

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Founded in 1979, Seagate is a leading provider of hard drives and data storage solutions. From the videos, music and documents we share with friends and family on social networks, to servers that form the backbone of enterprise data centers and cloud-based computing, to desktop and notebook computers that fuel our personal productivity, Seagate products help more people store, share, and protect their valuable digital content. Seagate offers the industry’s broadest portfolio of hard disk drives, solid-state drives, and solid-state hybrid drives. In addition, the company offers an extensive line of retail storage products for consumers and small businesses, along with data-recovery services for any brand of hard drive and digital media type. Seagate employs approximately 40,000 people around the world.

Seagate’s responses in this questionnaire refer to CY 2021 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 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 2, 2021, and in the Company’s other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). 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.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- China
- France
- India
- Israel
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Singapore
- Taiwan, China
- Thailand
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	IE00B58JVZ52

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Seagate's CEO has overall responsibility for climate change. Responsibility for climate-related issues has been assigned to our CEO because it is an integral part of Seagate's business strategy, and the CEO is responsible for the company's overall business strategy. As an organization, Seagate has defined its values as: Integrity, Innovation, and Inclusion. These values guide how we run the business. Integrity covers People, Planet and Profitability, and climate-related issues fall under the planet portion of this triple bottom line. Seagate's CEO supported the setting of a science-based target and was approved through the Science Based Targets Initiative in 2019.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy	<Not Applicable>	Seagate's Senior Vice President of Sustainability and Transformation briefs the Board of Directors periodically on climate related issues as part of a broader ESG review. These briefings inform the Board of Directors and aid in the review and guide the company's strategy on these issues. Additionally, as per the annual agenda of the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board, the Audit and Finance Committee is to receive a bi-annual update on the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process which incorporates climate change risks and opportunities.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	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 impacts. He has access to both internal and external expert resources to advise.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Senior Vice President of Sustainability and Transformation)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Environment/ Sustainability manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Process operation manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Facility manager	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

As an industry leader, Seagate is committed to developing and maintaining sustainable, responsible practices in its global operations. In line with this, Seagate's business strategy, specifically the company's product development and modification process, takes into consideration the potential implications of climate change. At Seagate, global citizenship is not about doing what is required of the business — it is about acting on our responsibility to be stewards of our planet, and to conduct business in the best interest of Seagate's stakeholders.

i. The incorporation of climate change into Seagate's business strategy is overseen by Seagate's Senior Vice President of Sustainability and Transformation (S&T) ("other C-Suite" in the C1.2 dropdown) who reports directly to the CEO quarterly on climate-related issues. The Senior Vice President updates the Board Audit and Finance committee twice annually on climate-related risk as part of the Enterprise Risk Management activity. This role is supported by Seagate's sustainability department in efforts to establish the company's climate change and sustainability strategies, ensure adherence to laws, ethical standards and international norms and embrace responsibility for how the company's activities affect stakeholders. The sustainability department is comprised of:

- a. Seagate's senior director responsible for sustainability ("Environment/Sustainability manager" in the C1.2 dropdown) oversees communication between the Sustainability department and the Senior Vice President of S&T as they relate to climate issues.
- b. The Sustainability Manager ("process operation manager" in the C1.2 dropdown) reports to the senior director and collects the information across facilities to track company-level sustainability KPIs.
- c. Facility Managers have responsibility for tracking and managing environmental impacts through measuring KPIs daily, including greenhouse gas emissions, waste generation, as well as water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge.

ii. Responsibility for climate- and sustainability-related issues has been assigned to Seagate's Senior Vice President responsible for business Sustainability and Transformation because it is an integral part of the company's business strategy. Seagate's organizational values are Integrity, Innovation, and Inclusion. These values guide how we run the business. The Integrity value covers People, Planet and Profit, and GHG is an aspect under Planet.

