

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
March 31, 2007 and 2006

ASSETS

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥134,390	¥140,024	\$1,138,414
Trade notes and accounts receivable	228,688	169,038	1,937,220
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(127)	(165)	(1,077)
Inventories	194,840	163,746	1,650,490
Deferred income taxes	28,326	21,356	239,947
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	24,246	23,489	205,385
Total current assets	610,363	517,488	5,170,379
Property, plant and equipment:			
Land	20,495	18,150	173,618
Buildings	121,318	112,225	1,027,685
Machinery and equipment	96,547	94,764	817,846
Construction in progress	6,062	2,216	51,349
Total property, plant and equipment	244,422	227,355	2,070,498
Less: Accumulated depreciation	139,492	132,617	1,181,637
Net property, plant and equipment	104,930	94,738	888,861
Investments and other assets:			
Investment securities	14,643	14,860	124,040
Deferred income taxes	13,691	13,175	115,977
Intangible assets	19,400	16,710	164,330
Other assets	7,487	6,272	63,426
Total investments and other assets	55,221	51,017	467,773
Total assets	¥770,514	¥663,243	\$6,527,013

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings	¥ 1,712	¥ 2,100	\$ 14,506
Current portion of long-term debt	8,500	24,500	72,003
Trade notes and accounts payable	96,847	75,842	820,388
Customer advances	21,957	33,811	185,995
Income taxes payable	45,657	22,895	386,762
Accrued employees' bonuses	14,131	10,231	119,704
Accrued warranty expenses	14,114	12,219	119,560
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	22,937	19,015	194,296
Total current liabilities	225,855	200,613	1,913,214
Long-term debt, less current portion	30,000	38,500	254,130
Accrued pension and severance costs	40,686	38,751	344,649
Other liabilities	4,162	2,743	35,258
Total liabilities	300,703	280,607	2,547,251
Contingent liabilities			
Net assets:			
Shareholders' equity			
Common stock	54,961	54,961	465,576
Authorized: 300,000,000 shares			
Issued: 180,610,911 shares as of March 31, 2007 and 2006			
Capital surplus	78,347	78,079	663,674
Retained earnings	328,027	249,938	2,778,708
Treasury stock, at cost	(12,168)	(15,117)	(103,073)
1,812,976 and 2,336,475 shares as of			
March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively			
Valuation and translation adjustments			
Unrealized gains on securities	5,853	5,118	49,582
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(177)	—	(1,502)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	5,333	3,921	45,175
Share subscription rights	584	1,014	4,949
Minority interests	9,051	4,722	76,673
Total net assets	469,811	382,636	3,979,762
Total liabilities and net assets	¥770,514	¥663,243	\$6,527,013

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Net sales	¥ 851,975	¥ 673,686	\$7,217,072
Cost of sales	579,326	483,954	4,907,462
Gross profit	272,649	189,732	2,309,610
Selling, general and administrative expenses	128,670	114,029	1,089,967
Operating income	143,979	75,703	1,219,643
Other income (expenses):			
Interest and dividend income	910	504	7,712
Interest expenses	(421)	(687)	(3,564)
Revenue from development grants	2,640	1,537	22,365
Foreign exchange losses	(3,373)	(1,676)	(28,581)
Gain on refund for foreign indirect taxes	—	855	—
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	—	(419)	—
Gain on sale of investment securities	1,225	—	10,381
Gain on sale of shares of consolidated subsidiary	528	—	4,475
Equity in loss of affiliated company	(1,442)	(403)	(12,212)
Gain on reversal of forfeited warrants	526	—	4,458
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(834)	(658)	(7,066)
Other, net	676	572	5,722
Income before income taxes	144,414	75,328	1,223,333
Income taxes:			
Current	60,132	29,189	509,380
Deferred	(7,535)	(2,352)	(63,825)
Minority interests	554	485	4,691
Net income	¥ 91,263	¥ 48,006	\$ 773,087
Per share of common stock:			
		Yen	U.S. dollars
Net income — basic	¥ 511.27	¥ 267.61	\$ 4.33
Net income — diluted	509.84	267.32	4.32
Net assets	2,573.72	2,112.30	21.80
Cash dividends	103.00	55.00	0.87

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

	Millions of yen									
	Shareholders' equity				Valuation and translation adjustments					
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Unrealized gains on securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Share subscription rights	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balance as of March 31, 2005	¥54,961	¥78,023	¥212,094	¥(16,043)	¥2,133	¥ -	¥ 997	¥1,043	¥4,411	¥337,619
Cash dividends	-	-	(9,796)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,796)
Bonuses to directors	-	-	(349)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(349)
Net income	-	-	48,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,006
Repurchase of treasury stocks	-	-	-	(39)	-	-	-	-	-	(39)
Disposal of treasury stocks	-	56	-	965	-	-	-	-	-	1,021
Other, net	-	-	(17)	-	2,985	-	2,924	(29)	311	6,174
Balance as of March 31, 2006	¥54,961	¥78,079	¥249,938	¥(15,117)	¥5,118	¥ -	¥3,921	¥1,014	¥4,722	¥382,636
Cash dividends	-	-	(12,843)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,843)
Bonuses to directors	-	-	(331)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(331)
Net income	-	-	91,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,263
Repurchase of treasury stocks	-	-	-	(64)	-	-	-	-	-	(64)
Disposal of treasury stocks	-	268	-	3,013	-	-	-	-	-	3,281
Sale of shares of consolidated subsidiary and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,329	4,329
Other, net	-	-	-	-	735	(177)	1,412	(430)	-	1,540
Balance as of March 31, 2007	¥54,961	¥78,347	¥328,027	¥(12,168)	¥5,853	¥(177)	¥5,333	¥ 584	¥9,051	¥469,811

