

## Appendix A

### **Seagate Technology Holdings plc**

Directors' Report and Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 27 June 2025

**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC  
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 27 JUNE 2025**

**Table of Contents**

<u>Company Information</u>	A-3
<u>Directors' Report</u>	A-4
<u>Independent Auditor's Report</u>	A-51
<u>Consolidated Profit and Loss Account</u>	A-61
<u>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income</u>	A-62
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheet</u>	A-63
<u>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows</u>	A-64
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	A-65
<u>Parent Company Statement of Comprehensive Income</u>	A-101
<u>Parent Company Statement of Financial Position</u>	A-102
<u>Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	A-103
<u>Notes to the Parent Company Financial Statements</u>	A-104

**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC  
COMPANY INFORMATION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 27 JUNE 2025**

**DIRECTORS**

Mark W. Adams (United States) (appointed 19 October 2024)

Shankar Arumugavelu (United States)

Prat S. Bhatt (United States)

Robert A. Bruggeworth (United States) (resigned 19 October 2024)

Judy Bruner (United States)

Michael R. Cannon (United States)

Richard L. Clemmer (United States)

Yolanda L. Conyers (United States)

Jay L. Geldmacher (United States)

Dylan Haggart (Canada)

Dr William D. Mosley (United States)

Stephanie Tilenius (United States)

**SECRETARY**

Laurie Webb (resigned 21 July 2024)

James C. Lee (appointed 21 July 2024)

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## **SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 27 JUNE 2025**

The directors present herewith their report and audited consolidated financial statements of Seagate Technology Holdings plc and its subsidiaries (together the "Seagate group") for the year ended 27 June 2025.

In this Directors' Report, unless the context indicates otherwise, as used herein, the terms "we," "us," "group," "Seagate," the "Company" and "our" refer to the Seagate group.

### ***REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS***

We are a leading provider of data storage technology and infrastructure solutions that enable enterprises and end users to confidently store and unlock the value of their data. Our principal products are hard disk drives, commonly referred to as disk drives, hard drives or HDDs. In addition to HDDs, we produce a broad range of data storage products including solid state drives ("SSDs") and storage subsystems and offer storage solutions such as a scalable edge-to-cloud mass data platform that includes data transfer shuttles and a storage-as-a-service cloud.

HDDs are devices that store digitally encoded data on rapidly rotating disks with magnetic surfaces. HDDs continue to be the primary medium of mass data storage due to their performance attributes, reliability, high capacities, superior quality and cost effectiveness. Complementing HDD storage architectures, SSDs use NAND flash memory integrated circuit assemblies to store data.

Our HDD products are designed for mass capacity storage in the cloud and at the edge as well as legacy market applications. Mass capacity storage involves well-established use cases, such as hyperscale data centers and private and public clouds as well as quickly emerging use cases such as machine learning ("ML") and artificial intelligence ("AI"). Legacy markets are those that we continue to sell to but we do not plan to invest in significantly. Our HDD and SSD product portfolio includes Serial Advanced Technology Attachment ("SATA"), Serial Attached SCSI ("SAS") and Non-Volatile Memory Express ("NVMe") based designs to support a wide variety of mass capacity and legacy applications.

Our systems portfolio includes storage subsystems for enterprises, cloud service providers ("CSPs"), scale-out storage servers and original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs"). Engineered for modularity, mobility, capacity and performance, these solutions are built with our enterprise HDDs and SSDs, enabling customers to integrate powerful, scalable storage within existing environments or create new ecosystems from the ground up in a secure, cost-effective manner.

Our Lyve portfolio provides a simple, cost-efficient and secure way to manage massive volumes of data across the distributed enterprise. The Lyve platform includes a shuttle solution that enables enterprises to transfer massive amounts of data from endpoints to the core cloud and a storage-as-a-service cloud offering that provides frictionless mass capacity storage at the metro edge.

### **Industry Overview**

#### ***Data Storage Industry***

The data storage industry includes companies that manufacture components or subcomponents designed for data storage devices, as well as providers of storage solutions, software and services. These providers address data storage needs for cloud, enterprise and other edge markets. The rapid growth of data generation, the intelligent application of data and the rise in data value are driving demand for data storage. As more data is created at endpoints outside traditional data centers, the need for real-time decision making we expect will drive an increase in processing at the edge and in the cloud. Additionally, the need for data storage and management between the edge and cloud continues to increase. Use cases include connected and autonomous vehicles, smart manufacturing, smart cities and emerging generative AI ("Gen AI") applications. We believe the proliferation and creation of media-rich digital content, further enabled by Gen AI, ML, fifth-generation wireless ("5G") technology, the edge and the Internet of Things ("IoT") will continue to create demand for higher capacity storage solutions. The resulting mass data ecosystem is expected to require increasing amounts of data storage at the edge, in the cloud and in between.

#### ***Markets***

The principal data storage markets include:

##### ***Mass Capacity Storage Markets***

Mass capacity storage supports scalable, high capacity, cost efficient storage applications, including nearline cloud, nearline enterprise, video and image applications ("VIA") and network-attached storage ("NAS") and edge-to-cloud data storage infrastructures.

Nearline. Nearline applications require mass capacity devices and mass capacity subsystems that provide end-to-end solutions to businesses for the purpose of modular and scalable storage. Cloud and enterprise storage applications require both high-capacity and energy efficient storage devices to support low total cost of ownership. Seagate systems offer mass capacity storage solutions that provide foundational infrastructure for private and public clouds. The nearline market includes storage for cloud computing, content delivery, archival, backup services and emerging use cases such as generative AI.

VIA and NAS. VIA and NAS drives are specifically designed to ensure the appropriate performance and reliability of the system for video analytics and camera enabled environments or network storage environments. These markets include storage for security and smart video installations.

Edge-to-cloud data storage infrastructures, transport, and activation of mass data. The Seagate Lyve portfolio grew out of our mass capacity storage portfolio. It provides a simple, cost-efficient and secure way to manage, transport and activate massive volumes of data across the distributed enterprise. Among other elements, the Lyve portfolio includes a shuttle solution that enables enterprises to transfer vast amounts of data from endpoints to the core cloud and a storage-as-a-service cloud that provides frictionless mass capacity storage at the metro edge.

#### *Legacy Markets*

Legacy markets include consumer, client and mission critical applications. We continue to sell to these markets but do not plan significant additional investment.

Consumer storage. Consumer applications are externally connected storage, both HDD and SSD-based, used to provide backup capabilities, augmented storage capacity, or portable storage for PCs, mobile devices and gaming consoles.

Client storage. Client applications include desktop and notebook storage that rely on low cost-per-HDD and SSD devices to provide built-in storage, digital video recorder (“DVR”) storage for video streaming in always-on consumer premise equipment and media center, and gaming storage for PC-based gaming systems as well as console gaming applications including both internal and external storage options.

Mission critical storage. Mission critical applications are defined as those that use very high-performance enterprise class HDDs and SSDs with sophisticated firmware to reliably support very high workloads.

Participants in the data storage industry include:

*Major subcomponent manufacturers.* Companies that manufacture components or subcomponents used in data storage devices or solutions include companies that supply spindle motors, heads and media, and application specific integrated circuits (“ASICs”).

*Storage device manufacturers.* Companies that transform components into storage products include disk drive manufacturers and semiconductor storage manufacturers that integrate flash memory into storage products such as SSDs.

*Storage solutions manufacturers and system integrators.* Companies, such as Original Equipment Manufacturers (“OEMs”), that bundle and package storage solutions, distributors that integrate storage hardware and software into end-user applications, CSPs that provide cloud based solutions to businesses for the purpose of scale-out storage solutions and modular systems, and producers of solutions such as storage racks.

*Cloud and hyperscale data centers.* Large cloud and hyperscale data center companies, many of which are CSPs, are increasingly designing their own storage subsystems and having them built by contract manufacturers for their own data centers. The leading hyperscale data center companies are also implementing advanced AI technologies to enhance their business growth. To support this AI-driven expansion, they are increasing the storage capacity of both AI-specific and traditional cloud infrastructure.

*Storage services.* Companies that provide and host services and solutions, which include storage, backup, archiving, recovery and discovery of data.

### ***Demand for Data Storage***

In the “Worldwide Global DataSphere Forecast, 2025-2029”, published by the International Data Corporation<sup>1</sup> (“IDC”), the global datasphere is forecasted to grow at a compound rate of 25% over the next five years to reach 527 zettabytes annually by 2029. Digital transformation has given rise to many new applications, all of which rely on faster access to and secure storage of data proliferating from endpoints through edge to cloud. Additionally, the adoption of generative AI applications is expected to accelerate the creation of digital content such as text, images and video over the long term. We expect these trends will have a positive impact on storage demand.

As more applications require real-time decision making, some data processing and storage are moving closer to the network edge. We believe this will result in a buildup of private and edge cloud environments that will enable fast and secure access to data throughout the IoT ecosystem.

Factors contributing to the growth of digital content include:

- Creation, sharing and consumption of media-rich content, such as high-resolution photos, high-definition videos and digital music through smart phones, tablets, digital cameras, personal video cameras, DVRs, gaming consoles or other digital devices; the adoption of smart home and wearable devices as well as the growth of social media platforms;
- Rapid consumer and enterprise adoption of widely available generative AI tools;
- Increasing use of video and imaging sensors to collect and analyze data used to improve traffic flow, emergency response times and manufacturing production costs, as well as for new security surveillance systems that feature higher resolution digital cameras and thus require larger data storage capacities;
- Creation and collection of data through the development and evolution of the IoT ecosystem, big data analytics, machine learning and new technology trends such as autonomous vehicles and drones, smart manufacturing, and smart cities, as well as emerging trends including generative AI content growth or applications that converge the digital and physical worlds such as the metaverse or use of digital twins;
- The growing use of analytics, especially for action on data created at the edge instead of processing and analyzing at the data center, which is particularly important for verticals such as autonomous vehicles, property monitoring systems, and smart manufacturing;
- Cloud migration initiatives and the ongoing advancement of the cloud, including the build out of large numbers of cloud data centers by CSPs and private companies transitioning on-site data centers into the cloud; and
- The need for protection of increased digital content through redundant storage on backup devices and externally provided storage services is essential.

As a result of these factors, we anticipate that the nature and volume of data being created will require greater storage capability, which is more efficiently and economically facilitated by higher capacity mass storage solutions.

In addition, the economics of storage infrastructure are also evolving. The utilization of private and public cloud storage and open-source solutions is reducing the total cost of ownership of storage while increasing the speed and efficiency with which customers can leverage massive computing and storage devices. Accordingly, we expect these trends will continue to create significant demand for data storage products and solutions going forward.

### ***Demand Trends***

We believe that continued growth in digital content creation will require increasingly higher storage capacity in order to store, aggregate, host, distribute, analyze, manage, protect, back up and use such content. We also believe that as architectures evolve to serve a growing commercial and consumer user base throughout the world, storage solutions will evolve as well.

Mass capacity storage is and will continue to be the enabler of scale. According to IDC’s 2025 Cloud Infrastructure Index, hard drives store 87% of exabytes in large data center deployments. We expect increased data creation will lead to the expansion of the need for storage in the form of HDDs, SSDs and systems. While the advance of solid state technology in many end markets is expected to increase, we believe that in the foreseeable future, cloud, edge and traditional enterprise that require high-capacity storage solutions will be best served by HDDs due to their ability to deliver reliable, scalable, energy-efficient and the most cost-effective mass storage devices. As HDD capacities continue to increase, demand for higher capacity drives is expected to grow due to their better total cost of ownership compared with lower capacity drives. As a result, we can address higher exabyte demand with fewer HDD units that have higher average capacity per drive.

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<sup>1</sup> Worldwide IDC Global DataSphere Forecast, 2025–2029, Doc #US53363625, May 2025.

### ***Industry Supply Balance***

From time to time, the storage industry has experienced periods of imbalance between supply and demand. To the extent that the storage industry builds or maintains capacity based on expectations of demand that do not materialize, price erosion may become more pronounced. Conversely, during periods where demand exceeds supply, we usually have better pricing power and price erosion is generally muted. As production lead-times for our latest generation of high-capacity HDDs have extended, we began to require longer term demand forecasts and commitments from customers to improve supply predictability and create greater alignment between supply and demand.

### **Our Business**

#### ***Data Storage Technologies***

The design and manufacturing of HDDs depends on highly advanced technology and manufacturing techniques. Therefore, it requires relatively high levels of research and development spending and capital equipment investments. We design, fabricate and assemble a number of the most important components in our disk drives, including read/write heads and recording media. Our design and manufacturing operations are based on technology platforms that are used to produce various disk drive products that serve multiple data storage applications and markets. Our core technology platforms focus on the areal density of media and read/write head technologies, including the Mozaic platform, which is the industry's first implementation of the high-capacity enabling heat-assisted magnetic recording ("HAMR") technology as well as innovations like shingled-magnetic-recording ("SMR") technology, and the throughput-optimizing multi actuator MACH.2 technology. This design and manufacturing approach allows us to deliver a portfolio of storage products to service a wide range of data storage applications and industries.

Disk drives that we manufacture are commonly differentiated by the following key characteristics:

- Input/output operations per second ("IOPS"), commonly expressed in megabytes per second, which is the maximum number of reads and writes to a storage location;
- Storage capacity, commonly expressed in TB, which is the amount of data that can be stored on the disk drive;
- Areal density, which is a measurement of the storage capacity per square inch on the recording surface of a disk (also known as platter);
- Spindle rotation speed, commonly expressed in revolutions per minute ("RPM"), which has an effect on speed of access to data;
- Interface transfer rate, commonly expressed in megabytes per second, which is the rate at which data moves between the disk drive and the computer controller;
- Average seek time, commonly expressed in milliseconds, which is the time needed to position the heads over a selected track on the disk surface;
- Data transfer rate, commonly expressed in megabytes per second, which is the rate at which data is transferred to and from the disk drive;
- Product quality and reliability, commonly expressed in annualized return rates; and
- Energy efficiency, commonly measured by the power output such as energy per TB necessary to operate the disk drive.

The total storage capacity of a disk drive is determined by the size and number of disks it contains as well as the areal density capability of these disks.

We also offer SSDs as part of our storage solutions portfolio. Our portfolio includes devices with SATA, SAS and NVMe interfaces. The SSDs differ from HDDs in that they are without mechanical parts.

SSDs store data on NAND flash memory cells, or metal-oxide semiconductor transistors using a charge on a capacitor to represent a binary digit. SSD technology offers fast access to data and robust performance. SSDs complement hyperscale applications, high-density data centers, cloud environments and web servers. They are also used in mission-critical enterprise applications, consumer, gaming and NAS applications.

#### ***Manufacturing***

We primarily design and manufacture our own read/write heads and recording media, which are critical technologies for disk drives. This integrated approach enables us to lower costs and to improve the functionality of components so that they work together efficiently.

We believe that because of our vertical design and manufacturing strategy, we are well positioned to take advantage of the opportunities to leverage the close interdependence of components for disk drives. Our manufacturing efficiency and flexibility are critical elements of our integrated business strategy. We continuously seek to improve our manufacturing efficiency and reduce manufacturing costs by:

- Employing manufacturing automation;
- Employing machine learning algorithms and AI;
- Improving product quality and reliability;
- Integrating our supply chain with suppliers and customers to enhance our demand visibility and reduce our working capital requirements;
- Coordinating between our manufacturing group and our research and development organization to rapidly achieve volume manufacturing; and
- Operating our facilities at optimal capacities.

A vertically integrated model, however, tends to have less flexibility when demand declines as it exposes us to higher unit costs when capacity utilization is not optimized which would lead to factory underutilization charges as we experienced in fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

### ***Components and Raw Materials***

Disk drives incorporate certain components, including a head disk assembly and a printed circuit board mounted to the head disk assembly, which are sealed inside a rigid base and top cover containing the recording components in a contamination-controlled environment. We maintain a highly integrated approach to our business by designing and manufacturing a significant portion of the components we view as critical to our products, such as read/write heads and recording media.

*Read/Write Heads.* The function of the read/write head is to scan across the disk as it spins, magnetically recording or reading information. The tolerances of read/write heads are extremely demanding and require state-of-the-art equipment and processes. Our read/write heads are manufactured with thin-film and photolithographic processes similar to those used to produce semiconductor integrated circuits, though challenges related to magnetic film properties and topographical structures are unique to the disk drive industry. In addition, HAMR technology utilizes a laser and a near-field transducer on the read/write head to heat an extremely small spot on the magnetic disk, allowing for higher data density storage. We perform all primary stages of design and manufacture of read/write heads at our facilities. We use a combination of internally manufactured and externally sourced read/write heads, the mix of which varies based on product mix, technology and our internal capacity levels.

*Media.* Data is written to or read from the media, or disk, as it rotates at very high speeds past the read/write head. The media is made from non-magnetic substrates, usually an aluminum alloy or glass and is coated with thin layers of magnetic materials. HAMR technology requires media with higher coercivity alloys that are stable at room temperature. The laser temporarily lowers the coercivity allowing data to be written. We use a combination of internally manufactured and externally sourced finished media and aluminum substrates, the mix of which varies based on product mix, technology and our internal capacity levels. We purchase all of our glass substrates from third parties.

*Printed Circuit Board Assemblies.* The printed circuit board assemblies (“PCBAs”) are comprised of standard and custom ASICs and ancillary electronic control chips. The ASICs control the movement of data to and from the read/write heads and through the internal controller and interface, which communicates with the host computer. The ASICs and control chips form electronic circuitry that delivers instructions to a head positioning mechanism called an actuator to guide the heads to the selected track of a disk where the data is recorded or retrieved. Disk drive manufacturers use one or more industry standard interfaces such as SATA, SCSI, or SAS to communicate to the host systems.

*Head Disk Assembly.* The head disk assembly consists of one or more disks attached to a spindle assembly powered by a spindle motor that rotates the disks at a high constant speed around a hub. Read/write heads, mounted on an arm assembly, similar in concept to that of a record player, fly extremely close to each disk surface, and record data on and retrieve it from concentric tracks in the magnetic layers of the rotating disks. The read/write heads are mounted vertically on an E-shaped assembly (“E-block”) that is actuated by a voice-coil motor to allow the heads to move from track to track. The E-block and recording media are mounted inside the head disk assembly. We purchase spindle motors from outside vendors and from time to time participate in the design of the motors that go into our products.

*Disk Drive Assembly.* Following the completion of the head disk assembly, it is mated to the PCBA, and the completed unit goes through extensive defect mapping and machine learning prior to packaging and shipment. Disk drive assembly and machine learning operations occur primarily at our facilities located in China and Thailand. We perform subassembly and component manufacturing operations at our facilities in China, Malaysia, Northern Ireland, Singapore, Thailand and the United States (“U.S.”).

*Contract Manufacturing.* We outsource the manufacturing and assembly of certain components and products to third parties in various countries worldwide. This includes outsourcing the PCBAs used in our disk drives, SSDs and storage subsystems. We continue to participate in the design of our components and products, and we are directly involved in qualifying key suppliers and components used in our products.

*Suppliers of Components and Industry Constraints.* There are a limited number of independent suppliers of components, such as recording heads and media, available to disk drive manufacturers. From time to time, we may enter into long-term supply arrangements with these independent suppliers. Vertically integrated disk drive manufacturers like us, who manufacture their own components, are less dependent on external component suppliers than less vertically integrated disk drive manufacturers. However, certain parts of our business have been adversely affected by our suppliers' capacity constraints and this could occur again in the future.

*Commodity and Other Manufacturing Costs.* The production of disk drives requires rare earth elements, precious metals, scarce alloys and industrial commodities, which are subject to fluctuations in price and the supply of which has at times been constrained. In addition to increased costs of components and commodities, volatility in fuel and other transportation costs may also increase our costs related to commodities, manufacturing and freight. As a result, we may increase our use of alternative shipment methods to help offset any increase in freight costs, and we will continually review various forms of shipments and routes to minimize the exposure to higher freight costs.

## **Products**

We offer a broad range of storage solutions for mass capacity storage and legacy applications. We differentiate products on the basis of capacity, performance, product quality, reliability, price, form factor, interface, power consumption efficiency, security features and other customer integration requirements. Our industry is characterized by continuous and significant advances in technology that contribute to rapid product life cycles. Currently our product offerings include:

### ***Mass Capacity Storage***

*Enterprise Nearline HDDs.* Our high-capacity enterprise HDDs, including HAMR-based Mozaic drives, ship in capacities of up to 35TB. These products are designed for mass capacity data storage in the cloud and at the edge, as well as server environments and cloud systems that require high capacity, enterprise reliability, energy efficiency and integrated security. They are available in SATA and SAS interfaces. Additionally, certain customers can utilize many of our HDDs with SMR technology enabled which increases the available storage capacity of the drive with certain performance trade-offs.

*Enterprise SSDs.* Our enterprise SSDs are designed for high-performance, hyperscale, high-density and cloud applications. They are offered with multiple interfaces, including SATA and NVMe, and in capacities up to 30TB.

*Enterprise Systems.* Our systems portfolio provides modular storage arrays, storage server platforms, multi-level configuration for disks (commonly referred as JBODs) and expansion shelves to expand and upgrade data center storage infrastructure and other enterprise applications. They feature speed, scalability and security. Our capacity-optimized systems feature multiple scalable configurations and can accommodate up to 2.5 petabytes of HDDs per chassis. We offer capacity and performance-optimized systems that include all-flash, all-disk and hybrid arrays for workloads demanding high performance, capacity and efficiency.

*VIA.* Our video and image HDDs are built to support the high-write workload of always-on, always-recording video systems. These optimized drives are built to support the growing needs of the video imaging market with support for multiple streams and capacities up to 30TB.

*NAS.* Our NAS drives are built to support the performance and reliability demanded by small and medium businesses, and incorporate interface software with custom-built health management, error recovery controls, power settings and vibration tolerance. Our NAS HDD solutions are available in capacities up to 30TB. We also offer NAS SSDs with capacities up to 4TB.

### ***Legacy Applications***

*Mission Critical HDDs and SSDs.* Although we have stopped offering 15,000 RPM HDDs, we continue to support 10,000 RPM HDDs, offered in capacities up to 2.4TB, which enable increased throughput while improving energy efficiency. Our enterprise SSDs are available in capacities up to 30TB with various interfaces. Our SSDs deliver the speed and consistency required for demanding enterprise storage and server applications.

*Consumer Solutions.* Our external storage solutions with capacities up to 24TB are shipped, under the Seagate Ultra Touch, One Touch, Expansion and Basics product lines, as well as under the LaCie brand name. We strive to deliver the best customer experience by leveraging our core technologies, offering services such as Seagate Recovery Services (data recovery) and partnering with leading brands such as Microsoft's Xbox and Sony's PlayStation.

*Client Applications.* Our 3.5-inch desktop drives offer up to 24TB of capacity, designed for personal computers and workstation applications and our 2.5-inch notebook drives offer up to 5TB for HDD and up to 4TB for SSD designed for applications such as traditional notebooks, convertible systems and external storage to address a range of performance needs and sizes for affordable, high-capacity storage. Our DVR HDDs are optimized for video streaming in always-on consumer premise equipment applications with capacities up to 8TB. Our gaming SSDs are specifically optimized internal storage for gaming rigs and are designed to enhance the gaming experience during game load and game play with capacities up to 4TB.

### ***Lyve Edge-to-Cloud Mass Capacity Platform***

*Lyve.* Lyve is our as-a-service platform built with mass data in mind. These solutions, including modular hardware and software delivered in a consumption-based model, support enterprises' on-premise and cloud data transfer and retention needs. Lyve Cloud Object Storage is a consumption-based, mass storage simple storage service ("S3") compatible cloud, completing our comprehensive edge-to-cloud portfolio. Lyve Cloud is available in standard and infrequent access tiers, across multiple geographic regions.

### **Customers**

We sell our products to major OEMs, distributors and retailers.

OEM customers, including large hyperscale data center companies and CSPs, typically enter into master purchase agreements with us. Deliveries are scheduled only after receipt of purchase orders. Historically, customers could defer or cancel most purchase orders without significant penalty. However, during fiscal year 2024, as production lead-times extended for our latest generation of high-capacity hard disk drives, we began to require longer term demand forecasts and commitments, with potential cancellation charges across key global OEM customers which was necessary to improve supply predictability and align supply with customer demand requirements. While not entirely eliminating order deferments or cancellations from our key OEM customers, we expect these changes will dampen demand volatility over time.

Our distributors generally enter into non-exclusive agreements for the resale of our products. They typically furnish us with a non-binding indication of their near-term requirements and product deliveries are generally scheduled accordingly. The agreements and related sales programs typically provide the distributors with limited rights of return and price protection. In addition, we offer sales programs to distributors on a quarterly and periodic basis to promote the sale of selected products in the sales channel.

Our retail channel consists of our branded storage products sold to retailers either by us directly or by our distributors. Retail sales made by us or our distributors typically require greater marketing support, sales incentives and price protection periods.

See "Note 16. *Revenue*" contained in this report for a description of our major customers.

### **Competition**

We compete primarily with manufacturers of hard drives used in the mass capacity storage and legacy markets, and with other companies in the data storage industry that provide SSDs and systems. Some of the principal factors used by customers to differentiate among data storage solutions manufacturers are storage capacity, product performance, product quality and reliability, price per unit and price per TB, storage/retrieval access times, data transfer rates, form factor, product warranty and support capabilities, supply continuity and flexibility, power consumption, total cost of ownership and brand. While different markets and customers place varying levels of emphasis on these factors, we believe that our products are competitive with respect to many of these factors in the markets that we currently compete in.

*Principal Competitors.* We compete with manufacturers of storage solutions and the other principal manufacturers in the data storage solution industry including:

- Kioxia Holdings Corporation;
- Micron Technology, Inc.;
- Samsung Electronics;
- Sandisk Corporation;
- SK hynix, Inc.;
- Toshiba Corporation; and
- Western Digital Corporation.

*Price Erosion.* Historically, our industry has been characterized by price declines for data storage products with comparable capacity, performance and feature sets (“like-for-like products”). Price declines for like-for-like products (“price erosion”) tend to be more pronounced during periods of:

- Economic contraction in which competitors may use discounted pricing to attempt to maintain or gain market share;
- Few new product introductions when competitors have comparable or alternative product offerings; and
- Industry supply exceeding demand.

Data storage manufacturers typically attempt to offset price erosion with an improved mix of data storage products characterized by higher capacity, better performance and additional feature sets and product cost reductions.

We believe our HDDs’ supply and demand remained well balanced during fiscal year 2025, supporting a healthy pricing environment.

*Product Life Cycles and Changing Technology.* Success in our industry has been dependent to a large extent on the ability to balance the introduction and transition of new products with time-to-volume, performance, capacity and quality metrics at a competitive price, level of service and support that our customers expect. Generally, the drive manufacturer that introduces a new product first benefits from improved product mix, favorable profit margins and less pricing pressure until comparable products are introduced. Evolving technology also necessitates on-going investments in research and development, which may be difficult to recover due to rapid product life cycles or economic declines. Further, there is a continuing need to successfully execute product transitions and new product introductions, as factors such as quality, reliability and manufacturing yields continue to be of significant competitive importance.

### **Cyclical and Seasonality**

Our mass capacity markets are subject to variability of sales, which can be attributed to the timing of IT spending or a reflection of cyclical demand from CSPs based on the timing of their procurement and deployment requirements and their ability to procure other components needed to build out data center infrastructure. Our legacy markets, such as consumer storage applications, traditionally experienced seasonal variability in demand with higher levels of demand in the first half of the fiscal year, primarily driven by consumer spending related to back-to-school season and traditional holiday shopping season.

### **Research and Development**

Our Research & Development (R&D) organization is focused on the development of storage solutions leveraging our areal density leadership in mass capacity hard disk drives. Our portfolio also includes solid state drives and systems. We continue to develop innovative magnetic recording technologies as well as conduct research on adjacent technologies necessary for the development of scalable, high-availability storage products.

Seagate’s HAMR based Mozaic platform reflects our ability to productize complex nanoscale technologies, create a foundation for scaling to increasingly higher capacity hard drive storage products, and extend our areal density leadership. In addition, we continue to optimize our perpendicular magnetic recording (“PMR”) product development and manufacturing by leveraging design systems that extend across product generations and result in more efficient resource utilization.

Our wafer and media development, recording subsystems, firmware, and system development happens around the world. Our primary R&D centers are located in Northern Ireland, Singapore, Thailand and in the U.S. in California, Colorado and Minnesota.

The expenses related to R&D depend on several factors including the stage of technological development and product qualification timelines.

### **Patents and Licenses**

As of 27 June 2025, we had approximately 3,273 U.S. patents and 243 patents issued in various non-U.S. jurisdictions, as well as approximately 221 U.S. and 38 non-U.S. patent applications pending. The number of patents and patent applications will vary at any given time as part of our ongoing patent portfolio management activity. Due to the rapid technological change that characterizes the data storage industry, we believe that, in addition to patent protection, the improvement of existing products, reliance upon trade secrets, protection of unpatented proprietary know-how and development of new products are also important to our business in establishing and maintaining a competitive advantage. Accordingly, we intend to continue our efforts to broadly protect our intellectual property, including obtaining patents, where available, in connection with our research and development program.

The data storage industry is characterized by significant litigation arising from time to time relating to patent and other intellectual property rights. Occasionally, we receive claims that our products infringe patents of third parties. Although we have been able to resolve some of those claims or potential claims without a material adverse effect on us, other claims have resulted in adverse decisions or settlements. In addition, other claims are pending, which if resolved unfavorably to us could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. For more information on these claims, see "Note 13. *Legal, Environmental and Other Contingencies*". The costs of engaging in intellectual property litigation in the past have been, and in the future may be, substantial, irrespective of the merits of the claim or the outcome.

#### **Environmental Matters**

Our operations are subject to U.S. and foreign laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing discharges of pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and the cleanup of contaminated sites. Some of our operations require environmental permits and controls to prevent and reduce air and water pollution, and these permits are subject to modification, renewal and revocation by issuing authorities.

We have established an environmental management system and continually review and update our environmental policies and standard operating procedures for our operations worldwide as needed. We believe that our operations are in material compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations and permits. We budget for operating and capital costs on an ongoing basis to comply with environmental laws. If additional or more stringent requirements are imposed on us in the future, we could incur additional operating costs and capital expenditures.

Some environmental laws, such as the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (as amended, the "Superfund" law), a U.S. law, and its state equivalents, can impose liability for the cost of cleanup of contaminated sites upon any of the current or former site owners or operators, or upon parties who sent waste to these sites, regardless of whether the owner or operator owned the site at the time of the release of hazardous substances or the lawfulness of the original disposal activity. We have been identified as a responsible or potentially responsible party at several sites. At each of these sites, we have an assigned portion of the financial exposure based on the type and amount of hazardous substances disposed of by each party at the site and the number of financially viable parties. We have fulfilled our responsibilities at some of these sites and remain involved in only a few at this time. Based on our current estimates of cleanup costs and our expected allocation of these costs, we do not expect costs in connection with these sites to be material.

We may be subject to various state, federal and international laws and regulations governing the environment, including those restricting the presence of certain substances in electronic products. For example, the European Union ("EU") enacted the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2011/65/EU), which prohibits the use of certain substances, including lead, in certain products, including disk drives and server storage products, put on the market after 1 July 2006. Similar legislation has been or may be enacted in other jurisdictions, including in Canada, China, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, the U.S. and others. The EU REACH Directive (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals, EC 1907/2006) also restricts substances of very high concern in products. If we or our suppliers fail to comply with the substance restrictions, recycle content requirements or other environmental requirements as they are enacted worldwide, it could have a materially adverse effect on our business.

#### **Employees**

As of 27 June 2025, we employed approximately 30,000 full-time employees worldwide, of which approximately 25,000 were located in Asia. We believe that our employees are crucial to our current success and that our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to attract, retain and further motivate qualified employees at all levels. We believe that our employee relations are good.

## REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE BUSINESS

### Fiscal Year 2025 Summary

During fiscal year 2025, we shipped 595 exabytes of HDD storage capacity. We generated revenue of approximately \$9.1 billion with a gross margin of 35% and net income of \$1.5 billion. Our operating cash flow was \$1.1 billion and we paid \$600 million in dividends. We issued \$400 million principal amount of senior notes, repaid \$479 million principal amount of the 2025 Notes and \$505 million of the 2027 Notes, as well as repurchased \$99 million principal amount of certain senior notes. Additionally, we acquired Intevac, Inc. (“Intevac”), a supplier of thin-film processing systems, for a net cash outlay of \$47 million.

### Recent Developments, Economic Conditions and Challenges

During fiscal year 2025, we experienced a significant increase in demand for our high capacity nearline drives primarily from cloud customers. At the same time, we have continued to operate in a dynamic macroeconomic environment marked by rapid shifts in trade policies and increasing geopolitical tensions. These factors may impact our business and results of operations. We will continue to monitor the situation and assess plans to mitigate future risk to the business. Over the long-term we expect our hard drive storage business to benefit from future growth in data demand and data value, including from the adoption of Generative AI applications.

For further discussion of the uncertainties and business risks, see the “Principal Risk and Uncertainties” section of the Directors’ Report.

### Results of Operations

We list in the tables below summarized information from our Consolidated Profit and Loss Account by dollar amounts and as a percentage of revenue:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Revenue	\$ 9,097	\$ 6,551
Cost of revenue	5,897	5,015
Gross profit	3,200	1,536
Product development	724	654
Marketing and administrative	561	460
Restructuring and other, net	25	(30)
Operating earnings	1,890	452
Other charges, net	(377)	(7)
Income before taxes	1,513	445
Income tax expense	44	110
Net income	\$ 1,469	\$ 335

(As a percentage of Revenue)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Revenue	100 %	100 %
Cost of revenue	65	77
Gross margin	35	23
Product development	8	10
Marketing and administrative	6	7
Restructuring and other, net	—	—
Operating margin	21	6
Other charges, net	(4)	—
Income before taxes	17	6
Income tax expense	1	2
Net income	16 %	4 %

## Revenue

The following table summarizes information regarding consolidated revenues by channel, geography, and market and HDD exabytes shipped by market and price per terabyte:

	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Revenues by Channel (%)		
OEMs	80 %	75 %
Distributors	12 %	15 %
Retailers	8 %	10 %
Revenues by Geography (%) <sup>(1)</sup>		
Asia Pacific	41 %	53 %
Americas	49 %	35 %
EMEA	10 %	12 %
Revenues by Market (%)		
Mass capacity	81 %	72 %
Legacy	12 %	18 %
Other	7 %	10 %
HDD Exabytes Shipped by Market		
Mass capacity	552	355
Legacy	43	43
Total	595	398
HDD Price per Terabyte	\$ 14	\$ 15

(1) Revenue is attributed to geography based on the bill from location.

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended		Change	% Change
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024		
Revenue	\$ 9,097	\$ 6,551	\$ 2,546	39 %

Revenue in fiscal year 2025 increased approximately 39% or \$2,546 million, from fiscal year 2024, primarily due to an increase in mass capacity exabytes shipped as we experienced higher demand in particular for our nearline cloud products and favorable pricing actions undertaken by the Company.

## Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended		Change	% Change
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024		
Cost of revenue	\$ 5,897	\$ 5,015	\$ 882	18 %
Gross profit	3,200	1,536	1,664	108 %
Gross margin	35 %	23 %		

For fiscal year 2025, gross margin increased by 12 percentage points compared to the prior fiscal year primarily driven by favorable product mix and pricing actions undertaken by the Company, a decrease of \$96 million of supply related purchase order cancellation fees, as well as \$160 million of factory underutilization charges and \$13 million of accelerated depreciation expense for certain capital equipment that did not recur in fiscal year 2025, partially offset by \$13 million of restructuring costs related to an inventory write down due to a discontinued product line in the fiscal year 2025.

Warranty cost related to new shipments was 0.7% and 0.8% of revenue for the fiscal year 2025 and 2024, respectively.

### Operating Expenses

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended		Change	% Change
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024		
Product development	\$ 724	\$ 654	\$ 70	11 %
Marketing and administrative	561	460	101	22 %
Restructuring and other, net	25	(30)	55	*
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,310</u>	<u>\$ 1,084</u>	<u>\$ 226</u>	

\*Not a meaningful figure

*Product Development Expense.* Product development expenses for fiscal year 2025 increased by \$70 million from fiscal year 2024 primarily due to a \$64 million increase in compensation and other employee benefits as a result of the variable compensation expense recognized in fiscal year 2025 and temporary salary reductions in fiscal year 2024, a \$9 million increase in facility costs, a \$5 million increase in equipment expense and a \$4 million increase in outside services, partially offset by a \$13 million decrease in material expenses.

*Marketing and Administrative Expense.* Marketing and administrative expenses for fiscal year 2025 increased by \$101 million from fiscal year 2024 primarily due to a \$84 million increase in compensation and other employee benefits as a result of the variable compensation expense recognized in fiscal year 2025 and temporary salary reductions in fiscal year 2024, a \$7 million increase in travel expenses, a \$7 million increase in outside services expense and a \$3 million increase in advertising costs.

*Restructuring and Other, net.* We recorded \$38 million of restructuring charges in fiscal year 2025, of which \$13 million was recorded to Cost of revenue and \$25 million recorded to Restructuring and other, net, respectively, primarily related to an inventory write down due to a discontinued product line, employee related termination benefits and right-of-use (“ROU”) asset impairment charges.

### Other charges, net

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended		Change	% Change
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024		
Other charges, net	\$ (377)	\$ (7)	\$ (370)	*

Other charges, net for fiscal year 2025 primarily related to \$321 million of interest expense and \$53 million loss on investments. Other charges, net for fiscal year 2024 primarily related to \$332 million of interest expense, \$52 million loss on investments and \$29 million net loss from debt transactions, partially offset by a \$313 million gain from the sale of System-on-Chip (“SoC”) operations and \$104 million net gain from termination of interest rate swap.

### Income Taxes

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended		Change	% Change
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024		
Income tax expense	\$ 44	\$ 110	\$ (66)	(60)%

We recorded an income tax expense of \$44 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to an income tax expense of \$110 million for fiscal year 2024.

We established Singapore as our principal executive offices in fiscal year 2024. Our parent holding company owns various U.S. and non-Singaporean subsidiaries that operate in multiple non-Singaporean income tax jurisdictions. Our worldwide operating income is either subject to varying rates of income tax or is exempt from income tax due to tax incentive programs we operate under in Singapore and Thailand.

Our income tax expense recorded for fiscal years 2025 differed from the expense for income taxes that would be derived by applying the Singaporean statutory rate of 17% to income before income taxes, primarily due to the net effect of (i) tax benefits related to earnings generated in jurisdictions that are subject to tax incentive programs and (ii) changes in valuation allowance.

Our income tax expense recorded for fiscal years 2024 differed from the expense for income taxes that would be derived by applying the Singaporean statutory rate of 17% to income before income taxes, primarily due to the net effect of (i) changes in valuation allowance and (ii) current year generation of research credits.

On 4 July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OBBBA”) was enacted in the U.S. The OBBBA includes significant provisions, such as the permanent extension of certain expiring provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, modifications to the international tax framework, and the restoration of favorable tax treatment for certain business provisions. The legislation has multiple effective dates, with certain provisions effective in fiscal year 2026 and others implemented through fiscal year 2028. We are currently assessing its impact on our consolidated financial statements.

## ***PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES***

### **Summary of Principal Risks and Uncertainties**

The following is a summary of the principal risks and uncertainties that could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, cash flows, brand and/or the price of our outstanding ordinary shares, and make an investment in our ordinary shares speculative or risky. You should read this summary together with the more detailed description of each of the risks and uncertainties contained below. Additional risks and uncertainties beyond those summarized below or discussed elsewhere in this report may apply to our business and operations as currently conducted or as we may conduct them in the future or to the markets in which we currently, or may in the future, operate.

#### ***Risks Related to our Business, Operations and Industry***

- Our ability to increase our revenue and maintain our market share depends on our ability to successfully introduce and achieve market acceptance of new products on a timely basis. If our products do not keep pace with customer requirements, our results of operations will be adversely affected.
- We operate in highly competitive markets and our failure to anticipate and respond to technological changes and other market developments, including price competition, could harm our ability to compete and risk the commoditization of our products.
- We have been, and may in the future be, adversely affected by reduced, delayed, loss of or canceled purchases by one or more of our key customers, including large hyperscale data center companies and CSPs.
- We are dependent on sales to distributors and retailers, which may increase price erosion and the volatility of our sales.
- We must plan our investments in our products and incur costs before we have customer orders or know about the market conditions at the time the products are produced. If we fail to predict demand accurately for our products or if the markets for our products change, we may have insufficient demand or we may be unable to meet demand, which may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- Changes in demand for computer systems, data storage subsystems and consumer electronic devices has previously caused, and may in the future cause, a decline in demand for our products.
- We have a long and unpredictable sales cycle for nearline storage solutions, which impairs our ability to accurately predict our financial and operating results in any period and may adversely affect our ability to manage inventory and forecast the need for investments and expenditures.
- We experience seasonal declines in the sales of our consumer products during the second half of our fiscal year which may adversely affect our results of operations.
- Our worldwide sales and manufacturing operations subject us to risks that may adversely affect our business related to disruptions in international markets, currency exchange fluctuations and increased costs.
- We may not be able to execute acquisitions, divestitures and other significant transactions successfully and we may have difficulty or fail to successfully integrate acquired companies.

#### ***Risks Associated with Supply and Manufacturing***

- Shortages or delays in the receipt of, or cost increases in, critical components, equipment or raw materials necessary to manufacture our products, as well as reliance on single-source suppliers, has in the past and may in the future affect our production and development of products and harm our operating results.
- We have cancelled purchase commitments with suppliers and incurred costs associated with such cancellations, and if revenues fall or customer demand decreases significantly, we may seek to cancel or may otherwise not meet our purchase commitments to certain suppliers in the future, which could result in damages, penalties, disputes, litigation, increased manufacturing costs or excess inventory.
- Due to the complexity of our products, some defects may only become detectable after deployment, which may lead to increased costs and adversely affect our operating results.

***Risks Related to Financial Performance or General Economic Conditions***

- Changes in the macroeconomic environment have impacted and may continue to negatively impact our results of operations.
- We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows from operations and our investments to meet our liquidity requirements, including servicing our indebtedness and continuing to declare our quarterly dividend.
- Our quarterly results of operations fluctuate, sometimes significantly, from period to period, and may cause our share price to decline.
- If we do not adequately control our costs or if any cost reduction activities that we undertake do not deliver the results we expect, we will not be able to compete effectively and our financial condition may be adversely impacted.
- The effect of geopolitical uncertainties, political unrest, war, terrorism, natural disasters, public health issues and other circumstances, on national and/or international commerce and on the global economy, could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.
- We are subject to counterparty default risks.

***Legal, Regulatory and Compliance Risks***

- Our business is subject to various laws, regulations and governmental policies that may cause us to incur significant expense or adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.
- Some of our products and services are subject to export control laws and other laws affecting the countries in which our products and services may be sold, distributed, or delivered, and any changes to or violation of these laws could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.
- Changes in U.S. trade policy, including the imposition of sanctions or tariffs and the resulting consequences, may have a material and adverse impact on our business and results of operations.
- Our business is exposed to risks associated with litigation, investigations and regulatory proceedings that may cause us to incur significant expense or adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.
- Tax-related matters could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

***Risks Related to Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights***

- We may be unable to protect our intellectual property rights, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We are at times subject to intellectual property proceedings and claims which could cause us to incur significant additional costs or prevent us from selling our products, and which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.
- Our business and certain products and services depend in part on intellectual property and technology licensed from third parties, as well as data centers and infrastructure operated by third parties.

***Risks Related to Information Technology, Data and Information Security***

- We could suffer a loss of revenue and increased costs, exposure to significant liability including legal and regulatory consequences, reputational harm and other serious negative consequences in the event of cyber-attacks, ransomware or other cyber security breaches or incidents that disrupt our operations, cause widespread outages, and/or result in unauthorized access to, or the loss, corruption, unavailability or dissemination of proprietary or confidential information of our customers or about us or other third parties.
- We must maintain and upgrade our global enterprise resource planning system and other information technology ("IT") systems, and our failure to do so could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

***Risks Related to Human Capital and Corporate Responsibility***

- The loss of or inability to attract, retain and motivate key executive officers and employees could negatively impact our business prospects.
- We are subject to risks related to corporate and social responsibility that could adversely affect our reputation and performance.

### ***Risks Related to Owning our Ordinary Shares***

- The price of our ordinary shares may be volatile and could decline significantly.
- Any decision to reduce or discontinue the payment of cash dividends to our shareholders or the repurchase of our ordinary shares pursuant to our previously announced share repurchase program could cause the market price of our ordinary shares to decline significantly.

### **RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS, OPERATIONS AND INDUSTRY**

***Our ability to increase our revenue and maintain our market share depends on our ability to successfully introduce and achieve market acceptance of new products on a timely basis. If our products do not keep pace with customer requirements, our results of operations will be adversely affected.***

The markets for our products are characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions and technology enhancements, uncertain product life cycles and changes in customer demand. The success of our products and services also often depends on whether our offerings are compatible with our customers' or third-parties' products or services and their changing technologies. Our customers demand new generations of storage products as advances in computer hardware and software have created the need for improved storage, with features such as increased storage capacity, enhanced security, energy efficiency, improved performance and reliability and lower cost. We, and our competitors, have developed improved products, and we will need to continue to do so in the future.

Historically, our results of operations have substantially depended upon our ability to be among the first-to-market with new data storage product offerings. We have faced and may continue to face technological, operational and financial challenges in developing new products. In addition, our investments in new product development may not yield the anticipated results. Our market share, revenue and results of operations have been, and in the future may be adversely affected by our failure to:

- develop new products, identify business strategies and timely introduce competitive product offerings to meet technological shifts;
- consistently maintain our time-to-market performance with our new products;
- manufacture these products in adequate volume;
- meet specifications or satisfy compatibility requirements;
- qualify these products with key customers on a timely basis by meeting our customers' performance, quality and security specifications; or
- achieve acceptable manufacturing yields, quality and margins with these products.

Accordingly, we cannot accurately determine the ultimate effect that our new products will have on our results of operations. Our failure to accurately anticipate customers' needs and accurately identify the shift in technological changes could materially and adversely affect our long-term financial results.

In addition, the concentration of customers in our largest end markets magnifies the potential adverse effect of missing a product qualification opportunity. If the delivery of our products is delayed, our customers may use our competitors' products to meet their requirements.

When we develop new products with higher capacity and more advanced technology, our results of operations may decline because the increased difficulty and complexity associated with producing these products increases the likelihood of reliability, quality or operability problems. If our products experience increases in failure rates, are of low quality or are not reliable, customers may reduce their purchases of our products, our factory utilization may decrease and our manufacturing rework and scrap costs, along with our service and warranty costs may increase. In addition, a decline in the reliability of our products may make it more difficult for us to effectively compete with our competitors.

Additionally, we may be unable to produce new products that have higher capacities and more advanced technologies in the volumes and timeframes that are required to meet customer demand. As part of our launch of the Mozaic hard drive platform, we are transitioning to key areal density recording technologies that use HAMR technology to increase HDD capacities. If our transitions to more advanced technologies, including the transition to HDDs utilizing HAMR technology, require development, qualification or production cycles that are longer than anticipated or if we otherwise fail to implement new HDD technologies successfully, we may lose sales and market share, which could significantly harm our financial results and reputation.

We cannot assure you that we will be among the leaders in time-to-market with new products or that we will be able to successfully qualify new products with our customers in the future. If our new products are not successful, our future results of operations may be adversely affected.

***We operate in highly competitive markets and our failure to anticipate and respond to technological changes and other market developments, including price competition, could harm our ability to compete and risk the commoditization of our products.***

We face intense competition in the data storage industry. Our principal sources of competition include HDD and SSD manufacturers, and companies that provide storage subsystems, including electronic manufacturing services and contract electronic manufacturing.

The markets for our data storage products are characterized by technological change, which is driven in part by the adoption of new industry standards. These standards provide mechanisms to ensure technology component interoperability but they also hinder our ability to innovate or differentiate our products. When this occurs, our products may be considered commodities, which has historically, and could in the future, result in downward pressure on prices.

We also experience competition from other companies that produce alternative storage technologies such as flash memory, where increasing capacity, decreasing cost, energy efficiency and improvements in performance have resulted in SSDs that offer increased competition with our lower capacity, smaller form factor HDDs and a declining trend in demand for HDDs in our legacy markets. Some customers for both mass capacity storage and legacy markets have adopted SSDs as an alternative to hard drives in certain applications. Further adoption of SSDs or other alternative storage technologies may limit our total addressable HDD market, impact the competitiveness of our product portfolio and reduce our market share. Any resulting increase in competition could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our industry has experienced consolidation and may continue to consolidate. Consolidation may result in new or stronger competitors, and such competitors may have greater resources or competitive advantages. In addition, current and potential competitors have established and may in the future establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties, including some of our partners or suppliers, that result in declines in revenue or willingness to purchase from or sell to us, as applicable, on favorable terms.

***We have been, and may in the future be, adversely affected by reduced, delayed, loss of or canceled purchases by, one or more of our key customers, including large hyperscale data center companies and CSPs.***

Some of our key customers, such as OEM customers including large hyperscale data center companies and CSPs, account for a large portion of our revenue in our mass capacity markets. While we have long-standing relationships with many of our customers, if any key customers were to significantly reduce, defer or cancel their purchases or delay product acceptances, or we were prohibited from selling to those key customers for any reason, such as export regulations or other factors beyond our control, our revenues and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected, particularly if we are unable to collect any applicable cancellation charges. Although sales to key customers may vary from period to period, a key customer that permanently discontinues or significantly reduces its relationship with us, or that we are prohibited from selling to, could be difficult to replace. In line with industry practice, new key customers usually require that we pass a lengthy and rigorous qualification process. Accordingly, it may be a difficult, costly or prolonged process to attract and sign new key customers.

Furthermore, to the extent that there is consolidation among our customer base, or when supply exceeds demand in our industry, our customers may be able to command increased leverage in negotiating prices and other terms of sale, causing price erosion that could adversely affect our profitability. Furthermore, if such customer pressures require us to reduce our pricing such that our gross margins are diminished, it might not be feasible to sell to a particular customer, which could result in a decrease in our revenue. Consolidation among our customer base may also lead to reduced demand for our products, replacement of our products by the combined entity with those of our competitors and cancellations of orders, each of which could adversely affect our results of operations. If a significant transaction or regulatory impact involving any of our key customers results in the loss of or reduction in purchases by these key customers, it could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

***We are dependent on sales to distributors and retailers, which may increase price erosion and the volatility of our sales.***

Sales to distributors and retailers of disk drive products account for a substantial portion of our revenue. Many of our distributors and retailers also market competing products. We face significant competition in this distribution channel as a result of limited product qualification programs and a focus on price, terms and product availability. Sales volumes through this channel are also less predictable and subject to greater volatility. In addition, deterioration in business and economic conditions has exacerbated price erosion and volatility as distributors and retailers lower prices to compensate for lower demand and higher inventory levels. Our distributors' and retailers' ability to access credit to fund their operations may also affect their purchases of our products. If prices decline significantly in this distribution channel or our distributors or retailers reduce purchases of our products, experience financial difficulties or terminate their relationships with us, our revenues and results of operations would be adversely affected.

***We must plan our investments in our products and incur costs before we have customer orders or know about the market conditions at the time the products are produced. If we fail to predict demand accurately for our products or if the markets for our products change, we may have insufficient demand or we may be unable to meet demand, which may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.***

Our results of operations are highly dependent on cloud, enterprise and consumer spending and the resulting demand for our products. Reduced demand, particularly from our key cloud and enterprise customers as a result of a significant change in macroeconomic conditions or other factors, may result in a significant reduction or cancellation of their purchases from us, which has in the past and may in the future materially and adversely impact our business and financial condition.

Our manufacturing process requires us to make significant product-specific investments in inventory for production at least three to six months in advance. As a result, we incur inventory and manufacturing costs in advance of anticipated sales that may never materialize or that may be substantially lower than expected. In addition, because of our vertical design and manufacturing strategy, operations have significant fixed costs that are difficult to reduce in the short-term, including our costs relating to utilization of existing facilities and equipment. If we fail to forecast demand accurately or if there is a partial or complete reduction in long term demand for our products, we may also experience excess and obsolescence of inventory, higher inventory carrying costs, factory underutilization charges and manufacturing rework costs, which have resulted in and could in the future result in material and adverse effects on our financial condition and results of operations. For example, due to customer inventory adjustments, we have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, a slowdown in demand for our products, particularly in the mass capacity markets. These reductions in demand have required us to significantly reduce manufacturing production plans and recognize factory underutilization charges in fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

We develop and manufacture technologically advanced products that require precision engineering, specialized manufacturing processes and rigorous quality control standards. During periods of increasing demand, the complexity of these products and our manufacturing processes has contributed to challenges in recommissioning and effectively utilizing our production equipment to meet customer needs. These difficulties may arise again in the future, potentially delaying our ability to respond to an improving demand environment. Any inability to efficiently restart or fully utilize our production equipment could result in missed revenue opportunities, increased operational costs, and adverse effects on our business and financial condition.

Other factors that have affected and may continue to affect our ability to anticipate or meet the demand for our products and adversely affect our results of operations include:

- competitive product announcements or technological advances that result in excess supply when customers cancel purchases in anticipation of newer products;
- variability in demand due to end market conditions, including fluctuations in adoption rates of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, shifts in customer preferences and broader economic trends;
- variable demand resulting from unanticipated upward or downward pricing pressures;
- our ability to successfully qualify, manufacture and sell our data storage products;
- changes in our product mix, which may adversely affect our gross profits;
- key customers deferring or canceling purchases or delaying product acceptances, or unexpected increases in their orders;
- manufacturing delays or interruptions, particularly at our manufacturing facilities in China, Malaysia, Northern Ireland, Singapore, Thailand or the United States;
- limited access to components that we obtain from a single or a limited number of suppliers; and
- the impact of changes in trade policy, including tariffs, and/or foreign currency exchange rates on the cost of producing our products and the effective price of our products to our customers.

***Changes in demand for computer systems, data storage subsystems and consumer electronic devices has previously caused, and may in the future cause, a decline in demand for our products.***

Our products are incorporated in computers, data storage systems deployed in data centers and consumer electronic devices. Historically, the demand for these products has been volatile. Unexpected slowdowns in demand for computers, data storage subsystems or consumer electronic devices generally result in sharp declines in demand for our products. Declines in customer spending on the systems and devices that incorporate our products could have a material and adverse effect on demand for our products and on our financial condition and results of operations. Uncertain global economic and business conditions can exacerbate, and have in the past exacerbated, these risks.

We are dependent on our long-term investments to manufacture adequate products. Our investment decisions in adding new manufacturing capacity require significant planning and lead time, and a failure to accurately forecast demand for our products could cause us to over-invest or under-invest, which would lead to excess capacity, underutilization charges, or impairments.

Sales to the legacy markets remain an important part of our business. These markets, however, have been, and we expect them to continue to be, adversely affected by:

- announcements or introductions of major new operating systems or semiconductor improvements or shifts in customer preferences, performance requirements and behavior, such as the shift to tablet computers, smart phones, NAND flash memory or similar devices that meet customers' cost and capacity metrics;
- longer product life cycles; and
- changes in macroeconomic conditions that cause customers to spend less, such as the imposition of new and/or increased tariffs, increased laws and regulations, and increased unemployment levels.

The deterioration of demand for disk drives in certain of the legacy markets has accelerated, and we believe this deterioration may continue and may further accelerate, which has caused and could further cause our operating results to suffer.

In addition, we believe announcements regarding competitive product introductions from time to time have caused customers to defer or cancel their purchases, making certain inventory obsolete. Whenever an oversupply of products in the market causes our industry to have higher than anticipated inventory levels, we experience even more intense price competition from other manufacturers than usual, which may materially and adversely affect our financial results.

***We have a long and unpredictable sales cycle for nearline storage solutions, which impairs our ability to accurately predict our financial and operating results in any period and may adversely affect our ability to manage inventory and forecast the need for investments and expenditures.***

Our nearline storage solutions are technically complex and we typically supply them in high quantities to a small number of customers. Many of our products are tailored to meet the specific requirements of individual customers and are often integrated by our customers into the systems and products that they sell.

Our sales cycle for nearline storage solutions could exceed one year and be unpredictable, depending on the time required for developing, testing and evaluating our products before deployment, the size of deployment, and the complexity of system configuration necessary for development. Additionally, our nearline storage solutions are subject to variability of sales primarily due to the timing of IT spending as a reflection of cyclical demand from CSPs based on the timing of their procurement and deployment requirements and their ability to procure other components needed to build out data center infrastructure. Given the length of development and qualification programs and unpredictability of the sales cycle, we may be unable to accurately forecast product demand, which may result in excess inventory and associated inventory reserves or write-downs, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

*We experience seasonal declines in the sales of our consumer products during the second half of our fiscal year which may adversely affect our results of operations.*

In several of our end markets, sales of computers, storage subsystems and consumer electronic devices tend to be seasonal, and therefore, we expect to continue to experience seasonality in our business as we respond to variations in our customers' demand for our products. In particular, sales of our consumer products have in the past and may in the future be lower during the second half of our fiscal year. Retail sales of certain of our legacy markets solutions traditionally experience higher demand in the first half of our fiscal year driven by consumer spending in the back-to-school season from late summer to fall and the traditional holiday shopping season from fall to winter. We experience seasonal reductions in the second half of our fiscal year in the business activities of our customers during international holidays like Lunar New Year, as well as in the summer months (particularly in Europe), which typically result in lower sales during those periods. Since our working capital needs peak during periods in which we are increasing production in anticipation of orders that have not yet been received, our results of operations will fluctuate even if the forecasted demand for our products proves accurate. Failure to anticipate consumer demand for our branded solutions may also adversely impact our future results of operations. Furthermore, it is difficult for us to evaluate the degree to which this seasonality may affect our business in future periods because of the rate and unpredictability of product transitions and new product introductions, as well as macroeconomic conditions. In particular, during periods when there are rapidly changing macroeconomic conditions, historical seasonality trends may not be a good indicator to predict our future performance and results of operations.

*Our worldwide sales and manufacturing operations subject us to risks that may adversely affect our business related to disruptions in international markets, currency exchange fluctuations and increased costs.*

We are a global company and have significant sales operations outside of the United States, including sales personnel and customer support operations. We also generate a significant portion of our revenue from sales outside the United States. Disruptions in the economic, environmental, political, legal or regulatory landscape in the countries where we operate may have a material and adverse impact on our manufacturing and sales operations. Disruptions in financial markets and the deterioration of global economic conditions have had and may continue to have an impact on our sales to customers and end-users. In addition, ongoing uncertainty in U.S. policy, including uncertainty relating to tariffs and other trade restrictions, may have an impact on our sales to customers and end-users.

Prices for our products are denominated predominantly in dollars, even when sold to customers located outside the United States. An increase in the value of the dollar could increase the real cost to our customers in those markets outside of the United States. This could adversely impact our sales and market share in such areas or increase pressure to lower our prices, and adversely impact our profit margins. In addition, we have revenue and expenses denominated in currencies other than the dollar, primarily the Thai Baht, Singaporean dollar, Chinese Renminbi and British Pound Sterling, which further exposes us to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. A weakened dollar could increase the effective cost of our expenses such as payroll, utilities, tax and marketing expenses, as well as overseas capital expenditures. Any of these events could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations. We manage the impact of foreign currency translation risk by entering into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to hedge our balance sheet exposures. Our hedging strategy may be ineffective, and specific hedges may expire and not be renewed or may not offset any or more than a portion of the adverse financial impact resulting from currency variations. The hedging activities may not cover our full exposure, subject us to certain counterparty credit risks and may impact our results of operations. See "Financial Risk Management" of this report for additional information about our foreign currency exchange risk.

In addition, certain countries in which we have operations have restrictive regulations over the movement of cash and/or foreign exchange across their borders. Similarly, Singapore may impose taxes on dividends of cash from our subsidiaries to the parent company. If we are unable to access our cash or we are required to pay taxes to repatriate such cash, our business and operations may be harmed, or we may need to seek other sources of liquidity.

The shipping and transportation costs associated with our international operations are typically higher than those associated with our U.S. operations, resulting in decreased operating margins for us in some countries. Volatility in fuel costs, political instability or constraints and increases in the costs or reliability of air transportation may lead us to develop alternative shipment methods, which could disrupt our ability to receive raw materials, or ship finished products, and as a result our business and results of operations may be harmed.

*We may not be able to execute acquisitions, divestitures and other significant transactions successfully and we may have difficulty or fail to successfully integrate acquired companies.*

As part of our business strategy, we may acquire companies or businesses, divest businesses or assets, enter into strategic alliances and joint ventures, and make investments to further our business. Risks associated with these transactions have included, and may include:

- not fully realizing the anticipated profits or other benefits of any particular transaction in the timeframe we expected or at all due to competition, market trends, additional costs or investments, the actions of advisors, suppliers or other third parties, or other factors;
- certain transactions resulting in significant costs and expenses;
- failing to identify significant issues with the target during the due diligence process that result in significant liabilities;
- issuing common stock (potentially creating dilution) or incurring additional debt in order to finance a transaction, which financings may require us to accept onerous terms such as high interest rates or covenants that restrict our business;
- an adverse impact on our effective tax rate;
- acquiring a target with differing or inadequate privacy, data protection, and cybersecurity controls; and
- litigation.

In addition, if we fail to identify and complete such transactions and successfully integrate acquired businesses that further our strategic objectives, we may be required to expend additional resources to develop products, services and technology internally, which may put us at a competitive disadvantage. Integrations could significantly disrupt our business and the acquired business as they are often time-consuming and expensive and involve significant challenges, including successfully combining product and service offerings, entering or expanding markets, and retaining and integrating key employees, customers, distributors, facilities, technologies, and business systems, among other challenges. Furthermore, if there are future decreases in our stock price or significant changes in the business climate or results of operations of our reporting units, we may incur additional charges, including impairment charges.

In the case of a divestiture, we may have difficulty finding buyers or alternative exit strategies on acceptable terms in a timely manner. We may also dispose of a business at a price or on terms that are less desirable than we had anticipated. In addition, we may experience fewer benefits than expected, and the impact of the divestiture on our revenue growth may be larger than projected.

#### **RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING**

*Shortages or delays in the receipt of, or cost increases in, critical components, equipment or raw materials necessary to manufacture our products, as well as reliance on single-source suppliers, has in the past and may in the future affect our production and development of products and harm our operating results.*

The cost, quality and availability of components, subassemblies, certain equipment and raw materials used to manufacture our products are critical to our success. Particularly important for our products are components such as read/write heads, substrates for recording media, ASICs, spindle motors, printed circuit boards, suspension assemblies and NAND flash memory. Certain rare earth elements are also critical in the manufacture of our products. Many of these rare earth elements are sourced from China, which accounts for a majority of the global supply and processing capacity for these materials. As a result, recent or potential future export restrictions or bans by the Chinese government, as well as any import restrictions or bans by the U.S. government, on rare earth minerals could materially and adversely impact our supply chain continuity and operating results. In addition, the equipment we use to manufacture our products and components is frequently custom made and comes from a few suppliers and the lead times required to obtain manufacturing equipment can be significant. Our efforts to control our costs, including capital expenditures, may also affect our ability to obtain or maintain such inputs and equipment, which could affect our ability to meet future demand for our products.

