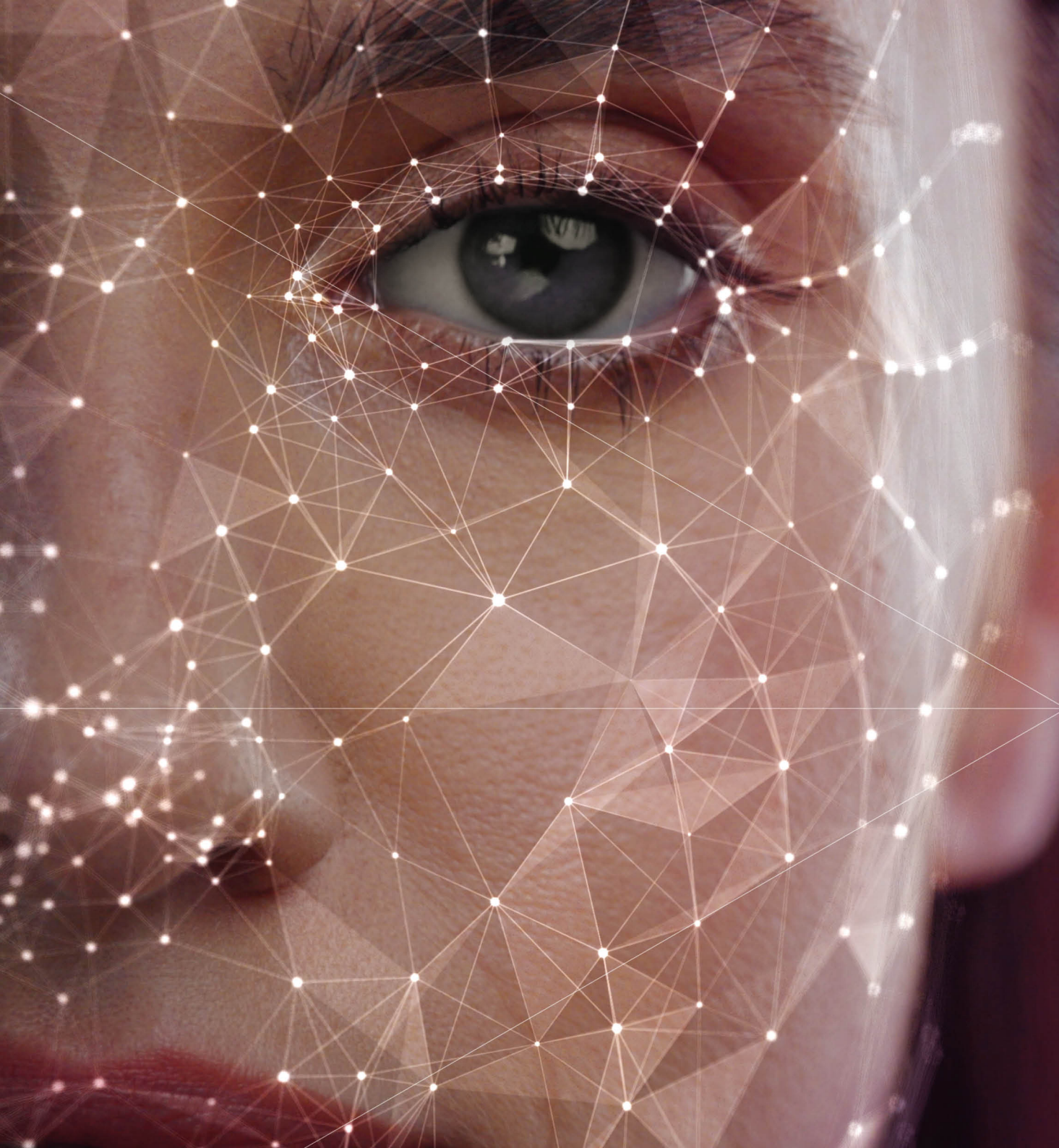