Climate-related issues are monitored primarily through facility-level data collection and product life cycle assessments (LCAs). For Seagate facilities, the company collects facility-level GHG, waste, and water data monthly. The data collected is used to inform Seagate's GHG and water inventories, track and set climate- and sustainability-related goals and assess performance over time. Seagate also layers environmental data with risk assessment tools, such as WRI Aqueduct, to better understand the risks associated with the company's resource uses. Seagate uses a variety of different materials to make their products. Seagate strives for a complete understanding of material and chemical content in order to appropriately manage the product's environmental impacts. To achieve this, Seagate works with suppliers to obtain full disclosures on every part and material included in Seagate's drives. This information is maintained in a database and is accessible as new material and chemical concerns arise. This detailed material information feeds into Seagate's LCAs, which help the company understand the environmental impacts of their products. These product LCA's are made available to stakeholders via Seagate's company website.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Seagate offers positive incentives for management of climate-related issues.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Compensation Committee decided to tie certain Named Executive Officers (NEO) compensation to the achievement of specified ESG goals. The performance-based share units (PSUs) to be granted to our NEOs in fiscal year 2022 will contain ESG modifiers that will increase or decrease the PSU achievement level based on ESG goals, one of which is the Company's performance against greenhouse gas reduction goal.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Supply chain engagement	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.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target	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.
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Compensation Committee decided to tie certain Named Executive Officers (NEO) compensation to the achievement of specified ESG goals. The performance-based share units (PSUs) to be granted to our NEOs in fiscal year 2022 will contain ESG modifiers that will increase or decrease the PSU achievement level based on ESG goals, one of which is the Company's performance against greenhouse gas reduction goal.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	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	1	3	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	3	6	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.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Seagate's internal ERM process defines substantive financial or strategic impact as a change in our business, operations, revenue or expenditure from climate-related risk that would impact on our ability to successfully deliver products to 100% of our customers. 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. This applies to our direct operations with influence from both upstream and downstream business activities.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description 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 twice 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 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 6 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. 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). Decision Making Process: Seagate identifies climate-related risks and opportunities on a half 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.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	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 810,000 for our 2021 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.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The sale and manufacturing of products in certain states and countries has and may continue to subject us and our suppliers to state, federal and international laws and regulations governing protection of the environment, including, among other things, those governing climate change. We endeavor to ensure that we and our suppliers comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, however, compliance has increased and may continue to increase our operating costs and may otherwise impact future financial results. If additional or more stringent requirements are imposed on us in the future, we could incur additional operating costs and capital expenditures. Therefore, emerging regulation is always considered in our risk assessment.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology is at the core of Seagate's business. We face the risk of not meeting customer requests for total cost of ownership (TCO) per exabyte (EB) for the products we sell if a more efficient storage technology comes on the market. Therefore, technology risks are always considered in our risk assessment. An example risk is a change in technology that allows our competitors to deliver a more energy efficient storage product. Seagate regularly monitors potential product efficiency regulations and standards that can improve our products and support the transition to energy-efficient economic system. We plan to meet our customer expectations by providing storage solutions at a low TCO. Seagate is managing this risk by investing in new technologies, such as HAMR, to improve product efficiency per EB. We invested in this new technology for a number of years and plan to continue investing as it has delivered in our efficiency gains per EB of storage and enabled us to remain competitive among storage solution products. In 2020 we met our commitment to produce and ship 20TB HAMR drives by 2020. Through 2021, we have conducted ISO-Conformant LCAs across our product portfolio, identifying opportunities to reduce the energy needs of each product, particularly in the customer use phase.
Legal	Relevant, always included	The sale and manufacturing of products in certain states and countries has and may continue to subject us and our suppliers to state, federal and international laws and regulations governing protection of the environment, including, among other things, those governing climate change. We endeavor to ensure that we and our suppliers comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, however, compliance has increased and may continue to increase our operating costs and may otherwise impact future financial results. If additional or more stringent requirements are imposed on us in the future, we could incur additional operating costs and capital expenditures. Therefore, legal risks are always considered in our risk assessment. We consider legal risk at a local level. For example, at all production facilities, our Facility Managers conduct environmental impact analyses annually, which consider a variety of legal and regulatory factors, including those related to climate change. These factors are subsequently included in the company's enterprise risk assessment process. An example legal risk was at one of our Singapore facilities. The Energy Conservation Act required this Seagate Singapore facility to obtain an Energy Management System certification. In response to this legal/regulatory driver, we sought out certification and received the certification documentation in January 2021.
Market	Relevant, always included	Seagate manufactures storage devices and systems. The market for technology products is continually changing with consumer demands. Therefore, market risks are always considered in our risk assessment. An example market risk considered is meeting the market demands for total cost of ownership (TCO). If our products do not continue to meet these efficiency demands as part of TCO, our customers could choose to purchase technology products from our competitors, and we could experience reduced revenue. The storage devices and systems available in the market are continually improving TCO which includes cost, product efficiency and energy efficiency, largely because we believe our customers are demanding these improvements. The demand for energy efficient products in the market is a consideration in our risk assessment process, and as such has become a design requirement for new products. We believe TCO is most important to enterprise drive customers.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Many factors influence our reputation including the perception held by our customers, suppliers, partners, shareholders, other key stakeholders, and the communities in which we operate. We face increasing scrutiny related to environmental, social and governance activities. We risk damage to our reputation if we fail to act responsibly in a number of areas such as, among other things, environmental stewardship, sustainability, supply chain management, and climate change. Any harm to our reputation could impact employee engagement and retention, our corporate culture, and the willingness of customers, suppliers, and partners to do business with us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows. Further, despite our policies to the contrary, we may not be able to control the conduct of every individual actor, and our employees and personnel may violate environmental, social or governance standards or engage in other unethical conduct. These acts, or any accusation of such conduct, even if proven to be false, could adversely impact the reputation of our business. Therefore, reputation risks are always considered in our risk assessment. An example reputational risk considered is failure to comply with applicable environmental laws, regulations, initiatives, or standards of conduct. This could decrease our brand value, increase our liability to our customers and damage our reputation in addition to potential fines, penalties, and possible prohibition of sales of our products into one or more states or countries. This risk could result in a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations. Another example of mitigated reputational risk was at one of our Singapore facilities. The Energy Conservation Act required this Seagate Singapore facility to obtain an Energy Management System certification. In response to this legal/regulatory driver, we sought out certification and received the certification documentation in January 2021. Compliance with this legal/regulatory driver helped us maintain our reputation both locally and as a global brand.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters such as, among other things, floods and earthquakes, fires, power shortages, 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 had a material 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 fiscal year 2012, the industry experienced significant increases in the cost of components due to the 2011 flooding in Thailand.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks to our facilities are considered for their potential to interrupt or halt supply, particularly as it relates to changing water landscapes. Therefore, chronic physical risks are always considered in our risk assessment. For example, we evaluate flood risk through use of WRI Aqueduct's tool and reviewing 100-year flood maps. Currently, the updated flood maps show that our Minnesota location may be at risk. Our site management team is working with the local authorities to identify an appropriate mitigation action to address this concern.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Our operations are subject to laws and regulations in the various jurisdictions in which we operate 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 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 their products into one or more states or countries, liability to their 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 810,000 USD in taxes for our 2021 emissions. Seagate expects a similar rate through 2023, after which they anticipate an increase.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