We rely on sole or a limited number of direct and indirect suppliers for some or all of these components and rare earth elements that we do not manufacture, including substrates for recording media, read/write heads, ASICs, preamplifiers, spindle motors, printed circuit boards, suspension assemblies and NAND flash memory. Our options in supplier selection in these cases are limited and the supplier-based technology has been and may continue to be single-sourced until wider adoption of the technology occurs and any necessary licenses become available. In light of this small, consolidated supplier base, if our suppliers increased their prices as a result of inflationary pressures, evolving trade policies, including the imposition of tariffs or other trade restrictions, or other macroeconomic conditions or changes to such conditions, and we could not pass these price increases to our customers, our operating margin would decline. Also, many of these direct and indirect component suppliers are geographically concentrated, making our supply chain more vulnerable to regional disruptions such as severe weather, local or global health issues or pandemics, acts of terrorism, war and an unpredictable geopolitical climate. Trade policy developments, including retaliatory measures by other countries, could exacerbate these risks by further restricting the availability and/or increasing the cost of critical components, delaying shipments, resulting in the relocation of certain manufacturing processes or otherwise disrupting our global supply chain. These factors have materially impacted, and may in the future impact the production, availability and transportation of many components. We also often aim to lead the market in new technology deployments and leverage unique and customized technology from single source suppliers who are early adopters in the emerging market. If there are any technical issues in the supplier's technology, it may also cause us to delay shipments of our new technology deployments, incur scrap, rework or warranty charges and harm our financial position. Further, if a sole source or limited source supplier decides not to do business with us for any reason, we may be unable to develop, manufacture and commercialize certain of our products, which would adversely affect our business and financial position.

We have experienced and could in the future experience increased costs and production delays that made us unable to obtain the necessary equipment or sufficient quantities of some components. We have also been, and could in the future be, forced to pay higher prices, make volume purchase commitments or advance deposits for some components, equipment or raw materials that were in short supply in the industry. If our direct and indirect vendors for these components are unable to meet our cost, quality, supply and transportation requirements or fulfill their contractual commitments and obligations, we may have to reengineer some products, which would likely cause production and shipment delays, make the reengineered products more costly and provide us with a lower rate of return on these products. Further, if we have to allocate the components we receive to certain of our products and ship less of others due to shortages or delays in critical components, we may lose sales to customers who could purchase more of their required products from a competitor that either did not experience these shortages or delays or that made different allocations, and thus our revenue and operating margin would decline.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain critical components in a timely and economic manner. In addition, from time to time, some of our suppliers' manufacturing facilities may be fully utilized. If they fail to invest in additional capacity or deliver components in the required timeframe, such failure would have an impact on our ability to ramp new products, and may result in a loss of revenue or market share if our competitors did not utilize the same components and were not affected. Further, if our customers experience shortages of components or materials used in their products it could result in a decrease in demand for our products and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

***We have cancelled purchase commitments with suppliers and incurred costs associated with such cancellations, and if revenues fall or customer demand decreases significantly, we may seek to cancel or may otherwise not meet our purchase commitments to certain suppliers in the future, which could result in damages, penalties, disputes, litigation, increased manufacturing costs or excess inventory.***

From time to time, we enter into long-term, non-cancelable purchase commitments or make large up-front investments with certain suppliers to secure certain components or technologies for the production of our products or to supplement our internal manufacturing capacity for certain components. We have in the past cancelled, reduced or otherwise modified certain purchase commitments and incurred associated fees, due to changes in forecasted demand. If our actual revenues in the future are lower than our projections or if customer demand decreases significantly below our projections, we may seek to cancel or modify or may otherwise not meet our additional purchase commitments with certain suppliers. As a result, it is possible that our revenues will not be sufficient to recoup our up-front investments, in which case we will have to shift output from our internal manufacturing facilities to these suppliers, resulting in higher internal manufacturing costs, or we may be required to make penalty-type payments or pay specified amounts under the terms of these contracts for failure to meet our purchase commitments or otherwise satisfy our obligations under the contracts. We have and may continue to have disputes with our suppliers regarding our purchase commitments, including the cancellation or reduction of such commitments, that we may be unable to resolve, which have resulted and may again result in settlements, litigation that could result in adverse judgments or other litigation-related costs, the amounts of which may be material, as well as disruption to our supply chain and require management's attention. Additionally, because our markets are volatile, competitive and subject to rapid technology and price changes, we face inventory and other asset risks in the event we do not fully utilize purchase commitments. If we cancel purchase commitments, are unable to fully utilize our purchase commitments or shift output from our internal manufacturing facilities to meet the commitments, our gross profit and operating earnings could be materially and adversely impacted.

*Due to the complexity of our products, some defects may only become detectable after deployment, which may lead to increased costs and adversely affect our operating results.*

Our products are highly complex and are designed to operate in and form part of larger complex networks and storage systems. Our products may contain a defect or be perceived as containing a defect by our customers as a result of improper use or maintenance. Lead times required to manufacture certain components are significant, and a quality excursion may take significant time and resources to remediate. Defects in our products, third-party components or in the networks and systems of which they form a part, directly or indirectly, have resulted in and may in the future result in:

- increased costs and product delays until the complex solution-level interoperability issues are resolved;
- costs associated with the remediation of any problems attributable to our products;
- loss of or delays in revenues;
- loss of customers;
- failure to achieve market acceptance and loss of market share;
- increased service and warranty costs; and
- increased insurance costs.

Defects in our products could also result in legal actions by our customers for breach of warranty, property damage, injury or death. Such legal actions including, but not limited to, product liability claims could exceed the level of insurance coverage that we have obtained. Any significant uninsured claims could significantly harm our financial condition.

#### **RISKS RELATED TO FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OR GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

*Changes in the macroeconomic environment have impacted and may continue to negatively impact our results of operations.*

Changes in macroeconomic conditions may affect consumer and enterprise spending, and as a result, our customers may postpone or cancel spending in response to volatility in credit and equity markets, negative financial news and/or declines in income or asset values, all of which may have a material and adverse effect on the demand for our products and/or result in significant changes in our product prices. Other factors that could have a material and adverse effect on demand for our products, financial condition and results of operations include inflation, slower growth or recession, conditions in the labor market, access to credit, consumer confidence and other macroeconomic factors affecting consumer and business spending behavior. These changes could happen rapidly and we may not be able to react quickly to prevent or limit our losses or exposures.

Macroeconomic developments including new and increased tariffs, trade disputes, sanctions, adverse economic conditions worldwide, government efforts to stimulate or stabilize economies, and international conflicts have and may continue to adversely impact our business. Significant inflation and elevated interest rates have negatively affected our business in recent quarters and could continue to negatively affect our business, operating results or financial condition or the markets in which we operate, which, in turn, could adversely affect the price of our ordinary shares. A general weakening of, and related declining corporate confidence in, the global economy or the curtailment in government or corporate spending could cause current or potential customers to reduce their IT budgets or be unable to fund data storage products, which could cause customers to delay, decrease or cancel purchases of our products or cause customers to not pay us or to delay paying us for previously purchased products and services.

*We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows from operations and our investments to meet our liquidity requirements, including servicing our indebtedness and continuing to declare our quarterly dividend.*

We are leveraged and require significant amounts of cash to service our outstanding indebtedness. Our business may not generate sufficient cash flows to enable us to meet our liquidity requirements, including working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, investments, servicing our indebtedness and other general corporate requirements. Our high level of debt presents the following risks:

- we are required to use a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to service our debt, which reduces the availability of our cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances and other general corporate requirements;
- our substantial leverage increases our vulnerability to economic downturns, decreases the availability of capital and may subject us to a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis those of our competitors that are less leveraged;
- our debt service obligations could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry, and could limit our ability to borrow additional funds on satisfactory terms for operations or capital to implement our business strategies; and

- covenants in our debt agreements, including our existing Credit Agreement (as defined herein), limit, among other things, our ability to pay future dividends or make other restricted payments and investments and to incur additional indebtedness, which could restrict our ability to execute on our business strategy or react to the economic environment.

In addition, our ability to service our debt obligations and comply with debt covenants depends on our financial performance. If we fail to meet our debt service obligations or fail to comply with debt covenants, or are unable to modify, obtain a waiver, or cure a debt covenant on terms acceptable to us or at all, we could be in default of our debt agreements and instruments. Such a default could result in an acceleration of our indebtedness, including via cross-defaults, and may require us to change capital allocation or engage in distressed debt transactions on terms unfavorable to us, which could have a material negative impact on our financial performance, stock market price and operations.

In the event the conditional exchange feature of our 2028 Notes is triggered, holders of the 2028 Notes will be entitled to exchange their 2028 Notes at any time during specified periods at their option. Pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the 2028 Notes, if one or more holders elect to exchange their 2028 Notes, we would be required to settle the principal portion of our exchange obligation in cash, and any remainder of the exchange obligation in excess of such principal amount in cash, ordinary shares issued by us or a combination of cash and ordinary shares, at our election. Such cash payment obligations could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, if the conditional exchange feature of our 2028 Notes is triggered, even if holders of the 2028 Notes do not elect to exchange their 2028 Notes, we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of such 2028 Notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which would result in a material reduction of our net working capital.

In the event we need to refinance all or a portion of our outstanding debt as it matures or incur additional debt to fund our operations, we may not be able to refinance our existing debt or incur additional debt to fund our operations on terms acceptable to us or at all. If prevailing interest rates or other factors result in higher interest rates upon refinancing, then the interest expense relating to our debt would increase. Furthermore, if any rating agency changes our credit rating or outlook, our debt and equity securities could be negatively affected, which could adversely affect our ability to refinance existing debt or raise additional capital and increase the interest costs under our existing Credit Agreement.

***Our quarterly results of operations fluctuate, sometimes significantly, from period to period, and may cause our share price to decline.***

Our quarterly revenue and results of operations fluctuate, sometimes significantly, from period to period. These fluctuations, which we expect to continue, have been and may continue to be precipitated by a variety of factors, including:

- uncertainty in global economic and political conditions, and instability or war or adverse changes in the level of economic activity in the major regions in which we do business;
- competitive pressures resulting in lower prices by our competitors which may shift demand away from our products;
- announcements of new products, services or technological innovations by us or our competitors, and delays or problems in our introduction of new, more cost-effective products, the inability to achieve high production yields or delays in customer qualification or initial product quality issues;
- changes in customer demand or the purchasing patterns or behavior of our customers;
- application of new or revised industry standards;
- disruptions in our supply chain, including increased costs or adverse changes in availability of supplies of raw materials or components;
- increased costs of electricity and/or other energy sources, freight and logistics costs or other materials or services necessary for the operation of our business;
- pandemics or other global health issues that impact our operations as well as those of our customers and suppliers;
- the impact of corporate restructuring activities that we have and may continue to engage in;
- changes in the demand for the computer systems and data storage products that contain our products;
- unfavorable supply and demand imbalances;
- our high proportion of fixed costs, including manufacturing and research and development expenses;
- any impairments in goodwill or other long-lived assets;
- changes in tax laws, such as global tax developments applicable to multinational businesses; the impact of trade barriers, such as import/export duties and restrictions, sanctions, tariffs and quotas, imposed by the United States or other countries in which the Company conducts business;
- the evolving legal and regulatory, economic, environmental and administrative climate in the international markets where the Company operates; and
- adverse changes in the performance of our products.

As a result, we believe that quarter-to-quarter and year-over-year comparisons of our revenue and results of operations may not be meaningful, and that these comparisons may not be an accurate indicator of our future performance. Our results of operations in one or more future quarters may fail to meet the expectations of investment research analysts or investors, which could cause an immediate and significant decline in our market value.

***If we do not adequately control our costs or if any cost reduction initiatives that we undertake do not deliver the results we expect, we will not be able to compete effectively and our financial condition may be adversely impacted.***

We are focused on increasing flexibility and scalability, and improving overall competitiveness by leveraging our global capabilities, as well as external talent and skills, worldwide, with a view towards increasing revenue and exabytes volume while controlling expenses. If we do not adequately control our manufacturing and operating expenses, our ability to compete in the marketplace may be impaired.

In the past, we have engaged in restructuring activities with a view toward reducing costs. Such restructuring activities to reduce costs have included closures and transfers of facilities, significant personnel reductions, temporary salary reductions, restructuring efforts, asset write-offs and efforts to increase automation. Our restructuring efforts and other measures to reduce costs may not yield the intended benefits and may be unsuccessful or disruptive to our business operations which may materially and adversely affect our financial results. In addition, we cannot be sure that any future cost reductions or global footprint consolidation efforts will not result in additional costs which may not be offset by planned cost reductions or global footprint consolidation. If our operating costs are higher than we expect or if we do not maintain adequate control of our costs and expenses, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

***The effect of geopolitical uncertainties, political unrest, war, terrorism, natural disasters, public health issues and other circumstances, on national and/or international commerce and on the global economy, could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.***

Geopolitical uncertainty, political unrest, terrorism, instability or war, such as the conflict between Ukraine and Russia and conflicts in the Middle East, natural disasters, public health issues and other business interruptions have caused and could cause damage or disruption to international commerce and the global economy, and thus could have a strong negative effect on our business, our direct and indirect suppliers, logistics providers, manufacturing vendors and customers. Our business operations are also subject to interruption by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, fires, power or water shortages, terrorist attacks, other hostile acts, labor disputes, political unrest, public health issues and related mitigation actions, and other events beyond our control. Such events may decrease demand for our products, make it difficult or impossible for us to make and deliver products to our customers or to receive components from our direct and indirect suppliers, and create delays and inefficiencies in our supply chain.

A significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, fire, flood, or significant power outage could have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. The impact of climate change may increase these risks due to changes in weather patterns, such as increases in storm intensity, sea-level rise and temperature extremes in areas where we or our suppliers and customers conduct business. We have a number of our employees located in regions known for seismic activity, wildfires and drought conditions. To mitigate wildfire risk, electric utilities are deploying public safety power shutoffs, which affects electricity reliability to our facilities and our communities, potentially disrupting our operations. Many of our suppliers and customers are also located in areas with risks of natural disasters. In the event of a natural disaster, losses and significant recovery time could be required to resume operations and our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Should major public health issues, including pandemics, arise, we could be negatively affected by stringent employee travel restrictions, additional limitations or cost increases in freight and other logistical services, governmental actions limiting the movement of products or employees between regions, increases in or changes to data collection and reporting obligations, delays in production ramps of new products, and disruptions in our operations and those of some of our key direct and indirect suppliers and customers.

***We are subject to counterparty default risks.***

We have numerous arrangements with financial institutions that subject us to counterparty default risks, including cash and investment deposits, foreign currency forward exchange contracts, capped calls and other derivative instruments. As a result, we are subject to the risk that the counterparty to one or more of these arrangements will, voluntarily or involuntarily, default on its performance obligations. In times of market distress in particular, a counterparty may not comply with its contractual commitments that could then lead to it defaulting on its obligations with little or no notice to us, thereby limiting our ability to take action to lessen or cover our exposure. Additionally, our ability to mitigate our counterparty exposures could be limited by the terms of the relevant agreements or because market conditions prevent us from taking effective action. If one of our counterparties becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, our ability to recover any losses suffered as a result of that counterparty's default may be limited by the liquidity of the counterparty or the applicable laws governing the bankruptcy proceedings. In the event of any such counterparty default, we could incur significant losses, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition. Our exposure to counterparty risk with respect to the capped call transactions will depend on many factors but, generally, an increase in our exposure will be correlated to an increase in the market price and in the volatility of our ordinary shares. In addition, upon a default by an option counterparty, we may suffer more dilution than we currently anticipate with respect to our ordinary shares. We can provide no assurance as to the financial stability or viability of our counterparties.

Further, our customers could have reduced access to working capital due to global economic conditions, high interest rates, reduced bank lending resulting from contractions in the money supply or the deterioration in the customer's, or their bank's financial condition or the inability to access other financing, which would increase our credit and non-payment risk, and could result in an increase in our operating costs or a reduction in our revenue. Also, our customers outside of the United States are sometimes allowed longer time periods for payment than our U.S. customers. This increases the risk of nonpayment due to the possibility that the financial condition of particular customers may worsen during the course of the payment period. In addition, some of our OEM customers have adopted a subcontractor model that requires us to contract directly with companies, such as original design manufacturers, that provide manufacturing and fulfillment services to our OEM customers. Because these subcontractors are generally not as well capitalized as our direct OEM customers, this subcontractor model exposes us to increased credit risks. Our agreements with our OEM customers may not permit us to increase our product prices to alleviate this increased credit risk.

**LEGAL, REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE RISKS**

***Our business is subject to various laws, regulations and governmental policies that may cause us to incur significant expense or adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.***

Our business is subject to regulation under a wide variety of U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. laws, regulations and policies. Laws, regulations and policies, particularly in the U.S., may change in significant, unexpected, and/or unpredictable ways that will require us to modify our business model and objectives or affect our returns on investments by restricting existing activities and products, subjecting them to escalating costs or prohibiting them outright. Jurisdictions such as China, Malaysia, Northern Ireland, Singapore, Thailand and the U.S., in which we have significant operating assets, and the European Union each have exercised and continue to exercise significant influence over many aspects of their domestic economies including, but not limited to, fair competition, tax practices, anti-corruption, anti-trust, data privacy, protection, security and sovereignty, price controls and international trade, including the imposition of tariffs or other trade restrictions, which have had and may continue to have an adverse effect on our business operations and financial condition.

Our business, particularly our Lyve products and related offerings, is subject to state, federal, and international laws and regulations relating to data privacy, data protection and data security, including security breach notification, data retention, transfer and localization. Laws and regulations relating to these matters evolve frequently and their scope may change through new legislation, amendments to existing legislation and changes in interpretation or enforcement and may impose conflicting and inconsistent obligations. Any such changes, and any changes to our products or services or manner in which our customers utilize them may result in new or enhanced costly compliance requirements and governmental or regulatory scrutiny, may limit our ability to operate in certain jurisdictions or to engage in certain data processing activities, and may require us to modify our practices and policies, potentially in a material manner, which we may be unable to do in a timely or commercially reasonable manner or at all.

Further, the sale and manufacturing of products in certain countries subjects us and our suppliers to local and international laws and regulations governing protection of the environment, including those governing climate change, discharges of pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of contaminated sites, restrictions on the presence of certain substances in electronic products and the responsibility for environmentally safe disposal or recycling. If additional or more stringent requirements are imposed on us and our suppliers in the future, we could incur additional operating costs and capital expenditures. If we fail to comply with applicable environmental laws, regulations, initiatives, or standards of conduct, our customers may refuse to purchase our products and we could be subject to fines, penalties and possible prohibition of sales of our products into one or more states or countries, liability to our customers and damage to our reputation, which could result in a material and adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

As the laws and regulations to which we are subject continue to change and vary greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, compliance with such laws and regulations may be onerous, may create uncertainty as to how they will be applied and interpreted, and may continue to increase our cost of doing business globally.

***Some of our products and services are subject to export control laws and other laws affecting the countries in which our products and services may be sold, distributed, or delivered, and any changes to or violation of these laws could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Due to the global nature of our business, we are subject to import and export restrictions and regulations, including the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”) administered by U.S. BIS and the trade and economic sanctions regulations administered by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”). We incorporate encryption technology into certain of our products and solutions. These encryption products and the underlying technology may be exported outside of the United States only with export authorizations, including by license, a license exception or other appropriate government authorizations, including the filing of an encryption registration. The U.S., through BIS and OFAC, places restrictions on the sale or export of certain products and services to certain countries, persons and entities, as well as for certain end-uses, such as military, military-intelligence and weapons of mass destruction end-uses. The U.S. government also imposes sanctions through executive orders restricting U.S. companies from conducting business activities with specified individuals and companies. Although we have controls and procedures to ensure compliance with all applicable regulations and orders, we cannot predict whether changes in laws or regulations by the U.S., China or another jurisdiction will affect our ability to sell our products and services to existing or new customers. Additionally, we cannot ensure that our interpretation of relevant restrictions and regulations will be accepted in all cases by relevant regulatory and enforcement authorities. On 18 April 2023, we entered into a Settlement Agreement with BIS (the “Settlement Agreement”) that resolved BIS’ allegations regarding our sales of hard disk drives to Huawei. We agreed to complete three audits of our compliance with the license requirements of Section 734.9 of the EAR, and have completed the first audit. The Settlement Agreement also includes a denial order that is suspended and will be waived five years after the date of the order issued under the Settlement Agreement, provided that we have made full and timely payments under the Settlement Agreement and timely completed the audit requirements. Despite our best efforts to comply with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, we may fail to do so. Failure to comply with the Settlement Agreement could result in significant penalties, including the loss of the suspension of the denial order which would prohibit us from a range of export-related activities, including exporting our products subject to the EAR outside of the United States, and could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Despite our best efforts to comply with all applicable export control and sanctions laws and regulations, we may discover additional violations. From time to time, we have voluntarily self-reported potential trade controls violations to OFAC or BIS. Although voluntary self-disclosure is considered a mitigating factor by OFAC and BIS, in light of the Settlement Agreement, we may be subject to increased penalties. If we were ever found to have violated applicable export control or sanctions laws, we may be subject to penalties which could have a material and adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Even if we were not found to have violated such laws, the political and media scrutiny surrounding any governmental investigation of us could cause us significant expense and reputational harm. Such collateral consequences could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Violators of any U.S. export control and sanctions laws may be subject to significant penalties, which may include monetary fines, criminal proceedings against them and their officers and employees, a denial of export privileges, and suspension or debarment from selling products to the U.S. government. Moreover, the sanctions imposed by the U.S. government could be expanded and/or intensified in the future, creating heightened uncertainty for our business operations. Our products could be shipped to restricted end-users or for restricted end-uses by third parties, including potentially our channel partners, despite our precautions. In addition, if our partners fail to obtain appropriate import, export or re-export licenses or permits, we may also be adversely affected, through reputational harm as well as other negative consequences including government investigations and penalties. A significant portion of our sales are to customers in the Asia Pacific region and other geographies that have been the recent focus of changes in U.S. export control policies. Various U.S. agencies have implemented and are considering additional changes to the regulations to increase controls over advanced computing chips, computers and

related technologies. Any further limitation that impedes our ability to export or sell our products and services could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Other countries also regulate the import and export of certain encryption and other technology, including import and export licensing requirements, and have enacted laws that could limit our ability to sell or distribute our products and services or could limit our partners' or customers' ability to sell or use our products and services in those countries, which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Violations of these regulations may result in significant penalties and fines. Changes in our products and services or future changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products and services in those countries, prevent our customers from deploying our products and services globally or, in some cases, prevent the export or import or sale of our products and services to certain countries, governments or persons altogether. Any change in export or import regulations, economic sanctions or related legislation, increased export and import controls, or change in the countries, governments, persons or technologies targeted by such regulations, in the countries where we operate could result in decreased use of our products and services by, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products and services to, new or existing customers, which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

***Changes in U.S. trade policy, including the imposition of sanctions or tariffs and the resulting consequences, may have a material and adverse impact on our business and results of operations.***

We face significant and ongoing uncertainty with regard to global trade policy, particularly in light of recently announced and potential additional actions by the U.S. government and its trading partners. Current U.S. government trade policy includes tariffs on certain non-U.S. goods, including information and communication technology products. These and any new measures may materially increase costs for goods imported from key supply chain jurisdictions into the United States. This in turn could require us to materially increase prices to our customers which may reduce demand, or, if we are unable to increase prices to adequately address any tariffs, quotas or duties, could lower our margin on products sold and negatively impact our financial performance.

In addition, evolving trade policies may lead to abrupt or unpredictable changes in tariffs, quotas, duties or trade agreements, potentially disrupting our supply chain and/or leading to an increase in costs. Changes in U.S. trade policy have also resulted in, and could result in more, foreign jurisdictions adopting responsive trade policies, including imposition of new or increased tariffs, quotas, duties, or other restrictions targeting U.S. products. For example, countries where we have significant customer demand may adopt measures that increase the effective cost of our products in those markets, which could reduce sales volumes and harm our competitive position.

These developments, whether occurring individually or in the aggregate, could materially disrupt our operations and impair our ability to efficiently manage our global supply chain. Increased tariffs or other trade restrictions may raise our cost of goods, delay the sourcing of materials and constrain our ability to fulfill customer orders on a timely basis. Additionally, retaliatory trade measures by other countries could make it more difficult or costly to export our products or components, potentially leading to increased supply chain costs and/or reduced demand in non-U.S. markets. These and any future trade policy changes may have a material and adverse impact on our business and financial condition. While we continue to monitor trade developments and evaluate risk mitigation strategies, we may not be able to fully, or even partially, offset the effects of these evolving trade dynamics.

***Our business is exposed to risks associated with litigation, investigations and regulatory proceedings that may cause us to incur significant expense or adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.***

From time to time, we have been and may continue to be involved in various legal, regulatory or administrative investigations, inquiries, negotiations or proceedings. See “Note 13. *Legal, Environmental and Other Contingencies*” contained in this report for a description of material legal proceedings. Litigation and government investigations or other proceedings are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties that may cause an outcome to differ materially from our expectations and may result in us being required to pay substantial damages, fines or penalties and cease certain practices or activities, and may harm our reputation and market position, all of which could materially harm our business, results of operations and financial conditions. The costs associated with litigation and government proceedings can also be unpredictable depending on the complexity and length of time devoted to such litigation or proceeding. Litigation and governmental investigations or other proceedings may also divert the efforts and attention of our key personnel, which could also harm our business.

In addition, regulation or government scrutiny may impact the requirements for marketing our products and slow our ability to introduce new products, resulting in an adverse impact on our business. Although we have implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance, there can be no assurance that our employees, contractors or agents will not violate these or other applicable laws, rules and regulations to which we are and may be subject. Actual or perceived violations of these laws and regulations could lead to significant penalties, restraints on our export or import privileges, monetary fines, government investigations, disruption of our operating activities, damage to our reputation and corporate brand, criminal proceedings and regulatory or other actions that could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. The political and media scrutiny surrounding a governmental investigation for the violation of such laws, even if an investigation does not result in a finding of violation, could cause us significant expense and collateral consequences, including reputational harm, that could have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

***Tax-related matters could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.***

We are subject to income taxes, as well as indirect taxes and other tax claims in tax regimes we are subject to or operate under. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. Tax laws are dynamic and subject to change as new laws are passed and new interpretations of the law are issued or applied. Any changes in tax laws and regulations could have a material and adverse effect on our tax obligations and effective tax rate.

In particular, potential uncertainty of changes to global tax laws, including global initiatives put forth by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) and tax laws in any jurisdiction in which we operate have had and may continue to have an effect on our business, corporate structure, operations, sales, liquidity, capital requirements, effective tax rate, results of operations, and financial performance. Several jurisdictions in which we operate have enacted legislation, either partially or fully implementing the OECD’s Pillar Two global corporate minimum tax, also known as the top-up tax. This includes the recent updates from Singapore and Thailand, which will take effect for the Company starting in fiscal year 2026. We will continue to monitor for further developments. The enactment of Pillar Two legislation did not have a material and adverse effect on the Company’s financial statements in the fiscal year 2025. Beginning in fiscal year 2026, the Pillar Two framework for the global minimum tax is expected to materially increase the level of income tax, especially for jurisdictions in which we currently have tax incentives, such as Singapore and Thailand.

In addition, we are subject to examinations of our income tax returns in tax regimes we are subject to or operate under. We regularly assess the likelihood of outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes and have reserved for potential adjustments that may result from these examinations. There can be no assurance that the final determination of any of these examinations will not have an adverse effect on our effective tax rates, financial condition and results of operations.

Our future effective tax rate may also be affected by a variety of factors, including changes in our business or statutory rates, the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, available tax incentives, credits and deductions, the expiration of statutes of limitations, changes in accounting principles, adjustments to income taxes upon finalization of tax returns, increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, the estimates of our deferred tax assets and liabilities and deferred tax asset valuation allowances, changing interpretations of existing laws or regulations, the impact of accounting for business combinations, as well as changes in the domestic or international organization of our business and structure.

## **RISKS RELATED TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHTS**

***We may be unable to protect our intellectual property rights, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.***

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, confidentiality agreements, security measures and licensing arrangements to protect our intellectual property rights. We are frequently involved in significant and expensive disputes regarding our intellectual property rights and those of others, including claims that we may be infringing patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights of third parties. We expect that we will be involved in similar disputes in the future.

There can be no assurance that:

- any of our existing patents will continue to be held valid, if challenged;
- patents will be issued for any of our pending applications;
- any claims allowed from existing or pending patents will have sufficient scope or strength to protect us;
- our patents will be issued in the primary countries where our products are sold in order to protect our rights and potential commercial advantage;
- we will be able to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information through confidentiality agreements with our customers, suppliers and employees and through other security measures; and
- others will not gain access to our trade secrets.

In addition, our competitors may be able to design their products to circumvent our patents and other proprietary rights. Enforcement of our rights often requires litigation. If we bring a patent infringement action and are not successful, our competitors would be able to use similar technology to compete with us, which could weaken our competitive position and reduce our operating results. Moreover, the defendant in such an action may successfully countersue us for infringement of their patents or assert a counterclaim that our patents are invalid or unenforceable.

Furthermore, we have significant operations and sales in countries where intellectual property laws and enforcement policies are often less developed, less stringent or more difficult to enforce than in the United States. Therefore, we cannot be certain that we will be able to protect our intellectual property rights in jurisdictions outside the United States.

***We are at times subject to intellectual property proceedings and claims which could cause us to incur significant additional costs or prevent us from selling our products, and which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.***

We are subject from time-to-time to legal proceedings and claims, including claims of alleged infringement of the patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights of third parties by us, or our customers, in connection with the manufacturing, use, sale or offering for sale of our products. Intellectual property litigation can be expensive and time-consuming, regardless of the merits of any claim, and could divert management's attention and resources away from our business. In addition, intellectual property lawsuits are subject to inherent uncertainties due to the complexity of the technical issues involved, which may cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations. Some of the actions that we face from time-to-time seek injunctions against the sale of our products and/or substantial monetary damages, which, if granted or awarded, could materially harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

We cannot be certain that our products do not and will not infringe issued patents or other intellectual property rights of others. We may not be aware of currently filed patent applications that relate to our products or technology. If patents are later issued on these applications, we may be liable for infringement. If our products were found to infringe the intellectual property rights of others, we could be required to pay substantial damages, cease the manufacture, use and sale of infringing products in one or more geographic locations, expend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology, discontinue the use of specific processes or obtain licenses to the technology infringed. We might not be able to obtain the necessary licenses on acceptable terms, or at all, or be able to reengineer our products successfully to avoid infringement. Any of the foregoing could cause us to incur significant costs and prevent us from selling our products, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. See "Note 13. *Legal, Environmental and Other Contingencies*" contained in this report for a description of material intellectual property proceedings.

***Our business and certain products and services depend in part on intellectual property and technology licensed from third parties, as well as data centers and infrastructure operated by third parties.***

Our business and some of our products rely on or include software licensed from third parties, including open source licenses. We may not be able to obtain or continue to obtain licenses from these third parties at all or on reasonable terms, or such third parties may demand cross-licenses to our intellectual property. Third-party components and technology may become obsolete, defective or incompatible with future versions of our products or services, or our relationship with the third party may deteriorate, or our agreements may expire or be terminated. We may face legal or business disputes with licensors that may threaten or lead to the disruption of inbound licensing relationships. In order to remain in compliance with the terms of our licenses, we monitor and manage our use of third-party software, including both proprietary and open source license terms to avoid subjecting our products and services to conditions we do not intend, such as the licensing or public disclosure of our intellectual property without compensation or on undesirable terms. The terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by U.S. courts, and these licenses could be construed in a way that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products or services. Additionally, some of these licenses may not be available to us in the future on terms that are acceptable or that allow our product offerings to remain competitive. Our inability to obtain licenses or rights on favorable terms could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow, such as diverting resources away from our development efforts if we are required to take remedial action.

In addition, we also rely upon third-party hosted infrastructure partners globally to serve customers and operate certain aspects of our business or services. Any disruption of or interference at our hosted infrastructure partners would impact our operations and our business could be adversely impacted.

#### **RISKS RELATED TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DATA AND INFORMATION SECURITY**

***We could suffer a loss of revenue and increased costs, exposure to significant liability including legal and regulatory consequences, reputational harm and other serious negative consequences in the event of cyber-attacks, ransomware or other cyber security breaches or incidents that disrupt our operations, cause widespread outages, and/or result in unauthorized access to, or the loss, corruption, unavailability or dissemination of proprietary or confidential information of our customers or about us or other third parties.***

Our operations are dependent upon our ability to protect our digital infrastructure and data. We manage, store and otherwise process various proprietary information and sensitive or confidential data relating to our operations, as well as to our customers, suppliers, employees and other third parties, and we store subscribers' data on Lyve, our edge-to-cloud mass storage platform. As our operations become more automated and increasingly interdependent and our edge-to-cloud mass storage platform service grows, our exposure to the risks posed by storage, transfer, maintenance and other processing of data, such as damage, corruption, loss, unavailability, unauthorized acquisition and other processing, and other security risks, including risks of disruptions to our platform or security breaches, widespread outages and/or other incidents impacting our digital infrastructure and data, will continue to increase.

