



Seagate Technology PLC

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Seagate is 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. (Visit www.seagate.com for more details) (Seagate’s responses in this questionnaire refer to CY 2023 unless otherwise specified) Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements provide current expectations of future events based on certain assumptions and include any statement that does not directly relate to historical fact Forward-looking statements include among other things statements about our goals targets expectations and strategy statements and expectations about our environmental social and governance priorities and goals and statements about our customers suppliers and industry. Forward-looking statements are subject to various uncertainties and risks that could cause our actual results to differ materially. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described under the captions “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the Company’s latest periodic report on Form 10-Q or Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements. [Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IE00B58JVZ52

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

All facilities that Seagate has operational control are considered for inclusion in water inventory. We prioritize manufacturing facilities, largest R&D and admin facilities for monitoring as these are the largest contributors to water withdrawals.

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

China W

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.5689

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.2886

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

India P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.5639

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.8853

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

United Kingdom S

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

53.7836

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-7.4475

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Malaysia J

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.581

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.6402

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Malaysia P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

5.3262

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.2868

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Malaysia S

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

2.7087

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.9997

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore W

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.4578

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.7998

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore SS

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.2952

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.791

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thailand K

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.9707

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

102.102

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thailand T

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.6236

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.6339

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

US N

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.8617

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.345631

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

US L

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.1566

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-105.1725

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

US SK

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.785

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.4733

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

US O

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.4644

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-97.6961

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

US F

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.4761

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.9319

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Non-stationary sources

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.4761

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-121.9319

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

China Sz

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.5408

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.1056

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

China Sg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.3675

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.1186

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

China B2

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.9074

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

116.4537

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

China B1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.9551

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

116.4682

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Singapore Sg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.4571

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.8004

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Thailand TW

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.5985

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.6008

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

US NW

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.8617

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.34

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Japan T

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.6181

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.7459

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

France P

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.8297

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.2664

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Israel I

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.0704

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.7866

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taipei T2

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.061

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.5443

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Taipei T1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

25.061

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.5443

(1.8.1.4) Comment

-
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process - Seagate conducts multiple risk assessment processes that identify and assess climate change-related risks and opportunities to the company's direct operations, upstream, and downstream business activities. These processes are integrated into the Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") process which is conducted once a year at a corporate level. At the facility level, Environmental, Health, & Safety ("EH&S") and Operations staff at all production facilities conduct an environmental impact analysis, which considers climate change and related factors, as part of annual reviews in relation to ISO14001 certification. The results are used to inform facility-level plans for the upcoming year. The team uses a matrix approach that considers business interruption and environmental impacts to determine the severity of each risk over the medium-term (in the next 1-3 years). These results are then reviewed by each of Seagate's business groups within the ERM team. Seagate's sustainability department also reviews recent studies on climate change, inquiries from stakeholders,

and global events as they relate to the company's operations and products as part of its annual sustainability risk review and planning. The ERM process evaluates the risk of supply chain disruption associated with acute physical climate risks such as flooding and severe weather events. This is incorporated into the business continuity plan for supply chain resilience tracking and monitoring physical risk as well as other risks. Seagate's ERM process follows the COSO2017 framework ISO31000 Standard, and other industry recognized sources and the outcomes are reported to the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board twice a year per the annual agenda of the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board, Seagate has defined 7 risk categories, and climate-related risk and opportunities are evaluated in each category. Several of the categories are aligned with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") recommendations and other regulatory frameworks Seagate adheres to.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Not considerable	<i>Seagate products don't contain considerable amount of plastics.</i>

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Seagate considers short-term risks to be those occurring in the next twelve months, in alignment with the company's enterprise-wide planning process.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Seagate considers medium-term risks to be those occurring in the next 1-3 years, in alignment with the company's enterprise-wide planning process.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Seagate considers long-term risks to be those occurring in the next 3-6 years, in alignment with the company's enterprise-wide planning process. However, given the long-term nature (2040) of our science-based GHG reduction target, Seagate also considers risks beyond a 6-year time frame.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment
- Other, please specify :Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Tools

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Process to identify, assess and respond to risks and opportunities with substantive impact: Seagate conducts multiple risk assessment processes that identify and assess climate change-related risks and opportunities to the company's direct operations, upstream, and downstream business activities. These processes are integrated into the Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") process which is conducted once a year at a corporate level. At the facility level, Environmental, Health, & Safety ("EH&S") and Operations staff at all production facilities conduct an environmental impact analysis, which considers climate change and related factors, as part of annual reviews in relation to ISO14001 certification. The results are used to inform facility-level plans for the upcoming year. The team uses a matrix approach that considers business interruption and environmental impacts to determine the severity of each risk over the medium-term (in the next 1-3 years). These results are then reviewed by each of Seagate's business groups within the ERM team. Seagate's ERM process follows the COSO2017 framework, ISO31000 Standard, and other industry recognized sources and the outcomes are reported to the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board twice a year per the annual agenda of the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board., Seagate has defined 7 risk categories, and climate-related risk and opportunities are evaluated in each category. Several of the categories are aligned with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") recommendations and other regulatory frameworks Seagate adheres to. For example, Seagate's "Geo-Political and Regulatory" risk category captures the TCFD category of policy and legal transition risk. The results of these different processes are discussed with and prioritized by senior leadership to inform company-wide risk assessment. Risks and opportunities are prioritized for different reasons, one of which is substantive financial or strategic impact to the business. If the risk or opportunity (based on the type, magnitude, and likelihood) impacts Seagate's ability to successfully deliver product to 100% of customers, it is considered substantive. Seagate makes conservative estimates to quantify the financial impact, based on the company's professional judgement. Seagate's ERM team use a severity matrix to assess potential changes in our business, which rates risks on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being less than 1 million in potential impact and 5 being more than 250 million in potential impact. Seagate follows this process for direct operations, upstream, and downstream business activities. Once identified, substantive risks and opportunities are reported more frequently than once a year, as necessary. The risk horizon considered for climate-related risks and opportunities is short -term, (0-12 months), medium-term (1-3 years), and long term (3 years onward). Seagate identifies climate-related risks and opportunities on a yearly basis. They are evaluated by Seagate executives using the Enterprise Risk Management framework and their findings are then presented to the Board of Directors periodically. Seagate's decision process to mitigate, transfer, accept, or control the risks and capitalize on opportunities depends on what is within the company's control and if the mitigation of risk is mutually beneficial. Seagate plans to take action to mitigate substantive risks when they are within the company's control.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint
- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods

- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Pollution incident

Chronic physical

- Declining water quality
- Water stress
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Regulators
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Seagate conducts multiple risk assessment processes to assess water risk. At all production facilities, the Sustainability and Operations staff conduct an environmental impact analysis annually, considering water supply, withdrawal and discharge quality, related legal impacts, and other environmental factors. Water-related factors are included in the company's enterprise risk assessment process at a business group level, if substantive water risks are identified. Inputs are provided by Operations staff at all facilities based on local conditions (internal company methods). We conduct a river basin-level water risk assessment using WRI Aqueduct tool. This multi-faceted process was selected because it allows Sustainability staff to understand water-related risk factors throughout operations. We also request information on supplier energy/GHG, via the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Emission Reporting Tool. Via RBA Online tool, suppliers respond to a questionnaire, providing quantitative environmental data and information on environmental management practices. Information is evaluated to understand the maturity of our supplier's environmental management practices. In 2023, we completed a process to more closely assess water risk at our supplier locations, using data from RBA Online, publicly available CDP water responses and WRI Aqueduct. We evaluate suppliers that represent 80% of direct spend. We use a severity matrix to assess potential changes in our business. Water concerns have not surfaced as being a top 5 risk to Seagate at this current time. We conduct analyses on an annual basis and consider 3 years into the future when evaluating water risks to company facilities, which aligns the risk assessment process with our enterprise-wide planning process. As our water management program progresses, and water is further integrated into comprehensive company-wide risk assessment processes, we anticipate taking a longer-term view of our company's potential water risks. We use a severity matrix to assess potential changes in our business. Water concerns have not surfaced as being a top 5 risk to Seagate at this current time. We conduct analyses on an annual basis and consider 3 years into the future when evaluating water risks to company facilities, which aligns the risk assessment process with our enterprise-wide planning process. As our water management program progresses, and water is further integrated into comprehensive company-wide risk assessment processes, we anticipate taking a longer-term view of our company's potential water risks.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

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 environmental management systems and continually update environmental policies and standard operating procedures for our operations worldwide. 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 and our suppliers in the future, we could incur additional operating costs and capital expenditure. If Seagate fails to comply with applicable environmental laws, regulations, initiatives, or standards of conduct, Seagate's 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 their reputation, which could result in a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations. In 2020, Singapore implemented a Carbon Tax that impacted Seagate's Singapore facilities. Seagate paid approximately 655,000 USD in taxes for our 2023 emissions. Seagate expects rate increase in the coming year.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, fires, power or water shortages, terrorist attacks, other hostile acts, labor disputes, 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. In the event of a natural disaster, losses and significant recovery time could be required to resume operations and our financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected. Additionally, many of our component suppliers are geographically concentrated in Thailand, which makes our supply chain more vulnerable to regional disruptions. Therefore, acute physical risks are always considered in our risk assessment. An example risk that became a reality is the severe flooding in Thailand in October 2011, which impacted production and availability of many components. There are a limited number of independent suppliers of components, such as recording heads and media, available to disk drive manufacturers. In fiscal year 2012, the industry experienced significant increases in the cost of components due to the 2011 flooding in Thailand.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Internal model that includes revenue, cost, production disruption among others.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

% increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 31-40

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Seagate considers facilities at risk if they have either a coastal or river flood risk rating of high (6 in 1,000 to 1 in 100) or greater, as classified by WRI Aqueduct. In 2023, 5 Seagate facilities were in regions with flood risk, representing 33% of Seagate's total facilities.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Internal model that includes revenue, cost, production disruption among others.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

21-30

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Frequency of effect occurring

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Seagate's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) team use a severity matrix to assess potential changes in our business, which rates risks on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being less than 1 million in potential impact and 5 being more than 250 million in potential impact. Seagate follows this process for direct operations, upstream, and downstream business activities.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Water pollutants are classified per internal procedures to determine the quality of the wastewater and the appropriate treatment required to meet the discharge permit requirements at our various locations.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other, please specify

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Seagate operates under water discharge permit requirements in some jurisdictions and meets those permit conditions. In other locations we comply with the general regulatory requirements pertaining to wastewater discharge.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Internal controls have been set to ensure Seagate facilities operate below discharge permit levels to minimize adverse impacts. Downstream suppliers are required to undergo audits by the Responsible Business Alliance to evaluate performance against expectations and identify any necessary corrective actions.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

in progress
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 our current business, we could incur additional operating costs and capital expenditures. Therefore, current regulation is always considered in our risk assessment. One example of a specific current regulation considered is the Singapore Carbon Tax. In 2020, we focused on mitigating this risk through efficiency improvements thus reducing tax implications. This current regulation went into effect in 2020 and exposed Seagate to taxes in the approximate amount of USD 655,000 for our 2023 processes. We continue to assess the potential to limit or phase-out the use of chemicals in production that have high global warming potentials (GWPs), which could reduce the potential financial impact of this pricing scheme. We have an active multi-year project with milestones to identify a viable replacement for a process chemical with high GWP used in our process currently.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased compliance costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Singapore Carbon Tax exposed Seagate to an annual tax of approximately 655,000 USD for 2023 operations. This tax started in 2020. Seagate expects similar fees annually if no mitigation actions are taken. This cost was estimated based on the current price of the tax, 5 SGD / metric ton CO2e and multiplied by our direct emissions at our qualifying sites, then converted into USD. Seagate expects this price to escalate after 2024.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