810000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Singapore Carbon Tax exposed Seagate to an annual tax of approximately 810,000 USD for 2021 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 2023.

Cost of response to risk

100000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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 in 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. Cost Calculation: Seagate anticipates spending approximately USD \$100,000 in time and engineering resources through 2023 to research a replacement chemical to mitigate this risk. These costs could increase, depending on the type and rigor of new legislation enacted.

Comment

These costs could increase, depending on the type and rigor of new legislation enacted.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-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.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Although we believe there is an opportunity for Seagate, we're unable to quantify the impact at this time.

Cost to realize opportunity

40000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Seagate regularly monitors potential product efficiency regulations and standards that can improve their 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 2021, 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 updates 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. 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] Seagate's R&D spend (\$903M in FY21) is focused on designing and delivering products that meet market needs and expectations. Seagate Lyve portfolio provides a simple, cost-efficient and secure way to manage massive volumes of data across the distributed enterprise. The Lyve platform includes a shuttle solution that enables enterprises to transfer massive amounts of data from endpoints to the core cloud, a storage as-a-service cloud that provides frictionless mass capacity storage at the metro edge, a converged object storage solution enabling efficient capture and consolidation of massive data sets and Cortx, an open-source object storage software optimized for mass capacity and data intensive workloads.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Seagate has not developed a climate transition plan and does not plan to develop one in the near-term due to competing sustainability and climate-action priorities. The development of a climate action plan is under discussion.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA 2DS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	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.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

The focal question of our scenario analysis was: what can Seagate do to contribute to a low carbon economy under different scenarios?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

We believe that we can contribute to achieving a well-below 2-degree (WB2) scenario and focus on achieving product efficiency gains for customer use of products as well as increased manufacturing efficiencies.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	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 (\$903 M in FY21) 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.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	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 is 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	Yes	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	Yes	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 2021, Seagate executed the purchase of RECs to cover 100% of energy used at their Northern Ireland 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 2021, 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.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Access to capital	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 810,000 for our 2021 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.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

- Absolute target
- Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

262085

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

868224

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1130309

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

904247.2

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

355206

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

749492

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1104698

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

11.3292028993842

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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. In 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).