Despite the measures we and our vendors put in place designed to protect our computer equipment, data and systems, our customers, suppliers, employees or other third parties have been and may continue to be vulnerable to phishing and other forms of social engineering attacks, employee or contractor error, hacking, cyberattacks, ransomware and other malware, malfeasance, system error or other irregularities or incidents, including from attacks or breaches and incidents at third party vendors we utilize. In addition, the measures we and our vendors take may not be sufficient for all eventualities. Threat actors are increasingly using tools and techniques that circumvent controls, evade detection, and remove forensic evidence, which means that we and others may be unable to anticipate, detect, deflect, contain or recover from cyberattacks in a timely or effective manner. As AI capabilities improve and are increasingly adopted, we may be subject to cyberattacks created and/or augmented with AI. For example, attacks could be crafted with an AI tool to attack information systems by creating more effective phishing emails or social engineering or by exploiting vulnerabilities in electronic security programs utilizing false image or voice recognition, or could result from us or our customers, vendors or business partners incorporating the output of AI tools, such as malicious code from an AI-generated source code. Our network and storage applications, as well as those of our customers, business partners, and third-party providers, have been and may in the future be subject to unauthorized access by hackers or breached due to operator error, malfeasance or other system disruptions. Additionally, there have been and may continue to be significant supply chain attacks, and we cannot guarantee that our or our suppliers' or other vendors' systems, networks, or other components or infrastructure have not been compromised or do not contain exploitable defects, bugs or vulnerabilities. We anticipate that these threats will continue to grow in scope and complexity over time due to the development and deployment of increasingly advanced tools and techniques.

We and our vendors may be unable to anticipate or prevent these attacks and other threats, react in a timely manner, or implement adequate preventive measures, and we and they may face delays in detection or remediation of, or other responses to, security breaches and other security-related incidents. The costs of eliminating or addressing security problems and security vulnerabilities before or after a security breach or incident may be significant. Certain legacy IT systems may not be easily remediated, and our disaster recovery planning may not be sufficient for all eventualities. Our remediation and other aspects of our efforts to address any attack, compromise, breach or incident may not be successful and could result in interruptions, delays or cessation of service. Security breaches or incidents and unauthorized access to, or loss, corruption, unavailability, or processing of data we and our vendors maintain or otherwise process has exposed us and could expose us, or our vendors, customers or other third parties to a risk of loss or misuse of this data. Any actual or perceived breach incident could result in litigation or governmental investigations, fines, penalties, indemnity obligations and other potential liability and costs for us, materially damage our brand, cause us to lose existing or potential customers, impede critical functions or otherwise materially harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, defending against claims, litigation or regulatory inquiries or proceedings relating to any actual or potential security breach or other security incident, regardless of merit, could be costly and divert attention of key personnel. We cannot ensure that any provisions in our contracts with customers or others relating to limitations of liability would be enforceable or adequate or would otherwise protect us from any liabilities or damages with respect to any claim. The insurance coverage we maintain that is intended to address certain data security risks may be insufficient to cover all types of claims or losses that may arise and has been increasing in price over time. We cannot be certain that insurance coverage will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all.

There can be no assurance that our cybersecurity management program and processes, including our policies, controls or procedures, will be implemented consistently, complied with or effective in protecting our systems and information.

***We must maintain and upgrade our global enterprise resource planning system and other information technology ("IT") systems, and our failure to do so could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.***

We have invested and will continue to invest in and implement modifications and upgrades to our IT systems and procedures, including making changes to legacy systems or acquiring new systems with new functionality, and building new policies, procedures, training programs and monitoring tools.

The implementation and maintenance of our global enterprise resource planning system ("ERP") has required and will continue to require significant investment of human and financial resources. The ERP is designed to efficiently maintain our financial records and provide information important to the operation of our business to our management team. In implementing, maintaining and upgrading the ERP, we may experience significant increases to inherent costs and risks associated with changing and acquiring these systems, policies, procedures and monitoring tools, including capital expenditures, additional operating expenses, demands on management time and other risks and costs of delays or difficulties in transitioning to or integrating new systems policies, procedures or monitoring tools into our current systems. Any significant disruption or deficiency in the design, implementation and maintenance of the ERP may adversely affect our ability to process orders, ship product, send invoices and track payments, fulfill contractual obligations, maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting or otherwise operate our business. These implementations, modifications and upgrades may not result in productivity improvements at a level that outweighs the costs of implementation, or at all. In addition, difficulties with implementing and maintaining new technology systems, such as ERP, delays in our timeline for planned improvements, significant system failures or our inability to successfully modify our IT systems, policies, procedures or monitoring tools to respond to changes in our business needs in the past have caused and in the future may cause disruptions in our business operations, increase security risks, and may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

## **RISKS RELATED TO HUMAN CAPITAL AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY**

*The loss of or inability to attract, retain and motivate key executive officers and employees could negatively impact our business prospects.*

Our future performance depends to a significant degree upon the continued service of key members of management as well as marketing, sales and product development personnel. We believe our future success will also depend in large part upon our ability to attract, retain and further motivate highly skilled management, marketing, sales and product development personnel. We have experienced intense competition for qualified and capable personnel in many locations in which we operate, including China, Northern Ireland, Singapore, Thailand and the U.S., and we cannot assure you that we will be able to retain our key employees or that we will be successful in attracting, assimilating and retaining personnel in the future. Additionally, because a portion of our key personnel's compensation is contingent upon the performance of our business, including through cash bonuses and equity compensation, when the market price of our ordinary shares fluctuates or our results of operations or financial condition are negatively impacted, we may be at a competitive disadvantage for retaining and hiring employees. Our historical restructurings, temporary salary reductions and variability in bonus payouts have made and may continue to make it difficult for us to recruit and retain personnel. Increased difficulty in accessing, recruiting or retaining personnel may lead to increased manufacturing and employment compensation costs, which could adversely affect our results of operations. The loss of one or more of our key personnel or the inability to hire and retain key personnel could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

*We are subject to risks related to corporate and social responsibility that could adversely affect our reputation and performance.*

Many factors influence our reputation including the perception held by our customers, suppliers, partners, shareholders, other key stakeholders and the communities in which we operate. Our key customers' satisfaction with the volume, quality and timeliness of our products is a material element of our market reputation, and any damage to our key customer relationships could materially and adversely affect our reputation. We face increasing scrutiny related to environmental, social and governance activities. We risk damage to our reputation if we fail to act responsibly in a number of areas, such as human capital, environmental stewardship, sustainability, supply chain management, climate change, the usage of AI, workplace conduct and human rights. The increasing concern over climate change could also result in shifting customer preferences and regulations. Changing customer preferences may result in increased demands or requirements regarding our solutions, products and services, including the use of packaging materials, chemicals and other components in our products. These demands may cause us to incur additional costs or make other changes to our operations, which could adversely affect our financial results. If we fail to manage these requirements in an effective manner, customer demand for our solutions, products, and services could diminish, and our profitability could suffer.

Further, despite our policies to the contrary, our employees and personnel may violate environmental, social or governance standards or engage in other unethical conduct. These acts, or any accusation of such conduct, even if proven to be false, could adversely impact the reputation of our business. Any harm to our reputation could impact employee engagement and retention, our corporate culture and the willingness of customers, suppliers and partners to do business with us, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

## **RISKS RELATED TO OWNING OUR ORDINARY SHARES**

*The price of our ordinary shares may be volatile and could decline significantly.*

The market price of our ordinary shares has fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate or decline significantly in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

- general stock market conditions, or general uncertainty in stock market conditions due to global economic conditions and negative financial news unrelated to our business or industry;
- the timing and amount of or the discontinuance of our share repurchases;
- actual or anticipated variations in our results of operations;
- announcements of innovations, new products, significant contracts, acquisitions, or significant price reductions by us or our competitors, including those competitors who offer alternative storage technology solutions;
- our failure to meet our guidance or the performance estimates of investment research analysts, or changes in financial estimates by investment research analysts;
- significant announcements by or changes in financial condition of a large customer;
- the ability of our customers to procure necessary components which may impact their demand or timing of their demand for our products, especially during a period of persistent supply chain shortages;
- reduction in demand from our key customers due to macroeconomic conditions that reduce cloud, enterprise or consumer spending;

- issuance of our ordinary shares, including upon exchange of some or all of our outstanding exchangeable 2028 Notes for amounts in excess of the principal amount;
- actual or perceived security breaches or incidents or security vulnerabilities;
- actual or anticipated changes in the credit ratings of our indebtedness by rating agencies; and
- the sale of our ordinary shares held by certain equity investors or members of management.

In addition, in the past, following periods of decline in the market price of a company's securities, class action lawsuits have often been pursued against that company. Similar litigation has been pursued against us, and it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

***Any decision to reduce or discontinue the payment of cash dividends to our shareholders or the repurchase of our ordinary shares pursuant to our previously announced share repurchase program could cause the market price of our ordinary shares to decline significantly.***

Although historically we have announced regular cash dividend payments and a share repurchase program, we are under no obligation to pay cash dividends to our shareholders in the future at historical levels or at all or to repurchase our ordinary shares at any particular price or at all. The declaration and payment of any future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors. Our previously announced share repurchase program was paused in the December 2022 quarter and remained paused through the end of fiscal year 2025. While we expect to resume the program in the first quarter of fiscal year 2026, there can be no assurance that we will do so. Our payment of quarterly cash dividends and the repurchase of our ordinary shares pursuant to our share repurchase program are subject to, among other things, our financial position and results of operations, distributable reserves, available cash and cash flow, capital and regulatory requirements, market and economic conditions, our ordinary share price and other factors. Any reduction or discontinuance by us of the payment of quarterly cash dividends or the repurchase of our ordinary shares pursuant to our share repurchase program could cause the market price of our ordinary shares to decline significantly. Moreover, in the event our payment of quarterly cash dividends or repurchases of our ordinary shares are reduced or discontinued, our failure to resume such activities at historical levels could result in a persistent lower market valuation of our ordinary shares.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following sections discuss our principal liquidity requirements, as well as our sources and uses of cash and our liquidity and capital resources. Our cash and cash equivalents are maintained in investments with remaining maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase. The principal objectives of our investment policy are the preservation of principal and maintenance of liquidity. We believe our cash equivalents are liquid and accessible. We operate in some countries that have restrictive regulations over the movement of cash and/or foreign exchange across their borders. However, we believe our sources of cash will continue to be sufficient to fund our operations and meet our cash requirements for the next 12 months. Although there can be no assurance, we believe that our financial resources, along with controlling our costs and capital expenditures, will allow us to manage the ongoing impact of market demand disruptions on our business operations for the foreseeable future. However, some challenges to our industry and to our business continue to remain uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time. Consequently, we will continue to evaluate our financial position in light of future developments, particularly those relating to the global economic factors.

We are not aware of any downgrades, losses or other significant deterioration in the fair value of our cash equivalents from the values reported as of 27 June 2025.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Dollars in millions)	As of		Change
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 891	\$ 1,358	\$ (467)

The following table summarizes results from the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Net cash flow provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 1,083	\$ 918
Investing activities	(276)	126
Financing activities	(1,274)	(473)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates	—	1
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ (467)	\$ 572

### Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities for fiscal year 2025 was \$1.1 billion and includes the effects of net income adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation, amortization, share-based compensation, and the following major working capital related movements:

- an increase of \$513 million in trade debtors primarily due to higher revenue and lower trade debtors factoring;
- a decrease of \$242 million in trade creditors, primarily due to timing of payments; and
- an increase of \$201 million in inventories, primarily due to an increase in purchased materials and finished goods inventory; partially offset by
- an increase of \$207 million in accrued employee compensation, primarily due to an increase in our variable compensation expense.

Cash provided by operating activities for fiscal year 2024 was \$918 million and includes the effects of net income adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation, amortization, share-based compensation, net gain from business divestiture, and the following major working capital related movements:

- an increase of \$243 million in other assets and liabilities, primarily related to the restructuring of pre-existing purchase agreements as a result of the sale of SoC operations;
- an increase of \$227 million in trade creditors, primarily due to timing of payments;
- a decrease of \$192 million in trade debtors, primarily due to lower revenue and higher trade debtors factoring; and

- an increase of \$25 million cash proceeds received from the settlement of certain interest rate swap agreements; partially offset by
- a decrease of \$183 million in accrued expenses primarily due to lower restructuring activities; and
- an increase of \$99 million in inventories, primarily due to an increase in raw materials and work in progress inventory.

#### *Cash Used in Investing Activities*

In fiscal year 2025, we used \$276 million net cash for investing activities, which was primarily due to payments for the purchase of property, equipment and leasehold improvements of \$265 million and net cash used in the acquisition of Intevac of \$47 million, which includes proceeds from the sale of Intevac's investments post-acquisition (refer to "Note 17. *Acquisition and Divestiture*" for more details), offset by \$10 million from the sale of equity investments, and \$25 million from the proceeds of business divestiture.

In fiscal year 2024, we received \$126 million for net cash investing activities, which was primarily due to the proceeds from the sale of SoC operations of \$326 million, \$40 million from the sale of assets and \$14 million from the sale of investments, offset by payments for the purchase of property, equipment and leasehold improvements of \$254 million.

#### *Cash Used in Financing Activities*

Net cash used in financing activities of \$1.3 billion for fiscal year 2025 was primarily attributable to the following activities:

- \$1.1 billion repurchases of long-term debt;
- \$600 million in dividend payments;
- \$54 million taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards; and
- \$14 million debt fees relating to issuance and repurchase of long-term debt; partially offset by
- \$400 million in net proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt; and
- \$72 million in proceeds from the issuance of ordinary shares under employee stock plans.

Net cash used in financing activities of \$473 million for fiscal year 2024 was primarily attributable to the following activities:

- \$1.3 billion repurchases of long-term debt;
- \$585 million in dividend payments;
- \$128 million debt fees relating to issuance of long-term debt and capped call transaction; and
- \$38 million taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards; partially offset by
- \$1.5 billion in net proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt; and
- \$66 million in proceeds from the issuance of ordinary shares under employee stock plans.

#### *Liquidity Sources and Going Concern*

Our primary sources of liquidity as of 27 June 2025 consist of: (1) approximately \$891 million in cash and cash equivalents, (2) cash we expect to generate from operations and (3) \$1.3 billion available for borrowing under our senior unsecured revolving credit facility ("Revolving Credit Facility"), which is part of our New Credit Agreement (as defined in "Note 4. *Debentures and Bank Loans*").

As of 27 June 2025, no borrowings (including swing line loans) were outstanding and no commitments were utilized for letters of credit issued under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility is available for borrowings, subject to compliance with financial covenants and other customary conditions to borrowing.

As of 27 June 2025, the New Credit Agreement includes one financial covenant, net leverage ratio. We continue to evaluate our debt portfolio and structure to comply with our financial debt covenants. As of 27 June 2025, we were in compliance with all of the covenants under our debt agreements. Refer to "Note 4. *Debentures and Bank Loans*" for further details.

We believe that our sources of cash will be sufficient to fund our operations and meet our cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. Our ability to fund liquidity requirements beyond 12 months will depend on our future cash flows, which are determined by future operating performance, and therefore, subject to prevailing global macroeconomic conditions and financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond our control.

For additional information on risks and factors that could impact our ability to fund our operations and meet our cash requirements, among others, see the section entitled “Principal Risks and Uncertainties” of the Directors’ Report. As of 27 June 2025, the principal amount of our debt outstanding was \$5.0 billion.

Our going concern assessment considers our Principal Risks and Uncertainties, including those specific to the macroeconomic environment, and is dependent on a number of factors including financial performance and maintenance of supply chain operations. The going concern assessment has been performed for a period of at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. The following factors were considered in our going concern assessment:

- Based on the results of our forecasting procedures and assessment of our liquidity requirements, including our contractual and debt repayment commitments, we believe our sources of cash, including the undrawn revolving credit facility of \$1.3 billion, and ability to access capital markets have been and will continue to be sufficient to meet our cash needs for at least the next 12 months.
- We believe that our cash equivalents are liquid and accessible.
- We were in compliance with our covenants as of 27 June 2025. We continue to evaluate our debt portfolio and structure to comply with our financial debt covenants.
- While we continue to operate in a dynamic macroeconomic environment marked by rapid shifts in trade policies and increasing geopolitical tensions, we believe that our financial resources, along with controlling our costs and maintaining supply chain discipline including adjusting our manufacturing production plans will allow us to manage the potential impacts of macroeconomic factors on our business operations for the foreseeable future.

Taking into account the financial resources available to us, it is management’s view, to the best of their current knowledge, that the sources of cash will be sufficient to fund our operations and meet our cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. Accordingly, the Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

For additional information on factors that could impact our ability to fund our operations and meet our cash requirements, including the pandemic, see “Principal Risks and Uncertainties” section of the Directors’ Report.

#### *Cash Requirements and Commitments*

Our liquidity requirements are primarily to meet our working capital, product development and capital expenditure needs, to fund scheduled payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness, and to fund our quarterly dividend and any future strategic investments.

#### *Purchase obligations*

Purchase obligations are defined as contractual obligations for the purchase of goods or services, which are enforceable and legally binding on us, and that specify all significant terms. From time to time, we enter into long-term, non-cancelable purchase commitments or make large up-front investments with certain suppliers in order to secure certain components or technologies for the production of our products or to supplement our internal manufacturing capacity for certain components. As of 27 June 2025, we had unconditional purchase obligations of approximately \$1.3 billion, primarily related to purchases of inventory components with our suppliers. We expect \$1.2 billion of these commitments to be paid within one year. In addition, we also had certain long-term market share based non-cancellable inventory purchase commitments as of 27 June 2025.

#### *Capital expenditures*

We incur material capital expenditures to design and manufacture our products that depend on advanced technologies and manufacturing techniques. As of 27 June 2025, we had unconditional commitments of \$151 million primarily related to purchases of equipment, of which approximately \$105 million is expected to be paid within one year. For fiscal year 2026, we expect capital expenditures to be higher than fiscal year 2025.

#### *Operating leases*

We are a lessee in several operating leases related to real estate facilities for warehouse, office and lab space. As of 27 June 2025, the amount of future minimum rent expense for both occupied and vacated facilities under non-cancelable operating lease contracts was \$516 million, of which \$64 million is expected to be paid within one year. Refer to “Note 6. Leases” for details.

#### *Long-term debt and interest payments on debt*

As of 27 June 2025, the future principal payment obligation on our long-term debt was \$5.0 billion, which will mature in more than one year. As of 27 June 2025, future interest payments on this outstanding debt is estimated to be approximately \$1.8 billion, of which \$313 million is expected to be paid within one year. Subsequent to our Consolidated Balance Sheet date, on 30 June 2025, the conditional conversion feature of the 2028 Notes was triggered in accordance with the terms of the 2028 Notes indenture. Accordingly, the 2028 Notes are exchangeable through 30 September 2025. From time to time, we may repurchase, redeem or otherwise extinguish any of our outstanding senior notes in open market or privately negotiated purchases or otherwise, or we may repurchase or redeem outstanding senior notes pursuant to the terms of the applicable indenture. Refer to “Note 4. *Debentures and Bank Loans*” for more details.

#### *BIS settlement penalty*

We accrued a settlement penalty of \$300 million for fiscal year 2023, related to BIS’ allegations of violations of the U.S. EAR, which were subsequently resolved by the Settlement Agreement in April 2023. As part of the Settlement Agreement with BIS, quarterly payments of \$15 million are made over the course of five years beginning 31 October 2023, of which \$60 million is expected to be paid within one year and \$135 million thereafter. Refer to “Note 13. *Legal, Environmental and Other Contingencies*” for more details.

#### *Restructuring*

During the fiscal year ended 27 June 2025, we made cash payments of \$14 million, primarily related to workforce reduction costs under our restructuring plans.

As of 27 June 2025, the future cash payments related to our remaining active restructuring plans were immaterial.

#### *Income Tax*

As of 27 June 2025, we had an immaterial liability for unrecognized tax benefits, none of which is expected to be settled within one year. Outside of one year, we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of when cash settlement with a taxing authority will occur.

#### *Dividend*

On 29 July 2025, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.72 per share, which will be payable on 9 October 2025 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on 30 September 2025. Our ability to pay dividends in the future will be subject to, among other things, general business conditions within the data storage industry, our financial results, the impact of paying dividends on our credit ratings and legal and contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends by our subsidiaries to us or by us to our ordinary shareholders, including restrictions imposed by covenants on our debt instruments.

#### *Share repurchases*

From time to time, at our discretion, we may repurchase any of our outstanding ordinary shares through private, open market, or broker assisted purchases, tender offers, or other means, including through the use of derivative transactions. During fiscal year 2025, we repurchased approximately 1 million of our ordinary shares including shares withheld for statutory tax withholdings related to vesting of employee equity awards. As of 27 June 2025, \$5.0 billion remained available for repurchase under our existing repurchase authorization limit. We may limit or terminate the repurchase program at any time. All repurchases are effected as redemptions in accordance with our Constitution.

We require substantial amounts of cash to fund any increased working capital requirements, future capital expenditures, scheduled payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness and payments of dividends. We will continue to evaluate and manage the retirement and replacement of existing debt and associated obligations, including evaluating the issuance of new debt securities, exchanging existing debt securities for other debt securities and retiring debt pursuant to privately negotiated transactions, open market purchases, tender offers or other means or otherwise. In addition, we may selectively pursue strategic alliances, acquisitions, joint ventures and investments, which may require additional capital.

### **Financial Risk Management**

We have exposure to market risks due to the volatility of interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, credit rating changes and equity and bond markets. A portion of these risks may be hedged, but fluctuations could impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

*Interest Rate Risk.* Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our cash investment portfolio. As of 27 June 2025, we had immaterial available-for-sale investments, none of which had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for a period greater than 12 months.

We have fixed rate debt obligations, which we enter into for general corporate purposes including capital expenditures and working capital needs.

The table below presents principal amounts and related fixed or weighted-average interest rates by year of maturity for our investment portfolio and debt obligations as of 27 June 2025.

(Dollars in millions, except percentages)	Fiscal Years Ended						Total	Fair Value at 27 June 2025
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter		
<b>Assets</b>								
Money market funds, time deposits and certificates of deposit								
Floating rate	\$ 254	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 254	\$ 254
Average interest rate	4.22 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	4.22 %	
<b>Other debt securities</b>								
Fixed rate	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Debt</b>								
Fixed rate	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,500	\$ 470	\$ 638	\$ 2,438	\$ 5,046	\$ 6,318
Average interest rate	— %	— %	3.50 %	4.09 %	7.14 %	7.31 %	5.86 %	

**Foreign Currency Exchange Risk.** From time to time, we may enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage exposure related to certain foreign currency commitments and anticipated foreign currency denominated expenditures. Our policy prohibits us from entering into derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

We hedge portions of our foreign currency denominated balance sheet positions with foreign currency forward exchange contracts to reduce the risk that our earnings will be adversely affected by changes in currency exchange rates. The change in fair value of these contracts is recognized in earnings in the same period as the gains and losses from the remeasurement of the assets and liabilities. All foreign currency forward exchange contracts mature within 12 months.

The table below provides information as of 27 June 2025 about our foreign currency forward exchange contracts. The table is provided in dollar equivalent amounts and presents the notional amounts (at the contract exchange rates) and the weighted-average contractual foreign currency exchange rates.

(Dollars in millions, except average contract rate)	Notional Amount	Average Contract Rate	Estimated Fair Value <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Foreign currency forward exchange contracts:</b>			
British Pound Sterling	\$ 19	\$ 0.74	\$ —
Chinese Renminbi	34	7.14	—
Singapore Dollar	127	1.28	—
Thai Baht	100	32.49	—
Total	<u>\$ 280</u>		<u>\$ —</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Equivalent to the unrealized net gain (loss) on existing contracts.

**Other Market Risks.** We have exposure to counterparty credit downgrades in the form of credit risk related to our foreign currency forward exchange contracts and our fixed income portfolio. We monitor and limit our credit exposure for our foreign currency forward exchange contracts by performing ongoing credit evaluations. We also manage the notional amount of contracts entered into with any one counterparty and we maintain limits on maximum tenor of contracts based on the credit rating of the financial institution. Additionally, the investment portfolio is diversified and structured to minimize credit risk.

Changes in our corporate issuer credit ratings have minimal impact on our near-term financial results, but downgrades may negatively impact our future ability to raise capital, our ability to execute transactions with various counterparties, and may increase the cost of such capital.

We are subject to equity market risks due to changes in the fair value of the notional investments selected by our employees as part of our non-qualified deferred compensation plan—the SDCP.

We entered into a Total Return Swap (“TRS”) in order to manage the equity market risks associated with the SDCP liabilities. We pay a floating rate, based on SOFR plus an interest rate spread, on the notional amount of the TRS. The TRS is designed to substantially offset changes in the SDCP liabilities due to changes in the value of the investment options made by employees.

## ***LIKELY FUTURE DEVELOPMENT***

We are committed to developing new component technologies, products, alternative storage technologies inclusive of systems, software and other innovative technology solutions to support emerging applications in data use and storage. Our research and development activities are designed to bring new products to market in high volume, with quality attributes that our customers expect, before our competitors. Part of our product development strategy is to leverage a design platform and/or subsystem within product families to serve different market needs. This platform strategy allows for more efficient resource utilization, leverages best design practices, reduces exposure to changes in demand, and allows for achievement of lower costs through purchasing economies of scale. Our advanced technology integration effort, such as our high-capacity enabling HAMR technology, focuses disk drive and component research on recording subsystems, including read/write heads and recording media; market-specific product technology; and technology we believe may lead to new business opportunities. The primary purpose of our advanced technology integration effort is to ensure timely availability of mature component technologies for our product development teams as well as to allow us to leverage and coordinate those technologies in the design centers across our products in order to take advantage of opportunities in the marketplace.

## ***NON-FINANCIAL STATEMENT***

### **Introduction**

The European Union Directive 2014/95/EU ("the 2017 Regulations") requires the disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups. This has been transposed into Irish legislation. This legislation requires us to identify and report on our business model and key non-financial matters related to the Company's activities. Our fiscal year 2024 ESG Performance Report provides additional information that may be relevant to investors in assessing the Company's sustainability commitments and achievements but, except as expressly provided below, the information integrated in the 2024 ESG Performance Report is not incorporated by reference into the Irish Directors' Report. Copies of the 2024 ESG Performance Report can be accessed at [www.seagate.com](http://www.seagate.com), under "ESG".

### **Business Overview**

Refer to pages A-4 to A-10 for the 'Industry Overview', 'Our Business', and 'Products' section of the Directors' Report.

### **Corporate Governance and Organization**

We have concluded that the manufacture and distribution of storage solutions constitutes one operating segment. We are governed by a Board of Directors ("the Board"). Our Corporate Governance Guidelines provide a framework for our Board of Directors in exercising their responsibilities toward our stakeholders, and these guidelines entrust the Board with the authority to review our business operations and make decisions independent of the Company's management. The guidelines also provide a process for shareholders to communicate concerns with the Board. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines, as well as the charters of each of our Board committees, are available on our website at [www.seagate.com](http://www.seagate.com), under "Investors - Governance."

### **Principal Risks and Management**

Refer to pages A-17 to A-37 for the 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' section of the Directors' Report.

### **Environmental Matters**

We understand and acknowledge that climate change is contributed to by human activity, and will lead to a number of social, economic and environmental consequences if not properly dealt with. We continue to set sustainability goals, track our progress, and audit our systems to reduce energy consumption, carbon emissions, waste and water usage throughout our global footprint. These efforts are both important to and fully supported by senior management. We also work closely with our suppliers and provide training to key stakeholders to educate them on sustainability best practices, with indicators to gauge performance. These actions comprise the majority of our environmental sustainability efforts. We report our metrics based on the fiscal year 2025 or the calendar year 2024, if fiscal year information is unavailable.

At Seagate, we understand the importance of reducing the impact our products and packaging have on the environment as identified by our Life Cycle Assessments ("LCA"). We take a holistic view of product impacts, considering the environment, our customers, suppliers and communities where our products and operations reside. Each LCA addresses impacts at every stage in the product life cycle, from raw material extraction to end-of-life disposal and recycling. The LCAs include four endpoints judged for particular relevance to the electronics industry: Climate Change, Human Toxicity, Metal Depletion and Water Depletion. In addition to LCAs, we maintain a Material Circularity Indicator for these products to identify opportunities for improvement and to move toward greater material efficiency. Most Seagate products are highly recyclable, containing aluminum, steel, copper and other recoverable materials, and many regions where our products are sold have electronic waste recycling programs. We also help to manage product waste by taking back warranty-returned drives, which then get refurbished or recycled.

We maintain a catalog of restricted substances, and product compliance data as it relates to restricted substances, which are made available to our customers upon request. We adhere to global restricted substance regulations, including the European regulation regarding the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals ("REACH"), and the Restriction of Hazardous Substances ("RoHS") "Recast" Directive, as amended by Directive (EU) 2015/863. We regularly participate in industry-wide reviews and discussions to assist in leading the development of industry standards that meet regulatory requirements.

Our environmental management system is shaped by the International Organization of Standardization ("ISO") standards, the Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA") Code of Conduct and the United Nations Global Compact ("UNGC") principles. All of our manufacturing facilities are certified to ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and ISO50001 Energy Management System. We reduce the amount of energy and carbon required to produce HDDs by identifying energy conservation opportunities, auditing management systems, setting targets, creating awareness among employees and reporting on progress throughout our operations. Our Environment, Health, Safety and Sustainability policy, which is available on our ESG website, details our commitment to environmental responsibility and a safe workplace. In fiscal year 2025, our total grid electricity consumption was approximately 1,571,800 Megawatt hour ("MWh"). In fiscal year 2025, we saved approximately 17,800 MWh of electricity, exceeding our conservation goal of 10,000 MWh. Energy savings are calculated using the Metered Baseline Method ("MBM").

Carbon emissions are measured using three scopes: Scope 1 emissions are all direct emissions, Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from electricity purchased and used by the Company and Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect emissions. For technology products, we find that Scope 3 carbon emissions, particularly those from product use, are much greater than Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions, highlighting the importance of our continued efforts to reduce the amount of energy used by our products. One way that we achieve improvements in all aspects of our products, including sustainability impacts like energy usage, is to learn from current products and continuously improve upon each new generation. Our LCA results help to inform these improvements in products and packaging. As a result, each generation of products is more energy efficient (EB/watt) compared to previous generations. In fiscal year 2025, our carbon emissions under Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Scope 1 and Scope 2 totaled approximately 274,500 metric tons and 261,100 metric tons (market based), respectively. Our Scope 3 emissions totaled approximately 4.7 million metric tons in fiscal year 2025.

Our hazardous waste disposition continues to focus on recycling. In fiscal year 2025, we didn't send any of our hazardous waste out to landfills. In fiscal year 2025, our hazardous waste disposition was approximately 4,400 metric tons, with 83% of the waste recycled. Additionally, we maintained waste diversion rate of 88% in fiscal year 2025, leveraging site initiatives as well as the insights of our dedicated teams, to achieve this metric.

Our progress in reducing water consumption has been driven by reducing water use through more efficient processes, and recycling the water we use. We have applied measures to reduce water consumption, improve water recycling, increase awareness among employees, and reduce water intensity over the past several years. In calendar year 2024, our water withdrawal was approximately 7,270 Megaliters ("ML") and our water recycling approximately was 3,220 ML.

## Social and Employee Matters

*Culture of Inclusion.* We thrive as a global workforce by leveraging our collective strengths and experiences to develop and deliver our business strategy. One of the ways we foster a culture of belonging and inclusion is through our support of Employee Resource Groups (ERGs). These voluntary, employee-led communities are built around shared experiences and offer numerous benefits, including fostering workplace connections and enhancing a sense of belonging.

