

Seagate Technology plc
Form 10-Q
October 28, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from: _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-31560

SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ireland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
38/39 Fitzwilliam Square
Dublin 2, Ireland
(Address of principal executive offices)
Telephone: (353) (1) 234-3136
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

98-0648577
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer: Accelerated filer: ..
Non-accelerated filer: .. (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company: ..
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of October 24, 2016, 294,522,779 of the registrant's ordinary shares, par value \$0.00001 per share, were issued and outstanding.

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Table of Contents**PART I****FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY PLC****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In millions)****(Unaudited)**

	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,125
Short-term investments	5	6
Accounts receivable, net	1,307	1,318
Inventories	914	868
Other current assets	213	216
Total current assets	3,928	3,533
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net	2,093	2,160
Goodwill	1,237	1,237
Other intangible assets, net	406	448
Deferred income taxes	615	616
Other assets, net	216	219
Total Assets	\$ 8,495	\$ 8,213
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,517
Accrued employee compensation	216	184
Accrued warranty	111	104
Accrued expenses	713	444
Total current liabilities	2,608	2,249
Long-term accrued warranty	105	102
Long-term accrued income taxes	11	14
Other non-current liabilities	155	164
Long-term debt	4,092	4,091

Total Liabilities	6,971	6,620
Commitments and contingencies (See Notes 12 and 14)		
Equity:		
Seagate Technology plc Shareholders' Equity:		
Ordinary shares and additional paid-in capital	6,004	5,929
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(24)	(25)
Accumulated deficit	(4,456)	(4,311)
Total Equity	1,524	1,593
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 8,495	\$ 8,213

The information as of July 1, 2016 was derived from the Company's audited Consolidated Balance Sheet as of July 1, 2016.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY PLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015
Revenue	\$ 2,797	\$ 2,925
Cost of revenue	1,996	2,236
Product development	315	328
Marketing and administrative	155	182
Amortization of intangibles	28	34
Restructuring and other, net	82	59
Total operating expenses	2,576	2,839
Income from operations	221	86
Interest income	1	1
Interest expense	(50)	(47)
Other, net	1	(9)
Other (expense) income, net	(48)	(55)
Income before income taxes	173	31
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	6	(3)
Net income	\$ 167	\$ 34
Net income per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.11
Diluted	0.55	0.11
Number of shares used in per share calculations:		
Basic	299	302
Diluted	301	308
Cash dividends declared per ordinary share	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.54

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY PLC****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In millions)****(Unaudited)**

	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30,	October 2,
	2016	2015
Net income	\$ 167	\$ 34
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Cash flow hedges		
Change in net unrealized (loss) gain on cash flow hedges	(1)	(2)
Less: reclassification for amounts included in net income	1	1
Net change		(1)
Marketable securities		
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities		
Less: reclassification for amounts included in net income		
Net change		
Post-retirement plans		
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on post-retirement plans		1
Less: reclassification for amounts included in net income		
Net change		1
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1	
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	1	
Comprehensive income	\$ 168	\$ 34

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY PLC****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In millions)****(Unaudited)**

	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30,	October 2,
	2016	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 167	\$ 34
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	200	208
Share-based compensation	40	33
Deferred income taxes	1	
Other non-cash operating activities, net	(7)	10
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		0
Accounts receivable, net	12	213
Inventories	(46)	(105)
Accounts payable	101	426
Accrued employee compensation	32	(60)
Accrued expenses, income taxes and warranty	89	63
Other assets and liabilities	3	2
Net cash provided by operating activities	592	824
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, equipment and leasehold improvements	(140)	(209)
Maturities of short-term investments	1	
Net cash used in investing activities	(139)	(209)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Redemption and repurchase of debt		(15)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(23)	(53)
Repurchases of ordinary shares	(101)	(983)
Dividends to shareholders		(163)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares under employee stock plans	35	40
Other financing activities, net		(4)
Net cash used in financing activities	(89)	(1,178)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(1)

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Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	364	(564)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,125	2,479
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,915

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY PLC
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2016

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Seagate Technology plc Ordinary Shareholders' Equity					
	Number of Ordinary Shares	Par Value of Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance at July 1, 2016	299	\$	\$ 5,929	\$ (25)	\$ (4,311)	\$ 1,593
Net income					167	167
Other comprehensive income				1		1
Issuance of ordinary shares under employee stock plans	4		35			35
Repurchases of ordinary shares	(3)				(101)	(101)
Tax withholding related to vesting of restricted stock units	(1)				(23)	(23)
Dividends to shareholders					(188)	(188)
Share-based compensation			40			40
Balance at September 30, 2016	299	\$	\$ 6,004	\$ (24)	\$ (4,456)	\$ 1,524

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY PLC

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Seagate Technology plc (the Company) is a leading provider of electronic data storage technology and solutions. Our principal products are hard disk drives, commonly referred to as disk drives, hard drives or HDDs. In addition to HDDs, we produce a broad range of electronic data storage products including solid state hybrid drives (SSHD), solid state drives (SSD), PCIe cards and SATA controllers. Our storage technology portfolio also includes storage subsystems, and high performance computing (HPC) solutions.