	Thousand of U.S. dollars									
	Shareholders' equity				Valuation and translation adjustments					
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Unrealized gains on securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Share subscription rights	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balance as of March 31, 2006	\$465,576	\$661,405	\$2,117,222	\$(128,054)	\$43,351	\$ -	\$33,217	\$ 8,587	\$39,998	\$3,241,302
Cash dividends	-	-	(108,795)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(108,795)
Bonuses to directors	-	-	(2,806)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,806)
Net income	-	-	773,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	773,087
Repurchase of treasury stocks	-	-	-	(544)	-	-	-	-	-	(544)
Disposal of treasury stocks	-	2,269	-	25,525	-	-	-	-	-	27,794
Sale of shares of consolidated subsidiary and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,675	36,675
Other, net	-	-	-	-	6,231	(1,502)	11,958	(3,638)	-	13,049
Balance as of March 31, 2007	\$465,576	\$663,674	\$2,778,708	\$(103,073)	\$49,582	\$(1,502)	\$45,175	\$ 4,949	\$76,673	\$3,979,762

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes	¥144,414	¥ 75,328	\$1,223,333
Depreciation and amortization	18,820	19,170	159,427
Amortization of goodwill	1,974	1,600	16,725
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	–	419	–
Increase in accrued pension and severance costs	1,926	2,340	16,315
Increase in accrued employees' bonuses	3,900	1,587	33,039
Increase (decrease) in accrued warranty expenses	1,614	(985)	13,672
Interest expenses	421	687	3,564
Gain on refund for foreign indirect taxes	–	(855)	–
Gain on sale of investment securities	(1,225)	–	(10,381)
Gain on sale of shares of consolidated subsidiary	(528)	–	(4,475)
Equity in loss of affiliated company	1,442	403	12,212
Gain on reversal of forfeited warrants	(526)	–	(4,458)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	834	658	7,066
(Increase) decrease in trade notes and accounts receivable	(58,352)	5,144	(494,301)
Increase in inventories	(31,585)	(5,467)	(267,556)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid consumption tax	(1,775)	2,657	(15,033)
Increase in trade notes and accounts payable	17,236	6,743	146,006
Decrease in customer advances	(12,459)	(9,505)	(105,541)
Other, net	5,551	(1,309)	47,023
Subtotal	91,682	98,615	776,637
Receipts from interest and dividends	853	503	7,229
Interest paid	(453)	(739)	(3,836)
Income taxes paid	(37,785)	(19,525)	(320,081)
Net cash provided by operating activities	54,297	78,854	459,949
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(25,154)	(8,601)	(213,078)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,069	1,280	9,054
Payment for acquisition of intangible assets	(2,462)	(2,611)	(20,860)
Payment for acquisition of consolidated subsidiary, net of cash acquired	(4,524)	–	(38,325)
Proceeds from sale of shares in consolidated subsidiary	4,169	–	35,311
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	2,460	36	20,841
Other, net	(851)	(641)	(7,202)
Net cash used in investing activities	(25,293)	(10,537)	(214,259)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(404)	1,037	(3,424)
Repayment of long-term debt	–	(5,476)	–
Redemption of unsecured bonds	(24,500)	(30,000)	(207,539)
Decrease in treasury stock, net	3,217	982	27,250
Dividends paid	(12,843)	(9,796)	(108,795)
Other, net	(189)	(167)	(1,599)
Net cash used in financing activities	(34,719)	(43,420)	(294,107)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	81	(341)	690
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,634)	24,556	(47,727)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	140,024	115,420	1,186,141
Effect of newly consolidated subsidiary	–	48	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥134,390	¥140,024	\$1,138,414

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tokyo Electron Limited and Subsidiaries

1. Basis of Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tokyo Electron Limited (hereinafter "the Company") and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Tokyo Electron") have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Securities and Exchange Law and its related accounting regulations, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

The accounts of overseas subsidiaries are based on their accounting records maintained in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles prevailing in the respective countries of domicile.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restructured and translated into English from the statutory Japanese language consolidated financial statements. Some supplementary information included in the statutory Japanese language consolidated financial statements, which is not required for fair presentation, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

U.S. dollar amounts included herein are solely for the convenience of readers and are presented at the rate of ¥118.05 to \$1.00, the approximate rate as of March 31, 2007. The translation should not be construed as a representation that the Japanese yen amounts shown could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 30 subsidiaries.

The investments in affiliates in which the Company's ownership is 20% to 50% are accounted for by the equity method.

All significant inter-company accounts, transactions and unrealized profits or losses have been eliminated in consolidation.

The fiscal year of all entities is March 31, except for two foreign subsidiaries, which use a December 31 year-end, and no significant transactions were noted between the different fiscal year-ends.

(b) Foreign currency translation

All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the year-end rates, except for those hedged by forward exchange contracts, which are translated at the contracted rates.

Revenue and expense items are translated at the rates that approximate those rates prevailing at the time of the transactions.

The balance sheet accounts of the foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date, except for shareholders' equity accounts, which are translated at the historical rates. Revenue and expense accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated at average rates of exchange in effect during the year. Resulting translation adjustments are presented in net assets as a component of valuation and translation adjustments and minority interests in the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Investment securities

Tokyo Electron is required to examine the intent of holding each security and classify those securities as trading securities, held-to-maturity debt securities or other securities. Tokyo Electron has no trading or held-to-maturity debt securities. Other securities with market prices are valued at fair market value prevailing at the balance sheet date. The differences between the book and market prices of other securities, net of applicable income taxes, are presented in net assets as a component of valuation and translation adjustments. Other securities without market value are valued at cost using the weighted average method.

The cost of sold securities is calculated using the weighted average method.