655000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

3275000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2020, we focused on mitigating this risk through efficiency improvements thus reducing tax implications. This current regulation went into effect in 2020 and exposed Seagate to taxes in the approximate amount of USD 655,000 for our 2023 processes. We continue to assess the potential to limit or phase-out the use of chemicals in production that have high global warming potentials (GWPs), which could reduce the potential financial impact of this pricing scheme. We have an active multi-year project with milestones to identify a viable replacement for a process chemical with high GWP used in our process currently.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Seagate anticipates spending approximately USD 100,000 in time and engineering resources to research a replacement chemical to mitigate this risk. These costs could increase, depending on the type and rigor of new legislation enacted.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Seagate has established environmental management systems and continually updates environmental policies and standard operating procedures for their operations worldwide, which includes pursuing ISO 14001: Environmental Management certification at key facilities. In 2020, Seagate implemented an ISO 50001 energy management system at their owned manufacturing sites globally. Seagate believes that their operations are in material compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations and permits. Seagate budgets for operating and capital costs on an ongoing basis to comply with environmental laws. If additional or more stringent requirements are imposed in the future, Seagate could incur additional operating costs and capital expenditures. Seagate also engages with key stakeholders on social and environmental issues, including climate-related issues to provide them with the insights and relationships needed to make well-informed business decisions. Seagate was a founding member and continues to maintain active membership with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), a cooperative of leading electronics companies working to improve social, ethical and environmental responsibility in the global electronics supply chain. Seagate adopted the RBA Code of Conduct since 2007. For the Singapore Carbon Tax, Seagate is assessing the potential to limit or phase-out of the use of high global warming potential (GWP) chemicals for production, to reduce the potential financial impact of this tax. Seagate has an active multi-year project with milestones to identify a viable replacement for a process chemical with a high GWP used in our process currently.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Chao Phraya

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, fires, power or water shortages, among others, 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. 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 adversely affected. Severe flooding could have impact on the production and availability of components that we purchase. We also have manufacturing facilities in Southeast Asia that could be similarly impacted by flooding and other natural disasters.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Closure of operations

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Seagate estimates the potential financial impact based on the average revenue per manufacturing facility per day. Example with FY2021 revenues of 10,681,000,000 and seven manufacturing facilities, our average daily revenue is 4M (10.681 B / 7 facilities / 364 4M per facility per day or – 25% range from 3-5M). This is a rough estimate of the potential financial impact of the stated risk. The true financial impact of any actual incident, if one were to occur, would be calculated at that time based on a range of factors and circumstances relating the actual incident, and each of those factors and circumstances cannot be predicted with accuracy at this time.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

3000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

5000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

While specific numbers are not available, one method of estimating possible financial impact is based on the average revenue per manufacturing facility, per day. Example with FY2021 revenues of 10,681,000,000 and seven manufacturing facilities, our average daily revenue is 4M (10.681 B / 7 facilities / 364 4M per facility per day or – 25% range from 3-5M). This is an estimation of possible financial impact of the stated risk. The true financial impact of any actual incident, if one were to occur, would be calculated at that time based on a range of factors and circumstances relating the actual incident, and each of those factors and circumstances cannot be predicted with accuracy at this time.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

90000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Certifications such as ISO14001, ISO50001 or ISO22301 are estimated to cost 25,000-30,000 per facility to acquire; Seagate then spends more than 15,000 annually to maintain these certifications, spending roughly 90,000 per year.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Seagate has pursued ISO22301 certification at all three of our primary drive sites, which are located in Thailand and China. This certification provides a framework for business continuity planning and management. This certification helps us protect our facilities against severe weather and natural disasters, including flooding. Additionally, it allows us to actively plan for, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disruptions to our operations. Each site has a unique approach to business continuity planning. For example, our facility in Thailand has instituted a protocol to notify staff and commuter bus drivers if the facility has closed, to prevent employees from attempting to get to work in unsafe conditions.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Pollution incident

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Malaysia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Malaysia Coast

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

the past 8 years, our Johor, Malaysia facility has experienced several unplanned water disruptions from the water company (SAJ). Two of these disruptions were caused by pollution in the nearby river which forced the water intake plant to shut down intermittently until the contaminant was cleaned, shutting down production at times. Three were due to pipe leak incidents and two were due to power supply failure at the water treatment plant. These water incidents caused a reduction in our production capacity. For these previous incidents we were still able to successfully deliver product to 100% of our customers, however there is risk of this continuing to occur and causing a substantive business impact. Example in 2021, this resulted in losses in production of about 500,000.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact estimate was derived based on the value of the product that would have been produced if the facility were running normal operations during the 2019 incident, which is about 500,000. We have bounded the low end below this value at 300,000 and the high at about 1,000,000 which is about double the 2019 impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact estimate was derived based on the value of the product that would have been produced if the facility were running normal operations during the 2019 incident, which is about 500,000. We have bounded the low end below this value at 300,000 and the high at about 1,000,000 which is about double the 2019 impact.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to respond to this risk for the initial set up to improve the facility to allow for the recycling system. This was a one- time cost. This recycling system is primarily a cost savings to Seagate realized through the decreased cost of water.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a response strategy, we implemented a water recycling project at this facility in 2019. This project reclaims wastewater from industrial effluent treatment systems (IETS) and turns it into process water, thus minimizing our reliance on water withdrawals that may be contaminated. This system was completed in late 2019 and has recycled approximately 1,000,000 m3 annually in 2022 & 2023.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Chao Phraya

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, fires, power or water shortages, among other things, 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. 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 adversely affected. Additionally, many of our component suppliers are geographically concentrated in Thailand, which makes our supply chain more vulnerable to regional disruptions. An example is the severe flooding in Thailand in October 2011, which had impact on the production and availability of many components. There are a limited number of independent suppliers of components, such as recording heads and media, available to disk drive manufacturers. In 2012, the industry experienced increases in the cost of components due to the 2011 flooding in Thailand.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In 2012, the average selling price of our products increased from 54 per unit to 66 per unit, primarily due to the limited industry supply of hard drives resulting from the 2011 flooding in Thailand. Had we not been able to pass these costs on to our customers, Seagate would have faced potential losses of up to 1-12 per unit, which would have led to 0.2 to 3 billion in lost revenues in 2012.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

200000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

300000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2012, the average selling price of our products increased from 54 per unit to 66 per unit, primarily due to the limited industry supply of hard drives resulting from the 2011 flooding in Thailand. Had we not been able to pass these costs on to our customers, Seagate would have faced potential losses of up to 1-12 per unit, which would have led to 0.2 to 3 billion in lost revenues in 2012.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

These management methods are a routine part of our business and thus have an incremental cost of 0.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

While 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 impacted, we aim to diversify our supply base as much as possible, to prevent shortages in supply and increases in production costs. Additionally, we are often able to pass increased component costs on to our customers. For example, in 2012, the average selling price of our products increased from 54 per unit to 66 per unit, primarily due to the limited industry supply of hard drives resulting from the 2011 flooding in Thailand.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

655000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In 2020, we focused on mitigating this risk through efficiency improvements thus reducing tax implications. This current regulation went into effect in 2020 and exposed Seagate to taxes in the approximate amount of USD 655,000 for our 2023 processes.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

There was no incident in reporting year.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

Chao Phraya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This is a risk that was identified in the past and is included in the Business Continuity Planning process.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Coyote

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This is a risk that was identified in the past and is included in the Business Continuity Planning process.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Malaysia

Other, please specify :Bayan Lepas

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This is a risk that was identified in the past and is included in the Business Continuity Planning process.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

Krishna

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This is a risk that was identified in the past and is included in the Business Continuity Planning process.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :China Coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This is a risk that was identified in the past and is included in the Business Continuity Planning process.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Singapore carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

1

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

655000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

In 2020, Singapore implemented a Carbon Tax that impacted Seagate's Singapore facilities. Seagate paid approximately 655,000 USD in taxes for our 2023 emissions. Seagate expects rate increase in the coming year.

[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- Malaysia
- Thailand
- Singapore
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Seagate's products provide digital storage solutions, hard disc drives and solid-state drives. Seagate anticipates that current or potential future product efficiency regulations and standards could present opportunities for Seagate. Given the company's increasing internal focus on reducing life cycle impacts across the product portfolio. This increased focus includes prioritizing the energy efficiency of Seagate's products, which ultimately could help Seagate's customers reduce their own energy use and lead to increased sales and revenue for Seagate.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

40000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*This is not an incremental cost since the cost of monitoring regulations is part of Seagate's standard business practices. The LCAs are completed with or without this opportunity, though the outcomes of these LCAs are critical inputs to this opportunity. The cost is about 40,000 per year to conduct the LCAs. Seagate completes as many as many LCAs as reasonable for this fixed budget amount. [40,000 * 1 year 40,000]*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Seagate regularly monitors potential product efficiency regulations and standards that can improve our products. One driver in Seagate's effort to evaluate the life cycle impact of their products is ability to better respond to changes in regulation. Through 2022, Seagate has conducted ISO 14044 compliant LCAs across their product portfolio, identifying opportunities to reduce the energy needs of products, particularly in the customer use phase. Seagate has conducted ISO-Conformant LCAs across many product families in their portfolio, identifying opportunities to reduce product environmental impact and completing pilot projects to evaluate product circularity. Seagate plans to continue using LCA to assess the life cycle impacts of their products and inform decision-making about product development and packaging. Additionally, Seagate plans to continuously update a two-page specification sheet for each of their drives, which includes information from the LCAs, such as energy use and circularity. We believe these spec sheets help educate consumers about the differences between Seagate's drives and allow consumers to make informed purchases.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Malaysia

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Johor

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We have actively pursued opportunities to improve our efficiency and reduce our water consumption and we plan to do so in the future. For example, in 2019, we implemented a water recycling project at our Johor facility. This project reclaims wastewater from industrial effluent treatment systems (IETS) and turns it into process water. This system was completed in late 2019 and has recycled approximately 1,000,000 m3 annually in 2022 & 2023. We implemented this project at this facility because it is the most likely to be disrupted by polluted water. We are working with a third party to make continuous improvements to the process. Therefore, we expect to increase savings each year.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This figure represents the cost savings associated with implementing the Johor industrial effluent treatment system (IETS) to reclaim and recycle wastewater. This project Which will likely save 1400 m3 of water annually as well as cut down on wastewater costs about 126,000 USD per year of savings.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

126000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

This figure represents the cost savings associated with implementing the Johor industrial effluent treatment system (IETS) to reclaim and recycle wastewater. This project will likely save 1400 m3 of water annually about 126,000 USD per year of savings.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Contracted with IETS System owner (3rd party) who operates and manages the system. Recycled water purchased by facility with no upfront investment made by Seagate.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have actively pursued opportunities to improve our efficiency and reduce our water consumption and we plan to do so in the future. For example, in 2019, we implemented a water recycling project at our Johor facility. This project reclaims wastewater from industrial effluent treatment systems (IETS) and turns it into process water. This system was completed in late 2019 and has recycled approximately 1,000,000 m3 annually in 2022 & 2023. We implemented this project at this facility because it is the most likely to be disrupted by polluted water. We are working with a third party to make continuous improvements to the process. Therefore, we expect to increase savings each year.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Singapore

