ASML

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT 2000

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2000

In this report the collective expressions 'ASML' and 'ASM Lithography' are sometimes used for convenience in contexts where reference is made to ASM Lithography Holding N.V. and/or any of its subsidiaries in general. Those expressions are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular company or companies.

'Safe Harbor' Statement under the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: The matters discussed in this document include forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, economic conditions, product demand and industry capacity, competitive products and pricing, manufacturing efficiencies, new product development, ability to enforce patents, availability of raw materials and critical manufacturing equipment, trade environment, and other risks indicated in filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Dear reader,

You are looking at ASML's first annual environmental report. It is designed to give you an overview of the environmental issues which are most important to our company. We see this first annual environmental report as a starting point and a means to raise our care for the environment to a higher level. The aim of this first annual environmental report is to give a better insight into the care which ASML has for the environment. ASML intends to report on the important environmental issues every year. In addition to the environmental report, ASML also publishes a financial and social annual report, thus completing the picture. We welcome any suggestions to improve these reports.

The reported quantities of water, power, waste etc. reflect the combined use of ASML Veldhoven, The Netherlands and ASML Tempe, Arizona, USA. The international headquarters and the main manufacturing operations are based in Veldhoven, whereas the global sales and USA headquarters are based in Tempe. Over 90 percent of our activities are concentrated at these two locations. The remaining activities are performed at service centers all over the world, small offices without process or production facilities. So the impact on the environment of Veldhoven and Tempe together will cover even more than 90 percent. Part of our activities consist of delivering services for our lithography systems at customer's site. Any impact on the environment of those activities is reported by these clients and are not reported in the ASML annual environmental report.

ASML is a fast growing company and we consider it a challenge to realize this growth while meeting all current environmental regulations. We are doing all we can to avoid any damaging effects which could result from our business activities, by considering areas such as energy consumption, waste management, noise and emissions into the air, water and soil. We must never forget that we need people to make it work. We need the support of our fellow workers to be able to realize a responsible environmental policy. This is why we involve our employees in various environmental issues, by letting them attend courses and by providing information, but also via the procedures set down in our environmental management system.

Our environmental policy forms a mature part of the company's policy, and is based on the following basic assumptions:

- ASML aims to satisfy legislation and regulations in the environmental fields in every respect, and regards these as the minimum requirements;
- ASML endeavors to minimize the negative environmental effects of its activities, whenever economically and technically feasible. This involves controlling and restricting emissions into the air, water and soil, and controlling and restricting noise pollution, waste and energy consumption;
- ASML will shape its environmental policy by using an effective environmental management system, conforming to the NEN-ISO-14001 standard;
- ASML will ensure that third parties working at ASML comply with our environmental standards;
- ASML aims for an open communication with its neighbors, the authorities and public interest groups.

For these reasons, we will make our environmental efforts public by producing:

- environmental policy plans for our activities in The Netherlands, which give an overview of the goals and the means to achieve those goals for a period of four years. The current environmental policy plan covers the period up to 2003;
- yearly environment programs for our activities in The Netherlands, which describe the concrete measures which arise from the environmental policy plan;
- the annual report on environmental issues, where key environmental indicators are presented, and in which we gain an insight into the performance delivered when compared to the environmental policy plan.

We invite our customers, suppliers, the government, and other involved parties to work with us to achieve our environmental goals.

Doug J. Dunn

CEO and Chairman of the Board of Management

ASM Lithography Holding N.V.
Veldhoven, February 2001

Background information

ASML was founded in 1984 as a 50/50 joint venture between ASM International and Royal Philips Electronics. ASML develops and assembles lithography systems (wafer steppers and Step & Scan systems), which are needed for the manufacturing of ICs ('chips'). Since 1993, ASML has been experiencing unprecedented growth, which is expected to continue in the years to come. This growth is mirrored in the increasing number of employees, from 400 in 1993 to 2,984 in 1999 and 4,377 at year end 2000, of which 3,289 were based in Veldhoven, 297 in Tempe and the others at various locations all over the world. The building complexes have grown to match this increase, and with them, so have energy and water consumption. The following sections briefly describe the product and the production process, in order to judge which environmental aspects are relevant for ASML.

ASML assembles lithography systems. The production of parts is largely outsourced to specialist suppliers such as Zeiss (lenses). Environmental aspects are included in our procedures for selecting and evaluating suppliers.

