

ASML

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures 2025



TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures

It is expected that if society continues to emit greenhouse gases at current rates, global warming will speed up and temperature rises of more than 1.5° Celsius (1.5°C) – relative to the pre-industrial period – could have major economic, environmental and social consequences. Climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy can impact ASML. This report focuses on the potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on our business, including on key parts of our value chain.

Global warming is driving a growing demand for decision-useful, climate-related information and the development of several climate-related disclosure standards. The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was established in December 2015 with the goal of developing a set of voluntary climate-related financial risk disclosures, which companies can adopt to inform stakeholders of the risks and opportunities related to climate change.

In 2025, we continued our application of the TCFD guidelines to assess both physical and transition risks and opportunities in two climate scenarios, a 1.5°C scenario and a 4°C scenario. The assessment considers the impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities for ASML, as well as the potential effect on ASML through our suppliers and customers. The results of the assessment, including identification of mitigating measures, are further integrated into our enterprise risk management (ERM) process.

The TCFD developed a stand-alone document for organizations to use when preparing disclosures, structuring their recommendations around four themes that represent core elements of how they operate: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. This report follows the structure of the TCFD recommendations. The first section discloses our governance around climate-related risks and opportunities. The second, the strategy section, describes potential climate-related risks and opportunities and their potential impact on our strategy and financial planning. In the third section, we disclose how we identify, assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities. Finally, the fourth section discloses the metrics and targets we use to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

Please note that this document discusses climate-related risks but may not include all the risks that may ultimately affect ASML in this regard. Some risks not yet known, or believed not to be material, could ultimately have a significant impact on our business objectives, financial condition, results, operations and reputation.

Since the application of the European Union's (EU) Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the accompanying European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) from the start of 2024, we have included our climate-related risk analysis and resilience analysis in our Annual Report. We are monitoring developments on EU Omnibus Regulation and the Quick Fix Delegated Act and will report on the assessment of the anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities as prescribed by the ESRS.

This document is a supplement to our Annual Report 2025, and it makes references to the Annual Report 2025. The climate-related governance, strategy, risk management and monitoring themes discussed below are embedded in broader structures and processes within the organization. It is therefore necessary to read this disclosure together with the referenced sections in the Annual Report.

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures (continued)

Governance

Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.

Recommended disclosures:	a. Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.
	b. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

ESG sustainability, including climate-related risks and opportunities, is managed across several levels and functions of the organization. Members of our Board of Management participate in the governance of climate-related issues by setting the ESG sustainability aspects of our corporate strategy, through their roles in climate risk ownership, in the Compliance, Ethics, Security and Risk Committee (CESR) and in the ESG Progress Review Meeting (EPRM). This gives them direct ownership of the mechanisms to identify and assess climate-related risks and to integrate them into the organization's strategy. Moreover, the ESG Sustainability team and ESG sustainability KPIs also cascade climate-relevant governance and targets across the organization.

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Sustainability statements – General disclosures – ESG sustainability governance

ESG Committee

To underline the importance of ESG sustainability, the Supervisory Board decided to establish an ESG Committee in 2023. The ESG Committee advises the Supervisory Board in carrying out its governance and oversight responsibilities with regard to sustainability, environmental, social and governance matters. The main responsibilities are:

- the ESG sustainability strategy, including its various sub-themes
- the integration of ESG and the ESG sustainability strategy in the company
- the periodic assessment and evaluation of ASML's ESG sustainability performance and progress against its objectives
- the relationships and engagement with ASML's stakeholders
- the (impact of) external ESG matters and developments that are relevant for ASML and the general evolution of the ESG landscape

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Corporate Governance – Supervisory Board report – Supervisory Board committees – ESG Committee

ESG sustainability strategy

The Board of Management sets and oversees the ESG sustainability aspects of our integrated business strategy, which includes nine ESG sustainability strategic themes and associated KPIs. The Supervisory Board monitors and advises the Board of Management on the ESG sustainability aspects that are relevant to the company. Climate considerations are integral to our strategy, with 'Energy Efficiency and Climate Action' identified as one of the nine sustainability strategic themes. The responsibility for strategy execution sits with the business, and the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board conduct periodic progress monitoring.