(d) Inventories

Inventories other than raw materials are stated principally at cost, which is determined principally by the individual method. Raw materials are stated principally at cost, which is determined principally by the moving-average method.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is computed under the declining balance method, except for buildings acquired subsequent to March 31, 1998 which were depreciated under the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of assets. The straight-line method is mainly applied by its foreign subsidiaries over the estimated useful lives of assets.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	2 to 60 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 17 years

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which primarily comprise of capitalized costs for computer software and goodwill, are amortized by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Capitalized costs for computer software for internal use are amortized over a period of two to five years. Goodwill is evaluated on an individual basis and amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years.

(g) Impairment of fixed assets

Tokyo Electron evaluates the carrying value of fixed assets to be held for use in the business.

If the carrying value of a fixed asset is impaired, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, higher of the net selling price or the value in use of the assets, which are determined using the fair value less disposal costs and the total amount of discounted cash flows generated from the continuing use of the individual assets or the asset group and the disposal of these assets, respectively.

The Company adopted "Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets", issued by the Business Accounting Deliberation Council and the implementation guidance for the accounting standard for impairment of fixed assets (the Financial Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No. 6 issued by the Accounting Standard Board of Japan), effective from the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2005.

As a result of this change, loss on impairment of fixed assets amounting to ¥419 million was recognized for the year ended March 31, 2006, and therefore income before income taxes decreased by the same amount as compared with before the change.

(h) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is provided at an amount determined based on the historical experience of bad debts with respect to ordinary receivables, and an estimate of uncollectible amounts determined by reference to specific doubtful receivables from customers which are experiencing financial difficulties.

(i) Accrued pension and severance costs

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries provide an accrual for employees' pension and severance costs based on the projected benefit obligation and pension assets on the account settlement date. Prior service costs are charged to income on a straight-line basis, beginning from the fiscal year in which they are incurred, over a fixed number of years (four years) within the average remaining years of service of employees when the differences occur.

Actuarial differences are charged to income on a straight-line basis, beginning from the fiscal year after they are recognized, over a fixed number of years (four years) within the average remaining years of service of employees when the differences occur.

The provision for accrued pension and severance costs for directors and statutory auditors of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is calculated in accordance with internal regulations.

The Company and certain domestic subsidiaries decided to discontinue the severance pay for directors and statutory auditors after April 1, 2005, and at the general shareholders' meetings in June 2005, it was resolved that the severance pay for their directors and statutory auditors until March 31, 2005 would be paid at the termination of their service and decision of payment amount for each director and statutory auditor was delegated to board meeting of directors and statutory auditors, respectively. As discussed in note 10, the accruals for the severance costs for directors and statutory auditors were included in accrued pension and severance costs in the consolidated balance sheets.

(j) Accrued warranty expenses

Tokyo Electron's products are generally subject to warranty, and Tokyo Electron accrues such estimated costs when product revenue is recognized. To prepare for future repairs during warranty periods, estimated after-sale repair expenses over the warranty period are accrued based on the historical ratio of actual repair expenses to corresponding sales.

(k) Leases

Noncancelable leases are primarily accounted for as operating leases (whether such leases are classified as operating or finance leases), except for leases that have transfer of ownership condition to the lessee at the end of the lease which are accounting for as finance leases.

(l) Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Company and a domestic subsidiary make use of derivatives in order to manage certain risks arising from adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The amount of derivatives is limited to the extent of foreign currency assets, liabilities and actual orders, and the Company and the domestic subsidiary do not trade in derivatives for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are carried at fair value with changes in unrealized gain or loss charged or credited to income, except for those which meet the criteria for hedge accounting. As described in note 3 (a), unrealized gains or losses on hedging derivatives, net of taxes as of March 31, 2007 are reported in net assets as a component of valuation and translation adjustments in accordance with newly adopted "Accounting Standard for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" effective from the year ended March 31, 2007. Unrealized gains or losses on hedging derivatives as of March 31, 2006 were deferred as the assets or liabilities without considering the related income tax effects in accordance with presentation rule and accounting standards which had been effective until the year ended March 31, 2006. Receivables and payables hedged by qualified forward foreign exchange contracts are translated at the corresponding foreign exchange contract rates.

(m) Income taxes

Income taxes of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries consist of corporate income taxes, local inhabitants' taxes and enterprise tax. Tokyo Electron records deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws which will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

(n) Revenue recognition

Revenue from Semiconductor and FPD (Flat Panel Display) production equipment is principally recognized at the time of the confirmation of set-up

and testing of products. Revenue from such equipment not requiring substantial installation is recognized at the time of shipment. Revenue from other products, such as electronic components, is recognized at the time of shipment. Service revenue from maintenance is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance contract.

(o) Per share information

Net income per share and net assets per share are computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each year.

The Company applies "Accounting Standards Regarding Net Income per Share (Business Accounting Standards No. 2)" and "Practical Guidelines for Applying Accounting Standards Regarding Net Income per Share (Practical Guidelines for Applying Accounting Standards No. 4)" released by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan.

Dividends per share have been presented on an accrual basis and include, in each fiscal year ended March 31, dividends approved or to be approved after March 31 but applicable to the year then ended.

(p) Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses are charged to income as incurred, and amounted to ¥56,962 million (\$482,522 thousand) and ¥49,182 million for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(q) Accounting standard for statement of changes in net assets

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2007, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopted the new accounting standard, "Accounting Standard for Statement of Changes in Net Assets" (Statement No.6 issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on December 27, 2005), and the implementation guidance for the accounting standard for statement of changes in net assets (the Financial Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No.9 issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on December 27, 2005).

The Company prepared the accompanying consolidated statement of changes in net assets for the year ended March 31, 2007 in accordance with these standards.

(r) Cash equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, Tokyo Electron considers all highly-liquid instruments purchased with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

(s) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's consolidated financial statements to conform with the presentation used for the year ended March 31, 2007. As described in note 3 (a), the consolidated balance sheet for 2006 has been modified to conform to the new presentation rules of 2007. Also, as described in note 2 (q), in lieu of the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity for the year ended March 31, 2006, the Company prepared the consolidated statements of changes in net assets for 2006 as well as that for 2007.

3. Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) Accounting standard for presentation of net assets on the balance sheet

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2007, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopted the new accounting standard, "Accounting Standard for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (Statement No.5 issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on December 9, 2005), and the implementation guidance for the accounting standard for presentation of net assets in the balance sheet (the Financial Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No.8 issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on December 9, 2005), (collectively, "the New Accounting Standards").

The consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2007 prepared in accordance with the New Accounting Standards comprises of three sections; assets, liabilities and net assets.

Under the New Accounting Standards, the following items are required to be presented differently at March 31, 2007 compared to March 31, 2006. Unrealized gains or losses on hedging derivatives, net of taxes are included in net assets. Under the previous presentation rules, unrealized gains or losses on hedging derivatives were included in the assets or liabilities without considering the related income tax effects. Share subscription rights and minority interests are required to be included in net assets to conform to the New Accounting Standards. Under the previous presentation rules, companies were required to present share subscription rights and minority interests in liabilities and between the non-current liabilities and the shareholders' equity, respectively.

The consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2006 has been restated to conform to the 2007 presentation. As a result, share subscription rights and minority interests amounting to ¥1,014 million and ¥4,722 million, respectively, are included in net assets as of March 31, 2006. On the other hand, unrealized gains and losses on hedging derivatives amounting to ¥689 million and ¥441 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2006 are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and prepaid expenses and other current assets, respectively, without considering the related income tax effects in accordance with the previous accounting method.

The adoption of the New Accounting Standards had no impact on the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2007. Also, the amount corresponding to total net assets as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 under previous standards were ¥460,353 million (\$3,899,642 thousand) and ¥376,900 million, respectively.

(b) Accounting standard for business combination

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2007, "Accounting Standard for Business Combination" issued by the Business Accounting Standards Board of Japan has been adopted. The change had no significant impact on consolidated financial statements.

(c) Accounting standard for decrease of treasury stock and legal reserve

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2007, "Accounting Standard for Decrease of Treasury Stock and Legal Reserve" issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan has been adopted. The change had no impact on consolidated financial statements.

(d) Accounting standard for stock option

Effective from year ended March 31, 2007, "Accounting Standard for Stock Option" issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan has been adopted. Upon adoption, operating income and income before income taxes decreased by ¥118 million (\$996 thousand) compared to the amount that would have been recorded under the previous accounting standards.

(e) Accounting standard for director's bonus

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2007, "Accounting Standard for Director's Bonus" issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan has been adopted. Upon adoption, operating income and income before income taxes decreased by ¥652 million (\$5,519 thousand) compared to the amount that would have been recorded under the previous accounting standards.

(f) Change in business segment classification

As of October 1, 2006, the Company's computer systems and networks business was transferred to its subsidiary, Tokyo Electron Device Limited. The computer systems and networks business which was previously classified as part of "Industrial electronic equipment" segment was reclassified to "Electronic components" segment, which was renamed to "Electronic components and computer networks" segment, to more appropriately present the business segments in line with similarities types of products and operations.

Business segment information for the year ended March 31, 2006, is reclassified in accordance with the classification for the year ended March 31, 2007.

4. Acquisition

Tokyo Electron U.S. Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired all the shares of Epion Corporation (renamed TEL Epion, Inc.) in the amount of ¥4,526 million (\$38,341 thousand) on December 19, 2006 (see note 17). The acquisition was accounted for using purchase method in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting standards. Negative goodwill generated from the acquisition was deducted from the intangible assets related to the acquired developed technology. The intangible assets, net amount of ¥4,985 million (\$42,221 thousand), have been amortized over ten years.

5. Investment Securities

Investment securities, which solely comprise of other securities, as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	Cost	Carrying value
2007		
Securities with market prices		
Equity securities	¥4,517	¥14,338
Other (Note)	114	120
Securities without market value		
Unlisted stock	2,015	183
Other	21	21
Total	¥6,667	¥14,662

	Millions of yen	
	Cost	Carrying value
2006		
Securities with market prices		
Equity securities	¥5,348	¥13,940
Other	114	119
Securities without market value		
Unlisted stock	1,708	778
Other	23	23
Total	¥7,193	¥14,860

	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Cost	Carrying value
2007		
Securities with market prices		
Equity securities	\$38,263	\$121,461
Other (Note)	963	1,019
Securities without market value		
Unlisted stock	17,070	1,551
Other	179	179
Total	\$56,475	\$124,210

Note: Bond investment trust of ¥19 million (\$170 thousand) classified as prepaid expenses and other current assets as of March 31, 2007 is included in the above.

Gross realized gains and losses on sales of other securities are ¥1,244 million (\$10,549 thousand) and ¥19 million (\$168 thousand), respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2007.

6. Inventories

Inventories as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Finished products	¥102,515	¥ 95,564	\$ 868,404
Work in process, raw materials and supplies	92,325	68,182	782,086
Total	¥194,840	¥163,746	\$1,650,490

7. Impairment of Fixed Assets

For the fixed asset impairment test, the Company generally groups fixed assets used for normal operations at a business unit level of which profits are reasonably controllable. Also, the Company assesses the recoverability of individual assets not used in normal operations or that are idle.

The Company recorded impairment losses for the lands used for employees' welfare of ¥419 million in 2006. These charges were recorded in other income (expenses) in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2006.

No impairment loss of fixed assets was recognized in 2007.

8. Pledged Assets

Tokyo Electron did not hold any assets pledged as collateral as of March 31, 2007 and 2006.

9. Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt

Short-term borrowings are represented by 365-day notes issued by Tokyo Electron to banks and bore interest at the average annual rate of 2.61% and 1.58% as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Long-term debt as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
0.42% unsecured bonds due 2006 . . .	¥ -	¥ 20,000	\$ -
0.72% unsecured bonds due 2008 . . .	30,000	30,000	254,130
1.59% unsecured bonds with warrants due 2006	-	4,500	-
0.86% unsecured bonds with warrants due 2007	5,500	5,500	46,590
Other loans from banks	3,000	3,000	25,413
Current portion	(8,500)	(24,500)	(72,003)
Total	¥ 30,000	¥ 38,500	\$254,130

As of March 31, 2007, Tokyo Electron has unused lines of credit amounting to ¥125,842 million (\$1,066,006 thousand).

The maturities of long-term debt are summarized as follows:

Year ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2007
2008	¥ 8,500	\$ 72,003
2009	30,000	254,130
2010	-	-
2011	-	-
2012 and thereafter	-	-
Total	¥38,500	\$326,133

10. Accrued Pension and Severance Costs

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit plan (cash balance plan) and noncontributory retirement and severance benefit plans covering substantially their employees who meet eligibility requirements. The benefits under the plans are based on length of service and certain other factors.

The cash balance plan provides for pension or lump-sum payment benefits to employees with ten or more years of service who retired or terminated their employment for reasons other than dismissal for cause. Under the cash balance pension plan, each participant has an account which is credited yearly based on the current rate of pay and market-related interest rate. The noncontributory plans provide for lump-sum payment benefits to employees who retired or terminated their employment for reasons other than dismissal for cause. Certain foreign subsidiaries have noncontributory retirement and severance benefit plans that provided for pension or lump-sum payment benefits to employees who retire or terminate their employment for reasons other than dismissal for cause.

The funded status of the defined benefit plans, a substantial portion of which consists of domestic benefit plans, as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Benefit obligation	¥(69,414)	¥(64,689)	\$(588,005)
Fair value of plan assets	30,812	24,962	261,011
Unrecognized benefit obligation	(38,602)	(39,727)	(326,994)
Unrecognized actuarial difference	(2,113)	(1,496)	(17,904)
Unrecognized prior service cost	1,662	3,188	14,078
Net amount recognized	¥(39,053)	¥(38,035)	\$(330,820)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets consist of:			
Prepaid pension and severance costs	966	-	8,180
Accrued pension and severance costs (Note)	(40,019)	(38,035)	(339,000)
Net amount recognized	¥(39,053)	¥(38,035)	\$(330,820)

Note: The provision for accrued pension and severance costs for directors and statutory auditors (¥667 million (\$5,649 thousand) in 2007 and ¥716 million in 2006) is not included in the above.

Net pension cost of the plans is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Service cost	¥4,912	¥4,757	\$41,610
Interest cost	1,281	1,186	10,855
Expected return on plan assets	(499)	(276)	(4,229)
Amortization of actuarial difference	391	1,876	3,310
Amortization of prior service cost	1,526	1,526	12,929
Net pension cost	7,611	9,069	64,475
Other	-	(24)	-
Net	¥7,611	¥9,045	\$64,475

Significant assumptions of domestic pension plans used to determine these amounts are as follows:

	2007	2006
Allocation method of benefit obligation	Straight-line method	
Discount rate	2.00%	2.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	2.00%	2.00%
Amortization period of prior service cost	4 years	4 years
Amortization period of actuarial difference	4 years	4 years

11. Income Taxes

Significant components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities of Tokyo Electron as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Deferred tax assets			
Accrued pension and severance costs	¥ 16,032	¥ 15,134	\$135,810
Elimination of unrealized profit			
on inventories	10,463	8,298	88,631
Accrued employees' bonuses	5,736	4,140	48,590
Accrued warranty expenses	4,737	4,737	40,127
Accrued business taxes	3,890	1,555	32,952
Devaluation of inventories	2,713	1,954	22,981
Net operating loss carryforwards	1,966	1,123	16,658
Depreciation and amortization	1,598	3,653	13,536
Other	5,981	5,957	50,662
Total gross deferred tax assets	53,116	46,551	449,947
Less valuation allowance	(1,952)	(2,848)	(16,535)
Total deferred tax assets	51,164	43,703	433,412
Deferred tax liabilities			
Net unrealized gains on securities	(3,975)	(3,480)	(33,672)
Undistributed earnings of			
foreign subsidiaries	(3,517)	(2,766)	(29,792)
Reserves under Special Taxation			
Measures Law, etc	(1,932)	(2,547)	(16,373)
Prepaid start-up expenses	(1,659)	(1,856)	(14,050)
Other	(626)	(288)	(5,299)
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	(11,709)	(10,937)	(99,186)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 39,455	¥ 32,766	\$334,226

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2006, the Company and its wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries adopted the tax consolidation for corporate tax purposes.

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the period in which those temporary differences become deductible. For assessment of the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, future taxable income, tax planning strategies and level of net operating loss carryforwards, if any, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Based on the level of historical taxable income and future taxable income over the periods which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes Tokyo Electron will realize the benefits of these deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance as of March 31, 2007 and 2006.

The Company is subject to a corporate tax, an inhabitant tax and a deductible business tax, which in the aggregate resulted in a statutory income tax rate of approximately 40.69% for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006.

Significant components of the difference between the statutory and effective tax rates for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2007	2006
Statutory tax rate in Japan	40.69%	40.69%
Adjustments:		
Tax credits for research and development costs, etc.	(5.21)	(5.70)
Difference in statutory tax rates of		
consolidated subsidiaries	(1.06)	(1.33)
Gain on sale of shares of consolidated subsidiary	0.73	–
Change in valuation allowance	(0.60)	0.95
Dividends from foreign subsidiaries	0.57	0.59
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	0.56	0.62
Amortization of goodwill	0.54	0.86
Increase in deferred tax liabilities on		
undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	0.52	0.43
Others, net	(0.32)	(1.48)
Effective tax rate	36.42%	35.63%

12. Net Assets

Net assets comprises four subsections, which are shareholders' equity, valuation and translation adjustments, share subscription rights and minority interests.