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Singapore

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our Recording Media Operations (RMO) in Singapore completed a project at scale to build a recycled water system. Natural water sources are limited in Singapore - 58 percent of fresh water is imported from Malaysia. To reduce the need for imported water, Singapore's Public Utilities Board (PUB) reclaims local wastewater and provides the reclaimed water at a reduced cost, mainly to support commercial industries. The RMO project set out to implement new systems and enhance current operations to reduce our dependency on freshwater and preserve this critical natural resource. The first phase of the project was to maximize reclaimed water usage in tool processes. This was achieved by upgrading and increasing the capacity of the current reclaim water system by installing additional filtration tanks. In the second phase, Seagate implemented a system that would recycle wastewater for use in cooling towers and other operational processes. Since operationalizing this project, Seagate has reduced our dependency on reclaimed water from the PUB, example in FY2022 saved 725,552 m3/year - the equivalent of 1.29 million/year. We were also able to successfully claim 50 percent of the project cost from the PUB for meeting the project requirements during its implementation in CY2021. With our learnings from this project, we are exploring recycling wastewater in our other Singapore sites.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This figure represents the cost savings associated with implementing the RMO reclaimed water project to expand our wastewater recycling systems at our Woodlands, Singapore site. This project reduced our need to purchase reclaimed water from Singapore's Public Utilities Board (PUB) by 725,552 m3 in FY2022. This equates to 1.29 million saved in FY2022.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

1290000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

This figure represents the cost savings associated with implementing the RMO reclaimed water project to expand our wastewater recycling systems at our Woodlands, Singapore site. This project reduced our need to purchase reclaimed water from Singapore's Public Utilities Board (PUB) by 725,552 m3 in FY2022. This equates to 1.29 million saved in FY2022.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This figure represents the cost savings associated with implementing the RMO reclaimed water project to expand our wastewater recycling systems at our Woodlands, Singapore site. This project reduced our need to purchase reclaimed water from Singapore's Public Utilities Board (PUB) by 725,552 m3 in FY2022. This equates to 1.29 million saved in FY2022.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our Recording Media Operations (RMO) in Singapore completed a project at scale to build a recycled water system. Natural water sources are limited in Singapore - 58 percent of fresh water is imported from Malaysia. To reduce the need for imported water, Singapore's Public Utilities Board (PUB) reclaims local wastewater and provides the reclaimed water at a reduced cost, mainly to support commercial industries. The RMO project set out to implement new systems and enhance current operations to reduce our dependency on freshwater and preserve this critical natural resource. The first phase of the project was to maximize reclaimed water usage in tool processes. This was achieved by upgrading and increasing the capacity of the current reclaim water system by installing additional filtration tanks. In the second phase, Seagate implemented a system that would recycle wastewater for use in cooling towers and other operational processes. Since operationalizing this project, Seagate has reduced our dependency on reclaimed water from the PUB, and in FY2022 saved 725,552 m3/year - the equivalent of 1.29 million/year. We were also able to successfully claim 50 percent of the project cost from the PUB for meeting the project requirements during its implementation in CY2021. With our learnings from this project, we are exploring recycling wastewater in our other Singapore sites. Our Seagate facility in Singapore is committed to saving water continuously and supporting "Go Green" initiatives.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our financial planning has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. Our budget has been influenced by several climate-related risks and opportunities, including our ISO certifications and carbon tax planning. In 2020, we were exposed to the Singapore Carbon Tax. We intend to focus on mitigating this risk through efficiency improvements thus reducing tax implications. This current regulation went into effect in 2020 and exposed Seagate to taxes in the approximate amount of USD 655,000 for our 2023 processes. We plan to continue to assess the potential to limit or phase-out the use of chemicals in production that have high global warming potential (GWPs), which could reduce the potential financial impact of this pricing scheme. We have an active multi-year project with milestones to identify a viable replacement for a process chemical with a high GWP used in our process currently. The tax is set from 2020-2023 but is likely to increase after 2023 and we are considering that potential budget impact as well. In 2020, we included carbon consideration in facilities capital project evaluation and access to capital. The potential interruption by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes have been included in our financial planning as a result of the severe flooding in Thailand in October 2011 which had a material impact on the production and availability of many components that go into our products.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

There was no substantive change in water-related capital or operating spend since the previous reporting period because we could fit in water-related investments in our current CAPEX and OPEX budgets. We implemented a multi-year water recycling project in stages at our Johor facility, however that project was reallocation of standard CAPEX budget. We do not anticipate a change in this approach at this time.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Please refer website below: C. Board Membership Criteria. <https://www.seagate.com/sg/en/investors/governance/seagate-governance-guidelines/#membership>

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corp Governance Guidelines.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	Past ESG materiality assessments did not identify Biodiversity as a material subject. If it was found to be material the Board will have oversight.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Reviewing and guiding strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board has responsibility for ensuring that that ESG opportunities and oversight of related risks are integrated into our long-term strategy. Rather than concentrating all ESG oversight solely at the Board or into a single Board committee, given the multi-faceted nature of the company's approach to ESG and its integration into our overall strategy, the Board believes each of its committees should maintain oversight over the particular ESG matters that fall within its scope. For example, the Nominating and Governance Committee annually reviews ESG governance, the Audit and Finance Committee annually reviews ESG disclosure controls, and the Compensation Committee reviews ESG performance metrics. Responsibility for water-related issues has been assigned to our CEO because it is an integral part of the business strategy for which the CEO is responsible.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Reviewing and guiding strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board has responsibility for ensuring that that ESG opportunities and oversight of related risks are integrated into our long-term strategy. Rather than concentrating all ESG oversight solely at the Board or into a single Board committee, given the multi-faceted nature of the company's approach to ESG and its integration into our overall strategy, the Board believes each of its committees should maintain oversight over the particular ESG matters that fall within its scope. For example, the Nominating and Governance Committee annually reviews ESG governance, the Audit and Finance Committee annually reviews ESG disclosure controls, and the Compensation Committee reviews ESG performance metrics. Responsibility for water-related issues has been assigned to our CEO because it is an integral part of the business strategy for which the CEO is responsible.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

Other, please specify :The CEO as a Board Member has over 5 years of experience having oversight of climate related issues at the company. He has broad awareness of climate related issues with technical expertise to guide and understand climate related impact.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

Other, please specify :The CEO as a Board Member has over 5 years of experience having oversight of water related issues at the company. He has broad awareness of water related issues with technical expertise to guide and understand water related impact.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

ESG is on the Board annual agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

ESG is on the Board annual agenda.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

Other, please specify :Senior Director of Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Other, please specify :VP, People Operations, Workplace Services and Sustainability

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

ESG is on the Board annual agenda.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior VP and Chief People & Places Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

ESG is on the Board annual agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior VP and Chief People & Places Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

ESG is on the Board annual agenda.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Board Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

ESG is on the Board annual agenda.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Board Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

ESG is on the Board annual agenda.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

29.4

(4.5.3) Please explain

The performance-based share units (PSUs) granted to our NEOs in fiscal year 2022 and 2023 contained ESG modifiers that increased or decreased the amount of PSUs that vested based on ESG goals, one of which was the Company's performance against a greenhouse gas reduction goal. The performance period for these PSUs included all of calendar year 2023.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water has not risen up for consideration.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The performance-based share units (PSUs) granted to our NEOs in fiscal year 2022 and 2023 contained ESG modifiers that increased or decreased the amount of PSUs that vested based on ESG goals, one of which was the Company's performance against a greenhouse gas reduction goal. The performance period for these PSUs included all of calendar year 2023.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives are tied to emission reduction targets which align with company's emission reduction commitments.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Bonus (variable amount) is determined by performance against set KPI covering a number of areas.

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Seagate's senior director responsible for sustainability is involved in setting the emissions reduction targets, reporting progress against the targets, and supply chain engagement. Compensation and bonuses for this role are based on these performance indicators, as well as others.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives are tied to emission reduction targets which align with company's emission reduction commitments.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Bonus (variable amount) is determined by performance against set KPI covering a number of areas.

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Seagate's facility managers' performance indicators include energy reduction targets and projects as well as emissions targets. Compensation and bonuses for this role are based on these performance indicators, as well as others.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives are tied to emission reduction targets which align with company's emission reduction commitments.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The performance-based share units (PSUs) granted to our NEOs in fiscal year 2022 and 2023 contained ESG modifiers that increased or decreased the amount of PSUs that vested based on ESG goals, one of which was the Company's performance against a greenhouse gas reduction goal. The performance period for these PSUs included all of calendar year 2023.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives are tied to emission reduction targets which align with company's emission reduction commitments.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Company wide policies

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Carbon neutrality

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

Social commitments

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :ISO 14001 & 45001, and UN Global Compact

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

ehsands-policy-april2024.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Company wide policies

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN GC

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

seagate-technology-water-policy_oct-2022.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Company wide policies

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :energy efficiency, objective & targets

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :ISO50001 framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

seagate-technology-energy-policy-sep-2022.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Commitment to GHG emissions reduction 20% by 2025 and 60% by 2040 for Scope 1,2 and 3 on a 2017 baseline.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- No, we have assessed our activities, and none could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

- Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

European Union Transparency Register. Reg Number 467615113800-87

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We are only discuss environmental policy through our industry associations.

(4.11.9) Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.11.10) Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

*Our engagement has been focused on other strategic areas at this time.
[Fixed row]*

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position
- [Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Content of environmental policies
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Public policy engagement
- Water accounting figures
- Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

ESG Performance Report - page 20-54 & page 83-89 For full report please follow this URL <https://www.seagate.com/esg/>

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

seagate-fy2023-esg-performance-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Seagate's FY2023 ESG Performance Report
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA 2DS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2017

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We relied on a number of modeling tools including those endorsed by SBTi. We input our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions into these tools, to analyze the different scenarios, and what that means for our emissions. By achieving absolute emission reductions, our target exceeds the level of ambition needed to achieve the 2 scenario, and meets the well-below 2 scenario. Assumptions: No assumptions were necessary as we are focused on an absolute reduction, therefore, we need to achieve 2.5% reductions per year no matter our growth in business operations. Analytical Methods: Seagate analyzed requirements to meet several scenarios, including 2, well-below 2, and 1.5. We used this information to inform our business strategy such that, even in the worst-case scenario modeled, if all companies were able to reduce their emissions consistent with our 2025 and 2040 commitments, the world would be on track to avoid a 2 C increase in global average temperatures by 2100. Time horizon considered: The assessment looked at scenarios 8 to 23 years into the future from the latest year of available data (2017). We ultimately set a short term (2025) and a long term (2040) goal to ensure continued commitment to emissions reductions as part of our business strategy. These timelines are in line with our other business planning time horizons. Areas of organization included: To align with recommendations from the Science-Based Targets initiative, we included 100% of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This includes our largest Scope 3 category, use of sold products. Thus, the analysis covered the aspects of our operations that generate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and also covered the Scope 3 emissions from our suppliers and our customers. How results have informed business objectives/strategy: The results of this analysis indicated that we need to reduce our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions by 2.5% per year to be consistent with the well-below 2 scenario and prevent the worst impacts of climate change. This translates to an absolute reduction in Seagate GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions of approximately 230,000 tCO₂e and 2.8 million tCO₂e Scope 3 emissions by 2025 across our operations (e.g., manufacturing and R&D facilities), suppliers and customers. We plan to continue identifying additional projects in the future as part of our strategy, plan to work on replacing a process chemical with high GWP, and plan to transition to renewable energy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Analytical Methods: Seagate analyzed requirements to meet several scenarios, including 2, well-below 2, and 1.5. We used this information to inform our business strategy such that, even in the worst-case scenario modeled, if all companies were able to reduce their emissions consistent with our 2025 and 2040 commitments, the world would be on track to avoid a 2 C increase in global average temperatures by 2100. Time horizon considered: The assessment looked at scenarios 8 to 23 years into the future from the latest year of available data (2017). We ultimately set a short term (2025) and a long term (2040) goal to ensure continued commitment to emissions reductions as part of our business strategy. These timelines are in line with our other business planning time horizons. Areas of organization included: To align with recommendations from the Science-Based Targets initiative, we included 100% of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This includes our largest Scope 3

category, use of sold products. Thus, the analysis covered the aspects of our operations that generate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and also covered the Scope 3 emissions from our suppliers and our customers.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- Bespoke water scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2017