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8333800

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8333800

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

6667040

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11056100

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

11056100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-163.328853584199

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 durations, the emissions also change. Seagate is learning from current product analysis, so we can better design future products to decrease our emissions. We use 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 2025 target by engaging our suppliers and customers through shared models, training, best practices deployment, and by increasing our influence across the industry.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 3

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

262085

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

868224

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1130309

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

452123.6

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

355206

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

749492

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1104698

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

3.77640096646138

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 2040 and beyond. In 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 2040. We also plan to focus on reducing the usage of process chemicals with high global warming potential (GWP).

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 4

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8333800

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8333800

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

3333520

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11056100

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

11056100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-54.4429511947331

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 durations, the emissions also change. Seagate is learning from current product analysis, so we can better design future products to decrease our emissions. We use 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.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

Base year

2020

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

701

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1952

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2653

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2021

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

2

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

2599.94

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-6

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

664

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1401

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2065

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

1108.17941952507

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, we had an intensity target to reduce 2% per exabyte, and an absolute target on power saving of 20,000 MWh. This is a year-on-year rolling target that has been in effect since 2015.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

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 by 13%.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	MWh
----------------------------------	-----

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

unit of production

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

3846

Target year

2021

Figure or percentage in target year

3769

Figure or percentage in reporting year

3244

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

781.818181818182

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is related to target Int 1 reported in C4.1b, an intensity target to reduce 2% per exabyte from 2020 to 2021.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, we had an intensity target to reduce 2% per exabyte, and an absolute target on power saving of 10,000 MWh.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

The most significant emissions reduction initiative that contributed to achieving this target were increases in storage capacity (exabytes) from year to year as well as energy conservation and efficiency initiatives.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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	54	
To be implemented*	54	591
Implementation commenced*	31	6222
Implemented*	56	9719
Not to be implemented	3	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Building controls, lighting, motors and drives)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9719

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1580000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2600000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Various voluntary conservation projects were undertaken involving facilities operations, which generated Scope 1 and Scope 2 location-based emission reductions. Over 54 projects were carried out, generating a saving of approximately 16,600 MWh in 2021. Seagate pursues energy efficiency and GHG reductions projects throughout the year. One site had two projects focused on designing for efficiency in air dryers and cooling water pumps. Another site implemented 15 optimization and recommissioning projects such as wash machine downsizing, capacity and time reduction, resulting in about 3,400 MWh in savings in FY21. Several sites had either completed LED lighting upgrades or upgraded HVAC units. Projects are identified by staff at each facility and prioritized based on feasibility, cost and anticipated savings.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	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.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	Methodology: Seagate updated their calculation methodology for scope 3 purchased goods and services for their direct supplier emissions to be more representative of Seagate's allocation of their direct supplier emissions as opposed to calculating using Seagate's hard drive production data from the raw material and pre-processing phase of Seagate's public LCAs. Boundary: Seagate updated how they perceive operational control for all wholly owned subsidiaries and to part-owned subsidiaries over which Seagate has Operational Control. This change in boundary resulted in the addition of 12 facilities that are considered under Seagate's operational control and for which they calculate scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	Seagate's base year for its Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG inventory is 2017. This is the base year for Seagate's SBTI-approved science-based target (SBT). If Seagate updates the base year for its targets, the base year for the inventories will be updated. Seagate will follow the guidelines in the GHG Protocol for adjusting the base year (2017) GHG inventory. The base year inventory will be adjusted in response to any structural or methodological changes if the resulting adjustment is more than 0.5% of base year emissions. Adjustments less than this threshold are considered insignificant and will be decided case by case.