The Japanese Corporate Law ("the Law") became effective on May 1, 2006, replacing the Japanese Commercial Code ("the Code"). The Law is generally applicable to events and transactions occurring after April 30, 2006 and for fiscal years ending after that date.

Under Japanese laws and regulations, the entire amount paid for new shares is required to be designated as common stock. However, a company may, by a resolution of the board of directors, designate an amount not exceeding one-half of the prices of the new shares as additional paid-in capital which is included in capital surplus.

Under the Law, in cases where dividend distribution of surplus is made, the smaller of an amount equal to 10% of the dividend or the excess, if any, of 25% of common stock over the total of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve must be set aside as additional paid-in capital or legal reserve. Legal reserve is included in retained earnings in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Under the Code, companies were required to set aside an amount equal to at least 10% of the aggregate amount of cash dividends and other cash appropriations as legal reserve until the total of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equaled 25% of common stock.

Under the Code, legal reserve and additional paid-in capital could be used to eliminate or reduce a deficit by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting or could be capitalized by a resolution of the board of directors. Under the Law, both of these appropriations generally require a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

Additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may not be distributed as dividends. Under the Code, however, on condition that the total amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital remained equal to or exceeded 25% of common stock, they were available for distribution by resolution of the shareholders' meeting. Under the Law, all additional paid-in capital and all legal reserve may be transferred to other capital surplus and retained earnings, respectively, which are potentially available for dividends.

The maximum amount that the Company can distribute as dividends is calculated based on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with Japanese laws and regulations.

At the general shareholders' meeting on June 23, 2006, in accordance with the Law, the Company altered the articles to allow for the distribution of earnings to shareholders on dates, other than the mid-term and year-end by a resolution of the board of directors.

At the board of directors' meeting held on May 11, 2007, the distribution of cash dividends amounting to ¥10,907 million (\$92,390 thousand) was resolved. Such appropriations have not been accrued in the consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2007. Such appropriations are recognized in the period in which they are resolved at the board of directors' meeting.

13. Share Subscription Rights

Tokyo Electron has two types of stock-based compensation plans as incentive plans for directors and selected employees. The stock-based compensation plans include stock options ("Stock option plan") and bonds with detachable warrants ("Warrant plan").

Stock option plan

The Company's shareholders have approved annual stock option plans for directors and selected employees since the year ended March 31, 1999. In addition, a stock option plan for statutory auditors was additionally approved at the Company's general shareholders' meeting in June 2005. The cumulative number of shares authorized up to the year ended March 31, 2005 totaled 2,723,100, with the weighted average exercise price of ¥7,326. Options to purchase 85,200 and 92,000 shares of the Company were authorized and granted at exercise prices of ¥1 and ¥6,468, respectively for the year ended March 31, 2006. Options to purchase 66,900 shares of the Company were authorized and granted at an exercise price of ¥1 for the year ended March 31, 2007. The options under the plans vest immediately with restriction on exercise up to two or three years after the date of grant, and have an exercise period of eight to twenty years from the date of grant.

Shareholders of Tokyo Electron Device Limited ("TED"), a domestic listed subsidiary, have approved annual stock option plans for directors and selected employees since the year ended March 31, 2005. As of April 1, 2005, outstanding granted stock options were 300 shares, with a weighted-average exercise price of ¥340,439. Options to purchase 350 shares of TED were authorized and granted at an exercise price of ¥281,492 for the year ended March 31, 2006. As of March 31, 2007, outstanding granted stock options were 650 shares with a weighted-average exercise price of ¥308,698 (\$2,614.98).

Warrant plan

In June 2000 and 2001, the Company issued unsecured bonds with detachable warrants. Upon issuance of the unsecured bonds with detachable warrants, the Company purchased all of the detachable warrants and distributed them to the directors and selected employees. By exercising the warrant, directors and selected employees can purchase the common stock of the Company, the numbers of which were 319,829 shares and 572,439 shares at the exercise price of ¥14,070 and ¥9,608 for warrants issued in June 2000, which were forfeited and recognized a gain of ¥526 million (\$4,458 thousand) in 2007, and June 2001, respectively. As noted above, the stock option plan granted stock options at an exercise price of ¥1 and to be in accordance with the Warrant plan, the exercise prices of these warrants issued in 2001 were adjusted to ¥9,601 (\$81.33) and ¥9,604 in 2007 and 2006, respectively. The number of outstanding granted options increased by 139 shares and 283 shares in 2007 and 2006, respectively as a result of these adjustments to the exercise price of the warrant.

The warrants vest immediately with restriction on exercise up to two years after the date of grant, and have an exercise period of six years from the date of grant. For financial reporting purposes, these transactions were accounted for as an issuance of debt to third parties and separately as the issuance of warrants to directors and selected employees.

As of April 1, 2005, outstanding granted stock options, including warrants were 3,418,020 shares of the Company, with a weighted-average exercise price of ¥8,108. For the year ended March 31, 2006, 28,705 shares of the options were forfeited and 198,900 shares of the options were exercised. For the year ended March 31, 2007, 322,560 shares of the options were forfeited and 530,900 shares of the options were exercised. As of March 31, 2007, outstanding granted stock options, including the warrants were 2,581,477 shares with a weighted-average exercise price of ¥7,609 (\$64.46).