Parts are transported to ASML by truck. Cleaning agents are used during the cleaning of the parts and their storage in dust-free areas. Waste is produced in the form of packaging materials, which will be recycled where possible or returned to the suppliers.

Assembly takes place in dust-free areas (cleanrooms) in Veldhoven. The assembly activities are mainly carried out by hand, which has hardly any impact on the environment. This is not the case for the temperature control of the cleanrooms. ASML has a large number of ventilators, air humidifiers and cooling installations to regulate the internal climate, all of which use electricity and gas. In addition to energy consumption, noise production, in particular that of the ventilators, also plays a role. The ventilators are therefore shielded from the surroundings wherever possible to prevent third parties from being affected by the noise.

Assembly is followed by an extensive test program. Testing also takes place in the cleanrooms and involves exposing wafers and testing them. The exposed wafers are processed, using chemicals. After testing, the wafers are recycled wherever possible, by removing the exposed layer using chemicals (such as sulfuric acid). Sulfuric acid used to be collected and removed separately as chemical waste, but these days, it is neutralized and discharged into the sewers.

Two types of systems can be distinguished, those which use ultraviolet light (UV) and those which use deep ultraviolet light (Deep UV). Laser light with a small wavelength is used in Deep UV-machines. During the test phase, the laser is adjusted together with the lithography system. A great deal of energy is needed for the production of laser light, but also for the cooling of the laser system. Inert gasses, such as helium and krypton are needed to produce laser light. After testing the complete system, these gasses are released into the atmosphere.

When the system is finished, it is prepared for transport. The moving parts are secured to prevent damages and the lithography system is packed in insulation material and plastic sheeting. The system is then packed in a reusable, impact-proof aluminium container, which has its own shock absorbers, and is transported by plane to the customer.

In addition to assembly, research is an extremely important activity for ASML. An IC is made by applying a pattern of circuits onto a slice of silicon, the so-called wafer. The circuit pattern can be envisaged as a three-dimensional pattern of extremely fine lines. The market requires increasingly faster, more compact ICs, and this requires increasingly accurate lithography systems. A significant

proportion of the corresponding research activities is carried out in office areas, where environmentally relevant issues are limited to paper use, water used for sanitary purposes, and energy used for computing and lighting purposes.

This short description of the production process enables us to identify a number of phases involving environmentally relevant aspects. These aspects will be described in more detail in this environmental report.

Environmental permits (Netherlands only) and environmental policy

ASML aims to meet all aspects of environmental legislation and regulations. ASML's rapid growth has led to a continual changing of its operational management, which has in turn led to adaptations and extensions of the environmental permits, in The Netherlands.

In The Netherlands, where the international headquarters and the main manufacturing operations are based, are currently 7 environmental permits and corresponding water-discharge permits, which is less than optimal from a control point of view. This is why a made-to-measure environmental permit was applied for in 2000. This permit, for the entire operational management, should replace the previously issued permits. We hope that with one permit, we will be better able to meet our commitments in the environmental field. This will also enable us to incorporate in this permit the newest environmental legislation and the most up-to-date company data. We expect the new permit to be granted in the first quarter of 2001, and we anticipate that we will be able to meet the conditions set down in it. We also expect the permit to be flexible, so that minor changes in the production process will not immediately alter the permit situation.

TABLE 1: YEAR 2000 ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM FOR ACTIVITIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

Activity	Description
1. **Monitoring process chemicals**	Research into the actual use per machine to gain insight into possibilities for savings.
2. **Registration and stock control of auxiliary materials**	Improve the stock control of auxiliary materials and packaging material, to avoid wastage.
3. **Composition of waste flows**	Use a sorting analysis to identify the composition of waste, with the goal of improving the amount of recycling.
4. **Limit packaging materials of chemicals**	The limiting of waste by buying-in chemicals in reusable packaging.
5. **Make use of flue gas for heating**	Feasibility study into energy saving by providing steam boilers with flue gas condensers.
6. **Reduce ventilation rate in cleanrooms**	Feasibility study into energy saving by reducing the ventilation rate outside of working hours, where the requirements regarding the defined dust classes, temperature and air humidity remain constant.
7. **Weekend switching for air treatment installation**	Feasibility study into energy saving by the use of weekend switches for office buildings.
8. **Frequency regulated compressed air compressors**	Research into the possibility of saving energy by using frequency regulators on electric motors.
9. **Split vacuum net**	Research into the possibility of saving energy by splitting the vacuum network into two parts (vacuum/deep vacuum).
10. **Energy management**	Embed energy management in the organization
11. **Add energy as a design criterion**	By having energy as a criterion in the design phase, in the long run, a contribution will be made to reducing energy used by ASML and by customers.