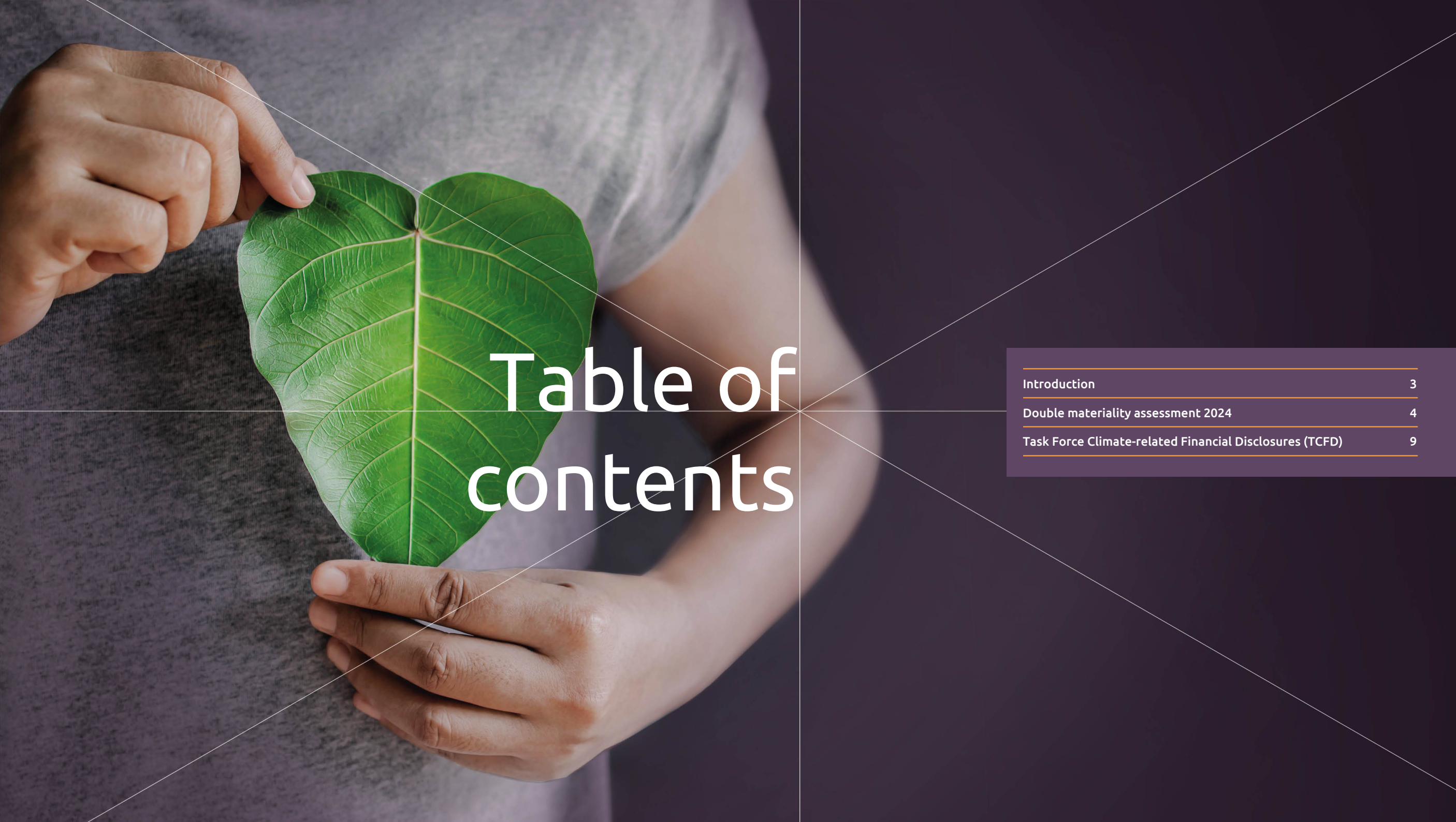