14. Leases

Pro forma information of leased property such as acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation, obligation under finance leases, and depreciation expense of finance leases that do not transfer ownership of leased property to the lessee on an "as if capitalized" basis for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

Leased assets not recorded in the consolidated balance sheets:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Acquisition cost	¥1,538	¥1,448	\$13,029
Accumulated depreciation	1,104	797	9,353
Net leased property	¥ 434	¥ 651	\$ 3,676

Future minimum lease payments:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Due within one year	¥121	¥247	\$1,023
Due over one year	313	404	2,653
Total	¥434	¥651	\$3,676

Lease payments relating to finance leases accounted for as operating leases amounted to ¥274 million (\$2,321 thousand) and ¥318 million, which approximated the corresponding depreciation on the respective leased property computed by the straight-line method over the lease terms for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments on non-cancelable operating leases:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Due within one year	¥ 733	¥ 690	\$ 6,206
Due over one year	920	696	7,795
Total	¥1,653	¥1,386	\$14,001

15. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company and a domestic subsidiary enter into forward foreign exchange contracts in order to hedge risks of adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates associated with export-import transactions, but do not enter into such transactions for speculative purposes. The Company and the domestic subsidiary are exposed to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to the derivative transactions, but any such loss would not be material because the Company and the domestic subsidiary only enter into transactions with financial institutions with high credit ratings. Execution and management of all derivative transactions are conducted pursuant to the internal management rule for derivatives by the finance division and the effectiveness of derivative transactions is reported on a semiannual basis to the board of directors.

The estimated fair values of the derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
2007:			
Sell U.S. dollars	41,648	44,142	(2,494)
Buy U.S. dollars	1,770	1,870	100
	Millions of yen		
	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
2006:			
Sell U.S. dollars	45,872	46,313	(441)
Buy U.S. dollars	1,909	1,922	13
	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Contract amount	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
2007:			
Sell U.S. dollars	352,797	373,921	(21,124)
Buy U.S. dollars	14,991	15,842	851

The contract amounts of the forward foreign exchange contracts presented above exclude those entered into to hedge receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies which have been translated and are reflected at their corresponding contracted rates in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. In addition, the disclosure of the fair value for derivatives, which are accounted for as hedges is omitted.

16. Other income (expenses)

Equity in loss of affiliated company of ¥1,442 million (\$12,212 thousand) which is included in other income (expenses) for the year ended March 31, 2007 mainly consists of the liquidation of a 42.9% owned affiliated company (e-BEAM Corporation).

The 19,247 shares of Tokyo Electron Device Limited, a domestic listed subsidiary, were sold in the amount of ¥4,169 million (\$35,311 thousand) in March 2007, and a gain of ¥528 million (\$4,475 thousand) was recognized. As a result, the Company's ownership interests in Tokyo Electron Device Limited decreased to 55.4%.

17. Cash Flows Information

As discussed in note 4, Tokyo Electron U.S. Holdings, Inc., acquired all the shares of Epion Corporation (renamed TEL Epion, Inc.) in December 2006. The summary of the assets and liabilities of TEL Epion, Inc. on the date of acquisition was as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2007
Current assets	¥ 548	\$ 4,642
Intangible and other non-current assets	6,159	52,178
Current liabilities	(168)	(1,427)
Non-current liabilities	(2,013)	(17,052)
Acquisition costs	4,526	38,341
Cash and cash equivalents of TEL Epion, Inc.	(2)	(16)
Net: payment for acquisition	4,524	38,325

18. Segment Information

Business segment information as of and for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	Millions of yen				
	Industrial electronic equipment	Electronic components and computer networks	Total	Eliminations and corporate	Consolidated
2007:					
1. Net sales and operating income					
Net sales					
(1) Sales to external customers	¥744,512	¥107,463	¥851,975	¥ -	¥851,975
(2) Intersegment sales or transfers	2,382	1,247	3,629	(3,629)	-
Total	746,894	108,710	855,604	(3,629)	851,975
Operating expenses	606,540	104,740	711,280	(3,283)	707,996
Operating income	140,354	3,970	144,324	(346)	143,979
2. Assets, depreciation and amortization expenses and capital expenditure					
Assets	¥728,236	¥ 46,730	¥774,966	¥(4,452)	¥770,514
Depreciation and amortization expenses	20,061	360	20,421	-	20,421
Capital expenditure, including intangible and other assets	34,795	274	35,069	-	35,069

2006:	Millions of yen				
	Industrial electronic equipment	Electronic components and computer networks	Total	Eliminations and corporate	Consolidated
1. Net sales and operating income					
Net sales					
(1) Sales to external customers	¥569,308	¥104,378	¥673,686	¥ -	¥673,686
(2) Intersegment sales or transfers	2,220	1,426	3,646	(3,646)	-
Total	571,528	105,804	677,332	(3,646)	673,686
Operating expenses	500,002	101,623	601,625	(3,642)	597,983
Operating income	71,526	4,181	75,707	(4)	75,703
2. Assets, depreciation and amortization expenses and capital expenditure					
Assets	¥618,265	¥ 45,662	¥663,927	¥ (684)	¥663,243
Depreciation and amortization expenses	20,375	395	20,770	-	20,770
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	419	-	419	-	419
Capital expenditure, including intangible and other assets	16,014	353	16,367	-	16,367

2007:	Thousands of U.S. dollars				
	Industrial electronic equipment	Electronic components and computer networks	Total	Eliminations and corporate	Consolidated
1. Net sales and operating income					
Net sales					
(1) Sales to external customers	\$6,306,756	\$910,316	\$7,217,072	\$ -	\$7,217,072
(2) Intersegment sales or transfers	20,173	10,564	30,737	(30,737)	-
Total	6,326,929	920,880	7,247,809	(30,737)	7,217,072
Operating expenses	5,137,988	887,251	6,025,239	(27,809)	5,997,429
Operating income	1,188,941	33,629	1,222,570	(2,928)	1,219,643
2. Assets, depreciation and amortization expenses and capital expenditure					
Assets	\$6,168,882	\$395,846	\$6,564,728	\$(37,715)	\$6,527,013
Depreciation and amortization expenses	169,932	3,050	172,982	-	172,982
Capital expenditure, including intangible and other assets	294,751	2,321	297,072	-	297,072

Note: 1. Method of classifying business segments: Business segments are classified after considering similarities in types of products and service, as well as sales methods.