At ASML, we believe that our responsibility goes beyond meeting legal obligations. ASML endeavors to limit the nuisance to the surrounding area as much as possible, and to operate a responsible environmental policy. To underline our commitment to this, we have decided to get our environmental management system certified according to the NEN-ISO-14001 standard in 2001. In doing so, we hope to be able to raise our care for the environment to a higher level within the organization.

ASML works systematically on the control and improvement of its environmental performance, by setting up and carrying out environmental policy plans. The current environmental plan for our activities in The Netherlands covers the period from 2000 to 2003, and is translated into specific measures which are laid down in the annual environmental program. Table 1 on page 6 lists our environmental program for 2000 for our activities in The Netherlands.

The activities 1, 2, and 9 (as listed in table 1) have been moved to 2001. Activity 3 (as listed in table 1) is partially completed. We now have an insight into the quantities of the most important waste flows produced every year. This research will be continued in more detail.

Activity 10 (as listed in table 1) is also partially completed. The software to register energy consumption is now installed. Data still needs to be altered in the energy management system, and links still need to be made between a number of installations. ASML is expecting a lot from the energy management system, since it will give an insight into the exact times when electricity, heating and cooling are required. By better balancing needs, we can achieve energy savings. Excess heat could be used in other locations, for example.

The activities 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11 (as listed in table 1) are already completed and implemented. We should mention that the flue gas condensers and frequency regulated compressors are only being fitted in new buildings. Unfortunately, these facilities are not cost-effective for existing installations.

With respect to activity 6 (as listed in table 1), research showed that the requirements with respect to temperature, air humidity and dust classes could not be met with a lower ventilation rate. This means that we can currently achieve no savings in this area. If new air treatment techniques become available in the future, this study will be repeated.

KEY DATA

	1998	1999	2000
Sales of systems (units)	162	217	368
of which sales of new systems	155	195	330
of which sales of wafer steppers	132	65	104
Number of employees at year end	2,364	2,984	4,377

Energy

ASML uses natural gas for heating purposes via central heating boilers, air humidification via steam boilers and heat production via two cogeneration installations which also produce electricity. Electricity is used for air treatment, cooling, lighting and computer use. Energy consumption is shown in table 2.

The increasing use of energy is mainly linked to the increased production capacity which was introduced in phases throughout 2000. ASML managed to reduce energy consumption per product by taking measures such as insulating buildings and using energy efficient equipment.

An important contribution was made by the two cogeneration plants in Veldhoven which supply heat and electricity for the facilities there. The heat produced is used for central heating purposes and is also transformed into cooling with the help of an absorption process, enabling us to keep the temperature of the cleanrooms constant. The electricity produced is recycled into the local electricity network. The use of cogenerators has led to an energy saving of 12 percent of the total energy consumed at ASML. We foresee the use of more cogenerators in the future.

TABLE 2: ENERGY CONSUMPTION

			1999			2000
Consumption	Gas use (m^3/year)	Electricity (kWh/year)	Total (GJ/year)	Gas use (m^3/year)	Electricity (kWh/year)	Total (GJ/year)
Gross	3,660,000	31,896,000	231,000	6,350,000	42,677,000	355,000
Cogenerator return supply		5,246,000	18,900		11,600,000	42,000
Net	3,660,000	26,650,000	212,100	6,350,000	31,077,000	313,000
Net energy index			100			148
Production index			100			173
Net energy index/production index			1			0.86

WHAT IS COGENERATION?

Cogeneration uses fossil fuel energy such as petroleum or natural gas for the concurrent production of heat and electricity. This combined working achieves a higher level of efficiency than with the traditional methods of producing heat and electricity.

ASML burns natural gas in heavy motors, which drive generators to produce electricity. The electricity produced is fed back into the local electricity network. A great deal of heat is generated during the burning process. This heat is used to produce the steam for the air treatment and, surprisingly enough, for cooling via absorption cooling.