# 2024 ESG supplement







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# Introduction

**This document presents the supplementary Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) information to the ASM 2024 Annual Report. It is designed to augment and provide additional context to the content within the main report. To fully understand ASM's ESG performance and strategies in 2024, this supplement should be read together with the principal document.**

## Materiality assessment of ASM in 2024

As a crucial element of our annual reporting cycle, ASM engages in extensive input gathering from important stakeholder groups. These activities are integral to refining our materiality assessment, allowing us to pinpoint and prioritize the ESG topics of greatest significance. This supplement elaborates on the methodology and findings of this vital process.

## Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Guidelines

Our 2024 Annual Report aligns with the TCFD recommendations, reflecting our commitment to transparent reporting on climate-related financial information. This supplement of the Annual Report provides a more detailed account to the TCFD guidelines, underscoring our dedication to high standards of environmental governance and transparency.

# Double materiality assessment 2024

**In 2024, ASM updated its double materiality assessment (DMA) to reevaluate ESG priorities. Using a two-dimensional approach, we assessed ESG matters through 'impact materiality' (ASM's effect on people and environment), and 'financial materiality' (the financial risks and opportunities ESG topics might have on ASM). The assessment outcomes are detailed in section 15.4 of the Annual Report.**

In 2024, our efforts were directed towards reevaluating and realigning the outcomes of our extensive 2023 double materiality assessment. For our 2024 materiality assessment, we followed the same framework as 2023, using the following steps to update our list of material topics for disclosure:

- Analysis of the operating environment, value chain, and business context;
- Identification of long-list topics;
- Prioritization and validation of topics into a shortlist of topics; and
- Verification with ASM's board of directors

These activities are integral to refining our double materiality assessment in line with ESRS requirements.

## Analysis of the operating environment and business context

ASM's materiality assessment begins with preparing an analysis of ASM's operating environment and business context. We prepared an overview of ASM's business, activities, value chain, and stakeholders as context for

determining the material topics, and the impacts, risks and opportunities. All of ASM's operations were considered in this step. Refer to section 8.1 'ASM's value-creation model' for a visual overview of our operating environment.

ASM's value chain consists of, among others, upstream suppliers, for example, mining companies, smelters, component producers, contract manufacturers, utilities providers, legal and consulting agencies, logistics companies, waste contractors, and downstream customers (semiconductor manufacturers). ASM's stakeholders consist of, among others, customers, employees, industry consortia, investor communities, suppliers, communities, NGOs, nature, and government and regulatory entities. Refer to section 15.3 of the Annual Report ['Stakeholder Engagement'] for more information on our interactions with these stakeholders.

## Identification of long-list topics

ASM's ESG priorities were defined and identified through stakeholder priorities, and peer and industry research in 2023. An extensive list of ESG topics was drafted based on several internal and external sources, including the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), ESG benchmarks, peer and industry sources, and ASM's enterprise-risk management input.

In 2024, an extensive analysis of topic relevance was conducted. The results showed that there were no changes in the long-list topics compared to 2023.

## Prioritization and validation of topics (preparing short-list)

In 2024, we reevaluated our extensive list of topics to ensure alignment with the priorities identified in 2023. The process was informed by internal expert validation. Impacts, risks, and opportunities were identified for each topic, and validated and scored during workshops with internal experts as part of the prioritization process.

Both the impact materiality and financial materiality lens were applied in this validation process, along with an analysis of the related time horizons. Under impact materiality, we evaluated the environmental and/or social effect of ASM's contribution to the topics, considering the scale, scope, irremediability and likelihood of the impacts. Under financial materiality, we assessed the financial effect of risks and opportunities related to the topics, considering the magnitude and likelihood of the risks and opportunities. The scales applied for financial materiality were consistent with ASM's Enterprise Risk Management approach. ASM's value chain was considered in the analysis of the impacts, risks and opportunities. The combined input led to the final short-list of material topics, as shown in section 15.4 of the Annual Report.

## Verification with board of directors

The short-list of material topics has been approved by ASM's Management Board and Executive Committee

and validated by ASM's Sustainability Leadership Council, and the Supervisory Board in 2024.

## Results 2024

Following the reevaluation process, which was conducted in line with ESRS requirements, the material impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) are aligned with the 2023 results. These topics form ASM's ESG priorities and are disclosed in more detail in ASM's Annual Report. The definitions and IROs for these topics are provided in the overview below.