Our ERGs are open to all employees, representing a wide range of backgrounds and focus on leadership topics, networking, and community outreach. There are 32 ERG chapters across seven countries, all led by employees and supported by Seagate leaders. Through these ongoing efforts, our primary goal is to ensure every employee feels safe, respected, and welcomed.

We also celebrate our culture of belonging and inclusion by recognizing cultural and heritage months across our global locations. Events such as Lunar New Year, Veterans Day, and International Women's Day are marked with activities like educational panels, cultural recipe sharing, employee interviews, and other community-relevant celebrations.

*Health & Safety.* All our manufacturing sites have health and safety management systems certified to the International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") 45001 standard. In addition, we are audited to health and safety standards set forth by the Responsible Business Alliance ("RBA"). Our global health and safety standards, as well as our accompanying Environment, Health and Safety ("EHS") management systems, frequently go beyond country or industry-level guidelines to ensure that we keep our employees healthy and safe. Our recordable incident rate and lost workday rate in fiscal year 2025 was 0.21 and 0.13, respectively. We regularly host health and safety regulatory visits that focus on issues such as safety, radiation, fire codes, food and transportation. Through our EHS management systems, we ensure that the focus remains on the continuous improvement of employee health and safety programs. We continue to provide comprehensive health and safety training to our employees. We emphasize e-learning courses as our main vehicle for delivering such training because employees can learn at their own pace.

*Development, Retention, Compensation, Benefits & Engagement.* Our performance management system is a continuous process that helps team members focus on the right priorities. Meaningful conversations between managers and employees are the foundation of performance management at Seagate. We focus on dialogue centered around manager and employee conversations, and ongoing feedback, to align goals. This approach focuses on achieving high-quality productive dialogue between managers and employees. We also encourage our employees to participate in the many learning opportunities available at Seagate. The portfolio of learning and training opportunities includes but is not limited to mentoring and coaching, e-learning opportunities, self-paced training, on-the-job training and other strategic internal programs that cover topics ranging from leadership and technical skills to health, safety and the environment. For example, our internal mobility and career development tool provides Seagate employees with the opportunity to establish networking and mentorship connections, identify and participate in internal part-time projects, and explore internal full-time positions.

Our Total Rewards program is designed to attract, motivate and retain talented people to meet our business goals. The program generally includes base pay, annual bonuses, commissions, equity awards, an employee share purchasing plan, retirement savings opportunities and other employee health and wellness benefits. Our compensation programs and guidelines are structured to align pay with both company and employee performance and aim to provide internally and externally competitive total compensation.

Employee engagement is the psychological commitment and passion that drives discretionary effort. It predicts individual performance and is the measure of the relationship between employees and the Company. Our engagement survey includes facets of the employee experience throughout the employee life cycle. Employee experience is what employees encounter and observe during their career at Seagate. A positive employee experience can have an impact on everything from recruiting to Seagate's bottom line.

In fiscal year 2025, we conducted our Employee Experience Survey to obtain feedback from our global workforce on their experience at Seagate. Managers were provided access to a dashboard with results that shared key drivers of employee engagement specific to their own organizations for action planning. We conducted several additional surveys across Seagate's global footprint, which were followed by employee and leader connection sessions at the regional and site levels, for the continuous improvement of internal communications and business planning.

*Community Impact.* Our community engagement program is designed to provide support to our local communities, with an emphasis on science, technology, engineering and mathematics ("STEM"). This year to support STEM, we organized Take Our Children to Work Day at eight of our largest sites. More than 330 children visited and engaged in educational activities including hard drive assembly, AI design workshops, and electromagnetic experiments. We also continued to promote sustainability and environmental programs including Earth Day in April. Employees around the world participated in environmentally friendly activities, including litter cleanups and tree planting. Employees in Singapore maintain a rooftop garden where the food produced is donated to a local home for the elderly, a great example of sustaining a partnership between employee volunteers and a community need. We continued supporting various food banks, blood drives, and other non-profit organizations including Habitat for Humanity in Minnesota where employees spent 11 days building homes for those in need.

Our community engagement program prioritizes local relationships to strengthen ties within the communities we work and live in. By collaborating with various local organizations, participating in community-driven initiatives, and addressing specific needs near our locations, we aim to create a more sustainable and positive impact that resonates both now and in the future.

### **Respect for Human Rights**

As part of our commitment to respect and protect human rights, we seek to uphold the highest standards in our labor practices. Our company policies adhere to applicable local labor laws, are consistent with both the UNGC and the International Labor Organization ("ILO") core labor principles, and conform to the RBA Code of Conduct. We conduct annual assessments in our global operations to identify and mitigate labor and human rights risks that could arise. We also participate in internal labor audits to ensure policies and practices are aligned with local legislation and the RBA Code of Conduct. Our internal Human Rights Policy is reviewed annually and includes clear statements about our commitment to labor and human rights. According to the policy, we do not tolerate harassment in the workplace, involuntary labor, child labor or excessive working hours. We also look to foster open communication and employees have access to the Seagate Global Ethics Helpline to report complaints. The policy is communicated to new hires during orientation and onboarding, and annually to all employees to build awareness and drive transparency within our organization.

### **Supply Chain**

To ensure integrity throughout our supply chain, we require all of our direct materials suppliers with whom we spend at least \$1 million annually, as well as selected indirect suppliers, to undergo the RBA Validated Assessment Program ("VAP") audit process. RBA VAP audit reports are valid for two years, and our suppliers are on a two-year audit cycle. Our top findings include Control Process, Working Hours, Supplier Responsibility, Emergency Preparedness and Occupational Safety. We remain vigilant to the risk of child labor, forced labor and threats to the freedom of association within our supply chain. The highest risk of forced labor in our supply chain is where foreign labor is utilized; suppliers in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand pose the highest risk. This is why our training on forced labor has been focused on suppliers in these countries over the past years. Based on our supplier VAP audits, child labor has not been identified as a concern in our supply chain.

### **Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption**

We pursue our business objectives with integrity and in compliance with applicable law in every country in which we operate. We comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act, and other laws designed to prevent bribery and corruption. Violation of these laws may also result in fines and imprisonment for employees. Seagate prohibits offering or accepting all forms of bribes, kickbacks, facilitation payments and other forms of corruption.

We have a Code of Conduct Policy which serves as our guide for legal and ethical conduct at all times and outlines the values we exemplify and the applicable laws and regulations. On an annual basis all non-manufacturing specialist employees must certify to our Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption policy, and Code of Conduct.

We also have a Code of Ethics for senior financial officers, which promotes honest and ethical conduct and compliance with the law as it relates to the maintenance of Seagate's accounting records and the preparation of the financial statements. The Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics are made available publicly on our website.

### **Conflict Minerals**

Our hardware products in the aggregate contain each of the 3TG (tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold), which are necessary to the functionality or production of the products. We have implemented due diligence measures to conform to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence ("OECD") Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. We have established strong management systems for 3TG supply chain due diligence, identified and assessed 3TG risks in its supply chain, designed and implemented strategies to respond to identified risks, supported independent third-party audits of the due diligence practices and reported on 3TG supply chain due diligence activities.

We have established a Responsible Sourcing of Minerals policy which is available on our external corporate website and has been communicated to Seagate's suppliers. We have also established Corporate Standard Operating Procedures for Responsible Sourcing of Mineral Management to satisfy the OECD guidance. We also have an internal team to implement the procedure, including establishing requirements in supplier contracts to define our expectations of suppliers' sourcing of 3TG, conducting a review to identify direct suppliers of products containing 3TG, requesting all 3TG suppliers provide information to us regarding their 3TG using the template developed by the RBA/Responsible Mineral Initiative (RMI) and validating the information provided by our 3TG direct suppliers.

**DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY**

The directors and secretary are as listed on page A-3. Ms. Laurie Webb is no longer Company Secretary as a result of her resignation on 21 July 2024. Mr. James C. Lee was appointed as Company Secretary on 21 July 2024. Mr. Robert A. Bruggeworth is no longer a director as a result of his resignation on 19 October 2024. Mr. Mark W. Adams was appointed as a director on 19 October 2024.

**DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS IN SHARES**

Details of directors' and secretary's interests in the ordinary shares of Seagate Technology Holdings plc as at 27 June 2025 were as follows:

Director	Interests held as at 27 June 2025 <sup>(1)</sup>				
	Shares <sup>(2)</sup>	Vested options	Unvested options	Restricted share units	Restricted shares
Mark W. Adams <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	2,693	—
Shankar Arumugavelu	10,580	—	—	2,693	—
Prat S. Bhatt	11,823	—	—	2,693	—
Judy Bruner	12,268	—	—	2,693	—
Michael R. Cannon	17,720	—	—	3,427	—
Richard L. Clemmer	31,525	—	—	2,693	—
Yolanda L. Conyers	5,055	—	—	2,693	—
Jay L. Geldmacher	2,852	—	—	2,693	—
Dylan Haggart	12,469	—	—	2,693	—
Dr. William D. Mosley <sup>(5)</sup>	518,710	401,680	226,240	96,153	—
Stephanie Tilenius	12,244	—	—	2,693	—
<b>Secretary</b>					
James C. Lee <sup>(4)</sup>	172	—	—	21,780	—

(1) All interests declared are in the ordinary shares of \$0.00001 par value of Seagate Technology Holdings plc.

(2) Pursuant to Seagate's Officer and Director Share Ownership Guidelines, shares owned by an entity or its affiliates to which a Director is affiliated and contractually obligated to assign any equity awards received for compensation for service as a non-employee director are included in calculating the Seagate ownership requirement for that Director.

(3) Mr. Adams' interests held as at the date of appointment were nil.

(4) Mr. Lee's interests held as at the date of appointment were nil.

(5) Dr. Mosley's interests held as at 27 June 2025 excludes 392,672 unvested awards that contain certain performance and market conditions.

Details of directors' and secretary's interests in the ordinary shares of Seagate Technology Holdings plc as at 28 June 2024 or subsequent date of appointment, were as follows:

Director	Interests held as at 28 June 2024 <sup>(1)</sup>				
	Shares <sup>(2)</sup>	Vested options	Unvested options	Restricted share units	Restricted shares
Shankar Arumugavelu	6,309	—	—	4,271	—
Prat S. Bhatt	7,552	—	—	4,271	—
Robert A. Bruggeworth	2,320	—	—	4,271	—
Judy Bruner	18,443	—	—	4,271	—
Michael R. Cannon	36,474	—	—	5,436	—
Richard L. Clemmer	27,254	—	—	4,271	—
Yolanda L. Conyers	3,784	—	—	4,271	—
Jay L. Geldmacher	2,681	—	—	4,271	—
Dylan Haggart	8,198	—	—	4,271	—
Dr. William D. Mosley <sup>(3)</sup>	674,097	571,378	249,614	96,444	—
Stephanie Tilenius	10,666	—	—	4,271	—
<b>Secretary</b>					
Laurie Webb <sup>(4)</sup>	332	—	—	19,193	—

(1) All interests declared are in the ordinary shares of \$0.00001 par value of Seagate Technology Holdings plc.

(2) Pursuant to Seagate's Officer and Director Share Ownership Guidelines, shares owned by an entity or its affiliates to which a Director is affiliated and contractually obligated to assign any equity awards received for compensation for service as a non-employee director are included in calculating the Seagate ownership requirement for that Director.

(3) Dr. Mosley's interests held as at 28 June 2024 excludes 291,541 unvested awards that contain certain performance and market conditions.

(4) Ms. Webb's interests held at date of appointment consisted of 4,173 shares and 11,653 restricted share units.

The directors and the company secretary had no interests in shares and debentures in any other group undertaking as required to be disclosed in accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014.

### REPURCHASES OF SHARES

The following table sets forth information with respect to repurchases of the Company's ordinary shares during fiscal years 2025 and 2024 pursuant to the share repurchase program. Shares repurchased are redeemed and cancelled immediately by the Company and no shares were held by the Company at 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024.

(Dollars and shares in millions)	Number of Shares Repurchased	Nominal Value	Consideration Paid
Repurchased, redeemed and cancelled in fiscal year 2024	1.0	\$—	\$38
Repurchased, redeemed and cancelled in fiscal year 2025	0.5	\$—	\$54

## ***IMPORTANT EVENTS SINCE THE PERIOD END***

### ***Dividends***

On 29 July 2025, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.72 per share, which will be payable on 9 October 2025 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on 30 September 2025.

### ***2028 Exchangeable Notes***

As of the calendar quarter ended 30 June 2025 (subsequent to the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet date), the conditional conversion feature of the 2028 Notes was triggered, based on the price of the Company's ordinary shares, as the last reported sale price of the Company's ordinary shares was at least 130% of the then-applicable exchange price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days which ended on 30 June 2025, the last trading day of the applicable calendar quarter. Accordingly, the 2028 Notes are exchangeable through 30 September 2025.

### ***POLITICAL DONATIONS***

During the years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024 the Company made no political donations.

### ***BRANCHES OUTSIDE THE STATE***

As required to be disclosed in accordance with Section 326 of the Companies Act 2014, the group has established branches, within the meaning of European Communities Council Directive 89/666/EEC in Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Poland, Singapore, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

### ***ACCOUNTING RECORDS***

The directors are responsible for ensuring that adequate accounting records, as outlined in Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, are kept by the Company. To achieve this, the directors have appointed experienced bookkeepers who are professionally qualified, who report to the Chief Financial Officer and ensure that the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 are complied with.

The books and accounting records are maintained at the Company's principal accounting offices at 47488 Kato Rd., Fremont, California, United States of America, and are open at all reasonable times to inspection by the directors. Accounts and returns relating to the business dealt with in the accounting records are kept in order to disclose with reasonable accuracy the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company. These records are returned to the Company's registered office at intervals not exceeding six months.

### ***DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR***

The directors believe that they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any "relevant audit information" (as defined in Section 330(2) of the Companies Act 2014) and have established that the group's statutory auditor are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group's statutory auditor are unaware.

### ***AUDIT COMMITTEE***

In accordance with Section 167(3) of the Companies Act 2014, the group has established an Audit Committee with responsibility for oversight of the financial reporting process, the audit process, the system of internal controls and compliance with laws and regulations.

### **STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

Company law in the Republic of Ireland requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Parent Company and of the group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing the financial statements of the group, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- comply with applicable U.S. generally accepted accounting principles to the extent that the use of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles does not contravene any provision of the Companies Act 2014, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business.

The considerations set out above for the group are also required to be addressed by the Directors in preparing the financial statements of the Parent Company (which are set out on pages A-101 to A-103), in respect of which the applicable Irish law and accounting standards are those which are generally accepted in the Republic of Ireland.

The Directors have elected to prepare the Parent Company's financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The Directors are responsible for keeping accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit and loss of the Parent Company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the group are prepared in accordance with applicable U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and comply with the provisions of the Companies Acts 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position, of the group and Parent Company as at the end of the financial year, and the profit or loss for the group for the financial year, and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

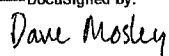
### **DIRECTORS' COMPLIANCE STATEMENT**

As required by Section 225 (2) of the Companies Act 2014, the directors acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its "relevant obligations" (as defined in Section 225 of Companies Act 2014). The directors further confirm that a compliance policy statement has been drawn up in accordance with Section 225(3)(a) of the Companies Act 2014, and that appropriate arrangements and structures have been put in place that are, in the directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the relevant obligations. A review of those arrangements and structures has been conducted in the financial year to which this report relates.

### **AUDITOR**

Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 21 August 2025.

DocuSigned by:  
  
FE2BEA561E5244...  
Dr. William D. Mosley

DocuSigned by:  
  
A404A4104F3444F...  
Prat S. Bhatt



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC

### *Report on the audit of the financial statements*

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Seagate Technology Holdings plc ('the Company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') for the year ended 27 June 2025, which comprise the Consolidated Profit & Loss Account, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Parent Company Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Parent Company Statement of Financial Position, the Parent Company Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes to the financial statements, including the significant accounting policy information set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is Irish law and U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP) issued in the United States of America by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, as defined in section 279 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014, to the extent that the use of those principles in the preparation of the financial statements does not contravene any provision of that Part of the Companies Act 2014. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company financial statements is applicable Irish Law and accounting standards including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

#### In our opinion:

- the Group financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group as at 27 June 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the Parent Company statement of financial position gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 27 June 2025;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP), as defined in section 279 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014, to the extent that the use of those principles in the preparation of the financial statements does not contravene any provision of that Part of the Companies Act 2014;
- the Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- the Group financial statements and Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ('ISAs (Ireland)') and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority ('IAASA') as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC (CONTINUED)

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Group and Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- In conjunction with our walkthrough of the Group's financial statement close process, we confirmed our understanding of management's going concern assessment process and also engaged with management early to ensure all key factors were considered in their assessment.
- We obtained management's going concern assessment, including the cash forecast and covenant calculation for the going concern period which covers a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing this audit opinion.
- We considered the appropriateness of the methods used to calculate the cash forecasts and covenant calculations and determined through inspection and testing of the methodology and calculations that the methods utilised were appropriately sophisticated to be able to make an assessment for the Group.
- We considered the mitigating factors included in the cash forecasts and covenant calculations that are within control of the Group. This includes review of the Group's non-operating cash outflows and evaluating the Group's ability to control these outflows as mitigating actions if required.
- We performed reverse stress testing in order to identify factors which would lead to the Group utilising all liquidity or breaching financial covenants during the going concern assessment period. None of these factors were considered likely.
- We reviewed the Group's going concern disclosures included in the annual report in order to assess that the disclosures were appropriate and in conformity with reporting standards.

### Conclusion

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC  
(CONTINUED)**

**Key audit matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements in the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit & Finance Committee
<p><b>Revenue recognition - Sales incentive program rebates and discounts</b></p> <p>Refer to the accounting policies (page A-67); and Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements (page A-97).</p> <p>As disclosed in Note 1 Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, the group adjusts revenue to account for variable consideration related to sales incentive programs such as price protection and volume incentives to estimate the final selling prices of products sold to Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs") and through distributor and retail channels.</p> <p>Identifying the complete population of sales incentive programs and auditing management's corresponding estimates involved in determining the final selling prices for expected future reductions was complex, as it required testing subjective assumptions about the extent of price adjustments on products and the timing of sales to end customers by the Company's distributor partners.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding by performance of walkthrough procedures, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the completeness of sales incentive programs, including the accuracy and completeness of the underlying data used in the calculations, level of channel inventory and management's assumptions.</p> <p>To test the sales incentive programs, we inspected significant sales arrangements that include the contractual rights to discounts and rebates and evaluated management's estimates of variable consideration applied to reflect expected final selling prices based on such contractual terms. We examined credit memos issued during the year and after year-end to determine the completeness of the identified sales incentives population.</p> <p>We directly confirmed terms and conditions of significant agreements with a sample of the group's customers. Additionally, we performed a retrospective review comparing prior period assumptions to actual results in subsequent periods and conducted sensitivity analyses to evaluate the potential effects on revenue recognition due to changes in the group's significant assumptions.</p>	<p>Our observations included an outline of the range of audit procedures performed and a summary of the results.</p> <p>We provided our assessment of the accounting estimates used in the sales program accrual, including estimated future price erosion.</p>



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC  
(CONTINUED)**

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit & Finance Committee
<p><b>Deferred income taxes</b></p> <p>Refer to the accounting policies (page A-68) and Note 5 of the Consolidated Financial Statements (pages A-80 to A-83).</p> <p>As disclosed by the group in Note 5 Income Taxes, at 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, the group has gross deferred tax assets of \$1,540 million and \$1,523 million, partially offset by a valuation allowance of \$423 million and \$430 million, respectively.</p> <p>As discussed in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group recognizes a valuation allowance to reduce the carrying value of its deferred tax assets to the amount that management believes is more likely than not to be realized.</p> <p>Auditing the realizability of the deferred tax assets was complex as the assessment process includes forecasting future sources of taxable income which includes subjective management assumptions, and the amounts involved are material to the financial statements as a whole.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding by performance of walkthrough procedures, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls that address the risks of material misstatement relating to the realizability of deferred tax assets. This included controls over management's determination of sources and amount of future taxable income including income from operations.</p> <p>Among other audit procedures performed, we evaluated the assumptions used by the group to develop projections of future taxable income by jurisdiction and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used in its projections. For example, we compared the projections of future taxable income with the actual results of prior periods, as well as management's consideration of current industry and economic trends. We also assessed the historical accuracy of management's projections and compared the projections of future taxable income with other forecasted financial information prepared by the Group.</p>	<p>Our observations included our assessment of the measurement of the valuation allowance.</p>
<p><b>Valuation of investments in subsidiaries (Parent Company only)</b></p> <p>Refer to the accounting policies (pages A-104 and A-105); and Note 3 of the Parent Company's financial statements (pages A-105 and A-106).</p> <p>The Parent Company records investments in subsidiaries at cost less impairment. The carrying value of the financial assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where there are indicators of impairment of investments in subsidiary undertakings, management performs an impairment test, comparing the carrying value of the investments in subsidiaries with the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.</p> <p>We identified a significant risk of error that the carrying value of the investments in subsidiaries may be higher than the recoverable amount considering the continued competitive environment in which the Group operates.</p>	<p>We tested the design and implementation of key controls addressing the identified audit risk for valuation of investments in subsidiaries.</p> <p>We performed audit procedures to evaluate the appropriateness of management's impairment model.</p> <p>Our audit procedures included, among others, assessing the methodologies used and testing the significant assumptions and underlying data used by the Parent Company.</p> <p>We also reviewed the disclosures made by the Parent Company.</p>	<p>Our observations included our conclusion in respect of the impairment assessment performed by management.</p>



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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC (CONTINUED)**

### **Our application of materiality**

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

### **Materiality**

Materiality is the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Group to be \$78.0m (2024: \$48.0m), which is approximately 5% of the Group's Profit before tax adjusted for non-recurring items (2024: 0.7% of revenues). Profit before tax adjusted for non-recurring items is a key performance indicator for the Group and is also a key metric used by the Group in the assessment of the performance of management. We therefore considered the Group's Profit before tax adjusted for non-recurring items to be the most appropriate performance metric on which to base our materiality calculation as we consider it to be the most relevant performance measure to the stakeholders of the Group.

In the previous year, we calculated materiality on the basis of 0.7% of revenue. We considered if revenue would remain an appropriate basis of materiality for the current year, however we concluded that a profit before tax adjusted for non-recurring items was more appropriate.

We applied the same materiality for the Parent Company as the Parent Company materiality is set at the lower of Group or Parent Company. The Parent Company materiality was initially calculated at 1% of total equity being \$192 million.

### **Performance materiality**

Performance materiality is the application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Group's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality should be set at 75% (2024: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely \$58.0m (2024: \$36.0m). We have set performance materiality at this percentage due to the past history of a low number of misstatements, our ability to assess the likelihood of misstatements, both corrected and uncorrected, the effectiveness of the control environment and other factors affecting the entity and its financial reporting.

Audit work was undertaken at component locations for the purpose of responding to the assessed risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements. The performance materiality set for each component is based on the relative scale and risk of the component to the Group as a whole and our assessment of the risk of misstatement at that component.

In the current year, the range of performance materiality allocated to components was \$11.6m to \$58.0m (2024: \$7.2m to \$36.0m).



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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC (CONTINUED)**

### **Reporting threshold**

Reporting threshold is an amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial. We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of \$3.9m (2024: \$2.4m), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

### **An overview of the scope of our audit report**

#### **Tailoring the scope**

In the current year our audit scoping has been updated to reflect the new requirements of ISA (Ireland) 600 (Revised). We followed a risk-based approach when developing our audit approach to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base our audit opinion. We performed risk assessment procedures, with input from our component auditors, to identify and assess risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements and identified significant accounts and disclosures.

When identifying components at which audit work needed to be performed to respond to the identified risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements, we considered our understanding of the Group and its business environment, the applicable framework, the group's system of internal control at the entity level and the existence of centralised processes and IT applications.

We determined that centralised audit procedures can be performed on the key audit matter areas of deferred income taxes and revenue recognition. These procedures were performed by our component team in the United States.

We identified 7 components as individually relevant to the Group due to relevant events and conditions underlying the identified risks of material misstatement of the Group financial statements being associated with the reporting components.

For these individually relevant components, we identified the significant accounts where audit work needed to be performed at these components by applying professional judgement, having considered the Group significant accounts on which centralised procedures will be performed, the reasons for identifying the financial reporting component as an individually relevant component and the size of the component's account balance relative to the Group significant financial statement account balance.

We then considered whether the remaining Group significant account balances not yet subject to audit procedures, in aggregate, could give rise to a risk of material misstatement of the Group financial statements. We selected a number of further components of the Group to include in our audit scope to address such risks.

Having identified the components for which work will be performed, we determined the scope to assign to each component.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC  
(CONTINUED)**

Of the total components selected, we designed and performed audit procedures on the entire financial information of 5 components ("full scope components"); 4 of these components were individually relevant components. For 4 components, we designed and performed audit procedures on specific significant accounts balances or disclosures of the financial information of the component ("specific scope component"); 3 of these components were individually relevant components. For the remaining 9 components, we performed specified audit procedures to obtain evidence for one or more relevant assertions. For the remaining selected components, we performed other procedures including testing of direct entity level controls, testing of consolidation journals and intercompany eliminations to address the risk of material misstatement.

**Involvement with component teams**

In establishing our overall approach to the Group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be undertaken at each of the components by us, as the Group audit engagement team, or by component auditors operating under our instruction.

The Group audit team completed a programme of planned visits that has been designed to ensure that the Group Audit Team visits the full scope components. During the current year's audit cycle, visits were undertaken by the Group audit team to the component team in the United States. These visits involved discussing the audit approach with the component team and any issues arising from their work, meeting with local management, attending planning and closing meetings and reviewing key audit working papers on risk areas. The Group audit team interacted regularly with the component teams where appropriate during various stages of the audit, reviewed relevant working papers and were responsible for the scope and direction of the audit process. Where relevant, the section on tailoring the scope of our audit details the level of involvement we had with component auditors to enable us to determine that sufficient audit evidence has been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the Group as a whole.

This, together with the additional procedures performed at a Group level, gave us appropriate evidence for our opinion on the Group financial statements.

***Other information***

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC  
(CONTINUED)**

*Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014*

In our opinion, based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report, other than those parts dealing with the non-financial statement pursuant to the requirements of S.I. No. 360/2017, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report, other than those parts relating to sustainability reporting required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014 and those parts dealing with the non-financial statement pursuant to the requirements of S.I. No. 360/2017 has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the Company statement of financial position is in agreement with the accounting records.

*Matters on which we are required to report by exception*

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of Directors' remuneration and transactions, are not complied with by the Company.

We have nothing to report in this regard. We have nothing to report in respect of section 13 of the European Union (Disclosure of Non-Financial and Diversity Information by certain large undertakings and Groups) Regulations 2017, which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not provided in the non-financial statement the information required by Section 5(2) to (7) of those Regulations, in respect of year ended 28 June 2024.

*Respective responsibilities*

*Responsibilities of Directors for the financial statements*

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page A-50, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as going concerns, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC (CONTINUED)

### *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

### *Explanation to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud*

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud, that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. In addition, the further removed any non-compliance is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely it is that our procedures will identify such non-compliance. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the Company and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Group across the various jurisdictions globally in which the Group operates. We determined that the most significant are those that relate to the form and content of external financial and corporate governance reporting including company law, tax legislation, employment law and regulatory compliance with agencies such as the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) at the Department of Commerce;
- We understood how Seagate Technology Holdings plc is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the General Counsel. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of the Group's Compliance Policies, board minutes, papers provided to the Audit Committee and correspondence received from regulatory bodies;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Group's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management, including within various parts of the business, to understand where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We also considered performance targets and the potential for management to influence earnings or the perceptions of analysts. Where this risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error;
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures included a review of board minutes to identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations, a review of the reporting to the Audit Committee on compliance with regulations, enquiries of internal and external legal counsel and management.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC  
(CONTINUED)**

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: [https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/docs/media/IAASA/Documents/audit-standards/Description\\_of\\_auditors\\_responsibilities\\_for\\_audit.pdf](https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/docs/media/IAASA/Documents/audit-standards/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

*The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities*

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Maguire', with a horizontal line underneath.

Breffni Maguire

for and on behalf of  
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Dublin

21 August 2025

**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC  
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

(US Dollars in millions except per share data)	Note	Fiscal Years Ended	
		27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Revenue	16	\$ 9,097	\$ 6,551
Cost of revenue		5,897	5,015
Gross profit		3,200	1,536
Product development		724	654
Marketing and administrative		561	460
Restructuring and other, net	7	25	(30)
		1,310	1,084
Operating earnings		1,890	452
Interest income		25	15
Interest expense		(321)	(332)
Net gain from termination of interest rate swap		—	104
Net gain from business divestiture	17	8	313
Net loss recognized from debt transactions	4	(7)	(29)
Other charges, net		(82)	(78)
Income before taxes		1,513	445
Income tax expense	5	44	110
Net income		\$ 1,469	\$ 335
Net income per share:			
Basic	12	\$ 6.93	\$ 1.60
Diluted	12	\$ 6.77	\$ 1.58
Number of shares used in per share calculations (in millions):			
Basic	12	212	209
Diluted	12	217	212

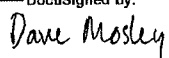
**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

<b>(US Dollars in millions)</b>	<b>Fiscal Years Ended</b>	
	<b>27 June 2025</b>	<b>28 June 2024</b>
Net income	\$ 1,469	\$ 335
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:		
Change in net unrealized (losses) gains on cash flow hedges:		
Net unrealized losses arising during the period	—	(13)
Gains reclassified into earnings	—	(90)
Net change	—	(103)
Change in unrealized components of post-retirement plans:		
Net unrealized (losses) gains arising during the period	(7)	1
Losses reclassified into earnings	1	1
Net change	(6)	2
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	1
Total other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(6)	(100)
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,463	\$ 235

**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

(US Dollars in millions)	Note	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Fixed assets:			
Goodwill	3	\$ 1,221	\$ 1,219
Right of use assets	6	353	403
Tangible assets	2	1,657	1,614
Financial assets	8	30	92
		<u>3,261</u>	<u>3,328</u>
Current assets:			
Inventories	2	1,440	1,239
Trade debtors	2	959	429
Other debtors - amounts falling due within one year	2	363	306
Cash and cash equivalents	2	891	1,358
		<u>3,653</u>	<u>3,332</u>
Other debtors - amounts falling due after one year	2	1,109	1,079
Total Assets		<u>\$ 8,023</u>	<u>\$ 7,739</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
Capital and reserves:			
Share capital	9	\$ —	\$ —
Share premium	9	274	202
Other reserves	9	(17,465)	(17,622)
Profit and loss account	9	16,738	15,929
		<u>(453)</u>	<u>(1,491)</u>
Provisions for liabilities:			
Taxation	5	19	24
Other provisions	2	152	153
		<u>171</u>	<u>177</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year:			
Debt	4	—	479
Trade creditors		1,604	1,786
Other creditors	2	970	753
		<u>2,574</u>	<u>3,018</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due after one year:			
Debt	4	4,995	5,195
Other creditors		736	840
		<u>\$ 5,731</u>	<u>\$ 6,035</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>\$ 8,023</u>	<u>\$ 7,739</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 21 August 2025.

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Dr. William D. Mosley

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**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

(US Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income	\$ 1,469	\$ 335
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	251	264
Share-based compensation	200	127
Net loss from debt transactions	7	7
Net gain from business divestiture	(8)	(313)
Deferred income taxes	(8)	78
Other non-cash operating activities, net	137	34
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade debtors	(513)	192
Inventories, net	(201)	(99)
Trade creditors	(242)	227
Accrued employee compensation	207	6
BIS settlement penalty	(60)	(45)
Accrued expenses, income taxes and warranty	(95)	(138)
Other assets and liabilities	(61)	243
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,083	918
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of tangible assets	(265)	(254)
Proceeds from the sale of tangible assets	1	40
Proceeds from sale of investments	51	14
Proceeds from business divestiture	25	326
Cash used in acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(88)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(276)	126
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Redemption and repurchase of debt	(1,078)	(1,288)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	400	1,500
Dividends to shareholders	(600)	(585)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(54)	(38)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares under employee stock plans	72	66
Other financing activities, net	(14)	(128)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,274)	(473)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	—	1
(Decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(467)	572
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of the year	1,360	788
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the year	\$ 893	\$ 1,360
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information</b>		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 324	\$ 303
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 42	\$ 30

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### *Organization*

Seagate Technology Holdings plc (“STX”) is the parent company in the Seagate group. The Company is incorporated in Ireland. The Company's registration number is 606203 and its registered address is 10 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, Ireland D02 T380.