Hard disk drives are devices that store digitally encoded data on rapidly rotating disks with magnetic surfaces. Disk drives continue to be the primary medium of mass data storage due to their performance attributes, high quality and cost effectiveness. Complementing existing data center storage architecture, solid-state storage devices use integrated circuit assemblies as memory to store data, and most SSDs use NAND-based flash memory. In addition to HDDs and SSDs, SSHDs combine the features of SSDs and HDDs in the same unit, containing a large hard disk drive and an SSD cache to improve performance of frequently accessed data.

The Company's products are designed for mission critical and nearline applications in enterprise servers and storage systems; client compute applications, where our products are designed primarily for desktop and mobile computing; and client non-compute applications, where our products are designed for a wide variety of end user devices such as digital video recorders (DVRs), personal data backup systems, portable external storage systems, digital media systems and surveillance systems.

The Company's Cloud Systems and Solutions builds on the Seagate legacy to extend innovation from the device into the information infrastructure, onsite and in the cloud. Our portfolio includes HPC storage solutions, modular original equipment manufacturers (OEM) storage systems and scale-out storage systems.

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries, after elimination of intercompany transactions and balances.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. The methods, estimates and judgments the Company uses in applying its most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results the Company reports in its condensed consolidated financial statements. The condensed consolidated financial statements reflect, in the opinion of management, all material adjustments necessary to present fairly the condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations, comprehensive income, cash flows and shareholders' equity for the periods presented. Such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature. Certain prior period amounts in the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes to the condensed

consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2016, are included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 5, 2016. The Company believes that the disclosures included in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, when read in conjunction with its Consolidated Financial Statements as of July 1, 2016, and the notes thereto, are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

The results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2016, are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for any subsequent interim period in the Company's fiscal year ending June 30, 2017. The Company operates and reports financial results on a fiscal year of 52 or 53 weeks ending on the Friday closest to June 30. Both the three months ended September 30, 2016 and the three months ended October 2, 2015 consisted of 13 weeks. Fiscal year 2017 will be comprised of 52 weeks and will end on June 30, 2017. The fiscal quarters ended September 30, 2016, July 1, 2016, and October 2, 2015, are also referred to herein as the September 2016 quarter, the June 2016 quarter, and the September 2015 quarter, respectively.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

There have been no significant changes in the Company's significant accounting policies. Please refer to Note 1 of Financial Statements and Supplementary Data contained in Part II, Item 8 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2016, as filed with the SEC on August 5, 2016 for a discussion of the Company's other significant accounting policies.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, August 2015, April 2016 and May 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2014-09 (ASC Topic 606), *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, ASU 2015-14 (ASC Topic 606) *Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Deferral of the Effective Date*, ASU 2016-10 (ASC Topic 606) *Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*, and ASU 2016-12 (ASC Topic 606) *Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*, respectively. ASC Topic 606 outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. It also requires entities to disclose both quantitative and qualitative information that enable financial statements users to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The amendments in these ASUs are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. This standard may be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented, or retrospectively with a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings in the year of adoption (modified retrospective transition approach). The Company is in the process of assessing the impact, if any, on its condensed consolidated financial statements and plans to adopt the modified retrospective transition approach.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11 (ASC Topic 330), *Inventory: Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*. The amendments in this ASU require inventory measurement at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted by all entities as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact, if any, of this ASU on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01 (ASC Subtopic 825-10), *Financial Instruments Overall Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The amendments in this ASU require entities to measure all investments in equity securities at fair value with changes recognized through net income. This requirement does not apply to investments that qualify for the equity method of accounting, to those that result in consolidation of the investee, or for which the entity meets a practicability exception to fair value measurement. Additionally, the amendments eliminate certain disclosure requirements related to financial instruments measured at amortized cost and add disclosures related to the measurement categories of financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for only certain portions of the ASU. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact, if any, on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 (ASC Topic 842), *Leases*. The ASU amends a number of aspects of lease accounting, including requiring lessees to recognize operating leases with a term greater than one year on their balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability, measured at the present value of the lease payments. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the

impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09 (ASC Topic 718), *Stock Compensation Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. The amendments in this ASU are intended to simplify several areas of accounting for share-based compensation arrangements, including the income tax consequences, classification on the consolidated statement of cash flows and treatment of forfeitures. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact, if any, of this ASU on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 (ASC Topic 230), *Statement of Cash Flows Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*. The amendments in this ASU are intended to clarify how certain cash receipts and cash payment are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact, if any, of this ASU on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2015 and August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03 (ASC Subtopic 835-30), *Interest-Imputation of Interest: Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs* and ASU 2015-15 (ASC Subtopic 835-30), *Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements- Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to*