The description of the IROs are reflective of their effect on ASM (e.g. on ASM's operations and people). The strategy, actions, initiatives, metrics, and progress regarding each topic are described in the associated relevant sections of the Annual Report. Refer to the overview for the associated sections of the Annual Report for each material topic. Where applicable, the extent to which policies, actions, targets, and metrics are inclusive of the value chain is described in the relevant sections of the Annual Report. Also, refer to section 'Supplementary information ESG reporting indicators' in this ESG supplement for the methodology and scope of relevant ESG KPIs.

To ensure alignment with the Enterprise Risk Management approach, ASM's head of risk management is involved in the materiality assessment. Examples of this alignment include the overlap between most material topics and the top 20 risks, as well as the application of the Enterprise Risk Management scales in determining financial

materiality. Refer to section '15.4 Impacts, risks, and opportunities at ASM ' in the main body of the Annual Report for more information, including a more detailed analysis of climate risk and our ability to attract talent.

Note that as of Annual Report 2024, the focus of the disclosures is on the identified material ESG priorities for ASM. Topics that were previously disclosed but not identified as material through the materiality assessment in 2024, may have been disclosed to a lesser extent in ASM's Annual Report. Similarly, other ESG topics could become more important over time to report on in future disclosures.



Topic	Definition	Impact materiality	Financial materiality
Climate change adaptation (disclosed in section 16.2)	The process of adjustment to actual and expected climate change and its impacts.	This topic is only relevant for the financial materiality perspective.	Extreme weather events (e.g. floods, storms, heatwaves etc.) could impact ASM's operations by causing physical damage to utilities and ASM's facilities.
Climate change mitigation (disclosed in section 16.2)	Measures to reduce the contribution to climate change. Climate change relates to changing weather patterns that become more extreme or volatile, driven by increased GHG emissions and rising global average temperatures.	ASM contributes to climate change by emitting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through its operations and value chain.	<p>Compliance to environmental laws and regulations could drive up cost.</p> <p>Preference for our low-carbon technology could increase ASM's market share.</p>
Energy availability (disclosed in section 16.1)	The availability of grid capacity and energy for consumption (both from renewable and non-renewable sources).	ASM reduces energy availability through energy usage in its operations and across its value chain.	Energy availability from the market might interrupt business processes.
Training and skills development (disclosed in section 18.3)	Initiatives aimed at the maintenance and/or improvement of skills and knowledge of employees.	ASM invests in training and skills development of its workforce, positively impacting long-term employability and workers' morale.	Appropriate training and skills development could lead to highly skilled, motivated, and dedicated employees. It supports our ability to attract and retain talent.
Diversity & gender equality (disclosed in section 18.2)	Representation and equal treatment of underrepresented groups in own workforce.	ASM supports an inclusive and diverse workforce (incl. gender equality), positively influencing workers' morale.	Failing to establish a diverse workforce could result in missed opportunities to attract and retain top talent and improve customer orientation and decision-making.
Equal pay (disclosed in section 18.2)	Non-discriminatory wages for employees performing work of equal value.	ASM offers equal pay, resulting in a level playing field for individuals, thereby positively influencing the prospects of minority groups and general workers' morale.	This topic did not meet our threshold for financial materiality.
Adequate wage at ASM (disclosed in section 18.1)	A wage that provides for the satisfaction of the needs of the worker and his / her family in light of national economic and social conditions.	ASM provides employees with an Adequate Wage, enabling a decent living standard for themselves and their families, increasing their quality of life.	This topic did not meet our threshold for financial materiality.
Health & safety at ASM (disclosed in section 18.4)	The physical and mental well-being of employees as well as their personal security at work.	If ASM does not facilitate a healthy and safe work environment for its workforce, accidents and harm to personal health can occur.	This topic did not meet our threshold for financial materiality.
Health & safety at ASM suppliers (disclosed in section 19.2 and 19.3)	The physical and mental well-being of employees at suppliers as well as their personal security at work.	If ASM does not stimulate a healthy and safe work environment for suppliers (incl. further down the chain such as 3TG suppliers), accidents and harm to personal health can occur.	This topic did not meet our threshold for financial materiality.
Working hours at ASM (disclosed in section 18.4)	The amount of time spent by employees performing labor in service of its employer.	Excessive working hours could compromise the health and well-being of the own workforce.	This topic did not meet our threshold for financial materiality.
Working hours at ASM suppliers (disclosed in section 19.3)	The amount of time spent by supplier employees performing labor in service of their employer.	Excessive working hours could compromise the health and well-being of supply-chain workers.	This topic did not meet our threshold for financial materiality.
Involuntary labor at ASM suppliers (disclosed in sections 19.1 and 19.2)	All work or service at suppliers which is demanded from any person under the threat of penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.	Supplier workers could be working against their will, causing an unsafe working environment and the health, well-being and worker rights can be compromised.	Involuntary labor in ASM's supply chain could lead to reputational damages and future non-compliance which could impact access to markets.