Air

CO_2 and NO_x are produced when natural gas is burned. Charts 1 and 2 show the quantities of CO_2 and NO_x produced, relative to the natural gas usage. The increases in CO_2 and NO_x emissions are directly linked to ASML's increased production. The emissions per finished product have actually diminished, in accordance with the reduced energy consumption per product, as stated earlier.

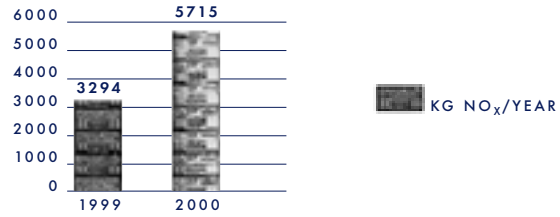
The lithography systems are thoroughly tested and adjusted before being sent to the customer. Laser light is needed during this testing. Various gasses such as helium are used to produce laser light. Large quantities of nitrogen are used. Nitrogen is used in the laser and lens systems, for driving critical parts in the Step & Scan systems (to prevent contamination) and for packing the systems in a protective environment.

Most gasses are released into the atmosphere after the tests. Fluorine gas is the exception; it is regenerated using a filter unit. In 2001, we will produce nitrogen (N_2) on our own premises, this will avoid transport and prevent spillage.

The cooling liquids freon R-134A and freon R22 are used for cooling office areas and production areas. Freon leakage can occur during maintenance activities and as a result of faults. The maintenance procedures are designed to prevent the leaking of freon, wherever possible. Unfortunately, we could not prevent a minor leakage of freon being released due to leakage: 223 kg in 1999 and 72 kg in 2000.

CHART 1: EMISSION CO_2 GAS

CHART 2: EMISSION OF NO_X GAS

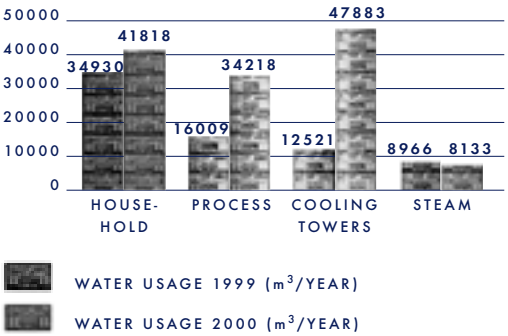


The increased emissions of CO_2 and NO_x are directly linked to ASML's increased production levels (emissions per finished product have diminished) and the installation of two cogeneration installations for the concurrent production of heat and electricity. This combined working achieves a higher level of efficiency than the traditional methods of producing heat and electricity.

Water

ASML uses water for steam installations, wafer processing, cooling water, sanitary use, catering and cleaning purposes. Chart 3 gives an insight into water consumption. The total amount of water used has increased by about 80 percent from 72,000 m^3 in 1999 to 132,000 m^3 in 2000. Approximately 60 percent of the water is used as household and process water. Approximately 40 percent of the water is used for air humidification and cooling via the cooling towers. In July 2000, ASML measured the quality of the waste water in Veldhoven, based on the water-discharge permit in The Netherlands. ASML complies with the discharge permit, which sets a very low limit of 1,200 units of pollution.

CHART 3: WATER CONSUMPTION



Household water relates to the increased number of employees. Although the absolute number has increased, the consumption per employee of household-water has decreased from 1999 to 2000. The water consumed in processes and in cooling towers has mainly increased due to the higher production volume and the introduction of two cogeneration installations.

Noise (Netherlands only)

Several of the ASML buildings produce noise, for example due to the use of ventilators. Noise is also produced by cars and trucks. In Veldhoven, we have investigated the noise pollution generated at noise susceptible locations belonging to third parties (houses, schools, hospital) by our various building complexes. The results have been listed in table 3.

Despite the strong growth of ASML's activities in Veldhoven, it has successfully kept noise pollution, with respect to the surroundings, within the permitted limits. This has been achieved by taking noise insulating measures and by carefully positioning the buildings and installations.