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Sustainability statements – General disclosures – ESG sustainability governance

Risk owner

The Board of Management is further involved in the management of climate-related risks since the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the risk owner for climate-related risks (with the Head of ESG Sustainability team acting as a delegate). Risk owners monitor the development of risks in the ASML risk universe and drive the responses across ASML according to requirements that are defined by the CESR. The CESR provides oversight and approves risk appetite.

CESR and ERM integration

The Board of Management also plays a role in integrating climate-related risks into our overall ERM process. The CESR is chaired by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and comprises senior management representatives across ASML, including the Chief Operations Officer (COO) and Chief Strategic Sourcing & Procurement Officer (CSPO). It is the central risk oversight body that reviews, manages and controls risks in the ASML risk universe. It also approves the risk appetite, risk management policies and risk mitigation strategies. Each quarter, the CESR reviews, updates and discusses the ASML risk landscape. Risk assessments are carried out to assess all risk events in the ASML risk universe. Strategies are defined to address relevant risks, which are taken into account when setting our corporate priorities. The Board of Management and its relevant committees consider climate-related issues in the same way as other risks when reviewing and guiding risk management.

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Strategic report – Risk and security – Risk factors

ESG Progress Review Meeting (EPRM)

Two members of the Board of Management (the CEO and CFO) and other senior management executives are part of the EPRM, with the CEO acting as chair. The EPRM monitors execution of the ESG sustainability strategy, which includes climate-relevant themes.

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Sustainability statements – General disclosures – ESG sustainability governance

ESG Sustainability team

The ESG Sustainability team is also included in the governance of climate-related risks and opportunities. It does so by proposing changes to the ESG sustainability aspects of our integrated strategy and by monitoring developments (including climate-related risks and opportunities) that could impact our short-, medium- and long-term ESG sustainability objectives.

ESG sustainability KPIs

Finally, the ESG sustainability KPIs defined for our nine ESG sustainability strategic themes (which include 'Energy Efficiency and Climate Action') are cascaded across different levels of the organization. Each of the material ESG topics is assigned to a senior executive, supported by a topic expert. Each senior executive is responsible for a KPI from the ESG sustainability aspects of our strategy, for monitoring progress against agreed targets and ensuring there are sufficient resources available to meet targets and objectives. Progress toward targets is discussed at cross-functional table meetings.

Read more in: Metrics and targets

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures (continued)

Strategy

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.

Recommended disclosures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.
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This section considers the identified climate-related risks and opportunities and the potential (financial) impact on our business. In 2025, we have updated our 1.5°C scenario analysis by conducting an additional review, in collaboration with our risk team and internal subject matter experts, to determine our exposure to transition risks towards 2030 and the potential anticipated financial effects. For the 4°C scenario, we used the outcomes of the assessment conducted in 2024 as the long-term effects of climate change do not change year on year. We will update our full scenario analysis every two years. The two considered scenarios were sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which are widely regarded as credible sources for selecting climate change scenarios due to their rigorous methodologies and global expertise. Both organizations indicate that their scenarios are grounded in the latest scientific consensus and practical policy considerations, making them reliable for scenario analysis in climate-related decision-making. The scenarios represent two extreme temperature pathways, allowing for complete risk and opportunity mapping in the scenario analysis – including the full breadth of potential impacts on ASML. These scenarios are not exact forecasts or precise predictions, but rather highlight central elements of a possible future that help guide our resilience analysis.

	1.5°C scenario	4°C scenario
Based on	IEA 'Net Zero Emissions by 2050' scenario	IPCC RCP 8.5 scenario
Description	A 1.5°C scenario would only occur if society manages swift decarbonization in the coming decades, resulting in more pronounced transition risks.	A 4°C scenario would occur if society fails to decarbonize, resulting in more pronounced physical risks.
Time horizon	For the 1.5°C scenario, this assessment considers a time horizon until 2030 (medium term). This time horizon is in line with ASML's overall strategy and risk time horizon.	For the 4°C scenario, this assessment considers the climate change effects as projected in 2030 (medium term) and 2050 (long term). The 2050 time horizon is included for this scenario since physical risks could pose a greater threat in the long term if the world fails to decarbonize.

The assessment considers the possible effects of climate change on ASML's value chain, including our upstream and downstream value chain. In terms of scope, our analysis considers climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities and their potential effects on our operations and value chain (including upstream and downstream). For our own operations, we included our largest manufacturing sites located in Linkou and Tainan (Taiwan), Pyeongtaek (South Korea), Berlin (Germany), San Diego and Wilton (US) and Veldhoven (including the our location in Oirschot) in the Netherlands. For our value chain assessment, we included six key suppliers (based on spend) and three key customers (based on three-year average sales volumes). No significant assets and/or business activities were considered incompatible with a transition to a climate-neutral economy.