Topic	Definition	Impact materiality	Financial materiality
(Anti-)bribery and corruption (disclosed in section 20.2)	Exposure to 1) dishonest persuasion of someone to act in one's favor by giving them a gift of money, and 2) abuse of power for private gain, which can be initiated by individuals or organizations (for example, fraud, extortion, collusion, and money laundering).	This topic did not meet our threshold for impact materiality.	Non-compliance to anti-bribery and corruption regulations could lead to severe penalties and financial damages and could impact ASM's reputation towards customers and financial markets.
Corporate culture (disclosed in section 20.1)	Corporate culture expresses goals through values and beliefs. It guides organizational activities through shared assumptions and group norms such as values or a code of conduct.	ASM's corporate culture stimulates desired corporate behavior, resulting in respectful and diligent behavior to people and the environment.	ASM's corporate culture supports the company's ability to attract and retain talent.

## Additional information on several material topics

Topic	Definition	Impact risks/opportunities	Financial risks/opportunities	Metrics and targets
Climate change mitigation (disclosed in section 16.2)	Measures to reduce the contribution to climate change. Climate change relates to changing weather patterns that become more extreme or volatile through increased greenhouse gas emissions and rising global average temperatures.	Negative: ASM could contribute to climate change (resulting in harm to the environment itself and the living environment of people) by emitting greenhouse gas emissions through its operations and value chain.	1) Lower turnover due to reputational risk 2) Stranded IP and assets 3) Compliance, legal costs or fines 4) Increased cost of capital	Metric: Scope 1,2 and 3 GHG emissions.  Targets: Net zero-emissions across all scopes by 2035  Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions: -50.4% by 2032, and - 90% by 2035  Scope 3 GHG emissions: -58.2% per EUR of value added (gross profit) by 2032, -97% by 2035** <sup>1</sup>
Training and skills development (disclosed in section 17.3)	Initiatives aimed at the maintenance and/or improvement of skills and knowledge of employees.	Positive: If ASM invests in training and skills development of its own workforce, and fosters skilled and trained staff, this positively impacts long-term employability and employee morale.	1) Lower employee costs and turnover  2) Top-line growth due to higher efficiency and productivity of skilled and motivated personnel	Metrics: average amount spent per employee on training and skills development and total FTE in reporting year

## Societal impacts

In this paragraph, more information is provided on the societal impacts by monetizing externalities on two material topics for ASM. A summary overview, including an elaboration on the financial risks, is provided in the table above and additional information per topic is provided below.

### Climate-change mitigation

ASM could negatively contribute to climate change through GHG emissions in its own operations, which is referred to as Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Emissions in its value chain could also occur, which is referred to as Scope 3 emissions. The latter category occurs, for example, at suppliers that provide inputs for ASM's products as well as at customers, who emit GHG emissions by using our products.

Climate change not only harms the environment itself but could also negatively impact the living environment of individuals and society. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a metric to calculate the societal cost of carbon (SC-CO2). The SC-CO2 metric is the yearly monetary value of the net harm to society that occurs through the emission of tonnes of CO2 emissions into the atmosphere. The SC-CO2 considers the value of both negative and positive future climate change impacts. This comprises changes in net agricultural productivity, human health effects, property damage from increased flood risk, changes in the frequency and severity of natural disasters, disruption of energy systems, risk of conflict, environmental migration, and the value of ecosystem services. For 2024, the SC-CO2 was set at

\$208 per tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e with a median 2.00% near-term Ramsey discount rate (EPA, November 2023).