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Seagate manufacturing sites have conducted facility-level scenario analyses related to water impacts, which are reviewed annually. For example, certain manufacturing sites have conducted a scenario analysis to determine how operations could be affected if a water supply disruption occurred for various durations (4 hours, 12 hours, etc.), and how the disruption would affect Seagate's operations depending on the cause of the disruption. The main driver for this analysis was previous water supply disruptions that Seagate has experienced, such as unplanned water disruptions at Seagate's Johor, Malaysia facility over the last six years due to water pollution in a nearby river and a power supply failure. These disruptions previously caused a disruption in our production capacity. Seagate used these past experiences, as well as details from local water authorities, to inform the assumptions (duration, frequency of disruption) we used in the scenario analyses.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A probable challenge that Seagate has identified and modeled in our scenario analyses is water supply disruptions at manufacturing sites. Water supply disruptions could occur due to flooding, water pollution, or power supply failures. Through our scenario analyses, we've identified the opportunity to increase water storage and water recycling at sites to make Seagate's manufacturing operations more resilient to water disruptions from our water suppliers. Increasing water storage and recycling at sites could lessen the impact of a disruption on Seagate's production capacity because the facility would be less reliant on supply from the local water authority.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We relied on a number of modeling tools including those endorsed by SBTi. We input our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions into these tools, to analyze the different scenarios, and what that means for our emissions. By achieving absolute emission reductions, our target exceeds the level of ambition needed to achieve the 2 scenario, and meets the well-below 2 scenario. Assumptions: No assumptions were necessary as we are focused on an absolute reduction, therefore, we need to achieve 2.5% reductions per year no matter our growth in business operations. Analytical Methods: Seagate analyzed requirements to meet several scenarios, including 2, well-below 2, and 1.5. We used this information to inform our business strategy such that, even in the worst-case scenario modeled, if all companies were able to reduce their emissions consistent with our 2025 and 2040 commitments, the world would be on track to avoid a 2 C increase in global average temperatures by 2100. Time horizon considered: The assessment looked at scenarios 8 to 23 years into the future from the latest year of available data (2017). We ultimately set a short term (2025) and a long term (2040) goal to ensure continued commitment to emissions reductions as part of our business strategy. These timelines are in line with our other business planning time horizons. Areas of organization included: To align with recommendations from the Science-Based Targets initiative, we included 100% of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. This includes our largest Scope 3 category, use of sold products. Thus, the analysis covered the aspects of our operations that generate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and also covered the Scope 3 emissions from our suppliers and our customers. How results have informed business objectives/strategy: The results of this analysis indicated that we need to reduce our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions by 2.5% per year to be consistent with the well-below 2 scenario and prevent the worst impacts of climate change. This translates to an absolute reduction in Seagate GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions of approximately 230,000 tCO₂e and 2.8 million tCO₂e Scope 3 emissions by 2025 across our operations (e.g., manufacturing and R&D facilities), suppliers and customers. We plan to continue identifying additional projects in the future as part of our strategy, plan to work on replacing a process chemical with high GWP, and plan to transition to renewable energy.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Seagate manufacturing sites have conducted facility-level scenario analyses related to water impacts, which are reviewed annually. For example, certain manufacturing sites have conducted a scenario analysis to determine how operations could be affected if a water supply disruption occurred for various durations (4 hours, 12 hours, etc.), and how the disruption would affect Seagate's operations depending on the cause of the disruption. The main driver for this analysis was previous water supply disruptions that Seagate has experienced, such as unplanned water disruptions at Seagate's Johor, Malaysia facility over the last six years due to water pollution in a nearby river and a power supply failure. These disruptions previously caused a disruption in our production capacity. Seagate used these past experiences, as well as details from local water authorities, to inform the assumptions (duration, frequency of disruption) we used in the scenario analyses. A probable challenge that Seagate has identified and modeled in our scenario analyses is water supply disruptions at manufacturing sites. Water supply disruptions could occur due to flooding, water pollution, or power supply failures. Through our scenario analyses, we've identified the opportunity to increase water storage and water recycling at sites to make Seagate's manufacturing operations more resilient to water disruptions from our water suppliers. Increasing water storage and recycling at sites could lessen the impact of a disruption on Seagate's production capacity because the facility would be less reliant on supply from the local water authority. Using facility-level scenario analysis to model potential outcomes of a water disruption has been incredibly useful in guiding Seagate's business continuity planning and operational decision-making. The results of these facility-level scenario analyses have informed business and operational decisions at Seagate, such as increasing water storage and water recycling at sites. Water recycling has already been implemented at 9 of Seagate's facilities. Seagate aims to increase the water recycling at sites as a result of this scenario analysis.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

	Transition plan	Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world	Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>Seagate has not developed a climate transition plan and plan to develop one in the near-term to comply with new upcoming regulatory requirements.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks and opportunities related to product energy, resource efficiency and GHG emissions as well as consumer's demand for related information have influenced Seagate's strategy for our products. Since 2011, Seagate has conducted ISO 14044 compliant LCAs annually across our product portfolio. These LCAs identify opportunities to reduce the energy needs of products, particularly in the customer use phase. We have conducted ISO-Conformant LCAs across many product families in our portfolio, identifying opportunities to reduce product environmental impact. We plan to continue using LCA to assess the life cycle impacts of our products and inform decision-making about product development and packaging annually. Additionally, we plan to continuously update a two-page specification sheet for each of our drives, which includes information from LCAs, such as energy use and circularity. We believe these spec sheets help educate consumers about the differences between our drives and allow consumers to make informed purchases. We plan for these LCAs to stand for the lifetime of our products, and at this point we do not have a plan to stop conducting LCAs, and our strategy is intended for the long term as storage continues to increase and energy efficiency becomes

more important. *Case Study: In 2020 and 2021 the most substantial strategic decision made that was influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities for our products was to focus on circularity through pilot tests with our customers. GHG emissions and resource depletion were the primary drivers that influenced Seagate to look at product circularity. During this pilot study, we discovered that harvesting and reusing magnet components leads to fewer GHG impacts than recycling the same materials. We are also working with several customers to implement circularity principles through reusing components from scrap drives and recycling aluminum back into our supply chain. We expect to use these results to influence the design of our products and consider product circularity and GHG emissions. Our R&D spend (797 M in FY23) is focused on designing and delivering products that meets market needs/expectations. A key focus for Seagate is designing to reduce total cost of ownership (TCO) and GHG emissions.*

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Climate-related risks and opportunities related to emission reductions associated with value chain decisions have influenced Seagate's value-chain strategy. Specifically, we are looking at increasing the amount of post-consumer recycled content in our products. Through our ISO 14044 compliant LCAs across our product portfolio, we have determined that certain materials could have a beneficial impact on our GHG emissions if we use post-consumer content instead of virgin. This strategy could be realized in the medium-term, 1-3 years. *Case Study: In 2020 and 2021 the most substantial strategic decision made that was influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities in our value chain was to engage our customers in discussions around product circularity, and the use of post-consumer recycled materials. These pilot projects with our customers could allow us to improve the environmental impacts of our products. We have committed to improving our supply chain and value chain impacts through setting a scope 3 science-based target to reduce Scope 3 emissions 20% from 2017 to 2025 and 60% from 2017 to 2040. The Scope 3 portion of this target covers the value chain upstream and downstream. Our largest scope 3 source is use of sold products, and therefore we believe product efficiency is of utmost importance to meet this target. Additionally, we conducted a supplier survey to gather information on the amount of post-consumer content in the products we purchase to calculate an accurate baseline and evaluate plans for future. The pilot survey included 10 suppliers and identified post-consumer material in the aluminum and rare earth supply chain. We conducted a larger scope exercise in FY22 involving HDD suppliers. This feeds into the circularity project to evaluate the baseline.**

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks and opportunities related to product energy, resource efficiency and GHG emissions have influenced Seagate's strategy for investment in R&D through conducting ISO 14044 compliant LCAs across our product portfolio. These LCAs have identified opportunities to reduce the energy needs of products, particularly in the customer use phase. We have also considered climate-related regulations such as the Singapore Carbon Tax to drive our R&D strategy. For example, we are assessing the potential to limit or phase-out the use of chemicals with high global warming potential (GWP) in production, which would reduce the potential financial impact of the Singapore carbon tax. The original replacement chemical failed our evaluation, and we are reviewing an additional replacement chemical. In 2021, we focused our R&D investment on efficiency of the process thus reducing tax implications in the short-term, with a long-term plan to replace the chemical. We have an active multi-year project with milestones to identify a viable replacement for a process chemical with a high GWP used in our process currently. Additionally, we are designing for product circularity which could have long-term impacts on our business. Case Study: In 2020, the most substantial circularity decision made relating to R&D was to invest in a pilot project on circularity using LCA for one of our customers. During this study, we discovered that harvesting and reusing magnet components leads to fewer GHG impacts than recycling the same materials. We expect to use these results to provide designers additional resources during the design process that could aid in considering product circularity and GHG emissions when making design choices.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The incorporation of climate change into our business strategy is overseen by Seagate's Sustainability department. Input is gathered from various stakeholders in determining the strategy. The Utility Governance Council, comprising of Facilities, Procurement, Finance and Sustainability departments, was set up and chartered to develop the renewable energy transition plan for the company. The council has developed a transition plan and evaluated the purchase of bundled and unbundled renewable energy credits (RECs) in locations where we operate. In 2023, Seagate executed the purchase of RECs to cover 100% of energy used at our Northern Ireland, China and Thailand manufacturing facilities. Seagate plans to continue with this strategy going forward. Case Study: The most substantial operationally strategic decisions made to-date are focused on renewables, efficiency, and identifying an alternative to high global warming potential (GWP) chemicals where it is appropriate and cost-effective. In 2023, we continued to focus on efficiency of our operational process specifically as it relates to our Singapore facility that is subject to a carbon tax. We have an active multi-year project with milestones to identify a viable replacement for process chemical with a high GWP used in our process currently. We continued to drive efficiency through energy conservation projects at the facility level in support of our ISO50001 certification.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

At all production facilities, operations staff conduct an annual environmental impact analysis, considering water supply, quality, and legal impacts. We have environmental management systems and continually update policies and procedures for our operations worldwide. Seagate has pursued ISO22301 certification at all of our primary drive sites. This certification provides a framework for business continuity planning and helps us protect our facilities against severe weather, including flooding. It allows us to plan for, prepare for, respond to, and recover from operations disruptions. As a result of the process of this certification in 2019, we implemented a water recycling project at our Johor facility. This project reclaims wastewater from industrial effluent treatment systems (IETS) and turns it into process water. This system was completed in late 2019 and has recycled 244,418 m³ in 2022. This system could allow us to achieve our long-term objectives of minimizing water disruptions at this site. These water projects are intended to continue for the foreseeable future. We expect this to be at least 10 years.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Indirect costs
- Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our financial planning has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities. Our budget has been influenced by several climate-related risks and opportunities, including our ISO certifications and carbon tax planning. In 2020, we were exposed to the Singapore Carbon Tax. We intend to focus on mitigating this risk through efficiency improvements thus reducing tax implications. This current regulation went into effect in 2020 and exposed Seagate to taxes in the approximate amount of USD 655,000 for our 2023 processes. We plan to continue to assess the potential to limit or phase-out the use of chemicals in production that have high global warming potential (GWPs), which could reduce the potential financial impact of this pricing scheme. We have an active multi-year project with milestones to identify a viable replacement for a process chemical with a high GWP used in our process currently. The tax is set from 2020-2023 but is likely to increase after 2023 and we are considering that potential budget impact as well. In 2020, we included carbon consideration in facilities capital project evaluation and access to capital.