The methodology to assess the risks and opportunities to ASML in both the 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios are based on and aligned with our existing ERM processes. In our ERM methodology, we assess identified risks and opportunities based on their expected potential impact on ASML and expected likelihood. Based on the combined score of the impact and likelihood assessment, we determine whether the risk exposure or opportunity level can be classified as high, medium or low. Risk mitigation measures are taken into consideration when assessing the risks, therefore representing net risk.

To assess the risks and opportunities for ASML in a 4°C scenario for our own operations, we use the outcomes of our Business Continuity Impact Assessment (BCIA) as part of our ERM processes. The climate data model from Munich Re is used to determine the risk exposure and assess potential impact from climate change hazards (temperature-, wind-, water- and solid-mass-related hazards) on assets and business activities, in combination with site specific mitigation measures that account for these hazards. To assess the risks and opportunities for ASML related to our value chain (upstream suppliers and downstream customers), we used publicly available data from these suppliers and customers (such as annual reports, Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) disclosures and TCFD reports) to determine the risk exposure. All assessments have been validated and reviewed through internal multi-stakeholder engagement.

We consider the high and medium risks and opportunities material for ASML.

Risk exposure and opportunity level

High risk exposure: high financial impact on ASML's gross margin and/or market share	High opportunity: high financial impact on ASML's gross margin and/or market share
Medium risk exposure: medium financial impact on ASML's gross margin and/or market share	Medium opportunity: medium financial impact on ASML's gross margin and/or market share
Low risk exposure: limited to no financial impact on ASML's gross margin and/or market share	Low opportunity: limited to no financial impact on ASML's gross margin and/or market share

We use the following time horizons in our physical and transition risk and opportunity assessments:

- Short term: One year
- Medium term: From one up to five years (for example, strategy planning horizons)
- Long term: More than five years (for example, lifetime of assets)

This exercise allows for identification of the most material risks and opportunities.

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures (continued)

Low
 Medium
 High

Results of our climate-related risk analysis and anticipated financial effects of identified material risks and opportunities

The results of our scenario analysis are presented in the below overview. Per scenario and per category, we disclose the risk and opportunity levels, where in the value chain the highest effects occur, a description of the risk or opportunity, the mitigating measures ASML or our value chain partners have taken and the anticipated financial effects that could occur in these scenarios.

Scenario analysis: Physical risks 4°C scenario medium and long term					
Value chain location	Risk category	Risk exposure	Risk description	Mitigating measures	Anticipated financial effects
 Customers	Acute and chronic climate change effects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The increased frequency and severity of climate change effects are expected to impact our key customers, particularly in the long term (2050). Extreme weather events are predicted to be more severe and the manufacturing facilities of our key customers are especially exposed to water stress, droughts, storms and typhoons – events that can potentially disrupt their operations. These customers are particularly sensitive to water stress and drought due to the heavy reliance on water for the semiconductor manufacturing processes.	Our customers are implementing mitigating measures themselves, such as retrofitting of facilities to increase water efficiency, conducting risk assessments and engagement with their supply chain to mitigate climate risks. Alongside this, we are working on technical solutions to reduce the water needed for cooling EUV machines to contribute to a lower dependency on water.	<p>Lost revenue In a 4°C scenario our key customers could experience the increased effects from water stress and drought, which could lead to increased opex and capex expenditures and revenue loss at customer level. Consequently, the demand for our products could decrease as customers lose financial power. Our dependence on a concentrated number of customers could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and financial condition.</p> <p>Increased capital expenditures Our customers could demand machines that are more energy and water efficient, which could require a redesign of (some of) our products. R&D investments may be required for this.</p>
 Own operations	Acute and chronic climate change effects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The frequency and severity of climate change effects will increase toward 2050. Tropical cyclones, heat stress and floods caused by increased precipitation are predicted to be more severe in specific regions, potentially damaging and disrupting our operations there. Additionally, droughts could result in the disruption of water supply due to water-dependent processes.	We have several key measures in place to mitigate the potential effects of physical risks, including but not limited to robust building designs, fire suppression systems in critical areas, stormwater control mechanisms, water reserve controls, maintenance management, power backup for safety/emergency systems and business continuity strategies.	<p>Lost revenue Extreme weather events can disrupt production processes or transportation, resulting in late deliveries. This can have a material adverse effect on our revenue and financial condition.</p> <p>Operational costs Temperature increases can increase operational costs, due to the necessity of additional air conditioning to ensure consistent climate conditions for our production processes and the productivity of the workforce. Also, it is likely that insurance costs will increase due to increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events in a 4°C scenario.</p> <p>Increased capital expenditures In some cases, more investments will be needed to make our factories increasingly resistant to the effects of climate change, including droughts, tropical cyclones, heat stress, precipitation stress, floods and fire weather stress.</p>