TABLE 3: NOISE POLLUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS

	07.00–19.00	19.00–23.00	23.00–07.00
Dutch Legal standard:			
– equivalent noise level	50 dB(A) [I]	45 dB(A)	40 dB(A)
– peak level	70 dB(A)	65 dB(A)	60 dB(A)
Buildings 1, 2, 3:			
– equivalent noise level	47 dB(A)	41 dB(A)	40 dB(A)
– peak level	61 dB(A)	60 dB(A)	60 dB(A)
Buildings 4, 7, 9:			
– equivalent noise level	50 dB(A)	42 dB(A)	37 dB(A)
– peak level	60 dB(A)	60 dB(A)	60 dB(A)
All company locations [II]:			
– equivalent noise level	53 dB(A) [III]	44 dB(A)	40 dB(A)
– peak level	65 dB(A)	56 dB(A)	57 dB(A)

(I) Only the most severely affected locations are mentioned.
(II) The category 'all company locations' also includes an estimate for the buildings 4FG, 7 DFH, 8 and the nitrogen plant, which have not yet been built.
(III) Concerns the west wing of the hospital (newly built). The new hospital wing was built after the planning permission was given to ASML. ASML meets the requirements of the environmental permit.

WHAT IS A POLLUTION UNIT?

A pollution unit is the basis for the pollution levy of the Dutch water-board. The levy is determined on the basis of the amount of pollution discharged in a given year:
Amount of pollution per year = number per year × pollution-units

A distinction is drawn between pollution units of oxygen demanding material and in pollution units of metals or other chemical substances. The number of pollution units is the sum of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and oxygen demand for the conversion of nitrogen compounds. One pollution unit of oxygen demanding material represents an oxygen consumption of 49.6 kg in a year. One pollution unit based on metals or other chemical substances represents a discharge in one year of 1 kg of chromium, copper, zinc, nickel etc. or of 0.1 kg of arsenic, cadmium or mercury or of 650 kg of chlorides or sulphates or of 20 kg of phosphor.

Auxiliary materials

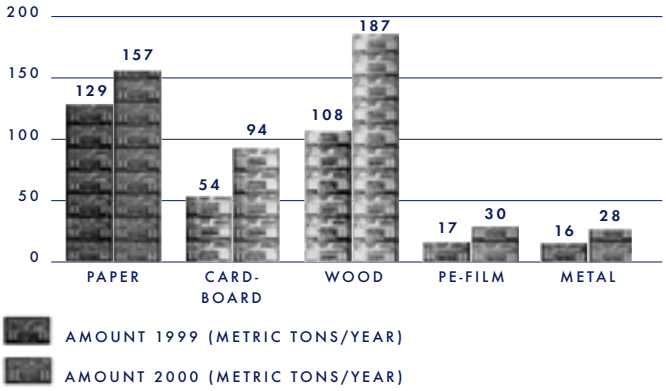
ASML uses packaging materials to send the machines safely to the customer. The main packaging materials are cardboard, PE-film, wood and metal. Paper is also used for office purposes.

The packaging materials become waste products at the customer site. An exception are the aluminium containers, which can be reused many times. These containers are returned to ASML. The increasing quantities of cardboard, wood, PE-film and metal are directly linked to the increased volume of production (see also chart 4).

Paper consumption is mainly linked to the size of the office workforce. Considering the expansion plans, we expect the use of paper to increase further in the coming years. ASML mainly uses chlorine-free bleached paper. A large amount of paper is taken from ASML for recycling, in addition to paper sent to customers and suppliers in the form of letters, folders and technical documentation.

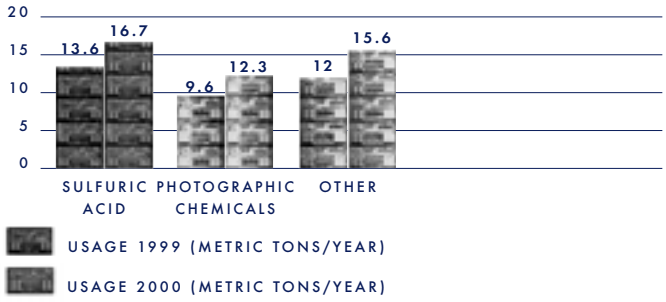
Finally, chemicals are used for general purposes, the developing and recycling of exposed wafers, and for cleaning purposes. The most important chemicals are shown in chart 5. The total quantity of chemicals used has risen from 35 metric tons in 1999 to 44.5 metric tons in 2000. The chemicals are partly used-up in the process, and partly removed as chemical waste (often diluted with water). The quantities of chemicals purchased are therefore not the same as the quantities of chemical waste removed.

CHART 4: USAGE OF AUXILIARY MATERIALS



The use of paper relates to the increased number of employees. Although the absolute number has increased, the use per employee has decreased from 1999 to 2000. The other auxiliaries have mainly increased due to the higher production volume.