The potential interruption by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes have been included in our financial planning as a result of the severe flooding in Thailand in October 2011 which had an impact on the production and availability of many components that go into our products.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

	Financial metric
Row 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenue/Turnover

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.

	Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	??	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

There was no substantive change in water-related capital or operating spend since the previous reporting period because we could fit in water-related investments in our current CAPEX and OPEX budgets. We implemented a multi-year water recycling project in stages at our Johor facility, however that project was reallocation of standard CAPEX budget. We do not anticipate a change in this approach at this time.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Seagate has included a cost of carbon in capital project calculations for facilities to help internal stakeholders understand the climate-related impacts of proposed projects. Seagate has applied a cost of carbon to all capital projects to assess the relative environmental impacts of individual projects. The cost of carbon has been addressed for 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions for proposed capital projects.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 2 - Capital goods

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

3.77

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

3.77

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Capital project

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

1

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Direct suppliers with 80% of spend

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Procurement spend

Product lifecycle

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We utilize the EEIO (spend based) and material intensity from Life Cycle Assessment to identify suppliers to engage on Scope 3 category 1 reduction activity.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Seagate is an active member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). The RBA's Code of Conduct has public carbon reporting and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goal requirements. Compliance with the RBA Code of Conduct is specified in Seagate's supplier contracts for identified suppliers. Seagate communicates this requirement and other internally determined requirements to their suppliers annually in Seagate's expectation letter. The letter strongly recommends that Seagate's suppliers track and report emissions publicly, but at the very least report on quantitative energy, GHG, water, and waste data as well as qualitative information regarding environmental management practices via the non-public RBA Environmental Survey within the RBA-Online tool. The suppliers must also complete a one-page Seagate-issued document outlining additional information not covered in the questionnaire such as allocation information and more detailed carbon data.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Seagate is an active member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). The RBA's Code of Conduct has public carbon reporting and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goal requirements. Compliance with the RBA Code of Conduct is specified in Seagate's supplier contracts. Seagate communicates this requirement and other internally determined requirements to their suppliers annually in Seagate's expectation letter. The letter strongly recommends that Seagate's suppliers track and report emissions publicly, but at the very least report on quantitative energy, GHG, water, and waste data as well as qualitative information regarding environmental management practices via the non-public RBA Environmental Survey within the RBA-Online tool. The suppliers must also complete a one-page Seagate-issued document outlining additional information not covered in the questionnaire such as allocation information and more detailed carbon data.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Seagate is an active member of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA). The RBA's Code of Conduct has public carbon reporting and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goal requirements. Compliance with the RBA Code of Conduct is specified in Seagate's supplier contracts. Seagate communicates this requirement and other internally determined requirements to their suppliers annually in Seagate's expectation letter. The letter strongly recommends that Seagate's suppliers track and report emissions publicly, but at the very least report on quantitative energy, GHG, water, and waste data as well as qualitative information regarding environmental management practices via the non-public RBA Environmental Survey within the RBA-Online tool. The suppliers must also complete a one-page Seagate-issued document outlining additional information not covered in the questionnaire such as allocation information and more detailed carbon data.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Reporting of suppliers GHG emissions data.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Seagate selected this method of engagement because Seagate believes it is readily available to 100% of customers. Additionally, Seagate plans to continuously update a two-page specification sheet for each Seagate hard drive product, which includes information from Life Cycle Assessments ("LCAs"), such as energy use and circularity. Seagate believes these spec sheets help educate consumers about the differences between Seagate's drives and allows consumers to make informed purchases.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Seagate plans to continuously update a two-page specification sheet for each Seagate hard drive product, which includes information from LCAs, such as energy use and circularity. To date, Seagate has conducted more than 45 ISO 14044 compliant LCAs across the company's product portfolio, identifying opportunities to reduce the energy needs of products, particularly in the customer use phase. We believe these spec sheets help educate consumers about the differences between Seagate's products and allows consumers to make informed purchases. We believe the measure of success is the proportion of Seagate product families which have

spec sheets, aiming for a spec sheet development threshold of 100% of HDD products. The potential impact of achieving the development of spec sheets for 100% of Seagate's HDD products is that our customers could have the necessary information available so they can make educated choices when purchasing our products, particularly our HDDs.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Engaging with customer to utilize LCA methodology to identify hot spots for sub-tier supplier engagement.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

No

(5.12.11) Please explain

This is a new engagement and details have yet to be quantified.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	Current engagement are outside the CDP platform.

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

	Requesting member
Row 1	<i>Select from:</i>
Row 2	<i>Select from:</i>
Row 3	<i>Select from:</i>

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

All facilities that Seagate has operational control are considered for inclusion in Climate Change. We prioritize manufacturing facilities, largest R&D and admin facilities for monitoring as this are the largest contributors to climate change.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

All facilities that Seagate has operational control are considered for inclusion in water inventory. We prioritize manufacturing facilities, largest R&D and admin facilities for monitoring as this are the largest contributors to water withdrawals.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

All facilities that Seagate has operational control are considered for inclusion in Plastic. We prioritize manufacturing facilities, largest R&D and admin facilities for monitoring as this would be the largest contributors to plastic.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

All facilities that Seagate has operational control are considered for inclusion in Biodiversity. We prioritize manufacturing facilities, largest R&D and admin facilities for monitoring as this would be the largest contributors to Biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We are reporting both figures for Scope 2 location-based and market-based.

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262343

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate collects usage data including natural gas, fuel, refrigerant, process and fugitive emissions. The emissions factors reference included the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG Emission Factors Hub, and the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity data are obtained from facilities, activity data are reported and input monthly into the inventory. Within the U.S., electricity emissions factors are obtained from the U.S. EPA eGRID Sub-Region emissions factors. Internationally, emissions factors are obtained from the respective national environmental agency or the GHG Protocol tool. Seagate's location-based inventory is calculated using US EPA eGRID emission factors, international factors from individual countries where available, and International Energy Agency (IEA) factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

918536

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity data are obtained from facilities, activity data are reported and input monthly into the inventory. Within the U.S., electricity emissions factors are obtained from the U.S. EPA eGRID Sub-Region emissions factors. Internationally, emissions factors are obtained from the respective national environmental agency or the GHG Protocol tool. The market-based method considers contractual arrangements under which the reporting organization procures power from specific suppliers or sources, such as renewable energy. For each facility, the most precise emission factor available will be used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2200000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate uses global goods and services purchase activity data to calculate emissions from indirect spend from this category and supplier emissions data to calculate emissions from direct spend from this category. Emissions from purchased goods and services not used in products (i.e., indirect spend) are calculated using purchasing data and the latest available U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (US EEIO) Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities Summary Commodity “with margins” factors. Where data are not available to match the procurement category with US EEIO, a weighted average of all other Seagate categories is used to estimate emissions. Emissions from materials and goods used directly in production (i.e., direct spend) are calculated based on actual verified supplier emissions (scope 1, scope 2, and upstream scope 3) and supplier revenue data provided through the RBA Online Environmental Survey. Actual RBA data from the year prior is used due to the reporting cycle (e.g., 2023 inventory uses 2022 RBA data). If Seagate has spend associated with a supplier in given year, but the supplier does not report emissions in any reporting year, emissions are calculated using purchasing data for that supplier and the latest available U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (US EEIO) Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities Summary Commodity “with margins” factors.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate uses purchase activity data to calculate emissions from this category. Seagate’s accounting department defines purchased capital goods. These purchases are calculated using the latest available U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (US EEIO) Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities Summary Commodity “with margins” factors.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate uses global energy purchase activity data to calculate emissions from this category. Global upstream emissions from fuel purchases and US upstream emissions from electricity purchases are calculated using emission factors derived from lifecycle analysis software. Outside of the US, upstream emissions and T&D losses from electricity purchases are estimated using emission factors from UK Defra Guidelines. Within the US, T&D losses are calculated using data from EPA's eGRID2020, January 2022.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate tracks waste generated in operations. Metrics include the amount of waste generated by type and disposal method. For sludge waste, percentages of solid material suspended in sludge were taken from literature to estimate weight of waste in sludge. U.S. EPA WARM V15 derived emission factors were used to estimate emissions for this category.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5200

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate tracks waste generated in operations. Metrics include the amount of waste generated by type and disposal method. For sludge waste, percentages of solid material suspended in sludge were taken from literature to estimate weight of waste in sludge. U.S. EPA WARM V15 derived emission factors were used to estimate emissions for this category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

17000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business travel emissions for Seagate include air travel. Emissions are estimated using emission factors from the latest UK Defra Guidance.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

29000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from employee commuting include buses and shuttles hired by Seagate but owned and operated by an external party that transports Seagate employees to and from work. Activity data used includes miles travelled, fuel type, and fuel economy of each vehicle-by-vehicle type. Personal commuting activities of Seagate employees were assessed via online surveys. Activity data used includes miles travelled, round trips per week, fuel type and vehicle type. Emissions factors from the EPA's MRR and US National Inventory, the EPA's Emissions Factor Hub.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate uses square footage provided through lease records to calculate emissions from this category. Upstream leased assets include all facilities leased and occupied by Seagate that are beyond Seagate's operational control due to the conditions of the lease. Emission intensities for the 2022 inventory come from the latest version of the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS), released in September 2015. Where the building type is unknown, an intensity from Seagate's operations is used. The appropriate emission factor for electricity and natural gas are then applied based on the location for each facility.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate uses hard drive production data, and emissions from the distribution phase of Seagate's public LCAs to allocate emissions from downstream transportation and distribution. Emissions from the distribution phase are split between upstream and downstream transportation and distribution based on data from Seagate's tier 1 suppliers. This category does not include transportation and distribution emissions of non-hard drive related activities. Most of Seagate's products are hard drive related

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2400

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No primary data on installation energy are available. Therefore, assumptions were made to estimate the emissions associated with processing Seagate's hard drive related products. Drives are installed into computers either manually or by machine. Once drives are installed, there is a testing and setup process to ensure the computer is functioning. Seagate assumes all drives sold have some post processing, although a small number of drives are either installed in Seagate facilities, or do not have post processing. Electricity use for this processing is estimated based on hard drive production data and power draw provided in Seagate's public LCAs and an assumption that drives run for 5 hours during post-processing. Emissions are estimated for the electricity use using an average electricity factor based on Seagate's manufacturing locations and scope 2 location-based emission factors. Emission factors are from EPA's eGRID2020 for the US and IEA's "CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion" (2013 Edition) for outside the US.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11000000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate uses a bottom-up approach to develop annual inventory totals for use of sold products. Seagate estimates lifetime electricity usage based on power draw (W) and use profile by drive type. The power draw data is multiplied by the annual percentage of time spent in each use phase to estimate annual kWh, which are multiplied by the lifetime of the drive type to calculate lifetime kWh. Due to a discrepancy between the power draw and actual sales gross units, the total kWh for each year is adjusted by the percentage for the gap in gross units, which may differ depending on the year.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate uses hard drive production data, and emissions from the end-of-life phase of Seagate's public LCAs to estimate emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products. This category does not include end of life of non-hard drive related products. Most of Seagate's products are hard drive related.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate does not lease out any facilities that are owned or have long have long term capital leases on. Thus, the emissions in this category are zero and are not relevant.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate does not franchise any operations, thus the emissions in this category are zero and not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Seagate does not currently have any investments that are not already captured in the Scope 1 and 2 inventory. Periodically, we evaluate investing in complementary technology and if such an opportunity arises in the future, we will report on this emission category when relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