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262085

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

856666

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

868224

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2000000

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100000

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140000

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210000

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5600

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17000

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29000

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

900

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19000

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2300

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5700000

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110000

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

N/A - Not relevant or calculated

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

N/A - Not relevant or calculated

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

N/A - Not relevant or calculated

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

N/A - Not relevant or calculated

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

N/A - Not relevant or calculated

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

355206

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

871685

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

749492

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1900000

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Spend-based method

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

39

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., 2021 inventory uses 2020 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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

90000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

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)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

200000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Energy data-based method)

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

99

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

70000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Production and LCA data method)

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

0

Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9300

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

500

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

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

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

36000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

60

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1800

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Emission intensity by floor area method)

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

0

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 2021 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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

6000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Production and LCA data method)

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

2500

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Production, LCA, and electricity use data method)

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8700000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Power draw and use profile data method)

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

40000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Production and LCA data method)

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

0

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.000103

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1104698

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

10681000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

7.3

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions decreased 6% for a variety of reasons, but a significant one was due to primarily due to the emission reduction initiatives implemented in 2021, including two projects focused on designing for efficiency in air dryers and cooling water pumps, 15 optimization and recommissioning projects such as wash machine downsizing, capacity and time reduction, as well as LED lighting upgrades or upgraded HVAC units. The 1.6% increase in revenue and the decrease in emissions results in an overall 7.3% decrease in GHG intensity per dollar of revenue.

Intensity figure

27.617441

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1104698

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

40000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

1.1

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions decreased 6% for a variety of reasons, but a significant one was due to primarily due to the emission reduction initiatives implemented in 2021, including two projects focused on designing for efficiency in air dryers and cooling water pumps, 15 optimization and recommissioning projects such as wash machine downsizing, capacity and time reduction, as well as LED lighting upgrades or upgraded HVAC units. The 4.8% decrease in FTE and decrease in emissions results in an overall 1.1% decrease in GHG intensity per FTE.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CH4	7	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	18	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	303852	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
PFCs	15244	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	1942	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CO2	15973	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
NF3	5234	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (404A)	43	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (410A)	38	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (Hydrocarbons)	12206	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
China	5576
India	50
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6845
Malaysia	685
Singapore	279324
Thailand	12117
United States of America	49862
Japan	19
France	18
Israel	2
Taiwan, China	31
Other, please specify (rest of world)	674

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
China W	5535	31.5689	120.2886
India P	50	18.5639	73.8853
United Kingdom S	6845	53.7836	-7.4475
Malaysia J	647	1.581	103.6402
Malaysia P	0	5.3262	100.2868
Malaysia S	39	2.7087	101.9997
Singapore W	279200	1.4578	103.7998
Singapore SS	1	1.2952	103.791
Thailand K	10777	14.9707	102.102
Thailand T	1307	13.6236	100.6339
US N	9649	44.8617	-93.345631
US L	1487	40.1566	-105.1725
US SK	2364	44.785	-93.4733
US O	65	35.4644	-97.6961
US SV	0	37.0481	-122.0171
US F	36284	37.4761	-121.9319
Non-stationary sources	674	37.4761	-121.9319
China Sz	5	22.5408	114.1056
China Sg	14	22.3675	114.1186
China B2	2	39.9074	116.4537
China B1	20	39.9551	116.4682
Singapore Sg	123	1.4571	103.8004
Thailand TW	34	13.5985	100.6008
US NW	13	44.8617	-93.34
Japan T	19	35.6181	139.7459
France P	18	48.8297	2.2664
Israel I	2	32.0704	34.7866
Taipei T2	10	25.061	121.5443
Taipei T1	21	25.061	121.5443

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
China	166343	166343
India	5691	5691
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	35339	0
Malaysia	60256	60256
Singapore	174341	174341
Thailand	350685	266869
United States of America	78809	75771
Japan	99	99
France	11	11
Israel	16	16
Taiwan, China	95	95
Other, please specify (Rest of World)	0	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
China W	166164	166164
India P	5691	5691
United Kingdom S	35339	0
Malaysia J	59938	59938
Malaysia P	146	146
Malaysia S	172	172
Singapore W	163097	163097
Singapore SS	10392	10392
Thailand K	312490	237056
Thailand T	38094	29713
US N	42422	42422
US L	20370	20370
US SK	9868	9868
US O	1076	1076
US SV	2	2
US F	5064	2027
US NW	6	6
Non-stationary sources	0	0
China Sz	32	32
China Sg	110	110
China B2	4	4
China B1	32	32
Thailand TW	100	100
Japan T	99	99
France P	11	11
Israel I	16	16
Taipei T2	64	64
Taipei T1	31	31
Singapore Sg	852	852