CHART 5: USAGE OF CHEMICALS



The use of chemicals has mainly increased due to the higher production volume.

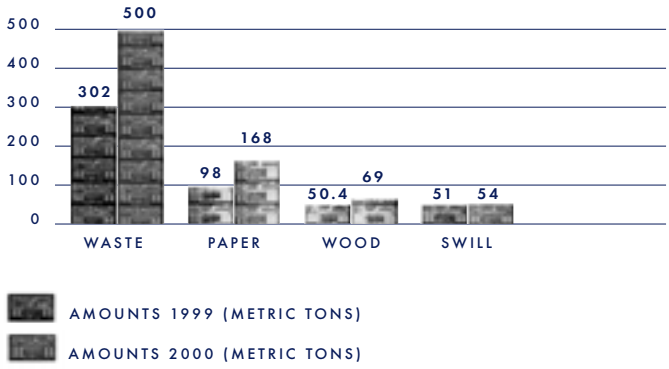
Waste

Waste such as packaging materials and chemical waste is produced during the production process. Where possible, the waste is separated into different types and transported separately to processing plants. Materials which can be reused, such as toner cartridges, are returned to the relevant suppliers wherever possible. In 1999, for instance, 1,735 used toner cartridges were returned. Some waste has to be processed. Chart 6 gives an insight into these waste flows.

ASML only uses certified companies to collect and process waste. The increase in residual waste from 302 metric tons in 1999 to 500 metric tons in 2000 is linked to ASML's production growth. This is also true of the increase in the quantity of old paper from 98 metric tons in 1999 to 168 metric tons in 2000. The quantities of wood and swill have remained relatively constant.

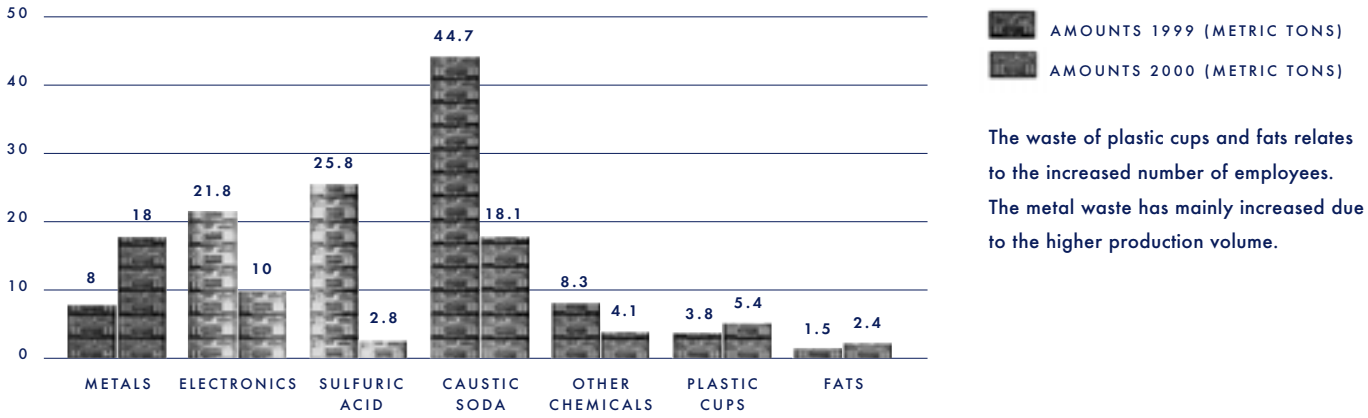
In addition to these waste flows, a number of special waste flows are removed from ASML (see also chart 7). The reduction in the quantities of sulfuric acid and caustic soda is noticeable here. In 1999, 25.8 metric tons of sulfuric acid and 44.7 metric tons of caustic soda were sent for processing. In 2000, ASML started using a different production process and an installation to neutralize sulfuric acid and caustic soda. The result is that in 2000, only 2.8 metric tons of sulfuric acid and 18.1 metric tons of caustic soda were sent for processing.

CHART 6: WASTE



The volume of paper-waste and swill relates to the increased number of employees. The volumes of general waste and wood-waste have mainly increased due to the higher production volume.

CHART 7: SPECIAL WASTE FLOWS



The waste of plastic cups and fats relates to the increased number of employees. The metal waste has mainly increased due to the higher production volume.