279920

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Seagate collects usage data including natural gas, fuel, refrigerant, process and fugitive emissions. The emissions factors reference included the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) GHG Emission Factors Hub, and the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

651054

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

255711

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Electricity data are obtained from facilities, activity data are reported and input monthly into the inventory. Within the U.S., electricity emissions factors are obtained from the U.S. EPA eGRID Sub-Region emissions factors. Internationally, emissions factors are obtained from the respective national environmental agency or the GHG Protocol tool. Seagate's location-based inventory is calculated using US EPA eGRID emission factors, international factors from individual countries where available, and International Energy Agency (IEA) factors. The market-based method considers contractual arrangements under which the reporting organization procures power from specific suppliers or sources, such as renewable energy. For each facility, the most precise emission factor available will be used.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1300000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Hybrid method
- Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

40

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate uses global goods and services purchase activity data to calculate emissions from indirect spend from this category and supplier emissions data to calculate emissions from direct spend from this category. Emissions from purchased goods and services not used in products (i.e., indirect spend) are calculated using purchasing data and the latest available U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (US EEIO) Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities Summary Commodity “with margins” factors. Where data are not available to match the procurement category with US EEIO, a weighted average of all other Seagate categories is used to estimate emissions. Emissions from materials and goods used directly in production (i.e., direct spend) are calculated based on actual verified supplier emissions (scope 1, scope 2, and upstream scope 3) and supplier revenue data provided through the RBA Online Environmental Survey. Actual RBA data from the year prior is used due to the reporting cycle (e.g., 2023 inventory uses 2022 RBA data). If Seagate has spend associated with a supplier in given year, but the supplier does not report emissions in any reporting year, emissions are calculated using purchasing data for that supplier and the latest available U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (US EEIO) Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities Summary Commodity “with margins” factors.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

50000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate uses purchase activity data to calculate emissions from this category. Seagate's accounting department defines purchased capital goods. These purchases are calculated using the latest available U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development (US EEIO) Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for US Industries and Commodities Summary Commodity "with margins" factors.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

180000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Energy data-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

99

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate uses global energy purchase activity data to calculate emissions from this category. Global upstream emissions from fuel purchases and US upstream emissions from electricity purchases are calculated using emission factors derived from lifecycle analysis software. Outside of the US, upstream emissions and T&D losses from electricity purchases are estimated using emission factors from UK Defra Guidelines. Within the US, T&D losses are calculated using data from EPA's eGRID2020, January 2022.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

90000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Production and LCA data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate tracks waste generated in operations. Metrics include the amount of waste generated by type and disposal method. For sludge waste, percentages of solid material suspended in sludge were taken from literature to estimate weight of waste in sludge. U.S. EPA WARM V15 derived emission factors were used to estimate emissions for this category.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6400

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate tracks waste generated in operations. Metrics include the amount of waste generated by type and disposal method. For sludge waste, percentages of solid material suspended in sludge were taken from literature to estimate weight of waste in sludge. U.S. EPA WARM V15 derived emission factors were used to estimate emissions for this category.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1800

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel emissions for Seagate include air travel. Emissions are estimated using emission factors from the latest UK Defra Guidance.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

60

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from employee commuting include buses and shuttles hired by Seagate but owned and operated by an external party that transports Seagate employees to and from work. Activity data used includes miles travelled, fuel type, and fuel economy of each vehicle-by-vehicle type. Personal commuting activities of Seagate employees were assessed via online surveys. Activity data used includes miles travelled, round trips per week, fuel type and vehicle type. Emissions factors from the EPA's MRR and US National Inventory, the EPA's Emissions Factor Hub.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Emission intensity by floor area method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate uses square footage provided through lease records to calculate emissions from this category. Upstream leased assets include all facilities leased and occupied by Seagate that are beyond Seagate's operational control due to the conditions of the lease. Emission intensities for the 2022 inventory come from the latest version of the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS), released in September 2015. Where the building type is unknown, an intensity from Seagate's operations is used. The appropriate emission factor for electricity and natural gas are then applied based on the location for each facility.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7600

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Production and LCA data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate uses hard drive production data, and emissions from the distribution phase of Seagate's public LCAs to allocate emissions from downstream transportation and distribution. Emissions from the distribution phase are split between upstream and downstream transportation and distribution based on data from Seagate's tier 1 suppliers. This category does not include transportation and distribution emissions of non-hard drive related activities. Most of Seagate's products are hard drive related

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Production, LCA, and electricity use data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No primary data on installation energy are available. Therefore, assumptions were made to estimate the emissions associated with processing Seagate's hard drive related products. Drives are installed into computers either manually or by machine. Once drives are installed, there is a testing and setup process to ensure the computer is functioning. Seagate assumes all drives sold have some post processing, although a small number of drives are either installed in Seagate facilities, or do not have post processing. Electricity use for this processing is estimated based on hard drive production data and power draw provided in Seagate's public LCAs and an assumption that drives run for 5 hours during post-processing. Emissions are estimated for the electricity use using an average electricity factor based on Seagate's manufacturing locations and scope 2 location-based emission factors. Emission factors are from EPA's eGRID2020 for the US and IEA's "CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion" (2013 Edition) for outside the US.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3400000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Power draw and use profile data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate uses a bottom-up approach to develop annual inventory totals for use of sold products. Seagate estimates lifetime electricity usage based on power draw (W) and use profile by drive type. The power draw data is multiplied by the annual percentage of time spent in each use phase to estimate annual kWh, which are multiplied by the lifetime of the drive type to calculate lifetime kWh. Due to a discrepancy between the power draw and actual sales gross units, the total kWh for each year is adjusted by the percentage for the gap in gross units, which may differ depending on the year.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25500

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Production and LCA data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate uses hard drive production data, and emissions from the end-of-life phase of Seagate's public LCAs to estimate emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products. This category does not include end of life of non-hard drive related products. Most of Seagate's products are hard drive related.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate does not lease out any facilities that are owned or have long have long term capital leases on. Thus, the emissions in this category are zero and are not relevant.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate does not franchise any operations, thus the emissions in this category are zero and not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Seagate does not currently have any investments that are not already captured in the Scope 1 and 2 inventory. Periodically, we evaluate investing in complementary technology and if such an opportunity arises in the future, we will report on this emission category when relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Seagate CY2023 Assurance Statement_10012024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

5

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Seagate CY2023 Assurance Statement_10012024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Seagate CY2023 Assurance Statement_10012024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Seagate CY2023 Assurance Statement_10012024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

5

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

25393

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our Johor facilities subscribed to Tenaga National TNB's Green Electricity Tariff (GET) for 30% of the total electricity utilization in this reporting year. (25393/535631 5%)

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42332

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We are substituting high GWP process chemical to reduce Scope 1 GHG emissions. (42332/535631 8%)

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Seagate had no divestments during the reporting year. (0/535631 0%)

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Seagate had no acquisitions during the reporting year. (0/535631 0%)

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Seagate had no mergers during the reporting year. (0/535631 0%)

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48081

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Seagate had lower production output in this reporting year. Our final product manufacturing facilities were utilized 100% renewable energy, therefore the impact on Scope 2-market based emissions in minimum as the Scope 2-market based 0. This 5% decreased was quantified based on Scope 2-location based emissions. (48081/930973 5%)

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Seagate had no change in methodology during this reporting year. (0/535631 0%)

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change to the facility operational boundary in this reporting year. (0/535631 0%)

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

14255

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

237117

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1563

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3253

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

10336

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 8

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

Other, please specify :HFES

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

13391

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 9

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

Other, please specify :DCM

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2522

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

104102

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

295

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4079

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4079

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

83

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37441

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23742

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219378

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

159281

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

159281

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

151

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14625

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

252468

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

68

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9406

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21379

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33509

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

72044

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

67988

[Fixed row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

US N

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11215

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.8617

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.345631

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Malaysia J

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

353

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.581

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.6402

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

United Kingdom S

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9406

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.7836

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-7.4475

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

US L

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1502

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.1566

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-105.1725

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

US NW

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.8617

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.34

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

India P

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.5639

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.8853

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Thailand TW

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.5985

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.6008

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

US SK

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2042

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.785

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.4733

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

US O

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.4644

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-97.6961

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Thailand T

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

13.6236

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.6339

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taipei T2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.061

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.5443

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Japan T

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.6181

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.7459

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

China Sz

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.5408

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.1056

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

US F

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18165

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.4761

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.9319

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

France P

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.8297

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.2664

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

China B2

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.9074

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

116.4537

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Taipei T1

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

25.061

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.5443

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

China Sg

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.3675

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.1186

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Israel I

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.0704

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.7866

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Malaysia S

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

2.7087

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.9997

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Singapore W

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219299

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.4578

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.7998

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Singapore SS

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.2952

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.791

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Malaysia P

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

5.3262

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.2868

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

China Wo

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.5388

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.3837

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Thailand K

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14034

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

14.9707

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

102.102

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Singapore Sg

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.4571

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.8004

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

China W

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2479

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.5689

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.2886

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Non-stationary sources

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

459

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.4761

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-121.9319

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US N

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40389

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40389

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Malaysia J

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36961

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23263

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

United Kingdom S

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21379

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US L

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16751

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16751

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US NW

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India P

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4079

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4079

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Thailand TW

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

68

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

68

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US SK

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8998

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8998

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US O

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1283

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1283

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Thailand T

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31807

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taipei T2

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Japan T

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

83

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

83

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China Sz

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US F

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4596

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

540

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

France P

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China B2

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

156

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

156

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taipei T1

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

101

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

101

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China Sg

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

77

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Israel I

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Malaysia S

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

189

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

189

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore W

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

151150

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

151150

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore SS

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8002

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8002

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Malaysia P

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

290

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

290

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China Wo

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Thailand K

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

220593

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore Sg

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

129

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

129

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China W

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

103807

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

279920

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

651054

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

255711

(7.22.4) Please explain

All facilities that Seagate has operational control are considered for inclusion in GHG Emissions inventory.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*Refer to consolidated accounting group. Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries.
[Fixed row]*

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Process Fugitive

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and Scope 2)

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

This is Scope 1 emission allocation based on percentage of total Seagate revenue in CY2023

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased Electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and Scope 2)

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

This is Scope 2 emission allocation based on percentage of total Seagate revenue in CY2023

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods & services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3)

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

This is upstream Scope 3 emission allocation based on percentage of total Seagate revenue in CY2023

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

*Our product line is mainly digital storage, e.g. HDD, so allocating by revenue is fairly reflective of the actual allocation.
[Add row]*

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We will continue with current allocation by revenue. Our product line is mainly disc drives HDD, so allocating by revenue is fairly reflective of the actual allocation.
 [Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

64125

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

64125

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

795233

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

599402

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1394635

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4392

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

4392

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2792

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2792

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

798025

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

667919

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1465944

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

602

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Motor gasoline & fuel oil

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

61675

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas & conventional propane

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1848

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Jet Kerosene

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

64125

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*We did not consumed any fuel from renewable source
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3052

