisory Board in 2027 (Non-voting item)
The Chair gave notice of the vacancies that are set to arise in the Supervisory Board in 2027. In 2027, the appointment terms of Mr. de Kreij and Mr. Andersen will end in accordance with the rotation schedule. The General Meeting and the Works Council have a right to recommend candidates for the vacancies that will arise. After this, the Chair opened the floor for questions.

Mr. Everts noted on behalf of the VEB appreciation for the proposed reappointments and the appointment of Mr. Loh, particularly given his experience in advanced packaging. He raised several questions. First, whether the appointment of Mr. Loh signals a strategic shift towards a larger role in advanced packaging. Secondly, whether ASML is looking for opportunities to extend its product portfolio, and lastly, how dependent ASML is on external partners to execute on possible advanced packaging ambitions. Mr. Fouquet responded that ASML's move into 3D integration should not be characterized as a shift from its core lithography focus, but rather as an opportunity. He emphasized that lithography remains its core focus, with significant growth opportunities anticipated, particularly in connection with EUV, High-NA, and the broader product portfolio. He noted that ASML remains open to potential opportunities to strengthen its position, consistent with its established principles. Ms. Kelly added that another key element of Mr. Loh's profile was his global experience, particularly in Asia, while being based in Europe.

Shareholder Mr. Mars queried whether there are restrictions or policies on management or employees traveling to China. Mr. Fouquet responded that there is no restriction per se, that ASML has travel policies covering security of people and its data, which are applied for every traveler, and that ASML continues to do business with China as permitted.

A shareholder, Mr. Houtackers, asked via the online platform why it was proposed to reserve 170,000 ordinary shares (representing more than €200 million) for the implementation of the Board of Management remuneration policy for the coming year, noting that approximately 31,000 shares were used for the LTI in FY 2025. Ms. Kelly explained that the proposed authorization is consistent with the Company’s established practice and includes a prudent buffer continued to accommodate potential developments such as share price fluctuations and varying utilization levels. Although actual usage has historically been significantly lower, maintaining sufficient flexibility is considered appropriate, while a disciplined approach to its use is retained in practice. The requested level is therefore intended to avoid the need for additional shareholder approvals under changing circumstances and reflects a pragmatic balance between flexibility and responsible governance.

No further questions were raised and the Chair continued to the next agenda item.

8. Appointment external auditor (Voting items)
The Chair explained that agenda item 8 consisted of two voting items relating to the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. as ASML's external auditor: Item 8a for the financial statements for the reporting year 2027, both our IFRS and our US GAAP statements, and item 8b to carry out the assurance of ASML's sustainability statements for the reporting year 2027. The Supervisory Board submitted these proposals following the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

As there were no questions, the Chair proceeded to the next agenda items.

9, 10 and 11. Proposals relating to the Company's capital structure (Authorizations to issue shares, to exclude pre-emptive rights, to repurchase and to cancel shares) (Voting items)
The Chair informed the Meeting that agenda items 9, 10 and 11 were annually recurring agenda items relating to ASML's capital structure and consisted of four voting items in total, which are explained in detail in the explanatory notes to the agenda. The rationale behind these proposals is to allow ASML to react timely and quickly if particular circumstances arise that require the issuance of shares, and to be flexible in executing a return of capital to shareholders.

Agenda item 9a concerned the authorization for issuing ordinary shares, or granting rights to subscribe for ordinary shares. Agenda item 9b concerned the authorization to restrict or exclude pre-emption rights. Agenda item 10 concerned the proposal to authorize the Board of Management to repurchase ordinary shares. Agenda item 11 proposed to cancel any or all ordinary shares in the share capital of the Company held or repurchased by the Company.

As there were no questions, the Chair proceeded to agenda item 12.

12. Any other business
Before closing the voting, the Chair went on to deal with any other business.

The Chair then gave the floor to another shareholder who asked whether ASML should consider a stock split given the current high price of the ASML shares. Mr. Dassen explained that ASML continues to evaluate this but does not currently see significant value in a stock split.

The Chair then gave the floor to another shareholder who asked whether ASML has a special remuneration scheme for critical engineers. Mr. Fouquet confirmed that ASML has many different tools to retain critical talent, both short-term and long-term, which are used as needed.

The Chair noted that all questions had been answered, that there were no further questions and that the voting results were available. Thereafter, Mr. Kleipool presented the voting results. The voting results are also made available on ASML's website (www.asml.com/agm2026).

The Chair established that all proposals on the agenda for the Meeting were adopted with the required majority.

13. Closing

The Chair congratulated Mr. Pieters, Mr. Loh, Ms. Kelly and Ms. Steegen on their respective (re-) appointments. The Chair also thanked Mr. Everke.

Thereafter, the Chair thanked all shareholders for their participation and contribution and closed the Meeting at 12:55 hrs.