ASM emits CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions as part of its own operations. CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions refers to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions which considers the global warming potential of other relevant greenhouse gases as well. To calculate the externalities of these CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions, ASM applied the SC-CO<sub>2</sub> metric to its total scope 1 and 2 market based CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions, leading to a societal cost of € 720,695 EUR<sup>2</sup> in 2024.

### Training and skills development

ASM can generate positive impact by providing training and investing in skills development at ASM. This includes not only technical but also general skills development of all employees, enabling well-rounded

professional growth. ASM colleagues, value-chain partners, and employees' personal acquaintances can benefit from a spill-over effect through the newly acquired skills and knowledge. This can benefit both the individuals as well as the respective employers. Additionally, for the employee in question, it could enhance their marketability and a future wage, which in turn can create a better livelihood and more opportunities for the employee and their family. This translates into the creation of societal value. The compounding effects of investing in training and skills development can eventually impact broader society, which is described by Venniker (2000) in the report on societal effects of corporate training. Here, a multiplier is used to our investment in corporate training, resulting in ASM's societal value creation of €2,484,000 EUR in 2024.

<sup>1</sup> Allowing for emissions neutralization of remaining emissions above the long-term targets to achieve net zero through high-confidence carbon-removal mechanisms.

<sup>2</sup> A currency converter has been applied using the average exchange rate from Dollar to Euro of January 1st, 2024, and December 31st, 2024. [European Central Bank, USD vs. EUR.](#)



# Task Force Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

**This is ASM's fourth disclosure aligning with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), reflecting progress made across the company in 2024. This summary outlines the improvements ASM made in evaluating climate change in 2024. It is structured across the four TCFD recommendations: governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets. This alignment demonstrates company's ongoing efforts to address climate change and ensure its long-term business resilience.**

## Governance

### Board-level oversight

The Management Board has final responsibility and approval of our sustainability/ ESG and environmental strategy, including climate-related matters and disclosures. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the current Management Board member responsible for climate-related issues, including climate-related risks and opportunities.

Board-level committees with climate-related responsibilities include the Audit Committee, which is responsible for overseeing public sustainability disclosures. The Audit Committee charter oversees the company's sustainability reporting and manages how ESG commitments impact the company's financial statements.

The company strategy is reviewed by the Management Board during regular business review meetings, at which sustainability matters are regularly scheduled. The Senior Director of Sustainability and ESG chairs the Sustainability Leadership Council (SLC) and regularly updates the SLC's activities to the MB. In addition, the sustainability department prepares quarterly reports on ESG-relevant KPIs and shares these with the Management Board. Subsequently, progress/updates on the company's strategic objective of 'Accelerate Sustainability' are brought up at least twice a year in Supervisory Board meetings that the Management Board attends.

The Management Board and Supervisory Board utilize governance mechanisms to consider climate-related issues, risks and opportunities within strategic business decisions on an ongoing basis. This includes a review of the annual financial budget and approval of spending aligned with our 2035 net-zero goal. They also oversee the setting of corporate targets, as well as monitoring progress against goals and targets.

### Management-level

Key members of the Sustainability Leadership Council (SLC), which comprises senior leaders within the organization, typically one or two levels below the Management Board, oversee climate-related issues. The SLC is tasked with collaboratively defining and aligning sustainability strategies, coordinating implementation resourcing and efforts, and communicating regularly to lead an efficient, cohesive effort. Individual members of the committee are tasked

with specific sustainability management. The SLC convenes at least once a month.

## Strategy

In 2024, ASM performed an alignment to its initial assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities in line with TCFD framework. ASM worked with a dedicated climate consultancy to update its extensive list of climate-related risks and opportunities with additional topics that could impact our business, operations, and value chain. The assessment in 2023 included a review of physical risks in the geographies that had not been previously considered, including strategic operations and critical supplier locations, and a review of existing physical risks due to the availability of new climate data. Furthermore, ASM reviewed new transition risks and opportunities relating to its net-zero by 2035 target.

In 2024, we engaged cross-functional ASM stakeholders to review progress and align on priorities. Two new topics were selected for in-depth scenario analysis and business impact assessment. We conducted a detailed climate-scenario analysis of a physical risk and a transition opportunity under two climate scenarios and three-time horizons, quantifying the potential business and financial impacts of these risks and opportunities.