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3052

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2792

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2792

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

run of river

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

run of river

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

run of river

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

run of river

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

115093

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Dam

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

134974

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Dam

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36918

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Onshore

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

PV

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

PV

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

PV

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

97076

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Dam

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

72398

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Wind

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

PV

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16501

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Dam

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17269

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Dam

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17612

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Dam

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1988

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

PV

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1964

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Dam

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11657

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

PV

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1445

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

PV

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1347

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1984

(7.30.14.10) Comment

PV

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

166456

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

166456.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

155

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

155.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5613

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5613.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

170

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

170.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56330

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

56330.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

376517

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4392

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

380909.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

271

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

271.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

542562

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1445

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

542562.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72384

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

72384.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

171347

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1347

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

172694.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000083

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

535631

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6471000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

26

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity of Scope 1 Scope 2 market-based emissions increased 26% as revenue was decreased 31% in 2023 compare the 2022.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1394635

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Electricity consumed (MWh)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Lower production output (27% decreased in Exabyte shipped)

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water Withdrawals

(7.52.2) Metric value

6361

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Water Withdrawals (Megaliters)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

9

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Lower production output (27% decreased in Exabyte shipped)

[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBT Decision Letter - Seagate Technology Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/23/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

262085

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

787536

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1049621.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

787215.750

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

279920

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

255711

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

535631.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

195.88

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Seagate's largest sources of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions continue to be purchased electricity and fugitive emissions (an unintended release of GHG compounds into the atmosphere from various types of equipment and processes). We require all our manufacturing sites to set and achieve annual energy savings goals to reduce their GHG emissions intensity. In 2022, we committed to covering 100% of our electricity usage with renewables by 2030. We have already taken strides to procure renewables for several of our locations with significant energy usage, which will result in lower market-based scope 2 emissions from now through 2025 and beyond. Since 2021, we procured renewable electricity certificates for a few of our locations, which reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions. Renewable energy procurement will be a primary strategy in achieving this scope 1 and 2 target by 2025. We also plan to focus on reducing the usage of process chemicals with high global warming potential (GWP).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This is a medium-term science-based target and covers 100% of scope 1 and scope 2 market-based emissions. This target does not include emissions or removals from bioenergy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

The most significant emissions reduction initiative that contributed to achieving this target was the purchase of renewable electricity certificates (RECs) for a few of Seagate's locations, which reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/23/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

262085

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

787536

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1049621.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

419848.400

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

279920

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

255711

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

535631.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

81.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Seagate's largest sources of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions continue to be purchased electricity and fugitive emissions (an unintended release of GHG compounds into the atmosphere from various types of equipment and processes). We require all our manufacturing sites to set and achieve annual energy savings goals to reduce their GHG emissions intensity. In 2022, we committed to covering 100% of our electricity usage with renewables by 2030. We have already taken strides to procure renewables for several of our locations with significant energy usage, which will result in lower market-based scope 2 emissions from now through 2025 and beyond. Since 2021, we procured renewable electricity certificates for a few of our locations, which reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions. Renewable energy procurement will be a primary strategy in achieving this scope 1 and 2 target by 2025. We also plan to focus on reducing the usage of process chemicals with high global warming potential (GWP).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This is a long-term science-based target and covers 100% of scope 1 and scope 2 market-based emissions. This target does not include emissions or removals from bioenergy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

The most significant emissions reduction initiative that contributed to achieving this target was the purchase of renewable electricity certificates (RECs) for a few of Seagate's locations, which reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBT Decision Letter - Seagate Technology Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/23/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2200000

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

130000

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

190000

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

190000

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5200

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17000

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29000

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16000

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2400

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11000000

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13882600.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13882600.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10411950.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1300000

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

50000

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

180000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90000

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6400

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1800

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23000

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1100

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7600

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3400000

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25500

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5086400.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5086400.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

253.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 3 emissions are typically much higher than Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the technology industry and driven primarily by product use and disposal. As products require more power and/or operate for longer duration, the emissions also change. Seagate is learning from current product analysis, so we can better design future products to decrease our emissions. We use product Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) results to inform us of sustainability impacts, including energy usage, along with other improvement areas such as packaging. Seagate's goal is for each generation of products to be more efficient (TB/watt) than the previous generation. In addition, we expect to reduce Seagate's Scope 3 indirect emissions and resulting carbon footprint to achieve the scope 3 2040 target by engaging our suppliers and customers through shared models, training, best practices deployment, and by increasing our influence across the industry.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This is a medium-term science-based target and covers 100% of scope 3 emissions. This target does not include emissions or removals from bioenergy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Scope 3 emissions are typically much higher than Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the technology industry and driven primarily by product use and disposal. As products require more power and/or operate for longer duration, the emissions also change. Seagate is learning from current product analysis, so we can better design future products to decrease our emissions. We use product Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) results to inform us of sustainability impacts, including energy usage, along with other improvement areas such as packaging. Seagate's goal is for each generation of products to be more efficient (TB/watt) than the previous generation. In addition, we expect to reduce Seagate's Scope 3 indirect emissions and resulting carbon footprint to achieve the scope 3 2040 target by engaging our suppliers and customers through shared models, training, best practices deployment, and by increasing our influence across the industry.

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBT Decision Letter - Seagate Technology Final.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/23/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2200000

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

130000

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

190000

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

190000

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5200

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17000

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29000

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16000

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2400

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11000000

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13882600.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13882600.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5553040.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1300000

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

50000

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

180000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90000

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6400

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1800

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23000

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1100

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7600

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3400000

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25500

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5086400.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5086400.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

105.60

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope 3 emissions are typically much higher than Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the technology industry and driven primarily by product use and disposal. As products require more power and/or operate for longer duration, the emissions also change. Seagate is learning from current product analysis, so we can better design future products to decrease our emissions. We use product Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) results to inform us of sustainability impacts, including energy usage, along with other improvement areas such as packaging. Seagate's goal is for each generation of products to be more efficient (TB/watt) than the previous generation. In addition, we expect to reduce Seagate's Scope 3 indirect emissions and resulting carbon footprint to achieve the scope 3 2040 target by engaging our suppliers and customers through shared models, training, best practices deployment, and by increasing our influence across the industry.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This is a long-term science-based target and covers 100% of scope 3 emissions. This target does not include emissions or removals from bioenergy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Scope 3 emissions are typically much higher than Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the technology industry and driven primarily by product use and disposal. As products require more power and/or operate for longer duration, the emissions also change. Seagate is learning from current product analysis, so we can better design future products to decrease our emissions. We use product Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) results to inform us of sustainability impacts, including energy usage, along with other improvement areas such as packaging. Seagate's goal is for each generation of products to be more efficient (TB/watt) than the previous generation. In addition, we expect to reduce Seagate's Scope 3 indirect emissions and resulting carbon footprint to achieve the scope 3 2040 target by engaging our suppliers and customers through shared models, training, best practices deployment, and by increasing our influence across the industry.

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1906.0000000000

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/30/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

MWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

06/29/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

52.5

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

47.9

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

91.2380952381

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Seagate commitments to a sustainable datasphere & protecting the environment. In conjunction of Earth Day 2022, Seagate announced 2 Environmental Moonshot Goals.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Moonshot Goal #1 - To power our manufacturing and R&D sites with renewable energy by 2030. Moonshot Goal #2 - To achieve carbon neutrality by 2040.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

The most significant emissions reduction initiative that contributed to achieving this target was the purchase of renewable electricity certificates (RECs) for a few of Seagate's locations, which reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	87	`Numeric input
To be implemented	67	2173
Implementation commenced	23	22626
Implemented	85	24799
Not to be implemented	2	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Building controls, lighting, motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

24799

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Various voluntary conservation projects were undertaken involving facilities operations, which generated Scope 1 and Scope 2 location-based emission reductions. Over 85 projects were carried out, generating a saving of approximately 45,000 MWh in FY24. Seagate pursues energy efficiency and GHG reductions projects throughout the year. Several sites completed equipment replacements, LED lighting upgrades, HVAC unit upgrades, and optimization and recommissioning projects, such as capacity, pressure, speed, and time settings changes. Projects are identified by staff at each facility and prioritized based on feasibility, cost and anticipated savings.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Since the majority of our emissions are from electricity usage (Scope 2), energy reduction activities have a cost savings associated with them. We have an internal return on investment model to evaluate and approve investment in this area. We are also investing in new manufacturing technology which will reduce Scope 1 emissions. These improvements are driven by internal product requirements.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter reading & Estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate measures water withdrawals monthly at all facilities, and reports to corporate quarterly. For facilities where actual data are not available, we estimate withdrawals based on available data from other facilities until actual data are available. Manufacturing sites and Seagate's largest R&D and administrative sites are prioritized for monitoring because they are the largest contributors to our water withdrawals. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter reading & Estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate measures water withdrawals monthly at all facilities, and reports to corporate quarterly. For facilities where actual data is not available, we estimate withdrawals based on available data from other facilities until actual data is available. Manufacturing sites and Seagate's largest R&D and administrative sites are prioritized for monitoring because they are the largest contributors to our water withdrawals. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality monitoring results

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate measures water withdrawals quality monthly at all facilities, and reports to corporate quarterly. For facilities where actual data is not available, we estimate withdrawals based on available data from other facilities until actual data is available. Manufacturing sites and Seagate's largest R&D and administrative sites are

prioritized for monitoring because they are the largest contributors to our water withdrawals. Water withdrawals quality is measured at all sites that use ultra-pure water (UPW) for production and R&D, which is all manufacturing, R&D, and associated administrative sites. Water withdrawals quality is measured continually via in-line sensors in the UPW plants. Monitoring the quality of water withdrawals is needed to understand how to treat the incoming water to meet Seagate's UPW specifications and manage the UPW plant.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter & Estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate monitors water discharges at all facilities monthly. For facilities where actual data is not available, discharges are estimated based on available data for withdrawals and/or consumptive use at each facility. Manufacturing sites and Seagate's largest R&D sites are prioritized for monitoring because they are the largest contributors to our water discharges. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter & Estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate monitors water discharges by destination at all facilities monthly. For facilities where actual data is not available, we estimate discharges based on available data for withdrawals and/or consumptive use at each facility. Manufacturing sites and Seagate's largest R&D and administrative sites are prioritized for monitoring because they are the largest contributors to our water discharges. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter & Estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate monitors discharges by treatment method at all facilities monthly. Seagate's largest manufacturing, R&D and administrative sites are prioritized for monitoring because they are the largest contributors to our water discharges. We feel this prioritization of monitoring is appropriate because discharges are monitored by treatment method at all facilities where wastewater treatment takes place on site. Our remaining sites discharge to municipal sewers as per local requirements and

do not negatively impact surrounding ecosystems. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater monitoring results

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate monitors water discharge quality at all facilities monthly. Manufacturing sites and Seagate's largest R&D and administrative sites are prioritized for monitoring because they are the largest contributors to our water discharges. We feel this prioritization of monitoring is appropriate because water discharge quality is monitored by standard effluent parameters at all facilities where wastewater treatment takes place on site. Our remaining sites discharge to municipal sewers as per local requirements and do not negatively impact surrounding ecosystems. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

The water discharge quality (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances) is not relevant to Seagate's operation.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater monitoring results

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate monitors temperature of water discharged at manufacturing facilities monthly, in compliance with local legal requirements. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Metering & Estimation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate's primary consumptive uses of water are for cooling and irrigation, both of which we monitor at our facilities monthly. For facilities where actual data is not available, we estimate consumptive use based on available data from other facilities. Manufacturing sites and Seagate's largest R&D and administrative sites are prioritized for monitoring because they are the largest contributors to our water use. For smaller office-based sites, consumption is negligible. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate monthly measures recycled water at all facilities (100%). The primary use of recycled water is for manufacturing processes. Additionally, some facilities use recycled water for irrigation and/or cooling towers. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flow meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Seagate provides fully functioning WASH services for all employees at 100% of facilities. Seagate measures this water aspect through various methods at sites, including real time metering and flow meters.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6361