Possible emergencies/provisions taken

We were lucky enough not to have any particular emergencies in 2000. Unfortunately, we can never entirely rule out emergencies. ASML has therefore taken several measures to limit the consequences of any emergencies.

- In Veldhoven, sprinkler systems connected to the fire alarm have been installed in buildings 1, 4 and 9.
- Building 4 in Veldhoven can be split into independent compartments using fire doors, to limit the consequences of a fire.
- Dangerous materials are stored in areas which meet the CPR-15-standard (fireproof storage safes).
- A leaking laser tube may release laser gasses. The areas in question are therefore kept in under-pressure by extraction ventilators, so any gas released is immediately drawn off. The extracted gas from the laser tubes passes an absorption column, where fluorine is absorbed by potassium-iodide. The inert gasses are then emitted into the atmosphere. In addition the change in color of the absorption column will immediately show any leakage.
- Very much like fluorescent tubes, mercury lamps emit light caused by the glow of the mercury vapor. If a mercury lamp explodes, the vapor condenses on the lamp's safety housing. The remaining vapor is extracted into the atmosphere; the lamp's safety housing is sealed off and offered to a specialized firm for reuse of the mercury.
- All connections and couplings of gas pipes are provided with gas-proof wall cabinets. In the event of a leak, these gasses are immediately extracted into the atmosphere.
- In addition to these technical measures, there are also organizational measures in place. Every building has an emergency plan, which includes instructions, alarm signals and evacuation procedures.
- Every building also has a action plan to limit the consequences of emergencies. Examples of these plans are available from the safety experts within ASML, the management and the local fire brigade.

WHAT IS ABSORPTION COOLING?

ASML has a great need for cooling capacity to keep the lithography systems at a constant temperature during the test phase. A great deal of excess heat is produced during the test phase, and this must be removed using cooling installations. One suitable technique is absorption cooling, a technique developed in 1859 by F. Carre, and first used in refrigerators in 1920. During this natural process, heat originating from the cogeneration plants is converted into cooling with the help of a lithium bromide solution (salt and water).

Basically, water in a vacuum chamber is expanded to become water vapor and thereby cools down dramatically (to 2 degrees Celsius). With the help of a concentrated lithium bromide solution, this water vapor is drawn out of the vacuum chamber, after which the solution of lithium bromide and water is pumped out. This solution is then boiled in a second chamber using the heat from the cogeneration plant, so that water vapor and lithium are once more produced. The water vapor condenses to water and is reused in the vacuum chamber to expand the water. The concentrated lithium bromide solution is pumped back into the vacuum chamber, after which the cycle can be repeated.

Environmental year program 2001

The most obvious goal for 2001 is to obtain NEN-ISO-14001 certification, at least in Veldhoven and Tempe. We expect to be certified by the end of 2001. Obtaining this certification will give us an extra stimulus to bring ASML's environmental policy to a higher level.

The following items are also planned:

- further sophistication of the waste registration and monitoring systems in Veldhoven and Tempe;
- further use of the in Veldhoven installed energy management system;
- increasing reuse of packaging materials;
- recovery of inert gasses;
- application of underground cool storage in Veldhoven to limit energy consumption;
- in Veldhoven, research into the limiting of water wastage by small consumers.

The application of energy saving facilities, such as weekend switches, frequency regulators in electric motors and insulation, are already standard in all new buildings.

IMPORTANT DATES

March 22, 2001
General Meeting of Shareholders
at the Evoluon,
Noord Brabantlaan 1a in Eindhoven,
The Netherlands

July 18, 2001
Announcement of semi-annual results for 2001

January 17, 2002
Announcement of annual results for 2001

FISCAL YEAR

ASML's fiscal year ends at December 31

LISTING

The Ordinary Shares of the Company are listed on the official market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and the New York shares of the Company are listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market® (NASDAQ) in the United States, both under the symbol 'ASML'.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

ASML Investor Relations will supply information or further copies of the original Dutch Environmental Report as well as copies of the English translation. In case of different interpretation between these versions, the Dutch version prevails. Copies of other publications (i.e. Semi-Annual Reports, the Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Euronext Amsterdam N.V., the Social Report or the Principles of Ethical Business Conduct) can also be obtained free of charge at the offices of ASML. The English version of most reports is also available on the ASML website (www.asml.com).

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