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	158	Decreased	0.01	Our onsite solar facility produced more renewable energy in 2021 than it did in 2020 resulting in a decrease in emissions [158 / 1199080 = 0.01%].
Other emissions reduction activities	9719	Decreased	0.81	Emissions reductions projects implemented during the reporting year, including updating building controls, lighting, and equipment optimization resulted in a decrease in emissions [9719 / 1199080 = 0.81%].
Divestment	0	No change	0	Seagate had no divestments during the reporting year [0 / 1199080 = 0%].
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Seagate had no acquisitions during the reporting year [0 / 1199080 = 0%].
Mergers	0	No change	0	Seagate had no mergers during the reporting year [0 / 1199080 = 0%].
Change in output	112954	Decreased	9.42	9.42% of emissions reductions are attributed to decreases in output [112954 / 1199080 = 9.42%]. COVID did impact our business operations, but our mitigating actions were able to reduce our overall business impact. We did change policies and many employees worked from home, but we maintained our planned production volumes.
Change in methodology	26493	Increased	2.21	Adjusted 2020 reporting year emissions following GHG protocol guidelines. Changes led to an increase in emissions [26493 / 1199080 = 2.21%].
Change in boundary	1640	Increased	0.14	0.14% of emissions increases are attributed to a change in boundary [1640 / 1199080 = 0.14%]. Updates to the facility operational boundary were made that impacted 2021 and prior years, including 2020. This boundary change added in new facilities and emissions were calculated for these new facilities.
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	68923	68923
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	242281	1419252	1661532
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	5193	5193
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	1352	<Not Applicable>	1352
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	243633	1493368	1737001

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3415

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

65508

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

68923

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1632	1632	1352	1352
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

60531

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Thailand

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

74000

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

Thailand

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

34955

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Thailand

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

48000

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

Thailand

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Thailand

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

22000

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

Thailand

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Thailand

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

16000

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

Thailand

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

2021

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

216229

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

216229

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

6605

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

6605

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

87386

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

87386

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

418633

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5193

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

423826

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

669439

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

669439

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

82281

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

82281

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

180121

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
180121

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
199

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
199

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
181

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
181

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
21

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
21

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
158

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
158

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

1735369

Metric numerator

Total energy use (MWh)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Description

Other, please specify (Water Withdrawals)

Metric value

7968

Metric numerator

Total Water Withdrawals (megaliters)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

% change from previous year

6

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Seagate RY2021 GHG & Water Assurance Statement_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

Whole document

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Seagate RY2021 GHG & Water Assurance Statement_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

Whole document

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Seagate RY2021 GHG & Water Assurance Statement_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

Whole document

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Seagate RY2021 GHG & Water Assurance Statement_Final.pdf

Page/section reference

Whole document

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISEA3000	We received verification of our organization-wide energy usage following the ISAE 3000 standard for the first time in 2019 and have continued through the reporting year, 2021. We anticipate verifying our energy annually.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Singapore carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Singapore carbon tax

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

79

Total cost of tax paid

810000

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Seagate is subject to the Singapore Carbon Tax which went into effect in 2020. We are implementing mitigation measures that could reduce the burden of this tax. Over the past several years, Seagate has been working to identify, and evaluate the use of a lower-emissions process chemical, to replace the one currently used at the Singapore facility. The original replacement chemical failed our evaluation, and we are reviewing an alternative replacement chemical. We hope to have the alternate chemical deployed by 2023. We have continued to focus on efficiency of the process, thus reducing tax implications with a long-term plan to replace the chemical. In 2021, we were able to implement and get certified for ISO 50001 energy management system across all manufacturing sites globally.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Change internal behavior

GHG Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2

Application

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.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

Variance of price(s) used

Seagate uses uniform pricing in which a single price is applied throughout the company.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

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.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers
Other, please specify (Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