#### *Accounting convention and basis of preparation of financial statements*

In the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, unless the context indicates otherwise, as used herein, the terms "Seagate" and the "Company" refer to the Seagate group.

The directors have elected to prepare the consolidated financial statements of Seagate Technology Holdings plc (the "Company") in accordance with Section 279 of the Companies Act 2014, which provides that a true and fair view of the state of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss may be given by preparing the financial statements in accordance with U.S. accounting standards, as such term is defined in Section 279(1) of the Companies Act 2014 ("U.S. GAAP"), to the extent that the use of those principles in the preparation of the financial statements does not contravene any provision of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements therefore are prepared in accordance with Irish Company Law, to present to the shareholders of the Company and file with the Companies Registration Office in Ireland. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements include presentation and additional disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 in addition to those disclosures required under U.S. GAAP.

In addition, in these financial statements, terminology typically utilized in a set of U.S. GAAP financial statements has been retained for the benefit of those users of these financial statements who also access the Company's U.S. GAAP financial statements as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K, rather than utilizing the terminology set out under Irish Company Law. Accordingly, references to revenue, cost of revenue, interest income, interest expense, income tax expense and net income have the same meaning as references to turnover, cost of sales, other interest receivable and similar income, interest payable and similar charges, tax on profit on ordinary activities and profit on ordinary activities after taxation under Irish Company Law. Additionally, references to Other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) refer to a component of Other reserves.

#### *Going Concern*

The Company's going concern assessment considers our Principal Risks and Uncertainties, including those specific to the macroeconomic environment, and is dependent on a number of factors including financial performance and maintenance of supply chain operations. The going concern assessment has been performed for a period of at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. The following factors were considered in the Company's going concern assessment:

- Based on the results of the Company's forecasting procedures and assessment of its liquidity requirements, including its contractual and debt repayment commitments, the Company believes its sources of cash, including the undrawn revolving credit facility of \$1.3 billion and ability to access capital markets, have been and will continue to be sufficient to meet its cash needs for at least the next 12 months.
- The Company believes that its cash equivalents are liquid and accessible.
- The Company was in compliance with its covenants as of 27 June 2025. The Company continues to evaluate its debt portfolio and structure to comply with its financial debt covenant.
- While we continue to operate in a dynamic macroeconomic environment marked by rapid shifts in trade policies and increasing geopolitical tensions, the Company believe that financial resources, along with controlling costs and maintaining supply chain discipline including adjusting manufacturing production plans will allow us to manage the potential impacts of macroeconomic factors on our business operations for the foreseeable future.

Taking into account the financial resources available to the Company, it is management's view, to the best of their current knowledge, that the sources of cash will be sufficient to fund our operations and meet our cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. Accordingly, the Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### ***Basis of Presentation and Consolidation***

The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and all its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries, after elimination of intercompany transactions and balances.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the United States ("US") generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. The methods, estimates and judgments the Company uses in applying its most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results the Company reports in its Consolidated Financial Statements.

### ***Fiscal Year***

The Company operates and reports financial results on a fiscal year of 52 or 53 weeks ending on the Friday closest to 30 June. Accordingly, fiscal years 2025 and 2024 both comprised of 52 weeks and ended on 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively. All references to years in these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements represent fiscal years unless otherwise noted. Fiscal year 2026 will be comprised of 53 weeks and will end on 3 July 2026.

### ***Summary of Significant Accounting Policies***

***Cash and Cash Equivalents.*** The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity of 90 days or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. The Company's highly liquid investments are primarily comprised of money market funds, time deposits and certificates of deposits.

***Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents.*** Restricted cash and cash equivalents represent cash and cash equivalents held as collateral at banks for various performance obligations.

***Inventories.*** Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (using the first-in, first-out method) and net realizable value. Net realizable value is based upon the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. Adjustments to reduce cost of inventories to its net realizable value are made, if required, for estimated excess or obsolescence determined primarily by future demand forecasts.

***Tangible Assets.*** Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Equipment and buildings are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated life of the asset or the remaining term of the lease. The costs of additions and substantial improvements to tangible assets, which extend the economic life of the underlying assets, are capitalized. The cost of maintenance and repairs to tangible assets are expensed as incurred.

In accordance with its policy, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of its fixed assets on an ongoing basis. Effective from the first quarter of fiscal year 2024, the Company changed the useful lives of certain manufacturing equipment from a range of three to seven years to a range of three to ten years based on a review of the technology product roadmap. The effect of this change in estimate increased the net income by \$99 million and increased the diluted earnings per share by \$0.47 for the fiscal year ended 28 June 2024.

***Goodwill.*** Irish Company law requires that goodwill is written off over a period of time which does not exceed its useful economic life. However, the Company does not believe this gives a true and fair view because not all goodwill declines in value. In addition, since goodwill that does decline in value rarely does so on a straight-line basis, straight-line amortization of goodwill over an arbitrary period does not reflect the economic reality. Consistent with US GAAP, the Company considers goodwill an indefinite-lived intangible asset that is not amortized over an arbitrary period. Rather, the Company accounts for goodwill in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 350 ("ASC 350"), *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*. Therefore, in order to present a true and fair view of the economic reality under US GAAP, goodwill is considered indefinite-lived and is not amortized. The Company is not able to reliably estimate the impact on the financial statements of the true and fair override on the basis that the useful economic life of goodwill cannot be predicted with a satisfactory level of reliability nor can the pattern in which goodwill diminishes be known. The Company performs a qualitative assessment in the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist, to determine if any events or circumstances exist, such as an adverse change in business climate or a decline in the overall industry that would indicate that it would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount, including goodwill. If it is determined in the qualitative assessment that the fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not below its carrying amount, including goodwill, then the Company will perform a quantitative impairment test. The quantitative goodwill impairment test is performed by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. Any excess in the carrying value of a reporting unit over its fair value is recognized as an impairment loss, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

*Leases.* The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease or contains a lease at inception. Right-of-use (“ROU”) assets are presented on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet as Right of use assets. ROU assets represent the Company’s right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and the corresponding lease liabilities represent its obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. The Company combines lease and non-lease components for facility leases and does not recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments and ROU assets are based on the lease liability, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received and the lessee’s initial direct costs. For the Company’s leases that do not provide an implicit rate, the net present value of future minimum lease payments is determined using the Company’s estimated incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the lease commencement date. Additionally, the Company’s lease term may include options to extend or terminate the lease. These options are reflected in the ROU asset and lease liability when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise the option. The Company’s lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees.

The Company recognizes lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Variable lease payments not dependent on an index or a rate primarily consist of common area maintenance charges, are expensed as incurred, and are not included in the ROU asset and lease liability calculation.

*Other Long-lived Assets.* The Company tests other long-lived assets, including tangible assets, ROU assets and other intangible assets subject to amortization, for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable. If such circumstances are identified, the Company performs a recoverability test to assess the recoverability of an asset group. If the recoverability test indicates that the carrying value of the asset group is not recoverable, the Company will estimate the fair value of the asset group and the excess of the carrying value over the fair value is allocated pro rata to derive the adjusted carrying value of assets in the asset group.

*Warranty.* The Company estimates probable product warranty costs at the time revenue is recognized and records the estimated charge in Cost of revenue on the Company’s Consolidated Profit and Loss Account. The Company generally provides warranty on its products for a period of 1 to 5 years. The Company’s warranty provision considers estimated product failure rates, trends (including the timing of product returns during the warranty periods), and estimated repair or replacement costs related to product quality issues, if any. The Company also exercises judgment in estimating its ability to sell refurbished products.

*Revenue Recognition and Sales Incentive Programs.* The Company determines revenue recognition through the following steps: (1) identification of the contract with a customer; (2) identification of the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determination of the transaction price; (4) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognition of revenue when, or as, the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue from sales of products is generally recognized upon transfer of control to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products, net of sales taxes. This typically occurs upon shipment from the Company. When applicable, the Company includes shipping charges billed to customers in Revenue and includes the related shipping costs in Cost of revenue on the Company’s Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

The Company records estimated variable consideration at the time of revenue recognition as a reduction to revenue. Variable consideration generally consists of expected rebates to be provided for sales incentive programs, such as price protection and volume incentives aimed at increasing customer demand. For original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) sales, rebates are typically established by estimating the most likely amount of consideration expected to be received based on an OEM customer’s volume of purchases from the Company or other agreed upon rebate programs. For the distribution and retail channel, these programs typically involve estimating the most likely amount of rebates based on actual historical price incentives, known future price trends, and channel inventory level. Marketing development program costs are accrued and recorded as a reduction to revenue at the same time that the related revenue is recognized.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company has unfulfilled product purchase orders which represent performance obligations not delivered, or partially undelivered under existing customer contracts. Some of these purchase orders are non-cancellable in nature. As of 27 June 2025, all non-cancellable purchase orders are less than one year in duration and are expected to be fulfilled in the next twelve months. The Company applied the optional exemption to not disclose the value of these remaining performance obligations as they are part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less.

The Company expenses sales commissions as incurred because the amortization period would have been one year or less. These costs are recorded as Marketing and administrative in the Company’s Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

*Product Development Costs.* Product development costs, which include both research and development costs, are recognized as expense.

*Distribution Costs.* The Company includes distribution costs, which include shipping and handling, in Cost of revenue in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for all periods presented. These costs amount to \$106 million and \$76 million in fiscal years 2025 and 2024, respectively.

*Restructuring Costs.* The Company incurs restructuring costs in connection with workforce reductions, consolidation or closure of facilities and other exit costs. The Company records employee termination liabilities when it is probable that benefits will be paid and the amount is reasonably estimable. The rates used in determining severance accruals are based on existing plans, historical experiences and negotiated settlements. Other costs associated with a restructuring plan or exit or disposal activities are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred or the asset is impaired.

*Advertising Expense.* The cost of advertising is expensed as incurred. Advertising costs were approximately \$21 million and \$18 million in fiscal years 2025 and 2024, respectively.

*Share-Based Compensation.* The Company accounts for share-based compensation at fair value, net of estimated forfeitures. When estimating forfeitures, the Company considers voluntary termination behavior as well as the historical analysis of actual forfeited awards. The Company estimates the fair value of granted share options and restricted share units ("RSUs") using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model and a single share award approach. The Company estimates the fair value of performance-based share units ("PSUs") related to the Company's return on invested capital and total shareholder return using a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model. Share-based compensation expense for share options and RSUs with only a service condition is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The expense for PSUs with both a service condition and a performance or market condition is recognized on a graded vesting basis.

*Accounting for Income Taxes.* The Company records an income tax expense or benefit for the anticipated tax consequences of the reported results of operations using the asset and liability method. Under this method, the Company recognizes deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the expected future consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as well as for loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income for the years in which those tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. The Company recognizes the deferred income tax effects of a change in tax rates in the period of the enactment. The Company periodically reassesses the need for valuation allowances on the deferred tax assets, considering both positive and negative evidence to evaluate whether it is more likely than not that all or a portion of such assets will not be realized.

The Company recognizes a tax benefit only if it is more likely than not the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement.

*Equity Investments.* From time to time, the Company enters into certain strategic investments for the promotion of business and strategic objectives, which are accounted for either under equity method or the measurement alternative. These investments are included in Financial assets in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and are subsequently adjusted through Other charges, net in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

Investments are accounted for under the equity method if the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence, but does not have a controlling financial interest. These investments are measured at cost, less any impairment plus the Company's portion of investee's income or loss. The Company uses the financial statements of investees to determine any adjustments, which are received on a one-quarter lag.

For equity investments where the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence and there are no readily determinable fair values, the Company has elected to apply the measurement alternative, under which investments are measured at cost, less impairment, and adjusted for qualifying observable price changes on a prospective basis.

The Company's strategic investments are periodically analyzed to determine whether or not there are indicators of impairment by assessing factors such as deterioration of earnings, adverse change in market/industry conditions, the ability to operate as a going concern, and other factors which indicate that the carrying amount of the investment might not be recoverable. In such a case, the decrease in value is recognized in the period the impairment occurs in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

*Foreign Currency Remeasurement and Translation.* The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for all of the Company's foreign operations. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured into the functional currency at the balance sheet date at exchange rates in effect at the end of each period. The gains and losses from the remeasurement are included in Other charges, net on the Company's Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

*Business Combinations.* The Company includes the results of operations of acquired businesses in the Company's consolidated results prospectively from the date of acquisition. The Company allocates the fair value of purchase consideration to the assets acquired including existing technology, liabilities assumed, and non-controlling interests, if any, in the acquired entity based on their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair value of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and non-controlling interests in the acquired entity is recorded as goodwill. The primary items that generate goodwill include the value of the synergies between the acquired company and the Company and the value of the acquired assembled workforce, neither of which qualifies for recognition as an intangible asset. Acquisition-related expenses, post-acquisition integration and restructuring costs are recognized separately from the business combination and are expensed as incurred.

*Government Incentives.* The Company enters into government incentive arrangements with domestic and foreign, local, regional and national governments, which vary in size, duration and conditions. Government incentives, primarily cash grants, are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the incentives will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions specified in the agreement. Operating-related incentives are offset against the related expense in the period the expense is incurred. Capital-related incentives are recognized as a reduction in the carrying amounts of the related Tangible assets within the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and result in a reduction to depreciation expense over the useful lives of the assets. Government incentives received prior to being earned are recognized in current or non-current deferred income within Other Creditors - amounts due within one year and Other Creditors - amounts due after one year, whereas government incentives earned prior to being received are recognized in current or non-current receivables within Other Debtors - amounts due within one year and Other Debtors - amounts due after one year, in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Cash received from government incentives related to operating expenses is included as an operating activity in the Statement of Cash Flows, whereas cash received from incentives related to the acquisition of tangible assets is included as an investing activity.

Incentives received from governments are subject to various confidentiality provisions. In general, they are related to manufacturing of HDDs, enhancing centers of excellence, product development and innovation capabilities. These incentives have initial terms ranging from 1 to 5 years. If conditions are not satisfied, the incentives are subject to reduction, recapture or termination.

In fiscal year 2025, approximately \$38 million, \$12 million and \$5 million of operating grants were recognized as reductions to Cost of revenue, Product development and Marketing and administrative, respectively, in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account. Capital-related incentives reduced gross property, plant and equipment by \$45 million as of 27 June 2025 and the reduction to depreciation expense was not material. As of 27 June 2025, the grant receivables of \$89 million were reflected within Other within other debtors - amounts falling due within one year in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In fiscal year 2024, approximately \$3 million operating grants were recognized as reductions to Cost of revenue and Product development in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account. The Company also received advanced cash grants of \$17 million, which were reflected within Accrued expenses within Other Creditors - amounts due within one year in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

### **Concentrations**

*Concentration of Credit Risk.* The Company's customer base is concentrated with a small number of customers. The Company does not generally require collateral or other security to support accounts receivable. To reduce credit risk, the Company performs ongoing credit evaluations on its customers' financial condition. The Company establishes allowances for expected credit losses based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of customers, global macroeconomic conditions and an analysis of specific exposures. One customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's trade debtors as of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and foreign currency forward exchange contracts. The Company maintains the cash and cash equivalents with four major financial institutions and a portion of such balances exceed or are not subject to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, insurance limits. The Company mitigates concentrations of credit risk in its financial instruments through diversification, by investing in highly-rated securities and/or major multinational companies.

In entering into foreign currency forward exchange contracts, the Company assumes the risk that might arise from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts. The counterparties to these contracts are major multinational commercial and investment banks, and the Company has not incurred and does not expect any losses as a result of counterparty defaults.

*Supplier Concentration.* Certain of the raw materials, components and equipment used by the Company in the manufacture of its products are available from single-sourced direct and indirect vendors. Shortages could occur in these essential materials and components due to an interruption of supply or increased demand in the industry. If the Company were unable to procure certain materials, components or equipment at all or acceptable prices, it would be required to reduce its manufacturing operations, which could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations.

**Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2022-04 (ASC Subtopic 405-50), Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations. This ASU requires disclosure of key terms of the outstanding supplier finance programs and a roll forward of the related obligations. The Company adopted the disclosure requirement during the first quarter of fiscal year 2025. Refer to “*Note 2. Balance Sheet Information*” for more details.

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07 (ASC Topic 280), *Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*. This ASU improves reportable segment disclosure requirements primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The Company adopted the disclosure requirement for its annual reporting in fiscal year 2025 and is required to adopt the guidance for interim period reporting beginning the first quarter of fiscal year 2026 on a retrospective basis. Refer to “*Note 15. Business Segment and Geographic Information*”.

**Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09 (ASC Topic 740), *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. This ASU requires disaggregated income tax disclosures on the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The Company is required to adopt this guidance for its annual reporting in fiscal year 2026 on a prospective basis but have the option to apply it retrospectively. This standard is expected to impact the Company’s disclosures and will not have impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03 (ASC Subtopic 220-40), *Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*. The Company is required to disclose, in the notes to the financial statements, specified information about certain costs and expenses. The Company is required to adopt this guidance for its annual reporting in fiscal year 2028, and for interim period reporting beginning the first quarter of fiscal year 2029 on either a prospective or retrospective basis. This standard is expected to impact the Company’s disclosures and will not have an impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

**2. Balance Sheet Information**

***Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash***

The following table provides a summary of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet that reconciles to the corresponding amount in the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:

<b>(Dollars in millions)</b>	<b>27 June 2025</b>	<b>28 June 2024</b>	<b>30 June 2023</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 891	\$ 1,358	\$ 786
Restricted cash included in Other debtors - amounts falling due within one year	2	2	2
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the Statement of Cash Flows	<u>\$ 893</u>	<u>\$ 1,360</u>	<u>\$ 788</u>

**Trade Debtors**

The following table provides details of the trade debtors balance sheet item:

<b>(Dollars in millions)</b>	<b>27 June 2025</b>	<b>28 June 2024</b>
Trade debtors	\$ 963	\$ 433
Allowance for expected credit losses	(4)	(4)
Trade Debtors, net	<u>\$ 959</u>	<u>\$ 429</u>

In connection with the Company's factoring agreements, from time to time the Company sells accounts receivables to third parties for cash proceeds less a discount. During fiscal year 2025, the Company sold account receivables without recourse for cash proceeds of \$692 million and no amount remained subject to servicing by the Company as of 27 June 2025. During fiscal year 2024, the Company sold accounts receivables without recourse for cash proceeds of \$1.2 billion, of which \$294 million remained subject to servicing by the Company as of 28 June 2024. The discounts on accounts receivables sold were immaterial for fiscal year 2025 and \$11 million for fiscal year 2024, respectively.

**Inventories**

The following table provides details of the inventory balance sheet item:

<b>(Dollars in millions)</b>	<b>27 June 2025</b>	<b>28 June 2024</b>
Raw materials and components	\$ 374	\$ 270
Work-in-process	838	831
Finished goods	228	138
Total inventories, net	<u>\$ 1,440</u>	<u>\$ 1,239</u>

**Other Debtors - amounts falling due within one year**

The following table provides details of the other debtors - amounts falling due within one year balance sheet item:

<b>(Dollars in millions)</b>	<b>27 June 2025</b>	<b>28 June 2024</b>
Vendor non-trade debtors	\$ 121	\$ 110
Prepaid expenses	44	42
Other	198	154
	<u>\$ 363</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>

**Other Debtors - amounts falling due after one year**

The following table provides details of the other debtors - amounts falling due after one year balance sheet item:

<b>(Dollars in millions)</b>	<b>27 June 2025</b>	<b>28 June 2024</b>
Deferred income taxes	\$ 1,066	\$ 1,037
Other	43	42
	<u>\$ 1,109</u>	<u>\$ 1,079</u>

**Tangible Assets**

The following table provides details of the tangible assets balance sheet item:

(Dollars in millions)	Land	Equipment	Buildings and Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress (CIP)	Total
Useful lives (years)		3 – 10	Up to 30		
<b>Cost:</b>					
At 30 June 2023	\$ 21	\$ 8,506	\$ 1,440	\$ 307	\$ 10,274
Additions	—	45	—	173	218
Disposals	(3)	(170)	(28)	—	(201)
CIP Reclassifications	—	251	—	(251)	—
Impairments	—	—	—	(31)	(31)
At 28 June 2024	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 8,632</u>	<u>\$ 1,412</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>	<u>\$ 10,260</u>
Additions	—	63	1	229	293
Disposals	—	(222)	(1)	—	(223)
CIP Reclassifications	—	93	1	(94)	—
At 27 June 2025	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 8,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,413</u>	<u>\$ 333</u>	<u>\$ 10,330</u>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>					
At 30 June 2023	\$ (5)	\$ (7,384)	\$ (1,175)	\$ —	\$ (8,564)
Additions	—	(219)	(46)	—	(265)
Disposals	—	160	23	—	183
At 28 June 2024	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ (7,443)</u>	<u>\$ (1,198)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (8,646)</u>
Additions	—	(212)	(38)	—	(250)
Disposals	—	222	1	—	223
At 27 June 2025	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ (7,433)</u>	<u>\$ (1,235)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (8,673)</u>
<b>Net Book Value:</b>					
At 28 June 2024	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 1,189</u>	<u>\$ 214</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>	<u>\$ 1,614</u>
At 27 June 2025	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 1,133</u>	<u>\$ 178</u>	<u>\$ 333</u>	<u>\$ 1,657</u>

Interest on borrowings related to eligible capital expenditures is capitalized as part of the cost of the qualified assets and amortized over the estimated useful lives of the assets. During fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the Company's capitalized interest was immaterial.

### Other Provisions

The following table provides details of the other provisions balance sheet item:

(Dollars in millions)	Note	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Accrued warranty	11	\$ 137	\$ 149
Accrued restructuring	7	15	4
Other provisions		<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ 153</u>

### Other Creditors - amounts due within one year

The following table provides details of the other creditors - amounts falling due within one year balance sheet item:

(Dollars in millions)	Note	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Accrued expenses		\$ 400	\$ 430
Dividend payable		153	147
Lease liabilities	6	61	61
Deferred income		4	9
Accrued employee compensation		352	106
Other creditors - amounts due within one year		<u>\$ 970</u>	<u>\$ 753</u>

### Supplier Financing Arrangements

The Company facilitates the opportunity for suppliers to participate in a voluntary supply chain financing ("SCF") program with third-party financial institutions. This SCF program does not result in changes to the Company's contractual payment terms with the suppliers regardless of program participation. At the suppliers' election, they can receive payment of the Company's obligations prior to the scheduled due dates, at a discount price to the third-party financial institution. The Company does not determine the terms or conditions of the arrangement between suppliers and the third-party financial institution. Participating suppliers are paid directly by the third-party financial institution and the Company pays the third-party financial institution the stated amount of confirmed invoices from its designated suppliers at the original invoice amount on the agreed due dates. The Company has not pledged any assets or provided other guarantees under its SCF program.

All outstanding amounts related to suppliers participating in the SCF Program are recorded within Trade creditors in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and the associated payments are included in Net cash provided by operating activities on its Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

The details of the outstanding supplier financing obligation were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	\$ 50	\$ 51
Added to the program during the period	1,344	891
Settled during the period	(1,374)	(892)
Outstanding at the ending of the period	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>

*Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income ("AOCI"), a component of Other Reserves*

The components of AOCI, net of tax, were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Unrealized Gains/ (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Unrealized Gains/ (Losses) on Post- Retirement Plans	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	\$ 103	\$ (4)	\$ (1)	\$ 98
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(13)	1	1	(11)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(90)	1	—	(89)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(103)	2	1	(100)
<b>Balance at 28 June 2024</b>	—	(2)	—	(2)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	—	(7)	—	(7)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	1	—	1
Other comprehensive loss	—	(6)	—	(6)
<b>Balance at 27 June 2025</b>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (8)</u>

### 3. Goodwill and Other Long-lived Assets

#### Goodwill

The carrying amount of goodwill was \$1.2 billion as of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024. Goodwill recognized as a result of the acquisition of Intevac, Inc. during fiscal year 2025 was not material. Goodwill divested as a result of the sale of SoC business during fiscal year 2024 was \$18 million. There were no other additions to, disposals of, impairments of or translation adjustments to goodwill in fiscal years 2025 and 2024.

#### Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets consist primarily of existing technology acquired in business combinations and are presented in Other debtors - amounts falling due after one year in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Intangibles are amortized on a straight-line basis over the respective estimated useful lives of the assets. Amortization is charged to Operating expenses in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

Other intangible assets recognized as a result of the acquisition of Intevac, Inc. was \$19 million, with immaterial amortization expense during fiscal year 2025. The weighted average remaining useful life is three years as of 27 June 2025. Refer to "Note 17. Acquisition and Divestiture" for more information.

There was no net carrying value of other intangible assets subject to amortization as of 28 June 2024.

(Dollars in millions)	Existing Technology	Other Intangible Assets	Total <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Cost:</b>			
At 30 June 2023	\$ 13	\$ 5	\$ 18
Disposals/Retirements	(13)	(5)	(18)
At 28 June 2024	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Additions	19	—	19
Disposals/Retirements	—	—	—
At 27 June 2025	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ 19
<b>Accumulated Amortization:</b>			
At 30 June 2023	\$ (13)	\$ (5)	\$ (18)
Additions	—	—	—
Disposals/Retirements	13	5	18
At 28 June 2024	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Additions	—	—	—
Disposals/Retirements	—	—	—
At 27 June 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Net Book Value:</b>			
At 28 June 2024	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
At 27 June 2025	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ 19

(1) The carrying value of intangible assets subject to amortization in the above table includes fully amortized intangible assets as of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024.

#### 4. Debentures and Bank Loans

The following table provides details of the Company's debt as of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024:

(Dollars in millions)	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
<b>Unsecured Senior Notes<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
\$1,000 issued on 28 May 2014 at 4.75% due 1 January 2025 ( <i>the "2025 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 1 January and 1 July of each year.	—	479
\$700 issued on 14 May 2015 at 4.875% due 1 June 2027 ( <i>the "2027 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 1 June and 1 December of each year.	—	505
\$500 issued on 18 June 2020 at 4.091% due 1 June 2029 ( <i>the "June 2029 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 1 June and 1 December of each year.	452	471
\$500 issued on 8 December 2020 at 3.125% due 15 July 2029 ( <i>the "July 2029 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 15 January and 15 July of each year.	138	163
\$500 issued on 30 May 2023 at 8.25% due 15 December 2029 ( <i>the "December 2029 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 15 June and 15 December of each year.	500	500
\$400 issued on 27 May 2025 at 5.875% due 15 July 2030 ( <i>the "2030 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 15 January and 15 July of each year.	400	—
\$500 issued on 10 June 2020 at 4.125% due 15 January 2031 ( <i>the "January 2031 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 15 January and 15 July of each year.	237	275
\$500 issued on 8 December 2020 at 3.375% due 15 July 2031 ( <i>the "July 2031 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 15 January and 15 July of each year.	61	72
\$500 issued on 30 May 2023 at 8.50% due 15 July 2031 ( <i>the "8.50% July 2031 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 15 January and 15 July of each year.	500	500
\$750 issued on 30 November 2022 at 9.625% due 1 December 2032 ( <i>the "2032 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 1 June and 1 December of each year.	750	750
\$500 issued on 2 December 2014 at 5.75% due 1 December 2034 ( <i>the "2034 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 1 June and 1 December of each year.	489	489
<b>Exchangeable Senior Notes<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
\$1,500 issued on 13 September 2023 at 3.50% due 1 June 2028 ( <i>the "2028 Notes"</i> ), interest payable semi-annually on 1 March and 1 September of each year.	1,500	1,500
	5,027	5,704
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(32)	(30)
Debt, net of debt issuance costs	4,995	5,674
Less: current portion of long-term debt	—	(479)
Long-term debt, less current portion	<u>\$ 4,995</u>	<u>\$ 5,195</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Except for the 2030 Notes, all unsecured senior notes and exchangeable senior notes are issued by Seagate HDD Cayman ("Seagate HDD"), and the obligations under these notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis, by Seagate Technology Unlimited Company ("STUC") and Seagate Technology Holdings plc. The 2030 Notes are issued by Seagate Data Storage Technology Pte. Ltd. ("SDST") and the obligations under the 2030 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis, by STUC, Seagate Technology Holdings plc, and Seagate HDD.

### ***2028 Exchangeable Senior Notes and related Capped Call Transactions***

*2028 Notes.* On 13 September 2023, Seagate HDD, in a private placement, issued, \$1.5 billion in aggregate principal amount of 3.50% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2028 (the “2028 Notes”), which includes \$200 million aggregate principal amount pursuant to the over-allotment option of the initial purchasers to purchase additional notes. The 2028 Notes will mature on 1 June 2028, with interest payable semi-annually on 1 March and 1 September of each year, commencing 1 March 2024.

For the fiscal year ended 27 June 2025, the effective interest rate for the 2028 Notes was 3.94%, with contractual interest expense of \$52 million and immaterial amortization of debt issuance costs. For the fiscal year ended 28 June 2024, the effective interest rate for the 2028 Notes was 3.94%, with contractual interest expense of \$42 million and immaterial amortization of debt issuance costs.

The entire outstanding principal amount of certain term loans were repaid from the proceeds of the 2028 Notes issuance. The exchange was accounted for as a debt extinguishment and the Company recorded a net loss of \$29 million, which was included in the Net loss recognized from debt transactions in the Company’s Consolidated Profit and Loss Account in fiscal year 2024. In connection with the repayment of these loans, the Company terminated certain interest rate swap agreements on 13 September 2023 and received cash proceeds of \$25 million from the counterparty. The cash proceeds are reported within Net cash provided by operating activities in the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows during the fiscal year ended 2024. The Company discontinued the related hedge accounting prospectively and realized a net gain of \$104 million in Net gain from termination of interest rate swap in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account during the fiscal year ended 2024. Additionally, \$6 million of the gains were amortized to Interest expense prior to the termination of interest rate swap in the Company’s Consolidated Profit and Loss Account in fiscal year 2024.

Prior to 1 March 2028, the 2028 Notes are exchangeable at the option of the holders only under the following circumstances:

- during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on 31 December 2023 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the last reported sale price of the ordinary Shares for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the exchange price in effect on each applicable trading day;
- during the five business day period after any ten consecutive trading day period in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of 2028 Notes for each trading day period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the ordinary shares and the applicable exchange rate on such trading day; or
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events described in the indenture with respect to the 2028 Notes.

On or after 1 March 2028, the 2028 Notes are exchangeable at any time at the option of the holders until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, unless the 2028 Notes have been previously redeemed or repurchased by Seagate HDD.

Upon exchange of the 2028 Notes, Seagate HDD will pay cash up to the aggregate principal amount of 2028 Notes to be exchanged and will pay or cause to be delivered, as the case may be, cash, ordinary shares of the Company or a combination of cash and ordinary shares of the Company, at Seagate HDD’s election, in respect of any remainder of the exchange obligation in excess of such principal amount. The current exchange rate for the 2028 Notes is 12.1324 ordinary shares per \$1,000 principal amount of 2028 Notes, which is equivalent to an exchange price of \$82.42 per share as of 27 June 2025. The exchange price is subject to adjustment pursuant to the terms of the indenture.

Seagate HDD may redeem the 2028 Notes at its option, in whole but not in part, if Seagate HDD or the Guarantors have, or on the next interest payment date would, become obligated to pay to the holder of any Note additional amounts as a result of certain tax-related events at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date (a “Tax Redemption”); provided that Seagate HDD may only redeem the 2028 Notes if: (x) Seagate HDD or the relevant Guarantor cannot avoid these obligations by taking commercially reasonable measures available to Seagate HDD or such Guarantor; and (y) Seagate HDD delivers to the Trustee an opinion of outside legal counsel of recognized standing in the relevant taxing jurisdiction attesting to such tax-related event and obligation to pay additional amounts.