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures (continued)

Scenario analysis: Transition risks 1.5°C scenario medium term						
Value chain location	Risk category	Risk exposure	Risk description	Mitigating measures	Anticipated financial effects	
 Across value chain	Policy and legal		<p>The climate-related regulation landscape is expected to change in many regions. This could lead to stricter regulation on sectors such as energy, industry and transportation, but also on the technology sector. ESG reporting will also have to become more extensive and carbon-pricing regulations may be introduced. Climate regulation will have a strong effect on the medium term (2030) because the world will have to act soon to limit global warming. These regulations may impact ASML directly in relation to its own manufacturing processes, or indirectly via the cost of input materials through suppliers or customer requirements for carbon efficiency.</p>	<p>We monitor climate-related regulations and policies to understand the potential effect on our business and stakeholders on a global level. We deploy our carbon footprint strategy, with which we achieved Greenhouse Gas (GHG) neutrality for our scope 1 and 2, business travel and employee commuting emissions by 2025, and aim to be GHG neutral for our supply chain emissions by 2030 and for product use emissions by 2040. The objective of our supply chain collaboration programs and our product energy-efficiency roadmaps is to reduce emissions from the products we purchase, reduce the carbon footprint of our products, and enable low-carbon technology and products across our entire value chain.</p>	<p>Increased cost of input materials The price of our input materials is likely to increase in a 1.5°C scenario due to climate-related regulations and carbon taxes.</p>	<p>Increased operating costs Increased operating costs due to carbon taxation in a 1.5°C scenario.</p>
 Suppliers	Market and economic		<p>The availability of some input materials (for example raw materials used in our equipment like steel, aluminum and rare earth elements) is expected to be impacted, since demand will increase in a low-carbon economy. Increased demand and decreased availability, alongside changes to production processes at our suppliers and potential carbon prices, could significantly impact the cost of raw materials.</p> <p>Compared to last year we see that raw material prices have already increased due to geopolitical developments. In a 1.5°C scenario we expect more increases – for example due to carbon tax – and have therefore increased the risk exposure level from medium to high compared to last year.</p>	<p>To mitigate the effects of higher input material prices, purchase agreements are signed with suppliers. We have developed dedicated supply chain programs to monitor the availability of raw materials and economic development as well as a scarcity program to monitor scarce commodities.</p>	<p>Increased capital expenditures Both ASML and its suppliers need to increase R&D investments to be able to adapt our systems to be more energy-efficient and reduce the carbon footprint of the supply chain.</p>	<p>Increased operating costs Increased operating costs due to the potential increase of raw material prices, caused by limited availability and changes in supplier production processes in relation to, for example, the production of green steel and aluminum.</p>
 Across value chain	Technology		<p>Investments in new technology are required to mitigate carbon emissions, and these transition costs could be very high. ASML is highly dependent on its suppliers and customers to reach its climate ambitions. Some of our manufacturing processes require fossil-fueled technologies for which no alternatives are yet industrialized (such as for steel), while there is currently a limited availability of renewable energy in some regions where our products are operated.</p> <p>Although we still foresee challenges as described, we lowered our risk exposure score from high to medium compared to last year, due to the fact that our GHG neutrality targets toward 2030 has been approved by SBTi as aligned with the 1.5°C scenario.</p>	<p>We develop our products and technology roadmaps in close collaboration with suppliers and customers, and we actively work to reduce our products' energy consumption. We are gathering more insights on material inflows to find solutions to reuse materials and reduce the carbon footprint of those used in the production process. We expect that the deployment of our Climate Transition Plan will support our transition to achieve GHG neutrality for scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2040.</p>	<p>Increased capital expenditures ASML and value chain partners need to increase R&D investments to reduce the carbon emissions of our lithography systems, metrology and inspection systems, and computational lithography.</p>	