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We have actively pursued opportunities to improve our efficiency and reduce our water consumption and we plan to do so in the future. For example, in 2019, we implemented a water recycling project at our Johor facility. This project reclaims wastewater from industrial effluent treatment systems (IETS) and turns it into process water. This system was completed in late 2019 and has recycled approximately 175,141 m³ in CY2023.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4163

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We have actively pursued opportunities to improve our efficiency and reduce our water consumption and we plan to do so in the future. For example, in 2019, we implemented a water recycling project at our Johor facility. This project reclaims wastewater from industrial effluent treatment systems (IETS) and turns it into process water. This system was completed in late 2019 and has recycled approximately 175,141 m3 in CY2023.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2139

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Compared to the previous reporting year, consumption was about the same. Future consumptive use of water is not expected to vary significantly. Estimates are made when data are not available, which allows Seagate to balance its water (i.e. W D C). Water withdrawals are less than the sum of discharges and consumption by about 0.3%. This difference is driven by differences in meter timing and reporting time frames at Seagate facilities. There was no on-site water storage at any sites in 2020 (Seagate does not consider wastewater treatment plant tanks, deionization (DI) water treatment tanks, cooling tower or other operations water tanks, or fire water tanks as water storage). We allow for a 5% difference in the water balance equation by site.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

2084

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Other, please specify :There are 2 facilities first year being identified in high water stress risk

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

32.76

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

*Seagate uses the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to determine which operations are in water stressed areas, which are defined as any basins where Baseline Water Stress is equal to or greater than "High" (40-80%). These 5 facilities identified in high risk, where out of 2 are first year identified in high water stress risk.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Seagate sources 0% of total water withdrawals from fresh surface water. We do not anticipate any future changes to this source.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Seagate sources 0% of total water withdrawals from brackish surface water and seawater sources. We do not anticipate any future changes to this source.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Seagate sources 0% of total water withdrawals from renewable groundwater sources. We do not anticipate any future changes to this source

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Seagate sources 0% of total water withdrawals from non-renewable groundwater sources. We do not anticipate any future changes to this source.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because Seagate sources 0% of total water withdrawals from produced/process water sources. We do not anticipate any future changes to this source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6361

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This source is relevant because Seagate sources 100% of total water withdrawals from third party sources. These third party sources are mostly municipalities. Compared to the previous reporting year, withdrawals from this source were 9% lower, primarily driven by increased use of recycled water.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

334

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is relevant because Seagate discharges 8% of total water discharges to fresh surface water. Compared to the previous reporting year, discharges to this destination were lower. There was reduce water withdrawals throughout Seagate operations from 2021 to 2023 to drive the changes in discharge at these sites. We do not anticipate any future significant changes to this source.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant because Seagate discharges 0% of total water discharges to brackish surface water and seawater. We do not anticipate any future changes to this source.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant because Seagate discharges 0% of total water discharges to groundwater. We do not anticipate any future changes to this source.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3829

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is relevant because Seagate discharges 90% of total water discharges to third party sources. Compared to the previous reporting year, discharges to this destination were much lower. Reductions in water withdrawals throughout Seagate operations from 2021 to 2023 drove changes in discharge at these sites. We do not anticipate any future significant changes to this source.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2023, three Seagate facilities used tertiary treatment on site prior to discharge of water to a municipal treatment plant, representing 20% of Seagate's total facilities. Future discharges are not expected to vary significantly. Tertiary treatment is required by either permit requirements or regulatory standards at Seagate sites. Seagate does not comply with any voluntary standards.

Secondary treatment**(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Secondary treatment is not relevant because Seagate does not currently treat any discharge using secondary treatment. Seagate is not currently subjected to any permit requirements or regulatory standards that require secondary treatment of discharge.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2028

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2023, two Seagate facilities used primary treatment (removing solids, pH adjustment) on site prior to discharge of water to a municipal treatment plant, representing 13% of Seagate's total facilities. Future discharges are not expected to vary significantly. Primary treatment is required by either permit requirements or regulatory standards at Seagate sites. Seagate does not comply with any voluntary standards.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

334

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2023, two Seagate facilities discharged water to the natural environment without treatment, representing 13% of Seagate's total facilities. Future discharges are not expected to vary significantly. Discharges are discharged to the natural environment without treatment at some Seagate facilities because no treatment is required by either permit requirements or regulatory standards at these sites. Seagate does not comply with any voluntary standards.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

98

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2023, twelve Seagate facilities discharged water to a third party without treatment, representing 80% of Seagate's total facilities. Future discharges are not expected to vary significantly. The highest level of treatment the third party applies is unknown. Discharges are discharged to a third party without treatment at some Seagate facilities because no treatment is required by either permit requirements or regulatory standards at these sites. Seagate does not comply with any voluntary standards.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2023, one Seagate facility used other treatment on site prior to discharge of water to a municipal treatment plant, representing 7% of Seagate's total facilities. Future discharges are not expected to vary significantly. This other treatment was required by either permit requirements or regulatory standards at the site. Seagate does not comply with any voluntary standards.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

5

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

Seagate considers facilities at risk if they have either a coastal or river flood risk rating of high (6 in 1,000 to 1 in 100) or greater, as classified by WRI Aqueduct. In 2023, five Seagate facilities were in regions with flood risk, representing 33% of Seagate's total facilities.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, fires, power or water shortages, terrorist attacks, other hostile acts, labor disputes, 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. 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. The severe flooding in Thailand in October 2011 had a material impact on the production and availability of many components that we purchase. In 2012, the industry experienced significant increases in the cost of components due to the 2011 flooding in Thailand. While in this instance, the primary impact was on our suppliers, we also have manufacturing facilities in Southeast Asia that could be similarly impacted by flooding and other natural disasters.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

-

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :China Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.490989

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

120.31237

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

521

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

521

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

332

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

332

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Better water management with leak fix, decreased water withdrawal and increased discharged.

Row 2**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

-

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Cambodia

Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.599082

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.599835

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

465

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

465

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

85

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

85

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

221

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The water withdrawals decreased resulting in decreased discharges and consumption.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

-

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Coyote

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.476905

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-121.9306

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

112

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

112

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

40

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

40

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

72

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The water withdrawals decreased resulting in decreased discharges and consumption.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

-

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.549548

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.95097

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The water withdrawals decreased resulting in decreased discharges.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

-

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Bayan Lepas

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

5.325826

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.286771

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The water withdrawals increased resulting in increased discharges.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

CDP Water Security Reporting Guidance 2022 (Water Withdrawal) 100%

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Seagate does not verify water withdrawals – volume by source due to data availability and because the company is currently prioritizing verification of water withdrawals – total volumes. This water aspect may be included in the verification process within the next two years.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Seagate does not verify water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters due to data availability and because the company is currently prioritizing verification of water withdrawals – total volumes. This water aspect may be included in the verification process within the next two years.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Seagate does not verify water discharges – total volumes due to data availability and because the company is currently prioritizing verification of water withdrawals – total volumes. This water aspect may be included in the verification process within the next two years.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Seagate does not verify water discharges – volume by destination due to data availability and because the company is currently prioritizing verification of water withdrawals – total volumes. This water aspect may be included in the verification process within the next two years.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Seagate does not verify water discharges – volume by final treatment level due to data availability and because the company is currently prioritizing verification of water withdrawals – total volumes. This water aspect may be included in the verification process within the next two years.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Seagate does not verify water discharges – volume by final treatment level due to data availability and because the company is currently prioritizing verification of water withdrawals – total volumes. This water aspect may be included in the verification process within the next two years.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Seagate does not verify water discharges – volume by final treatment level due to data availability and because the company is currently prioritizing verification of water withdrawals – total volumes. This water aspect may be included in the verification process within the next two years.
 [Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	6471000000	1017292.88	Seagate does not anticipate any large future changes to this value.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Seagate does not anticipate any large future changes to this value.

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

USD revenue

(9.12.5) Comment

Units of megaliters per USD

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

All hard drives and data storage solutions

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

16.12

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Exabytes

(9.12.5) Comment

Denominator is mass capacity storage exabytes shipped by Seagate.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

More than 80%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Products do contact hazardous material within approved levels e.g. RoHS and REACH

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Seagate defines a product as low water impact if less water depletion results from the product's manufacturing/assembly, use, or end-of-life than Seagate's alternative product offerings. Seagate has conducted life cycle assessments (LCAs) to assess the water depletion impacts of various products. These LCAs studied the water quantity required for product manufacturing/assembly, use, and end-of-life. The LCAs are ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 conformant and have been critically reviewed by a 3rd party.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Seagate has conducted LCAs of their hard disk drive (HDDs) and solid-state drive (SSDs) products, which are two options of data storage devices. The results of these LCAs indicate that Seagate's HDDs have substantially lower water depletion impacts than SSD products. Therefore, Seagate considers their HDD products to be low water impact because the manufacturing/assembly, use, and end-of-life of HDDs require less water than the alternative Seagate product (SSDs).

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Seagate operates under water discharge permit requirements in some jurisdictions and meets those permit conditions. In other locations we comply with the general regulatory requirements pertaining to wastewater discharge.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Seagate already provides fully functioning WASH services for all employees at 100% of facilities.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Seagate operates under water discharge permit requirements in some jurisdictions and meets those permit conditions. In other locations we comply with the general regulatory requirements pertaining to wastewater discharge.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/11/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

13

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

12.7

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Revised**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-1000

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

 None, no alignment after assessment**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The CY2023 water target is 2% reduction of intensity water withdrawal (Megaliter) per unit production (Exabyte EB). There was a 9% decrease in the absolute water withdrawal in CY2023. However, Seagate's unit production decreased more than 26% has impact intensity water withdrawal. Overall caused 24% increased to water withdrawal per unit production in CY2023. The water target to be continue in CY2024 with revision, based year is updated to 2023 with target remained 2% reduction of intensity water withdrawal per unit production in 2024.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Seagate plan to achieve this goal through pursuing process efficiencies, such as optimizing controls of systems that use water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

There was a 9% decrease in the absolute water withdrawal in CY2023. However, Seagate's unit production decreased more than 26% has impact intensity water withdrawal. Overall caused 24% increased to water withdrawal per unit production in CY2023. The water target to be continue in CY2024 with revision, based year update from 2022 to 2023 with target remained 2% reduction of intensity water withdrawal per unit production in 2024.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We do not have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas</i>
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We do not have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas</i>
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We do not have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas</i>
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We do not have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas</i>
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We do not have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas</i>
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We do not have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas</i>

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

- ISO 14064-1
- ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As part of independent assurance included: 1. Interviews with relevant personnel of Seagate and their consultant; 2. Reviewing documentary evidence provided by Seagate; 3. Virtual site review of Seagate's manufacturing plant; 4. Review of Seagate's data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation, analysis and review of information used to determine the Subject Matter; and 5. Audit of sample of data used by Seagate to determine the Subject Matter.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Seagate CY2023 Assurance Statement_07292024.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As part of independent assurance included: 1. Interviews with relevant personnel of Seagate and their consultant; 2. Reviewing documentary evidence provided by Seagate; 3. Virtual site review of Seagate’s manufacturing plant; 4. Review of Seagate’s data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation, analysis and review of information used to determine the Subject Matter; and 5. Audit of sample of data used by Seagate to determine the Subject Matter.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Seagate CY2023 Assurance Statement_07292024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	nil

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]