## Climate-scenario analysis

ASM used the following key concepts for the scenario analysis in alignment with the TCFD. The climate-scenario analysis assesses the extent to which assets

and business activities are exposed to climate-related hazards and climate-related transition events, resulting in gross physical risks and transition risks and opportunities. Physical risks are linked to the impact of acute risks (e.g, the increased severity of hurricanes/ droughts) and chronic risks (longer-term shifts in climate patterns, e.g., a sustained increase in temperatures). Transition risks and opportunities linked to the impact of a transition to a low-carbon economy (for example, carbon-pricing schemes and future policy requirements on the energy efficiency of buildings).

The climate-resilience analysis focused on identifying both current and planned mitigation and adaptations actions, resulting in residual net risk. In line with TCFD recommendations, the 2024 climate-resilience assessment included an evaluation of mitigation and adaptation actions for a prioritized physical risk and transition opportunity (potential impacts on revenues related to increased demand for ASM tools with sustainability improvements). This involved reviewing current and planned resilience measures to assess their effectiveness against material climate risks and opportunities and evaluating the potential financial impacts of these actions under different climate scenarios.

Two climate scenarios were considered in this analysis: one for physical risks aligned to 4°C or higher warming reflecting the 'high-impact scenario', and one for transition risks and opportunities aligned to below 2°C warming, reflecting the 'rapid-transition' scenario.

Three different time-horizons were evaluated for climate-related risks and opportunities: short-term (2026), medium-term (2030), and long-term (2050).

### Physical risks

Building on our previous TCFD disclosures, the 2024 assessment of physical risks considered the potential increase in operating costs linked to extreme heat-induced blackouts at ASM's current Phoenix and planned Scottsdale facilities in Arizona, United States. The sites were chosen after cross-functional ASM stakeholder considerations due to sites material impact to ASM operations. The analysis considered the potential increase in annual cost and potential increase in number of blackouts.

In order to capture the impact of physical risks in Arizona, a three dimensional analysis method was employed. First, two different time-horizons were used in the physical risks analysis: medium-term (2030) and long-term (2050). Second, the impacts on operational costs were analyzed in +2°C and +4°C climate change scenarios. Lastly, three different definitions of sensitivity ranges were incorporated: upper (95th percentile), mean, and lower (5th percentile).

The assessment concluded that ASM's R&D facilities in Phoenix and Scottsdale are vital to advancing semiconductor technology. Building resilience against extreme weather-related power outages is therefore essential for maintaining operational excellence and business continuity. The costs involved to grow this resilience however did not reach our materiality thresholds.

Key actions are considered by ASM to mitigate the above climate risks include the following:

- Increase grid resilience by engaging utilities to enhance grid stability through infrastructure hardening and emergency planning.
- Reduce power-outage impact with uninterruptible power supply, advanced warning systems, emergency generators or insurance against blackout events.
- Reduce damage to equipment by installing battery backup for critical lab equipment, preemptive lab plans during extreme temperatures, and enhanced staff training.

### Transition risks and opportunities

The analysis for transition risks and opportunities assessed the potential effect on revenues from increased demand for ASM tools with sustainability improvements. The scenario was based on the expected market growth in the semiconductor industry for sustainable products and ASM's ambition to take swift action in developing sustainable products.

The potential revenue impacts were analyzed across three time horizons: short-term (2026), medium-term (2030), and long-term (2050). To capitalize on transition opportunities, ASM utilized both low and high ambition scenarios within these timelines.

The results of the scenario analysis showed that ASM could unlock substantial revenue opportunities from increased market demand for sustainable semiconductor processing tools by designing and developing epitaxy (Epi), silicone carbide (SC), and vertical furnace (VF) product models with sustainability improvements. Refer to section 16.3 'Product Sustainability' of the Annual Report for more information on our actions taken on product sustainability.

### Business resilience

The findings of the in-depth assessment in different scenarios, both for physical and transition risks and opportunities, are being integrated into the business strategy via our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and Climate Transition Plan, allowing for mitigation and/or adaptation actions that increase business resilience.