39

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Coverage is 100% of Seagate's direct suppliers, which provide components and parts for products. These suppliers were selected because they represent the majority of Seagate's supplier spend (80% of Seagate's total direct and indirect procurement spend). As Seagate continues to review supplier responses via the RBA-Online tool, the company plans to prioritize engagement with suppliers based on those suppliers showing the greatest opportunity for improvement or representing the greatest risk to Seagate.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Suppliers respond to a standardized questionnaire via the RBA-Online tool. They provide quantitative energy, GHG, water, and waste data, as well as qualitative information regarding environmental management practices. This information is evaluated internally at Seagate to better understand the maturity of suppliers' environmental management practices, and identify areas to improve performance over time. We believe suppliers are motivated to report given the importance Seagate places on the RBA environmental reporting initiative. In addition to the questionnaire, further engagement with suppliers was conducted in 2021 in the form of trainings. These trainings were required for each supplier that responded to the RBA-Online tool. The supplier had to also fill out a one-page Seagate-issued document outlining additional information not covered in the questionnaire such as allocation information and more detailed carbon data. Seagate's Materials team followed up with suppliers to ensure responses are received for the RBA-Online standardized questionnaire and to the one-page Seagate-issued document. Success was measured based on the number of suppliers that respond to the RBA-Online standardized questionnaire with a response rate threshold of at least 75%. The impact of achieving a 75% response rate to the RBA-Online standardized questionnaire was the ability for Seagate to better track and more accurately calculate the scope 3 emissions reductions (based on primary data versus secondary data), achieve their Scope 3 science-based target of 60% by 2040, and potentially drive change within the data storage technology sector in the US and globally.

Comment

Seagate requests information on supplier energy/GHG, water, and waste indicators via the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) environmental reporting initiative.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
-------------------------------	---

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers 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 updates a two-page specification sheet for each Seagate hard drive product, which includes information from lifecycle 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.

Impact of engagement, including 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.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

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.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

90

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

70

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Seagate's strategy on climate change is a component of the company's broader Global Citizenship program, of which Seagate's CEO has direct responsibility. Reporting metrics have been developed and progress against the metrics, such as GHG emissions, is reported to Senior Management, which we believe ensures that all Seagate activities are in alignment and, as an organization, Seagate is driving toward a common objective that crosses business divisions, geographies and beyond to the company's external engagements. One of Seagate's key industry collaborations is 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 was a founding member of RBA in 2004. Seagate adopted the RBA Code of Conduct in 2007 and continues to maintain full and active membership in this organization. A revised RBA code came into effect in 2015, which includes greenhouse gas emissions requirements, which will help encourage action to mitigate GHG emissions throughout Seagate's supply chain. Additionally, Seagate is a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles around human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption. Seagate has participated in activities (e.g. NGO forums) that engage policy makers in the area of climate change on specific topics, such as product energy efficiency ratings. These forums take place at least annually; Seagate participates in these activities alongside many other companies. During these forums, Seagate and other companies have advocated for industry level standards that can efficiently assess product-level impacts associated with climate change. Seagate recognizes that climate change is real and will affect the social, economic, and environmental aspects of everyone's life in one way or another in the not-too-distant future. Reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions identified by various studies and reports, including the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), is necessary to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Seagate is a member of the UNGC's U.S. Network and regularly engages in membership meetings, including sponsorship of meetings when the opportunity presents.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (Responsible Business Alliance (RBA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

As one of the five pillars of RBA's Code of Conduct, environmental sustainability is a core component of many RBA members' CSR programs. It is the environmental mission of the RBA to ensure that its members and their suppliers are prepared to address an increasingly diverse and sensitive array of challenges around environmental performance, compliance and efficiency within electronics-based industries. With the ability to engage companies throughout supply chains, the RBA is uniquely positioned to drive environmentally sustainable progress. Seagate's position is in alignment with RBA and Seagate uses RBA's tools and resources to drive their environmental sustainability agenda throughout their supply chain.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

Seagate FY21 Global Citizenship Annual Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

page 54 - 69

Content elements

Governance
 Strategy
 Risks & opportunities
 Emissions figures
 Emission targets
 Other metrics

Comment

Seagate FY21 Global Citizenship Annual Report

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Seagate FY21 Annual Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 26, 28, 30, 34

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Seagate FY21 Annual Report

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021 Seagate Proxy Filed Aug 2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

page 14, 15, 31

Content elements

Governance
 Risks & opportunities
 Other metrics

Comment

Seagate FY2021 Proxy Statement

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Impacts on biodiversity	Page 55 of Seagate's FY21 Global Citizenship Annual Report speaks to the operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas Seagate FY21 Global Citizenship Annual Report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)