2. Major products in each business segment:

Business segment	Major products
Industrial electronic equipment	Semiconductor production equipment, FPD production equipment and others
Electronic components and computer networks	Semiconductor products, boards, software, computer systems and networks, and other electronic components

3. Depreciation expenses and capital expenditure include those of long-term prepaid expenses.

4. Business segment information for the year ended March 31, 2006, which would have been classified in accordance with the classification for the year ended March 31, 2007.

5. Changes in accounting policies

(1) Accounting standard for stock options

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2007, "Accounting Standard for Stock Option" issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan has been adopted. The adoption of the new standards increased operating expenses and decreased operating income for the industrial electronic equipment by ¥118 million (\$996 thousand) for the year ended March 31, 2007, compared with the corresponding amount which would have been recorded if the previous method had been applied. The change did not affect the figures of the electronic components and computer networks segment.

(2) Accounting standard for director's bonus

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2007, "Accounting Standard for director's bonus" issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan has been adopted. The effect of change increased operating expenses and decreased operating income for the industrial electronic equipment segment and the electronic components and computer networks segment by ¥626 million (\$5,299 thousand) and ¥26 million (\$220 thousand), respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2007, compared with the corresponding amount which would have been recorded if the previous method had been applied.

Geographical segment information as of and for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

2007:	Millions of yen				Consolidated
	Japan	Other regions	Total	Eliminations and corporate	
1. Net sales and operating income					
Net sales					
(1) Sales to external customers	¥749,282	¥102,693	¥851,975	¥ -	¥851,975
(2) Intersegment sales or transfers	69,936	48,526	118,462	(118,462)	-
Total	819,218	151,219	970,437	(118,462)	851,975
Operating expenses	683,389	140,782	824,171	(116,175)	707,996
Operating income	135,829	10,437	146,266	(2,287)	143,979
2. Assets	¥740,970	¥ 95,183	¥836,153	¥ (65,639)	¥770,514

2006:	Millions of yen				Consolidated
	Japan	Other regions	Total	Eliminations and corporate	
1. Net sales and operating income					
Net sales					
(1) Sales to external customers	¥602,564	¥ 71,122	¥673,686	¥ -	¥673,686
(2) Intersegment sales or transfers	61,443	43,811	105,254	(105,254)	-
Total	664,007	114,933	778,940	(105,254)	673,686
Operating expenses	588,933	107,639	696,572	(98,589)	597,983
Operating income	75,074	7,294	82,368	(6,665)	75,703
2. Assets	¥636,559	¥ 85,730	¥722,289	¥ (59,046)	¥663,243

2007:	Thousands of U.S. dollars				Consolidated
	Japan	Other regions	Total	Eliminations and corporate	
1. Net sales and operating income					
Net sales					
(1) Sales to external customers	\$6,347,157	\$ 869,915	\$7,217,072	\$ -	\$7,217,072
(2) Intersegment sales or transfers	592,428	411,061	1,003,489	(1,003,489)	-
Total	6,939,585	1,280,976	8,220,561	(1,003,489)	7,217,072
Operating expenses	5,788,976	1,192,567	6,981,543	(984,114)	5,997,429
Operating income	1,150,609	88,409	1,239,018	(19,375)	1,219,643
2. Assets	\$6,276,747	\$ 806,290	\$7,083,037	\$ (556,024)	\$6,527,013

Note: 1. For the reporting of geographical segment information, net sales and operating income are separated based on the location of the Company and its subsidiaries. Assets are separated by geographic location.

2. Others comprises primarily of the United States of America, Europe and Korea.

Domestic and overseas sales for the years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

Net sales	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Japan	¥313,816	¥262,532	\$2,658,334
Taiwan	182,918	150,322	1,549,497
Korea	122,628	83,571	1,038,780
United States of America	105,717	93,314	895,527
Others	126,896	83,947	1,074,934
Total	¥851,975	¥673,686	\$7,217,072

Note: 1. For the reporting of domestic and overseas sales, overseas sales (other than Japan) include export sales of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries and sales of the foreign subsidiaries, except for export sales to Japan.

2. Others comprises primarily of China, Singapore, Germany and Ireland.

19. Subsequent Event

Grant of stock options under the stock option plans

On May 11, 2007, the Company's board of directors decided to submit a resolution to the general shareholders' meeting for approval of the issuance of stock subscription rights to directors and selected employees of Tokyo Electron. The issuance of stock subscription rights is intended to enable the grant of stock options. Under this stock option plan, the options to purchase the shares of the Company at an exercise price of ¥1 (\$0.01), up to 40,000 shares will be granted to directors of the Company (excluding outside directors) and the options to purchase the shares of the Company at an exercise price of ¥1 (\$0.01), up to 90,000 shares will be granted to executive officers of the Company, directors and executive officers of domestic subsidiaries, the chairman, presidents, vice presidents, executives (including corporate officers) and senior executives of its overseas subsidiaries as of March 31, 2007 and directors of the Company resigning at the general shareholders' meeting on June 22, 2007. This grant of stock options was approved at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Company on June 22, 2007.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT



To the Board of Directors of
Tokyo Electron Limited:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Tokyo Electron Limited and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, expressed in Japanese yen. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Tokyo Electron Limited and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following.

- (1) As discussed in note 3 (f) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its classification of business segments in the year ended March 31, 2007.
- (2) As discussed in note 2 (g) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted "Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets", issued by the Business Accounting Deliberation Council, for the year beginning April 1, 2005.

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2007 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

KPMG AZSA & CO.

Tokyo, Japan
June 22, 2007