### Risk management

ASM has defined a formal annual process to identify, assess, prioritize, and integrate climate-related risks and opportunities (R&Os) into ASM's enterprise risk management processes called the Climate Adaptation and Risk Opportunity Assessment (CAROA). The CAROA process consists of four main steps:

1. **Identification and monitoring:** The purpose is to review previously identified climate-related R&Os in the Climate Risk and Opportunity long-list based on internal and external triggers. This includes identifying whether new climate-related R&Os need to be added to the long list and assessed further, and/ or determining whether existing climate-related R&O topics need to be assessed further.
2. **Assessment:** This step involves conducting climate-scenario analyses to understand which climate-related risks and opportunities could be material to the business, prioritize climate-related risks and opportunities for further in-depth climate scenario analysis, and business-impact assessment to quantify their potential impact for ASM's business strategy and financial planning.
3. **Prioritization:** Based on the previous step, the climate-related risks and opportunities identified as having the highest potential impact – in terms of substantive financial or strategic impact on ASM business based on materiality threshold –

will be added to ASM's risk universe as part of the annual risk-management process led by the corporate risk-management team.

4. **Action planning and execution:** This step involves planning and taking appropriate actions to mitigate/manage material risks and opportunities. In addition, to reviewing business processes and controls to ensure that activities are performed and acknowledged.

The CAROA process uses the risk terminology introduced by the TCFD and presented in the Strategy section to identify, assess, prioritize, and manage climate-related risks. In 2024, ASM used the CAROA process to update its findings based on the 2023 assessment and refine its management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

### Metrics and targets

Since 2023, ASM's emissions-reduction targets are validated by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in alignment with the Paris Agreement, which includes our near- and long-term net-zero science-based emissions reduction targets. The progress is tracked through calculating annual GHG footprint (all scopes) and measuring year-over-year emissions changes against SBTi-approved emission-reduction pathways, using 2021 as the base year. Refer to section 16.1 of the Annual Report 'Climate risks and opportunities' for an outline of targets and ASM's progress.

Building on its SBTi-validated targets, ASM has developed comprehensive climate-transition plan. This plan details progress on decarbonization across Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to date, and outlines key strategies for achieving Net Zero by 2035. Our roadmap include set of intervention measures and

actions across our value chain - decarbonize our supply chain, decarbonize our operations, and decarbonize our product usage. It also addresses building resilience to climate-related risks and capitalizing on emerging transition opportunities. For more specific metrics and results, refer to section 16.2 "Climate action approach and results" of the Annual Report.

Sustainability-related issues including climate change are integrated into our remuneration targets through our Short-Term Incentive (STI) Plan. This STI program provides variable target bonuses based on employee-grade level and level of responsibility. Annual KPIs are set for our six corporate priorities, including 'Accelerate sustainability'.

As part of the STI plan, the Management Board has sustainability-related KPIs that are updated annually. Notably, for 2024, we have specifically incorporated a science-based target pathway (in line with our 2035 SBTi validated net-zero goal) as one of the performance targets within the STI program.

## Next steps

We aim to continue to assess and identify any climate risks and opportunities in the future and continuously update our climate-related disclosures in line with the evolution of both our business and climate science. Our aim is to incorporate the findings from our scenario analyses, if or as applicable, into our long-term strategy, enterprise risk-management processes, and risk-mitigation planning. We strive to improve and refine our CAROA process as we did in the past two years, seeking to gain a complete picture of all climate-related risks in our operations and value chain, and integrating those findings into our Climate Transition

Plan and overall company risk-management process and strategy.

We engage with key stakeholders, including investors, customers, and suppliers, on an ongoing basis to ensure alignment and collaboration in our climate-related initiatives. This includes active participation in industry collaborations like the Semiconductor Climate Consortium and Catalyze program. By fostering open communication and partnerships, we aim to drive collective action in the semiconductor industry towards a more sustainable future.

ASM is dedicated to advancing its climate change and adaptation action, improving resilience, and driving sustainable growth. We will continue to monitor, adapt, and evolve our approach to ensure we meet our climate objectives and create long-term value for our stakeholders. This approach is fundamental in becoming a future-proof company.

# 2024 ESG supplement to the ASM Annual Report

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