Seagate HDD also may redeem the 2028 Notes at its option on or after 8 September 2026, in whole or in part, if the last reported sale price of ordinary shares of the Company has been at least 130% of the exchange price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive), including the trading day immediately preceding the date on which Seagate HDD provides notice of redemption, during any 30 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which Seagate HDD provides notice of redemption at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date (a “Provisional Redemption”). If Seagate HDD redeems less than all the outstanding 2028 Notes, at least \$150 million aggregate principal amount of 2028 Notes must be outstanding and not subject to redemption as of the relevant notice of redemption date.

If Seagate HDD elects to redeem any of the 2028 Notes pursuant to a Tax Redemption or a Provisional Redemption, then a holder of any 2028 Notes called pursuant to a Tax Redemption or Provisional Redemption (the “Redemption Called Notes”) may exchange such Redemption Called Notes at any time prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day preceding the relevant redemption date, even if such Redemption Called Note is not otherwise exchangeable at that time. After this time, the right to exchange any Redemption Called Notes will expire unless Seagate HDD fails to pay the applicable redemption price, in which case a holder may exchange any Redemption Called Notes until the redemption price is paid.

If a holder elects to exchange any Redemption Called Notes, Seagate HDD shall, under certain circumstances, increase the exchange rate for such Redemption Called Notes as set out in the indenture.

As of the calendar quarter ended 30 June 2025 (subsequent to the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet date), the conditional conversion feature of the 2028 Notes was triggered, based on the price of the Company’s ordinary shares, as the last reported sale price of the Company’s ordinary shares was at least 130% of the then-applicable exchange price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days which ended on 30 June 2025, the last trading day of the applicable calendar quarter. Accordingly, the 2028 Notes are exchangeable through 30 September 2025.

In connection with the 2028 Notes, the Company and Seagate HDD entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions with certain financial institutions. The current cap price of the capped call transactions is \$107.785 per share. The cost of the capped call transactions was \$95 million, which met certain accounting criteria to be accounted under Other Reserves as part of Capital and Reserves and are not accounted as derivatives in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet.

#### **2025 Notes**

On 2 January 2025, the entire outstanding principal amount of \$479 million was repaid at par, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

#### **2030 Notes and 2027 Notes**

**2030 Notes.** On 27 May 2025, Seagate Data Storage Technology Pte. Ltd, in a private placement, issued \$400 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due 2030 (the “2030 Notes”). The 2030 Notes will mature on 15 July 2030, with interest payable semi-annually on 15 January and 15 July of each year, commencing 15 January 2026.

**2027 Notes.** On 11 June 2025, in connection with the proceeds from the offering of the 2030 Notes, together with cash on hand, the entire outstanding principal amount of the 2027 Notes was repaid. The transaction was accounted for as a debt extinguishment and the Company recorded a net loss of \$5 million, which was included in Net loss recognized from debt transactions in the Company’s Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for fiscal year 2025.

#### **Debt Repurchases**

During fiscal year 2025, \$24 million principal amount of the June 2029 Notes, \$25 million principal amount of the July 2029 Notes, \$39 million principal amount of the January 2031 Notes and \$11 million principal amount of the July 2031 Notes were repurchased for cash at a discount to their principal amounts, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The Company recorded a net gain of \$7 million on these repurchases during fiscal year 2025, which was included in Net loss recognized from debt transactions in the Company’s Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

#### **Obligor Exchange**

On 27 June 2025, the Company completed offers to exchange (collectively, the “Exchange Offers” and each, an “Exchange Offer”) any and all outstanding notes of eight series issued by Seagate HDD (the “Old Notes”) for new notes to be issued by SDST (the “New Notes”), and related consent solicitations. The Exchange Offers commenced on 28 May 2025 and expired on 26 June 2025 (the “Expiration Time”).

As of the Expiration Time, an aggregate of \$2.8 billion principal amount of Old Notes had been validly tendered (and consents thereby validly delivered) as set forth in the table below (presented dollars in millions). Each eligible holder who validly tendered their Old Notes pursuant to an Exchange Offer was deemed to have validly delivered its consent in the corresponding consent solicitation with respect to the principal amount of such tendered Old Notes.

Title of Security	Principal Amount Outstanding <sup>(1)</sup> (In millions)	Principal Amount Tendered at Expiration Time <sup>(2)</sup> (In millions)	Approximate Percentage of Outstanding Notes Tendered at Expiration Time
4.091% Senior Notes due 2029	\$ 470	\$ 431	91.60 %
3.125% Senior Notes due 2029	138	100	72.39 %
8.250% Senior Notes due 2029	500	492	98.40 %
4.125% Senior Notes due 2031	237	213	90.10 %
3.375% Senior Notes due 2031	61	45	73.66 %
8.500% Senior Notes due 2031	500	471	94.14 %
9.625% Senior Notes due 2032	750	731	97.43 %
5.750% Senior Notes due 2034	490	328	66.86 %
	<u>\$ 3,146</u>	<u>\$ 2,811</u>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Reflects the principal amount of Old Notes outstanding as of 28 May 2025.

<sup>(2)</sup> Reflects the aggregate principal amount of Old Notes that were validly tendered prior to the Expiration Time and were therefore exchanged.

In accordance with the terms of the Exchange Offers and consent solicitations, the Company accepted for exchange all Old Notes validly tendered and not validly withdrawn. Subsequent to the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet date, the Exchange Offers and the consent solicitations were settled on 30 June 2025 (the "Settlement Date"). No gain or loss was recorded as the Exchange Offers were accounted for as a debt modification. The Company incurred immaterial third party fees for the Exchange Offers as of fiscal year 2025.

Other than the identity of SDST as the issuer and as an obligor, the terms of the New Notes are identical to the Old Notes with respect to their interest rate, interest payment dates, optional redemption prices and maturity. The New Notes were guaranteed by the same guarantors as the Old Notes, in addition to Seagate HDD (which is the issuer of the Old Notes). The New Notes have substantially the same covenants as the Old Notes and are subject to the same business and financial risks.

### **Credit Agreement**

On 30 January 2025, the Company and its subsidiary Seagate HDD Cayman (the "Borrower"), the Bank of Nova Scotia, as administrative agent, and the lenders thereto entered into a Credit Agreement (the "New Credit Agreement") and terminated their then-existing Credit Agreement, dated as of 20 February 2019 (the "Old Credit Agreement"). As a result of terminating the Old Credit Agreement, the Company recorded an \$8 million non-cash loss related to the accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs, which was included in Net loss recognized from debt transactions in the Company's Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

The New Credit Agreement provides for a \$1.3 billion senior unsecured revolving credit facility ("Revolving Credit Facility"), the term of which is through 30 January 2030. The Revolving Credit Facility is available for cash borrowings, subject to compliance with certain covenants and other customary conditions to borrowing. An aggregate amount of up to \$150 million of the facility shall also be available for the issuance of letters of credit, and an aggregate amount of up to \$50 million of the facility shall also be available for swing line loans. On 27 June 2025, no borrowings were outstanding under the New Credit Agreement.

The loans made under the New Credit Agreement will bear interest at an Applicable Rate based on the secured overnight financing rate, or SOFR, plus a variable margin that will be determined based on the corporate credit rating of the Company. The Borrower's obligations under the New Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the Company and certain material subsidiaries of the Company.

The New Credit Agreement also contains a financial covenant that requires the Company to maintain a total net leverage ratio of less than or equal to 6.75 to 1.00, commencing with the fiscal quarter ended 27 June 2025 and declining over time so that the maximum permitted net leverage ratio for each fiscal quarter ending after 2 July 2027 is 4.25 to 1.00, in accordance with the terms of the New Credit Agreement. For each fiscal quarter until 2 January 2026, this net leverage ratio covenant applies only to the extent that there is any amount of revolving loans, swing line loans, or letters of credit outstanding as of the last day of the relevant fiscal quarter.

Interest expense shown in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account is related to the Company's debentures.

**Future Principal Payments on Long-term Debt**

At 27 June 2025, future principal payments on long-term debt were as follows (U.S. Dollars in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2026	\$ —
2027	—
2028	1,500
2029	470
2030	638
Thereafter	2,438
Total	<u>\$ 5,046</u>

**5. Income Taxes**

Income before taxes consisted of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
U.S.	\$ 233	\$ 249
Non-U.S.	1,280	196
	<u>\$ 1,513</u>	<u>\$ 445</u>

The provision for liabilities and charges related to taxation as reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet consisted of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Accrued income taxes falling due within one year	\$ 8	\$ 5
Accrued income taxes falling due after one year	1	8
Deferred income tax liabilities due after one year	10	12
Total	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>

Income tax expense consisted of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Current income tax expense:		
U.S.	\$ 16	\$ 2
Non-U.S.	32	30
Total Current	<u>48</u>	<u>32</u>
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense:		
U.S.	(5)	71
Non-U.S.	1	7
Total Deferred	<u>(4)</u>	<u>78</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
Accrued warranty	\$ 32	\$ 37
Inventory valuation accounts	37	32
Debtor reserve	15	9
Accrued compensation and benefits	66	36
Capitalized research expenses	110	—
Depreciation	4	19
Restructuring accruals	—	2
Lease liabilities	64	64
Other accruals and deferred items	10	11
Net operating losses	477	613
Tax credit carryforwards	598	593
Capital loss carryforwards	72	67
Other assets	55	40
Gross: Deferred tax assets	1,540	1,523
Less: Valuation allowance	(423)	(430)
<b>Net: Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,093</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
Unremitted earnings of certain non-U.S. entities	(5)	(4)
Acquisition-related items	—	(1)
Right-of-use assets	(59)	(63)
<b>Net: Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(64)</b>	<b>(68)</b>
<b>Total net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,053</b>	<b>\$ 1,025</b>

At 27 June 2025, the Company recorded \$1.1 billion of net deferred tax assets. The realization of most of these deferred tax assets is primarily dependent on the Company's ability to generate sufficient U.S. and certain non-U.S. taxable income in future periods. Although realization is not assured, the Company's management believes it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will be realized. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, may increase or decrease in subsequent periods when the Company re-evaluates the underlying basis for its estimates of future U.S. and certain non-U.S. taxable income.

The deferred tax asset valuation allowance decreased by \$7 million in fiscal year 2025, which primarily relates to releases in valuation allowance, partially offset with acquired deferred tax balances which are not likely to be realized.

At 27 June 2025, the Company had U.S. tax net operating loss and credit carryforwards of approximately \$3.0 billion and \$726 million, respectively, of which approximately \$7 million and \$24 million, respectively, are scheduled to expire at various dates in fiscal year 2026, if not utilized. At 27 June 2025, the Company had non-U.S. tax net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$300 million, all of which are indefinite lived. As of 27 June 2025, the Company had gross capital loss carryforwards of \$288 million, which if not utilized, will expire as of fiscal year 2029. As of 27 June 2025, the Company had gross non-U.S. capital loss carryforwards of \$23 million, which have an indefinite carryforward period.

As of 27 June 2025, approximately \$102 million and \$41 million of the Company's total U.S. net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, respectively, are subject to annual limitations due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code.

The Company established Singapore as its principal executive offices in fiscal year 2024. The Singaporean statutory tax rate of 17% is used for purposes of the reconciliation between the provision for income taxes at the statutory rate and the effective tax rate.

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Income tax expense at the statutory rate applicable to the Company	\$ 257	\$ 76
Permanent differences	4	5
Change in valuation allowance	(18)	47
Effect of rates different than statutory rate applicable to the Company	(190)	(2)
Research credit	(6)	(9)
Capital loss carryforward	(2)	(11)
Other individually immaterial items	(1)	4
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>

A substantial portion of the Company's operations in Singapore and Thailand operate under various tax incentive programs, which expire in whole or in part at various dates into fiscal year 2036. Certain tax incentives may be extended if specific conditions are met. The net impact of these tax incentive programs was to increase the Company's net income by approximately \$285 million in fiscal year 2025 (\$1.32 per share, diluted) and to increase the Company's net income by approximately \$40 million in fiscal year 2024 (\$0.19 per share, diluted).

The Company analyzes the potential needs for deferred tax liabilities with respect to the accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries annually. The analysis focuses on the outside basis differences in the stock of the foreign subsidiaries as well as the withholding tax obligations those subsidiaries may have with respect to any distribution. The undistributed earnings for which taxes are not provided are permanently reinvested or can be repatriated without incremental tax liability.

As of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, the Company had approximately \$107 million and \$112 million, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits excluding interest and penalties. These amounts, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate subject to certain future valuation allowance offsets.

The following table summarizes the activities related to the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Balance of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning of the year	\$ 112	\$ 116
Gross increase for tax positions of prior years	2	3
Gross decrease for tax positions of prior years	(17)	(12)
Gross increase for tax positions of current year	11	5
Balance of unrecognized tax benefits at the end of the year	<u>\$ 107</u>	<u>\$ 112</u>

It is the Company's policy to include interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the income tax expense on the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account. Interest and penalties recorded on these tax positions were not material to any periods presented in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account. As of 27 June 2025, the accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits did not materially change compared to fiscal year 2024.

During the 12 months beginning 28 June 2025, the Company does not expect a material change to its unrecognized tax benefits as a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitation.

The Company is required to file U.S. and non-U.S. income tax returns. The Company is no longer subject to tax examination of its U.S. income tax returns for years prior to fiscal year 2020 and prior to fiscal year 2013 for non-U.S. income tax returns.

The following table shows the activity in the deferred tax liability balance for fiscal year 2025:

(Dollars in millions)	Amount
Balance at 28 June 2024	\$ 12
Unremitted earnings of certain non-U.S. entities	—
Other activities	(2)
Balance at 27 June 2025	<u>\$ 10</u>

## 6. Leases

The Company is a lessee in several operating leases related to real estate facilities for warehouse, office and lab space.

The Company's lease arrangements comprise operating leases with various expiration dates through 2068. The lease term includes the non-cancelable period of the lease, adjusted for options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that an option will be exercised.

During fiscal year 2024, the Company sold and leased back certain properties and recorded a net gain of \$30 million within Restructuring and other, net in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

Operating lease costs include short-term lease costs and are shown net of immaterial sublease income. The components of lease costs and other information related to leases were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Operating lease cost	\$ 76	\$ 72
Variable lease cost	5	3
Total lease cost	<u>\$ 81</u>	<u>\$ 75</u>
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	\$ 69	\$ 63

During fiscal year 2025 the ROU assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities was not material. During fiscal year 2024, the Company obtained \$47 million ROU assets in exchange for new operating lease liabilities.

	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Weighted-average remaining lease term	7.7 years	8.6 years
Weighted-average discount rate	8.55 %	8.45 %

ROU assets and lease liabilities included in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
ROU assets	Right of use assets	\$ 353	\$ 403
Current lease liabilities	Other creditors – amounts due within one year	61	61
Non-current lease liabilities	Other creditors – amounts due after one year	317	338

The following table provides details of the ROU assets:

(Dollars in millions)	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 403	\$ 396
Assets recognized for new leases	3	47
Amortization	(76)	(72)
Other (interest accretion and other adjustments)	23	32
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 353</u>	<u>\$ 403</u>

At 27 June 2025, future lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities were as follows (US Dollars in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2026	\$ 64
2027	63
2028	64
2029	65
2030	64
Thereafter	196
Total lease payments	516
Less: imputed interest	(138)
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 378</u>

## 7. Restructuring and other, net

During fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the Company recorded restructuring and other, net charge of \$25 million and benefit of \$30 million, respectively, on the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account. The Company's restructuring plans are comprised primarily of charges related to workforce reduction costs, including severance and other one-time termination benefits and facilities and other exit costs.

The following table summarizes the Company's restructuring activities for fiscal year 2025:

(Dollars in millions)	Workforce Reduction Costs	Facilities and Other Exit Costs	Total
Accrual balances at 28 June 2024	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 5
Restructuring charges	15	10	25
Cash payments	(14)	—	(14)
Accrual balances at 27 June 2025	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>
Total costs incurred to date as of 27 June 2025	<u>\$ 85</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 105</u>
Total expected cost to be incurred as of 27 June 2025	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

The accrued restructuring balance was included in Other provisions in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet at 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively.

In fiscal year 2025, the Company also recorded \$13 million restructuring charges within Cost of revenue in the Company's Consolidated Profit and Loss Account as the charges were related to an inventory write down due to a discontinued product line.

During fiscal year 2024, the Company sold certain properties and assets and recognized a net gain of \$31 million. The net gain was included in Restructuring and other, net in the Company's Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

## **8. Fair Value**

### *Measurement of Fair Value*

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and it considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

### *Fair Value Hierarchy*

A fair value hierarchy is based on whether the market participant assumptions used in determining fair value are obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) or reflect the Company's own assumptions of market participant valuation (unobservable inputs). A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets that are unadjusted and accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in markets that are inactive; quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or financial instruments for which significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly; or

Level 3 - Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The Company considers an active market to be one in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis and views an inactive market as one in which there are few transactions for the asset or liability, the prices are not current, or price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers. Where appropriate, the Company's or the counterparty's non-performance risk is considered in determining the fair values of liabilities and assets, respectively.

**Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis**

The following tables present the Company's assets and liabilities, by financial instrument type and balance sheet line item that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding accrued interest components, as of:

(Dollars in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	27 June 2025				28 June 2024			
		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using				Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Balance	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Balance
<b>Assets:</b>									
Money market funds	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 226	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 226	\$ 386	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 386
Time deposits	Cash and cash equivalents	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	—
<b>Total cash equivalents</b>		<b>226</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>386</b>
<b>Restricted cash and investments:</b>									
Money market funds	Other Debtors	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Time deposits and certificates of deposit	Other Debtors	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other debt securities	Financial Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Derivative assets	Other Debtors	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>\$ 227</b>	<b>\$ 28</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 255</b>	<b>\$ 387</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 15</b>	<b>\$ 404</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>									
Derivative liabilities	Other Creditors	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ (1)
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (1)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (1)</b>

As of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, the Company's Other debtors - amount falling due within one year included \$2 million in restricted cash equivalents held as collateral at banks for various performance obligations.

As of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, the Company had no material available-for-sale investments that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for a period greater than 12 months. In fiscal year 2025, the Company sold available-for-sale investments for \$41 million. The Company also recorded a net loss of \$15 million on available-for-sale investments, related to downward adjustments to write down the carrying amount of certain investments to their fair value during fiscal year 2025, which was recorded to Other charges, net in the Company's Profit and Loss Account. The Company determined no impairment related to credit losses for available-for-sale investments for fiscal year 2024.

The fair value and amortized cost of the Company's available-for-sale investments as of 27 June 2025, was immaterial. The fair value and amortized cost of the Company's available-for-sale investments as of 28 June 2024 was \$15 million due in 2 years.

**Items Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis**

From time to time, the Company enters into certain strategic investments for the promotion of business and strategic objectives, which are accounted for either under the equity method or the measurement alternative. Investments under the measurement alternative are recorded at cost, less impairment and adjusted for qualifying observable price changes on a prospective basis. If measured at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, these investments would generally be classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

For the investments that are accounted for under the equity method, the Company sold certain investments for \$9 million and recorded an immaterial gain for fiscal year 2025. The Company sold certain investments for \$14 million and recorded an immaterial gain for the fiscal year 2024. The Company recorded a net loss of \$29 million for fiscal year 2024, which included \$25 million related to downward adjustments to write down the carrying amount of certain investments to their fair value. The adjusted carrying value of the investments accounted under the equity method was immaterial and \$12 million as of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024 respectively.

For the investments that are accounted under the measurement alternative, the Company recorded a net loss of \$39 million and \$24 million for fiscal years 2025 and 2024, respectively, related to downward adjustments to write down the carrying amount of certain investments to their fair value. As of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, the carrying value of the Company's strategic investments under the measurement alternative was \$26 million and \$65 million, respectively.

#### Other Fair Value Disclosures

The Company's debt is carried at amortized cost. The estimated fair value of the Company's debt is derived using the closing price of the same debt instruments as of the date of valuation, which takes into account the yield curve, interest rates and other observable inputs. Accordingly, these fair value measurements are categorized as Level 2. The following table presents the fair value and amortized cost of the Company's debt in order of maturity:

(Dollars in millions)	27 June 2025		28 June 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
4.75% Senior Notes due January 2025	—	—	479	476
4.875% Senior Notes due June 2027	—	—	505	493
3.50% Exchangeable Senior Notes due June 2028	1,500	2,654	1,500	2,070
4.091% Senior Notes due June 2029	452	453	471	459
3.125% Senior Notes due July 2029	138	125	163	139
8.25% Senior Notes due December 2029	500	535	500	537
5.875% Senior Notes due July 2030	400	407	—	—
4.125% Senior Notes due January 2031	237	218	275	245
3.375% Senior Notes due July 2031	61	52	72	58
8.50% Senior Notes due July 2031	500	538	500	538
9.625% Senior Notes due December 2032	750	854	750	855
5.75% Senior Notes due December 2034	489	482	489	472
	<u>\$ 5,027</u>	<u>\$ 6,318</u>	<u>\$ 5,704</u>	<u>\$ 6,342</u>
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(32)	—	(30)	—
Debt, net of debt issuance costs	<u>\$ 4,995</u>	<u>\$ 6,318</u>	<u>\$ 5,674</u>	<u>\$ 6,342</u>
Less: current portion of debt, net of debt issuance costs	—	—	(479)	(476)
Long-term debt, less current portion, net of debt issuance costs	<u>\$ 4,995</u>	<u>\$ 6,318</u>	<u>\$ 5,195</u>	<u>\$ 5,866</u>

For the balance of the Company's financial instruments, primarily trade debtors, trade creditors and financial liabilities included within other creditors, the carrying value approximates fair value due to their short-term nature. If measured at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, these other financial instruments would be classified in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's non-financial assets, such as goodwill and tangible assets are recorded at cost. Fair value adjustments are made to these non-financial assets in the period an impairment charge is recognized. In fiscal year 2025, the Company recorded a ROU asset impairment charge of \$10 million in Restructuring and other, net in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account to reduce the carrying value of certain ROU assets. If measured at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, these would generally be classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

**Financial Assets**

The following table shows the activity in Financial assets for fiscal years 2025 and 2024, respectively:

<b>(US Dollars in millions)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at 30 June 2023	\$ 159
Additional investments	1
Sales and settlements	(15)
Downward adjustments	(4)
Impairment loss relating to investment	(49)
Balance at 28 June 2024	\$ 92
Additional investments	—
Sales and settlements	(9)
Downward adjustments	—
Impairment loss relating to investment	(53)
Balance at 27 June 2025	<u>\$ 30</u>

**9. Capital and Reserves****Share Capital**

The Company's authorized share capital is \$13,500 and consists of 1,250,000,000 ordinary shares, par value \$0.00001, of which 212,668,547 shares were outstanding as of 27 June 2025, and 100,000,000 preferred shares, par value \$0.00001, of which none were issued or outstanding as of 27 June 2025.

**Repurchases of Equity Securities**

All repurchases are effected as redemptions in accordance with the Company's Constitution.

The Company's Board of Directors increased the authorization for the repurchase of its outstanding shares to \$5.0 billion on 21 May 2025. As of 27 June 2025, \$5.0 billion remained available for repurchase under the existing repurchase authorization limit approved by the Board of Directors. The number of ordinary shares repurchased for tax withholding related to the vesting of equity awards was 0.5 million and the dollar value of shares repurchased was \$54 million for fiscal year 2025.

*Reserves*

	Number of Ordinary Shares	Share Premium	Profit and Loss Account	Other Reserves	Total Equity
	(In millions)	(Dollars in millions)			
Balance at 30 June 2023	207	\$ 136	\$ 16,219	\$ (17,554)	\$ (1,199)
Income for the period		—	335	—	335
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted stock units	(1)	—	(38)	—	(38)
Issuance of shares in respect of share-based payment plans	4	66	—	—	66
Dividends to shareholders		—	(587)	—	(587)
Share-based compensation		—	—	127	127
Capped calls related to the issuance of exchangeable notes	—	—	—	(95)	(95)
Other comprehensive loss		—	—	(100)	(100)
Balance at 28 June 2024	210	\$ 202	\$ 15,929	\$ (17,622)	\$ (1,491)
Income for the period		—	1,469	—	1,469
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	(54)	—	(54)
Issuance of shares in respect of share-based payment plans	3	72	—	—	72
Dividends to shareholders		—	(606)	—	(606)
Share-based compensation		—	—	163	163
Other comprehensive loss		—	—	(6)	(6)
Balance at 27 June 2025	213	\$ 274	\$ 16,738	\$ (17,465)	\$ (453)

## 10. Share-based Compensation

### Share-Based Compensation Plans

*Seagate Technology Holdings plc 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2022 EIP”)*: On 20 October 2021, (the “Approval Date”), shareholders of the Company approved the 2022 EIP that replaced Seagate Technology Holdings plc 2012 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2012 EIP”). The 2022 EIP provides for the grant of various types of awards including RSUs, options, PSUs and share appreciation rights. The maximum number of shares that may be delivered to the participants under the 2022 EIP shall not exceed (i) 14.1 million ordinary shares, plus (ii) any shares subject to any outstanding share awards granted under the 2012 EIP that, on or after the Approval Date expire, are cancelled or otherwise terminate, in whole or in part, without having been exercised or redeemed in full, or are settled in cash ((i) and (ii) together being the “Share Reserve”). The maximum aggregate number of shares that may be issued pursuant to RSUs or PSUs (collectively, “Full-Value Share Awards”) shall not exceed 12.3 million ordinary shares. Any shares that are subject to the 2022 EIP will be counted against the Share Reserve as one share for every one share granted. As of 27 June 2025, there were 9.5 million ordinary shares available for issuance of Full-Value Share Awards under the 2022 EIP.

*Seagate Technology Holdings plc Executive Performance Bonus Plan (the “EPB”)*. Beginning in fiscal year 2023, the Company implemented the EPB utilizing RSUs instead of cash payouts for senior executives. EPB RSUs are granted under the 2022 EIP, pursuant to the achievement of performance targets and individual goals under the EPB. No EPB awards were granted for fiscal years 2025, 2024 and 2023.

*Seagate Technology Holdings plc Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “ESPP”)*. There are 60 million ordinary shares authorized to be issued under the ESPP. The ESPP consists of a series of six-month offering period with a maximum issuance of 1.5 million ordinary shares per offering period. The ESPP allows eligible employees to contribute up to 10% of their eligible compensation to purchase the Company’s common stock. The price of common stock purchased equals to 85% of the lesser of the fair market value on the first day or the last day of each offering period. During fiscal years 2025 and 2024, employees purchased approximately 1 million shares each year under this plan at weighted average prices of \$77.87 and \$54.71, respectively. As of 27 June 2025, approximately 5.2 million ordinary shares were available for future issuance.

### Share-Based Compensation Expense

The Company recorded \$163 million and \$127 million of share-based compensation with a resulting tax benefit of \$21 million and \$5 million, respectively, during fiscal years 2025 and 2024. Management made an estimate of expected forfeitures and recognized compensation costs only for those equity awards expected to vest.

### Restricted Stock Units

RSUs generally vest over a period of four years with 25% vesting on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date and the remaining 75% vesting ratably each quarter over the next 36 months, subject to continuous employment with the Company through the vesting date.

The following is a summary of unvested restricted stock activities:

<b>Unvested Restricted Stocks</b>	<b>Number of Shares (In millions)</b>	<b>Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value</b>
Unvested at 28 June 2024	3.4	\$ 62.20
Granted	1.5	\$ 96.59
Forfeited	(0.2)	\$ 72.50
Vested	(1.8)	\$ 60.66
Unvested at 27 June 2025	<u>2.9</u>	<u>\$ 79.96</u>

At 27 June 2025, the total unrecognized share-based compensation cost related to unvested restricted stocks was approximately \$171 million. This cost is being amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average remaining term of 2.2 years and will be adjusted for subsequent changes in estimated forfeitures. The aggregate fair value of restricted stocks vested during fiscal years 2025 and 2024 were approximately \$105 million and \$105 million, respectively.

The fair value related to RSUs for fiscal years 2025 and 2024 were estimated using the following assumptions:

	Fiscal Years	
	2025	2024
RSUs		
Expected term (in years)	1 - 2.2	1 - 2.2
Expected dividend rate	2.0% - 3.3%	2.4 - 4.4%
Weighted-average expected dividend rate	2.6 %	4.0 %
Weighted-average fair value	\$ 96.59	\$ 59.96

The expected term represents the period that the Company's share-based awards are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on historical experience of similar awards. The expected dividend yield is determined by dividing the expected per share dividend during the coming year by the grant date share price.

EPB RSUs can be settled in cash, subject to certain employment conditions, and therefore classified as liability awards. The Company remeasures the fair value of these liability awards at each fiscal quarter end. Generally, EPB RSUs vest in full on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date.

During fiscal year 2025, the Company recognized approximately \$37 million of share-based compensation expense related to EPB RSUs in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, with the corresponding liability recorded in Other creditors within Creditors - amounts falling due within one year on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. During fiscal year 2024, the Company did not recognize any share compensation expense related to liability awards.

#### Performance-based Share Units

The Company granted PSUs that vest on the satisfaction of continuous employment and achievement of certain financial and operational performance goals established by the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (the "Compensation Committee"). These awards vest after the end of the performance period of three years from the grant date. During fiscal year 2024, the PSUs granted and outstanding were not material. Compensation expense related to these units is only recorded in a period if it is probable that the performance goals will be met, and it is to be recorded at the expected level of achievement. The expenses associated with these PSUs were not material for fiscal year 2024.

Performance-based Share Units	Number of Shares (In millions)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested at 28 June 2024	0.9	\$ 70.97
Granted	0.2	\$ 103.53
Forfeited	(0.1)	\$ 92.17
Vested	(0.2)	\$ 73.64
Unvested at 27 June 2025	0.8	\$ 75.55

At 27 June 2025, the total unrecognized share-based compensation cost related to unvested performance-based share units was approximately \$38 million. This cost is being amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average remaining term of 1.2 years and will be adjusted for subsequent changes in estimated forfeitures. The aggregate fair value of performance-based share units vested during fiscal years 2025 and 2024 were approximately \$17 million and \$6 million, respectively.

The fair value related to PSUs for fiscal years 2025 and 2024 were estimated using the following assumptions:

	Fiscal Years	
	2025	2024
PSUs subject to TSR/ROIC conditions		
Expected term (in years)	3.0	3.0
Volatility	37 %	39 %
Weighted-average volatility	37 %	39 %
Expected dividend rate	2.8 %	4.4 %
Weighted-average expected dividend rate	2.8 %	4.4 %
Risk-free interest rate	3.5 %	4.6 %
Weighted-average fair value	\$ 75.55	\$ 70.97

### ***Share Options***

Options generally vest over a period of four years, with 25% vesting on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date and the remaining 75% vesting ratably each quarter over the next 36 months, subject to continuous employment with the Company through the vesting date. The exercise price of a share option is equal to the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on NASDAQ on the grant date. The expenses associated with share options were not material for any of the periods presented.

### ***Employee Savings Plan***

The Company offers various defined contribution plans for U.S. and non-U.S. employees. In the U.S., qualified employees under the Seagate 401(k) Plan (the "401(k) plan") may elect to make contributions up to 50% of their eligible earned compensation, but not more than statutory limits. Pursuant to the 401(k) plan, the Company matches 50% of employee contributions, up to 6% of compensation, subject to a maximum annual employer contribution of \$6,000 per participating employee. During fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the Company made matching contributions of \$67 million and \$65 million, respectively, under defined contribution plans for employees.

### ***Directors' Emoluments***

During fiscal year 2025, the Company paid \$24.8 million to its directors in respect of duties relating to Seagate Technology Holdings plc, including \$12.2 million paid in AEPS and ROIC awards to Dr. Mosley and \$11.3 million paid in restricted share units to its directors. Gains on exercise of vested options were approximately \$18.6 million in fiscal year 2025.

During fiscal year 2024, the Company paid \$19.4 million to its directors in respect of duties relating to Seagate Technology Holdings plc, including \$8 million paid in AEPS and ROIC awards to Dr. Mosley and \$9.7 million paid in restricted share units to other directors. Gains on exercise of vested options were approximately \$19.8 million in fiscal year 2024.