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures (continued)

Scenario analysis: Transition risks

1.5°C scenario
medium term

Value chain location	Risk category	Risk exposure	Risk description	Mitigating measures	Anticipated financial effects
 New operations Own operations	Reputation		There will be greater scrutiny on the semiconductor sector as it consumes large volumes of energy and water. Failure to decarbonize and mitigate negative impacts on the environment could result in brand and reputational risk for ASML – which could negatively affect employee attraction and retention, and could result in a reduction in available capital sources.	We have developed our ESG sustainability strategy to mitigate our negative impacts and increase our positive impacts on ESG-related topics. Part of this strategy is our Climate Transition Plan, which we expect will help us to reduce our carbon emissions. By continuously engaging with our relevant stakeholders, we seek to ensure our strategy covers all our material impacts, risks and opportunities. The Climate Transition Plan, its related strategic KPIs and its actions and progress are monitored by the Board of Management (BoM).	Lost revenue Reputational damage can lead to a decrease in demand from customers for our products. Similarly, failure to manage climate impact can negatively impact employee attraction and retention and indirectly lead to revenue loss.
					Increased capital and operational expenditures Increased capital and operational expenditures as investments are needed to execute our ESG sustainability strategy.

Scenario analysis: Climate change opportunities

1.5°C & 4°C opportunities
medium to long term

Value chain location	Opportunity level	Opportunity description	Anticipated financial effects
 Own operations and Customers		The increased demand for low-carbon technologies will create opportunities for the entire semiconductor industry. When looking at the scenario of a low-carbon economy, semiconductors play a multifaceted role in mitigating carbon emissions. They are needed for the generation and use of low-carbon energy sources, and are necessary for wind turbines, solar panels and electric vehicles (EVs), among other technologies. Moreover, semiconductors are necessary in all smart technologies that help improve energy efficiency, such as smart grids, while power semiconductors can be key in reducing energy use. As demand for semiconductors may surge, the need for ASML lithography systems is also likely to increase.	Increased revenue As demand for semiconductors increases, it is likely the need for lithography systems will, too. We will likely be able to serve this need if we continue to follow our vision of producing microchips that are constantly becoming more energy efficient. The increase in demand for semiconductors will be highly likely to lead to increased revenues.

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures (continued)

Assessment of the resilience of our business model and strategy

We define resilience as our capacity to address our material climate-related risks and how we can take advantage of our material climate-related opportunities. In order to determine the resilience of our strategy and business model, we assessed the extent to which the material risks and opportunities derived from our scenario analysis are covered by risk mitigation measures.

To address the climate-related risks derived from our scenario analysis included on the following pages, we have integrated them into our existing ERM process.

We have listed our main risk responses in the 'Mitigating measures' column in the table with the results of our scenario analysis.

Our material physical risks will need to be addressed in the medium, but also in the long term. Several actions have been taken to mitigate the potential effects of climate-related risks. These include incorporating extreme weather considerations into the upgrade and design of new buildings, implementing insurance to address financial implications of physical climate risks, developing backup plans to ensure business continuity and managing other risks such as flooding and windstorms.

Our material transition risks will need to be addressed in the medium term. We are proactively managing our exposure to such risks and trying to anticipate their effects on our reputation and financial performance. One key initiative has been the establishment of climate-related targets based on our existing ESG roadmaps, like our product roadmaps, aimed at mitigating the potential costs associated with climate policies and carbon taxation. Specifically, we are committed to playing our part in limiting global warming to 1.5°C and have determined climate change ambitions (aligned with the 1.5°C scenario and approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to drive action toward greenhouse gas (GHG) neutrality, as detailed earlier in this report).

To execute our climate strategy, we have been working on multiple actions in close collaboration with our ecosystem partners. We have developed a Climate Transition Plan that includes a roadmap with key actions to achieve our GHG neutrality ambitions – providing insights into the work done on energy-saving projects for our manufacturing sites and offices, developing roadmaps for our system families to lower their energy usage and engaging with suppliers to lower the emissions related to the materials we purchase. We have developed internal policies related to climate change and other environmental topics, and provide regular knowledge sessions on climate change accessible to all our employees. We have a growing employee network called GreenASML, with over 2,000 people discussing and giving input on climate change and other ESG-related topics. With the execution of our climate strategy, we aim to address the material climate-related transition risks identified and leverage the opportunities identified in the medium term.