## 11. Guarantees

### *Indemnifications of Officers and Directors*

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and certain of its officers that will require the Company, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers. The Company maintains director and officer insurance, which may cover certain liabilities arising from its obligation to indemnify its directors and officers in certain circumstances.

The nature of these indemnification obligations prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay on behalf of its officers and directors. Historically, the Company has not made any significant indemnification payments under such indemnification agreements and no amount has been accrued in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to these indemnification obligations.

### *Indemnification Obligations*

The Company from time to time enters into agreements with customers, suppliers, partners and others in the ordinary course of business that provide indemnification for certain matters including, but not limited to, intellectual property infringement claims, environmental claims and breach of agreement claims. The nature of the Company's indemnification obligations prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay. Historically, the Company has not made any significant indemnification payments under such agreements and no amount has been accrued in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to these indemnification obligations.

### *Product Warranty*

Changes in the Company's product warranty liability during the fiscal years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024 were as follows:

<b>(Dollars in millions)</b>	<b>Fiscal Years Ended</b>	
	<b>27 June 2025</b>	<b>28 June 2024</b>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 149	\$ 168
Warranties issued	68	53
Repairs and replacements	(88)	(81)
Changes in liability for pre-existing warranties, including expirations	8	9
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 137</u>	<u>\$ 149</u>

## 12. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period and the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding if the potentially dilutive securities had been issued. Potentially dilutive securities include outstanding options, unvested restricted share units and performance-based share units and shares to be purchased under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan using the treasury stock method, as well as shares issuable in connection with the Company's exchangeable senior notes using the "if-converted" method.

Under the treasury stock method, the dilutive effect of potentially dilutive securities is reflected in diluted net earnings per share and an increase in fair market value of the Company's share price can result in a greater dilutive effect from potentially dilutive securities. Under the "if-converted" method, diluted earnings per share is calculated assuming that the excess value above the principal of the exchangeable notes were converted solely into shares of common stock at the beginning of the reporting period, unless the result would be anti-dilutive, which could adversely affect our diluted earnings per share.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share attributable to the shareholders of the Company:

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
<b>Numerator:</b>		
Net income	\$ 1,469	\$ 335
<b>Number of shares used in per share calculations:</b>		
Total shares for purposes of calculating basic net income per share	212	209
<b>Weighted-average effect of dilutive securities:</b>		
Employee equity award plans	2	2
2028 Notes if-converted shares	3	1
Total shares for purposes of calculating diluted net income per share	217	212
<b>Net income per share</b>		
Basic	\$ 6.93	\$ 1.60
Diluted	6.77	1.58

All potentially dilutive securities that could have an anti-dilutive effect on the calculation of the earnings per share have been excluded for the periods presented. The weighted average anti-dilutive shares that were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share were not material for the fiscal years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024.

## 13. Legal, Environmental and Other Contingencies

The Company assesses the probability of an unfavorable outcome of all its material litigation, claims or assessments to determine whether a liability had been incurred and whether it is probable that one or more future events will occur confirming the fact of the loss. In the event that an unfavorable outcome is determined to be probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, the Company establishes an accrual for the litigation, claim or assessment. In addition, in the event an unfavorable outcome is determined to be less than probable, but reasonably possible, the Company will disclose an estimate of the possible loss or range of such loss; however, when a reasonable estimate cannot be made, the Company will provide disclosure to that effect. Litigation is inherently uncertain and may result in adverse rulings or decisions. Additionally, the Company may enter into settlements or be subject to judgments that may, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its results of operations. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially.

### *Litigation*

*Lambeth Magnetic Structures LLC v. Seagate Technology (US) Holdings, Inc., et al.* On 29 April 2016, Lambeth Magnetic Structures LLC filed a complaint against Seagate Technology (US) Holdings, Inc. and Seagate Technology LLC in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,128,988, seeking damages as well as additional relief. The district court entered judgment in favor of Seagate on 19 April 2022. An appeal to the Federal Circuit is pending. The Company believes the asserted claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend this case.

*Seagate Technology LLC, et al. v. Headway Technologies, Inc., et al.* On 18 February 2020, Seagate Technology LLC and certain of its affiliates, (collectively, the “Seagate Entities”) filed a complaint alleging violations of federal and state antitrust laws as well as breach of contract in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against suppliers of HDD suspension assemblies, including NHK Spring Co. Ltd., TDK Corporation (“TDK”), Hutchinson Technology Inc (“HTI”). The Seagate Entities seek to recover damages suffered as a result of the suspension assembly suppliers’ conduct, and additional relief permitted by law. On 8 April 2022, the court dismissed with prejudice all claims against TDK and HTI after the Seagate Entities settled with those defendants. On 2 August 2022, NHK Spring Co. Ltd. filed a motion for Partial Summary Judgment under the Foreign Trade Antitrust Improvement Act (“FTAIA Motion”). On 17 November 2023, the Court granted NHK’s FTAIA Motion on reconsideration, denying the majority of Seagate’s antitrust claims. The Court’s FTAIA decision is now on appeal with the Ninth Circuit.

*In re Seagate Technology Holdings plc Securities Litigation.* On 10 July 2023 and 26 July 2023, two securities class action lawsuits were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against Seagate Technology Holdings plc, Dr. William D. Mosley, and Gianluca Romano. The cases were consolidated on 25 September 2023. On 12 September 2024, the plaintiffs filed the currently operative complaint, asserting claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rule 10b-5, and a class period between 14 September 2020 and 19 April 2023, inclusive. The operative complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages and other relief. On 12 May 2025, the Court granted in part and denied in part the defendants’ motion to dismiss the operative complaint. On 9 June 2025, the defendants moved to certify the 12 May 2025 order for interlocutory appeal. The Company believes that the asserted claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend the case.

*Godo Kaisha IP Bridge 1 v. Seagate Technology LLC, Seagate Technology (US) Holding, Inc., Seagate Technology (Thailand) Limited, Seagate Singapore International Headquarters Ltd., Seagate Technology (Netherlands) B.V.* On 15 March 2024, a patent infringement action was filed by Godo Kaisha IP Bridge 1 (“IP Bridge”) against Seagate in U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The case was subsequently transferred to the District Court of Minnesota on 4 September 2024. The complaint alleges patent infringement by Seagate of nine U.S. patents. The Company believes the asserted claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend this case.

#### ***BIS Settlement***

On 18 April 2023, the Company’s subsidiaries Seagate Technology LLC and Seagate Singapore International Headquarters Pte. Ltd (collectively, “Seagate”), entered into a settlement agreement (the “Settlement Agreement”) with the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) that resolves BIS’ allegations regarding Seagate’s sales of hard disk drives to Huawei between 17 August 2020 and 29 September 2021. Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Seagate has agreed to pay \$300 million to BIS in quarterly installments of \$15 million over the course of five years beginning 31 October 2023. Seagate has also agreed to complete three audits of its compliance with the license requirements of Section 734.9 of the U.S. Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”), including one audit by an unaffiliated third-party consultant chosen by Seagate with expertise in U.S. export control laws and two internal audits.

The Company accrued a charge of \$300 million during fiscal year 2023, of which \$60 million and \$135 million were included in Other creditors falling due within one year and Other creditors falling due after one year, respectively, on its Consolidated Balance Sheet as of 27 June 2025. For the fiscal year ended 27 June 2025, \$60 million was paid and reported as an outflow from operating activities in its Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

#### ***Environmental Matters***

The Company’s operations are subject to U.S. and foreign laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing discharges of pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and the cleanup of contaminated sites. Some of the Company’s operations require environmental permits and controls to prevent and reduce air and water pollution, and these permits are subject to modification, renewal and revocation by issuing authorities.

Some environmental laws, such as the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (as amended, the “Superfund” law) and its state equivalents, can impose liability for the cost of cleanup of contaminated sites upon any of the current or former site owners or operators or upon parties who sent waste to these sites, regardless of whether the owner or operator owned the site at the time of the release of hazardous substances or the lawfulness of the original disposal activity. The Company has been identified as a responsible or potentially responsible party at several sites. At each of these sites, the Company has an assigned portion of the financial liability based on the type and amount of hazardous substances disposed of by each party at the site and the number of financially viable parties. The Company has fulfilled its responsibilities at some of these sites and remains involved in only a few at this time.

While the Company’s ultimate costs in connection with these sites is difficult to predict with complete accuracy, based on its current estimates of cleanup costs and its expected allocation of these costs, the Company does not expect costs in connection with these sites to be material.

The Company may be subject to various state, federal and international laws and regulations governing the environment, including those restricting the presence of certain substances in electronic products. For example, the European Union (“EU”) enacted the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2011/65/EU), which prohibits the use of certain substances, including lead, in certain products, including disk drives and server storage products, put on the market after 1 July 2006. Similar legislation has been or may be enacted in other jurisdictions, including in the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Taiwan, China, Japan and others. The EU REACH Directive (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals, EC 1907/2006) also restricts substances of very high concern in products. If the Company or its suppliers fail to comply with the substance restrictions, recycle content requirements or other environmental requirements as they are enacted worldwide, it could have a materially adverse effect on the Company’s business.

**Other Matters**

From time to time, arising in the normal course of business, the Company is involved in a number of other judicial, regulatory or administrative proceedings and investigations incidental to its business, and the Company expects to be involved in such proceedings and investigations arising in the normal course of its business in the future. Although occasional adverse decisions or settlements may occur, the Company believes that the final disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations.

**14. Commitments**

*Unconditional Long-Term Purchase Obligations.* As of 27 June 2025, the Company had unconditional long-term purchase obligations of approximately \$77 million, primarily related to purchases of inventory components. The Company expects the commitment to total \$38 million, \$18 million, \$12 million and \$9 million, respectively, for fiscal years 2027, 2028, 2029 and 2030 respectively. In addition, the Company also had certain long-term market share based inventory purchase commitments as of 27 June 2025.

*Unconditional Long-Term Capital Expenditures.* As of 27 June 2025, the Company had unconditional long-term commitments of approximately \$46 million, primarily related to purchases of equipment. The Company expects capital expenditures of \$11 million in fiscal year 2027 and \$35 million for fiscal years 2028 and thereafter.

**15. Business Segment and Geographic Information**

The Company’s manufacturing operations are based on technology platforms that are used to produce various data storage and systems solutions that serve multiple applications and markets. The Company has determined that its Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”), the Chief Executive Officer, evaluates performance of the Company and makes decisions regarding investments in the Company’s technology platforms and manufacturing infrastructure based on the Company’s consolidated results, including net income reported on the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account. As a result, the Company has concluded that its manufacture and distribution of storage solutions constitutes one operating segment.

Significant expense categories regularly provided to and reviewed by the CODM are those presented in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

The following table summarizes the Company’s long-lived assets by country:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 672	\$ 658
Thailand	546	574
Singapore	411	447
Other	381	338
Consolidated	<u>\$ 2,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,017</u>

## 16. Revenue

The following table provides information about disaggregated revenue by sales channel and country for the Company's single reportable segment:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Revenue by Channel		
OEMs	\$ 7,282	\$ 4,896
Distributors	1,060	972
Retailers	755	683
Total	<u>\$ 9,097</u>	<u>\$ 6,551</u>
Revenue from external customers <sup>(1)</sup>		
Singapore	\$ 3,759	\$ 3,429
United States	4,410	2,308
The Netherlands	924	802
Other	4	12
Total	<u>\$ 9,097</u>	<u>\$ 6,551</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Revenue is attributed to countries based on bill from locations.

In fiscal year 2025, one customer accounted for approximately 10% of consolidated revenue. In fiscal year 2024, no customers accounted for more than 10% of consolidated revenue.

## 17. Acquisition and Divestiture

### *Acquisition of Intevac, Inc.*

On 31 March 2025, the Company completed the acquisition of Intevac, Inc., a supplier of thin-film processing systems for total consideration of \$119 million, which primarily consisted of cash paid for all of the outstanding common stock and special dividend. The acquisition aligns with the Company's strategy to integrate important components and manufacturing processes. Pro forma results of operations for this acquisition have not been presented because they are not material to the Company's Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

In connection with the acquisition, the Company recorded approximately \$97 million of net tangible assets, primarily consisted of cash and investments, \$19 million of intangible assets and \$2 million of goodwill, none of which is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The Company is amortizing the intangible assets on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of three years.

**Divestiture**

*Sale of SoC Operations*

On 23 April 2024, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Avago Technologies International Sales Pte. Limited (“Purchaser”), a subsidiary of Broadcom Inc., and sold certain intellectual property, equipment and other assets related to the design, development and manufacture of its SoC products to Purchaser. Purchaser and its affiliates also offered employment to certain of the Company’s employees engaged in the SoC operations. In connection with this transaction, the Company and Purchaser have also restructured certain pre-existing purchasing agreements (collectively, the “Transaction”). Total consideration for this Transaction was \$600 million, including cash proceeds of \$560 million at close. The remaining \$40 million relates to standard indemnification clauses, of which \$25 million was received during fiscal year 2025 and \$15 million is recorded in Other Debtors - amounts due within one year on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of 27 June 2025. The agreement also contains regulatory review indemnification clauses agreed to by both parties in conjunction with the transaction closing.

Based on the valuation performed by the Company, \$234 million of the consideration was attributable to the restructuring of pre-existing purchase agreements and recorded as a deferred liability within Other Creditors - amounts due after one year on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of 28 June 2024. The deferred liability is expected to be recognized ratably over the terms of the restructured purchase agreements. Estimating the fair value of the restructuring of pre-existing purchase agreements is judgmental in nature and involves the use of estimates and assumptions. The Company estimated the fair value of its restructuring of pre-existing purchase agreements using the market approach based on discounted cash flow analysis of management’s short-term and long-term forecast of purchase volume and average market price. The discount rate used is based on the weighted-average cost of capital of comparable public companies adjusted for the relevant risk associated with business specific characteristics. This deferred liability is classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

As a result of the Transaction, the Company recorded a pre-tax net gain of \$313 million from the sale of assets and transfer of liabilities, which included \$18 million of goodwill allocated to SoC operations based on its relative fair value of the Company because the disposal group constituted a business for accounting purposes. This was recorded in the Net gain from business divestiture in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account during fiscal year 2024. For the fiscal year 2024, the net proceeds of \$226 million, net of transaction costs paid, from this Transaction was recorded as an operating inflow and \$326 million was recorded as an investing inflow on the Company’s Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The Transaction did not meet the criteria of discontinued operation because the disposal did not represent a strategic shift that had a major effect on the Company’s operations and financial results.

**18. Post Balance Sheet Events**

*Dividend Declared*

On 29 July 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.72 per share, which will be payable on 9 October 2025 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on 30 September 2025.

*2028 Exchangeable Notes*

As of the calendar quarter ended 30 June 2025 (subsequent to the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet date), the conditional conversion feature of the 2028 Notes was triggered, based on the price of the Company’s ordinary shares, as the last reported sale price of the Company’s ordinary shares was at least 130% of the then-applicable exchange price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days which ended on 30 June 2025, the last trading day of the applicable calendar quarter. Accordingly, the 2028 Notes are exchangeable through 30 September 2025.

**19. Employees and Remuneration**

The average number of persons employed by the Company during each year was as follows:

	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
	(in thousands)	
Manufacturing	25	23
Product development	3	3
Sales, marketing, general & administrative	2	2
	30	28

Employee costs during each year consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended	
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,183	\$ 903
Social insurance costs	109	84
Other employee benefits	153	153
Share-based compensation	163	127
	<u>\$ 1,608</u>	<u>\$ 1,267</u>

## 20. Auditor's Remuneration

The fees paid to Ernst & Young Ireland in respect of the audit of the group accounts were \$0.21 million for fiscal year ended 27 June 2025 and \$0.22 million for fiscal year ended 28 June 2024. In addition, Ernst & Young Ireland received fees of \$0.11 million and \$0.12 million for other assurance services for fiscal years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively. Ernst & Young Ireland did not receive any fees for tax or other non-audit services for both fiscal years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively.

For fiscal year ended 27 June 2025, total auditor's remuneration for Ernst & Young affiliates was \$8.9 million, of which \$7.7 million and \$1.2 million were related to audit fees and audit-related fees, respectively. For fiscal year ended 28 June 2024, total auditor's remuneration was \$9.1 million, of which \$7.7 million and \$1.4 million were related to audit fees and audit-related fees, respectively. Ernst & Young affiliates did not receive any fees for tax or other non-audit services in the fiscal years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively.

## 21. Subsidiary Undertakings

The subsidiary undertakings of Seagate Technology Holdings plc which have a substantial effect on the financial position of the Company are listed below. Unless noted herein, all subsidiary undertakings are ultimately wholly owned by Seagate Technology Holdings plc and their financial results are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Company	Jurisdiction	Registered Address	Nature of Business	Percent Owned
Seagate Technology Unlimited Company	Ireland	38/39 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2, D02 NX53, Ireland	Holding Company	100%
Seagate Data Storage Technology Pte Ltd	Singapore	90 Woodlands Avenue 7, 737911, Singapore	Treasury Centre and Holding Company	100%
Seagate HDD Cayman	Cayman Islands	c/o Maples Corporate Services Limited P. O. Box 309, Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Holding Company	100%
Seagate Technology (US) Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19801, USA	Holding Company	100%
Seagate Technology International	Cayman Islands	c/o Maples Corporate Services Limited P. O. Box 309, Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Holding Company	100%

<u>Company</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Registered Address</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Percent Owned</u>
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	Cayman Islands	c/o Maples Corporate Services Limited P. O. Box 309, Umland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Manufacture equipment for export	100%
Penang Seagate Industries (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	170-09-01, Livingston Tower, Janal Argyll, 10050 George Town, Pulau Pinang, Penang 10050, Malaysia	Manufacture, market and deal in all kinds of electronics data products.	100%
Seagate Technology (Ireland) – Springtown Branch	United Kingdom	c/o Maples Corporate Services Limited P. O. Box 309, Umland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1104, Cayman Islands	Manufacture equipment for export	100%
Seagate Singapore International Headquarters Pte. Ltd	Singapore	90 Woodlands Avenue 7, 737911, Singapore	Exports products manufactured in Asia	100%
Seagate Technology International (Wuxi) Co. Ltd	China	No. 2, Second Xingchuang Road, Wuxi Export Processing Zone B, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, Peoples Republic of China	Design, manufacture, service, market data storage products	100%
Seagate Technology LLC	Delaware	The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19801, USA	Dual member limited liability company – HDD operating business	100%
Seagate Technology (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	1627 Moo 7, Teparuk Road, Tambol Teparuk, Amphur Muang, Samutprakarn 10270, Thailand	Manufacturer of disk drives and related peripherals	100%
Seagate International (Johor) Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia	B-11-10, Level 11 Megan Avenue II Jalan Yap Kwan Seng Kuala Lumpur 50450, Malaysia	Manufacturer of substrates	100%
Seagate Technology Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	Tupolevlaan 105 1119 PA Schiphol-Rijk Netherlands	Recovery Services; Holding Company	100%

**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC**  
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**for the period ended 27 June 2025**

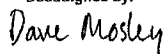
<u>(Dollars in millions)</u>	<u>29 June 2024 to 27 June 2025</u>	<u>1 July 2023 to 28 June 2024</u>
Profit (loss) for the period	\$ 212	\$ (17)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	<u>\$ 212</u>	<u>\$ (17)</u>

**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC**  
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**at 27 June 2025**

(Dollars in millions)	Note	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Fixed assets:			
Financial assets – investment in subsidiary	3	\$ 19,510	\$ 20,057
Current assets:			
Debtors, principally amounts owed by group subsidiaries		51	33
Cash		35	6
Total Assets		<u>\$ 19,596</u>	<u>\$ 20,096</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
Capital and reserves:			
Share capital	5	\$ —	\$ —
Share premium	5	274	202
Other reserves	5	715	549
Profit and loss account		18,432	18,880
		<u>19,421</u>	<u>19,631</u>
Creditors – Amounts falling due within one year:			
Amounts due to subsidiaries	4	20	317
Creditors		155	148
		<u>175</u>	<u>465</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>\$ 19,596</u>	<u>\$ 20,096</u>

The Company's profit for the year amounted to \$212 million (2024: loss of \$17 million).

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 21 August 2025.

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 Dr. William D. Mosley

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**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC**  
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
at 27 June 2025

(Dollars in millions)	Share Capital	Share Premium	Merger Reserve	Other Reserves	Profit and Loss Account	Total
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	\$ —	\$ 136	\$ —	\$ 422	\$ 19,522	\$ 20,080
(Loss) for the period	—	—	—	—	(17)	(17)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the period	—	—	—	—	(17)	(17)
<b>Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:</b>						
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted share units	—	—	—	—	(38)	(38)
Issuance of shares in respect of share-based payment plans	—	66	—	—	—	66
Dividends to shareholders	—	—	—	—	(587)	(587)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	127	—	127
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	—	66	—	127	(625)	(432)
<b>Balance at 28 June 2024</b>	\$ —	\$ 202	\$ —	\$ 549	\$ 18,880	\$ 19,631
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	212	212
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	212	212
<b>Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:</b>						
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted share units	—	—	—	—	(54)	(54)
Issuance of shares in respect of share-based payment plans	—	72	—	—	—	72
Dividends to shareholders	—	—	—	—	(606)	(606)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	166	—	166
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	—	72	—	166	(660)	(422)
<b>Balance at 27 June 2025</b>	\$ —	\$ 274	\$ —	\$ 715	\$ 18,432	\$ 19,421

## SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS PLC NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Accounting Policies

*Accounting Convention and Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements.* The financial statements of Seagate Technology Holdings plc present the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity on a stand-alone basis, including significant accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for share-based payments which are stated at their fair value, in accordance with Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 (“FRS 102”), (The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland) issued by the Financial Reporting Council (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland), and on a going concern basis. The financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the Company’s functional and presentational currency, and are rounded to the nearest million.

*Reduced Disclosure Framework Exemptions Adopted.* In accordance with FRS 102, the Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions as equivalent disclosures are available in the publicly filed financial statements of the group, Seagate Technology Holdings plc, which consolidates the results of the Company: 1) requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and paragraph 3.17(d); 2) requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7; and 3) Section 26 Share based payment paragraph 26.18 (b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23.

In accordance with Sections 304 (1) and 304 (2) of the Companies Act 2014, the Company is availing of the exemption from presenting the individual profit and loss account. For fiscal year 2025, the Company’s net income was \$212 million.

*Related Party Transactions.* The Company has availed itself of the exemption provided in FRS 102, Related Party Disclosures, which exempts disclosure of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

*Investment in Subsidiary.* The Company’s investment in Seagate Technology Unlimited Company (formerly known as Seagate Technology plc), a wholly owned subsidiary, was recorded at cost which equaled fair value on 18 May 2021, the date that the Company became the parent of Seagate Technology Unlimited Company, based on the Company’s market capitalization at that time. This initial valuation is the Company’s cost basis for its investment in Seagate Technology Unlimited Company. The investment is tested for impairment annually.

*Amounts due to subsidiaries.* Intercompany notes payable are repayable on demand and hence are recorded at the transaction price.

*Guarantees and Contingencies.* The Company has guaranteed certain liabilities and credit arrangements of group entities. The Company reviews the status of these guarantees at each reporting date and considers whether it is required to make a provision for payment on those guarantees based on the probability of the commitment being called.

The Company concluded that as the likelihood of the guarantees being called upon is remote, no provisions for any guarantees have been booked to these financial statements.

*Dividend Income.* Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established, the amount of which can be reliably measured and it is probable that collectability is reasonably assured.

*Share-based Payments.* The Seagate Technology group operates several share-based payment plans. The share-based payment expense associated with the share plans is recognized as an expense by the entity which receives services in exchange for the share-based compensation. On an individual undertaking basis, the statement of comprehensive income is charged with the expense related to the services received by Seagate Technology Holdings plc. The remaining portion of the share-based payments represents a contribution to group entities and is added to the carrying amount of those investments.

*Taxation.* Corporation tax is provided on taxable profits at the current rates.

Deferred taxation is accounted for in respect of all timing differences at expected tax rates. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in tax computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

On October 8, 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) announced the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), which agreed to a two-pillar solution to address tax challenges arising from digitalization of the economy. On December 20, 2021, the OECD released Pillar Two Model Rules defining the global minimum tax (GloBE), which calls for the taxation of large corporations at a minimum rate of 15%. The OECD continues to release additional guidance on the global minimum tax. The enactment of Pillar Two legislation did not have a material and adverse effect on the Company’s financial statements in the fiscal year 2025.

The Company applies the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar 2 income taxes, as provided in the amendments to FRS102 issued in May 2023.

*Foreign Currency.* Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the Company’s functional currency by applying the spot rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

*Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty.* Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. The following judgments and estimates have the most significant effect on the amounts included in the financial statement. Financial Assets: Investments in subsidiaries (see Note 3), are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment and are reviewed for impairment if there are indicators that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment assessment is considered as part of the group’s overall impairment assessment. No indicators of impairment have been identified in the current year related to Financial Assets: Investments in subsidiaries.

## 2. History and Description of the Company

The Company was originally formed as a private company (initially named Sesamerow Limited and then renamed Seagate Technology Holdings Limited) and was later converted to a public company under Section 1291 of the Companies Act 2014, for the purposes of facilitating the acquisition of all the shares of Seagate Technology plc (subsequently Seagate Technology Unlimited Company), an Irish company whose shares were listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (“NASDAQ”). Shares of Seagate Technology Holdings plc began trading on NASDAQ under the symbol “STX” on 19 May 2021.

The principal activity of Seagate Technology Holdings plc is an investment holding company. Seagate Technology Holdings plc is the parent company of subsidiaries that design, manufacture, market and sell data storage products. The Company had three employees as of 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively.

The Company's registration number is 606203 and it is registered at 10 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, Ireland D02 T380.

On 17 November 2023, the Company registered a branch in Singapore under Singapore law.

## 3. Financial Assets – Investment in Subsidiary

(Dollars in millions)	Amount
<b>At 30 June 2023</b>	\$ 20,023
Capital contribution in respect of share-based payment plans	120
Share-based compensation charge recharged to subsidiaries	(86)
<b>At 28 June 2024</b>	\$ 20,057
Capital contribution in respect of share-based payment plans	158
Share-based compensation charge recharged to subsidiaries	(135)
Redemption of Class B shares	(570)
<b>At 27 June 2025</b>	<u>\$ 19,510</u>

At 27 June 2025, the Company had the following subsidiaries:

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Registered office</u>	<u>Nature of business</u>
Seagate Data Storage Technology Pte Ltd	Singapore	Investment holding
Seagate Technology (SG) Pte. Ltd	Singapore	Investment holding
Seagate Technology Unlimited Company	Ireland	Investment holding
Seagate Systems Ireland Ltd	Ireland	Administrative functions

The above subsidiary holdings represent 100% of the common shares of the subsidiaries, which are unlisted.

On 22 April 2024, Seagate Technology Unlimited Company transferred all of its common shares held in Seagate Technology, a Cayman Islands company, to the Company pursuant to a capital reduction. This transaction resulted in Seagate Technology moving from an indirect to a direct investment with no net impact on the Company's financial fixed assets. As the Company held and controlled the same assets before and after these transactions, the total of the Company's financial fixed assets remained the same, as the transactions in substance resulted in a reallocation of value between two wholly owned subsidiaries.

Subsequently, on 20 June 2024, Seagate Technology legally merged into Seagate Technology Holdings plc. As a result, the Company became the direct parent company of Seagate Data Storage Technology Pte Limited, Seagate Technology (SG) Pte Limited and Seagate Systems Ireland Limited.

On 3 December 2024, Seagate Technology Holdings plc received a cash payment of \$570 million from Seagate Data Storage Technology Pte. Ltd. in a partial redemption of Redeemable B Preference Shares held by Seagate Technology Holdings plc. The redeemed shares were derecognised from Seagate Technology Holdings plc.'s investment in Seagate Data Storage Technology Pte. Ltd., and the transaction was recorded as a capital return. On 10 June 2025, the remaining balance of Redeemable B Preference Shares were converted to Ordinary Shares, which continue to be held by the Company as part of its Financial assets - Investment in subsidiary line item on the Company's Statement of Financial Position. The Company recorded no adjustment to the carrying value as a result of this conversion.

The Company periodically reassess the recoverable amount of the Financial Assets - Investment in Subsidiary. For the years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively, the Company determined that no impairment was required.

In the opinion of the directors, the total value of the financial assets held on 27 June 2025 of \$19,510 million is at least equal to the carrying value on the Statement of Financial Position.

#### 4. Amounts Due to Subsidiaries

During fiscal year 2025, the Company borrowed \$267 million in the form of notes due to Seagate Singapore International Headquarters Pte Ltd and repaid a total of \$563 million in outstanding balances under these notes. The balance outstanding as of 27 June 2025 of \$20 million is unsecured, interest free and due on demand. During fiscal year 2024, the Company borrowed \$296 million in the form of notes due to Seagate Singapore International Headquarters Pte Ltd, which are repayable on demand with interest charged at Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 2%. The remaining balance outstanding as of 28 June 2024 of \$21 million is unsecured, interest free and due on demand.

#### 5. Equity

##### Share Capital

	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
	(Dollars in millions)	
<b>Authorized:</b>		
40,000 deferred shares of €1 par value per share	\$ —	\$ —
1,250,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.00001 par value per share	—	—
100,000,000 undesignated preferred shares of \$0.00001 par value per share	—	—
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
	27 June 2025	28 June 2024
	(Dollars in millions)	
<b>Allotted, Called Up, and Fully Paid:</b>		
39,994 (2024: 39,994) deferred shares of €1 par value per share	—	—
212,668,547 (2024: 210,182,269) ordinary shares of \$0.00001 par value per share	—	—
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

	Number of Ordinary Shares	Share Capital
	(In millions)	(Dollars in millions)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>	207	\$ —
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted share units	(1)	—
Issuance of ordinary shares in respect of share-based payment plans	4	—
<b>Balance at 28 June 2024</b>	210	\$ —
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted share units	—	—
Issuance of ordinary shares in respect of share-based payment plans	3	—
<b>Balance at 27 June 2025</b>	213	\$ —

“Note 9. *Capital and Reserves*” to the consolidated financial statements provides additional information regarding repurchase and cancellation of ordinary shares.

#### *Share Premium*

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

#### *Merger Reserves*

This reserve records the excess of the fair value of Seagate Technology plc and its subsidiaries above the nominal value of shares issued by the Company in connection with a scheme of arrangement under Irish law in exchange for the Seagate Technology plc shares.

## 6. Share-based Payments

Total share-based payment expense in respect of share-based payment plans was \$166 million and \$127 million for fiscal years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively, with \$158 million and \$120 million included as a capital contribution in Investment in subsidiary “Note 3. *Financial Assets – Investment in Subsidiary*” for fiscal years ended 27 June 2025 and 28 June 2024, respectively. The share-based payment charge in the parent company financial statements is calculated and recognized on a graded basis as opposed to a straight line basis in the consolidated financial statements. The Company has applied the requirements of Section 26 of FRS 102. “Note 10. *Share-based Compensation*” of the consolidated financial statements contains relevant disclosures on the Company’s share-based payment plans.

## 7. Auditor’s Remuneration

The fees paid to Ernst & Young Ireland in respect of the audit of the Company individual accounts were \$0.06 million for fiscal year ended 27 June 2025 and \$0.06 million for fiscal year ended 28 June 2024. In addition, Ernst & Young Ireland received fees of \$0.26 million and \$0.28 million for other assurance services in those periods, respectively. Ernst & Young Ireland did not receive any fees for tax or other non-audit services in 2025 or 2024. “Note 20. Auditor’s Remuneration” to the consolidated financial statements provides additional information regarding auditor’s remuneration.

## 8. Directors’ Emoluments

Director’s emoluments and interests are presented on page A-47 and page A-92 of this Annual Report.

## 9. Post Balance Sheet Events

### *Dividend Declared*

On 29 July 2025, the Company’s Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.72 per share, which will be payable on 9 October 2025 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on 30 September 2025.

## 10. Approval of Financial Statements

The directors approved the financial statements and authorized them for issue on 21 August 2025.