We need to continue these efforts in the short, medium and long term to maintain our ability to adapt our strategy and business model where needed in relation to climate change. Another important next step is to further integrate climate-related risks and opportunities into our business continuity processes. This involves determining the value at risk for our key manufacturing sites in the event of production downtime or the loss of a site, whether caused by man-made or natural disasters. This enables us to determine anticipated financial effects in the future. We aim to align these processes in the coming years to provide us with a better understanding of the effects of our risk mitigation measures. With better data and a robust methodology, we will gain more insight into the resilience of our business model and strategy. We plan to conduct this analysis every two years to identify risks that are not yet known or not

yet considered material, but could significantly impact our business objectives, financial condition, results, operations and reputation.

Climate Transition Plan

We aim to reduce our climate impact by working closely with partners and peers throughout the semiconductor value chain – within our own operations, with our suppliers and customers' production processes, and by reducing the energy used by semiconductors in operation through scaling. We aim to reach our target of greenhouse gas neutrality across our value chain by 2040 in stages. As of 2025, we have achieved this across our manufacturing and buildings (scope 1 and 2) and for business travel and commuting (scope 3). We also aim to achieve this in our supply chain (scope 3 upstream) by 2030, and from the use of our products and services by customers (scope 3 downstream) by 2040.

Our Climate Transition Plan, included in our Annual Report, is our strategic roadmap that supports our ambition to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement, which states that, to keep global warming below 1.5°C, greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050. Specifically, we are committed to playing our part in limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Therefore, we have set clear climate change ambitions to drive action toward achieving greenhouse gas neutrality:

- By 2030, we aim to become greenhouse gas neutral in our supply chain (including logistics).
- By 2040, we aim to become greenhouse gas neutral across our entire value chain.

We are a signatory to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In 2025, the SBTi officially validated both ASML's near-term (2030) and long-term (2040) gross emission targets, which support our path to GHG neutrality. This means that we aim to reduce our absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90% by 2040 and scope 3 emissions intensity per gross profit by 97% by 2040 compared to our base year 2019.

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Sustainability statements – Environmental – Energy efficiency and climate action – How we are managing energy efficiency and climate action: Our Climate Transition Plan

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures (continued)

Risk management

Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks.

Recommended disclosures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks. Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.
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As described in detail in the Strategy section of this report, we have performed a qualitative assessment of our climate-related risks and opportunities across our value chain. This assessment includes a consideration of relevant physical and transition risks across two climate scenarios, which has enabled us to gain a qualitative understanding of the relative significance and potential financial impacts on our business.

Read more in: Strategy

Moreover, climate risk is integrated into our existing ERM process. This means that risks are identified, analyzed and evaluated, with relevant financial and non-financial risk factors plotted into our risk landscape. The risk landscape contains the risk exposure as well as the main risk response (mitigating action). Both are discussed with the Board of Management and Supervisory Board. This ERM process ensures that actions to mitigate risk are monitored through reporting and operational reviews.

Such an integration is possible despite the specific characteristics of climate-related risks, such as the long timeframe in which they may materialize, since ASML's ERM framework has the flexibility to include long-term risks. The process for prioritizing and deciding on actions for climate-related risks is thus the same as for other risks. The CEO is the risk owner for climate-related risks and raises relevant risks to the Compliance, Ethics, Security and Risk Committee.

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Strategic report – Risk and security – Risk factors

Climate-related risks are integrated into our risk universe. We are proactively managing our exposure to transition risks and trying to anticipate their effects on the company reputation and financial performance. One of our key initiatives is the establishment of climate-related targets aimed at mitigating the potential costs associated with climate policies and carbon taxation. From a physical risk perspective, we have taken several actions to mitigate the potential effects of climate-related risks. These actions include incorporating extreme weather considerations into the upgrade and design of new buildings, implementing insurance to address financial implications of physical climate risks, developing backup plans to ensure business continuity and managing other risks such as flooding and windstorms.

Read more in: Metrics and targets

For more details of the relevant risk terminology used, please refer to the 'Strategy' section of this report.

Metrics and targets

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.

Recommended disclosures:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process. Disclose scope 1, scope 2 and, if appropriate, scope 3 GHG emissions and the related risks. Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.
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ASML uses several metrics to assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities and measure progress against targets. For the specific metrics, please refer to the relevant sections and subsequent KPI tables in the Annual Report 2025 (referenced below).

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Strategic report – Risk – How we manage risk and Risk factors

Climate and energy

We assess our GHG emissions and energy consumption (refer to the sections referenced below for our disclosures on GHG emissions). We have adopted targets to manage our GHG emissions footprint and energy use and their related climate-related risks. Our Climate Transition Plan is our strategic roadmap that supports our ambition to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement, which states that to keep global warming below 1.5°C, greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030, and reach net zero by 2050. Limiting our carbon footprint and energy consumption along the value chain decreases our vulnerability to both transition and physical risks.

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Sustainability statements – Environmental – Energy efficiency and climate action – How we are managing energy efficiency and climate action: Our Climate Transition Plan

Water management

Even though water-related risks are not identified as material for our own operations, we do have water management metrics in place which allow us to manage climate-related risks. We measure the (ultra-pure) water consumption, the percentage of recycled and reused water and the water intensity at our sites. This allows us to limit our water-related physical climate risks even further, since our operations will be less vulnerable to the effects of droughts and water stress.

Read more in: ASML Annual Report 2025 – Sustainability statements – Other disclosures: Water management in our own operations

Remuneration

Remuneration policies can provide an important incentive for achieving climate-related targets. Our performance in ESG is part of the long-term incentive (LTI) plans of our Board of Management and senior management. Related to climate change, the following metrics are included in the LTI: scope 1 and 2 emissions (2023-2025), commitment of the top 80% of suppliers (based on CO₂e emissions) to reduce their CO₂e footprint by 2030 (2024-2026) and EUV energy use per wafer pass (2025-2027 and 2026-2028).

Read more in: ASML Remuneration Policy Board of Management 2025

TCFD Report: Climate-related disclosures (continued)

Special note regarding forward-looking statements

This document and any related discussion contains statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements with respect to climate change related risks and steps we are taking and plan to take to address and mitigate such risks, anticipated financial effects of identified material risks and opportunities, the potential impacts of greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and transition and related risks on ASML, the potential impact of climate change regulation and policies, climate change related plans and strategies, including our climate transition plan and ESG sustainability and emissions reduction strategy, potential climate change opportunities, scenarios for different global temperature increases and heatmap exercise, sustainability and other TCFD targets and climate-related targets, goals and ambitions, including our greenhouse gas (GHG) neutrality goals and target dates to achieve such goals and other non-historical statements.

You can generally identify these statements by the use of words like "may", "will", "could", "should", "project", "believe", "anticipate", "expect", "plan", "estimate", "forecast", "potential", "intend", "continue", "target", "ambition" and variations of these words or comparable words. These statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates, assumptions, strategies, goals, targets and ambitions and readers should not place undue reliance on them. Forward-looking statements do not guarantee future performance or results and involve risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, without limitation, risks relating to climate change and related regulation and policies, risks relating to our ability to meet and achieve our sustainability, GHG neutrality and other ESG goals and targets and risks related to our ability to execute our climate related plans and strategies including our ESG sustainability strategy and the risk factors included in ASML's most recent Annual Report on Form 20-F 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 do not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking statements after the date of this document, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise or to conform such statements to actual results or revised expectations, except as required by law.

Regarding emission reduction targets

This document contains statements relating to our approach to and progress on achieving certain energy efficiency and GHG emissions reduction targets, including our ambition to achieve GHG neutrality.

References related to "greenhouse gas neutral" for scope 1, 2 and categories 6 and 7 (our own activities) of scope 3 means remaining emissions, after ASML's efforts to reach its GHG emission reduction targets, are compensated for by the same amount of metric tons of carbon credits that are verified against recognized quality standards. We expect that compensation of emissions outside our own activities will take place in the value chain.

Unless otherwise indicated, information contained in this document concerning GHG emission reduction targets is based on our internal environmental management system, which is implemented to monitor energy use and emissions, as well as publicly available information, including the guidance from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for the calculation of the GHG emissions, the recommendations of the TCFD and certain conversion factors.

Given that such data is derived from various sources and processed differently across our operating subsidiaries and departments and depends on certain estimates and assumptions, there is an inherent degree of uncertainty in the estimations of such data. You are cautioned not to give undue weight to such data.

Forward-looking information concerning GHG emissions and GHG neutrality are subject to qualifications and the uncertainties as set forth under 'Special note regarding forward-looking statements' in this document.