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Staff Announcement at June 18, 2015 EITF Meeting, respectively. The ASUs require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability, with the exception of those related to line-of-credit arrangements, be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. ASU 2015-03 became effective and was adopted by the Company in the September 2016 quarter on a retrospective basis. The adoption of this guidance resulted in a reduction to Other assets, net and Long-term debt by 38 million and 39 million, within the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2016 and the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of July 1, 2016, respectively. ASU 2015-15 became effective and was adopted by the Company in the September 2016 quarter on a prospective basis with no material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16 (ASC Topic 805), *Business Combinations Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments*. The amendments in this update require that an acquirer recognize measurement period adjustments in the period in which the adjustments are determined. The income effects of such measurement period adjustments are to be recorded in the same period's financial statements but calculated as if the accounting had been completed as of the acquisition date. The impact of measurement period adjustments to earnings that relate to prior period financial statements are to be presented separately on the income statement or disclosed by line item. The amendments in this update are for fiscal years, including interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. This ASU became effective and was adopted by the Company in the September 2016 quarter on a prospective basis with no material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

2. Balance Sheet Information*Investments*

The following table summarizes, by major type, the fair value and amortized cost of the Company's investments as of September 30, 2016:

(Dollars in millions)	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:			
Money market funds	\$ 534	\$	\$ 534
Certificates of deposit	550		550
Corporate bonds	5		5
Total	\$ 1,089	\$	\$ 1,089
Included in Cash and cash equivalents			\$ 1,078
Included in Short-term investments			5
Included in Other current assets			6
Total			\$ 1,089

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As of September 30, 2016, the Company's Other current assets included \$6 million in restricted cash and investments held as collateral at banks for various performance obligations.

As of September 30, 2016, the Company had no material available-for-sale securities that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for a period greater than 12 months. The Company determined that no available-for-sale securities were other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2016.

The fair value and amortized cost of the Company's investments classified as available-for-sale at September 30, 2016, by remaining contractual maturity were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in less than 1 year	\$ 1,089	\$ 1,089
Due in 1 to 5 years		
Thereafter		
Total	\$ 1,089	\$ 1,089

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The following table summarizes, by major type, the fair value and amortized cost of the Company's investments as of July 1, 2016:

(Dollars in millions)	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:			
Money market funds	\$ 318	\$	\$ 318
Certificates of deposit	444		444
Corporate bonds	6		6
Total	\$ 768	\$	\$ 768
Included in Cash and cash equivalents			\$ 755
Included in Short-term investments			6
Included in Other current assets			7
Total			\$ 768

As of July 1, 2016, the Company's Other current assets included \$7 million in restricted cash and investments held as collateral at banks for various performance obligations.

As of July 1, 2016, the Company had no material available-for-sale securities that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for a period greater than 12 months. The Company determined no available-for-sale securities were other-than-temporarily impaired as of July 1, 2016.

Inventories

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

(Dollars in millions)	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016
Raw materials and components	\$ 287	\$ 307
Work-in-process	279	297
Finished goods	348	264
	\$ 914	\$ 868

Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, net

The components of property, equipment and leasehold improvements, net, were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016
Property, equipment and leasehold improvements	\$ 9,898	\$ 9,884
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7,805)	(7,724)
	\$ 2,093	\$ 2,160

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

(Dollars in millions)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Marketable Securities (a)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Post- Retirement Plans	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total
Balance at July 1, 2016	\$ (1)	\$	\$ (7)	\$ (17)	\$ (25)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(1)			1	
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	1				1
Other comprehensive income (loss)				1	1
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ (1)	\$	\$ (7)	\$ (16)	\$ (24)
Balance at July 3, 2015	\$ 1	\$	\$ (15)	\$ (16)	\$ (30)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(2)		1		(1)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	1				1
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(1)		1		
Balance at October 2, 2015	\$	\$	\$ (14)	\$ (16)	\$ (30)

- (a) The cost of a security sold or the amount reclassified out of AOCI into earnings was determined using specific identification.

3. Debt*Short-Term Borrowings*

The credit agreement entered into by the Company and its subsidiary Seagate HDD Cayman on January 18, 2011 and subsequently amended (the Revolving Credit Facility) provides the Company with a \$700 million senior secured revolving credit facility. The term of the Revolving Credit Facility is through January 15, 2020, provided that if the Company does not have Investment Grade Ratings (as defined in the Revolving Credit Facility) on August 15, 2018, then the maturity date will be August 16, 2018 unless certain extension conditions have been satisfied. The loans made under the Revolving Credit Facility will bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a variable margin that will be determined based on the corporate credit rating of the Company. The Company and certain of its material subsidiaries fully and unconditionally guarantee the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility is available for cash borrowings, subject to compliance with certain covenants and other customary conditions to borrowing, and for the

issuance of letters of credit up to a sub-limit of \$75 million.

The Revolving Credit Facility, as amended, includes three financial covenants: (1) minimum cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities; (2) a fixed charge coverage ratio; and (3) a net leverage ratio. On April 27, 2016, the Revolving Credit Agreement was amended in order to increase the allowable net leverage ratio to allow for higher net leverage levels. The Company was in compliance with the modified covenants as of September 30, 2016 and expects to be in compliance for the next 12 months.

As of September 30, 2016, no borrowings had been drawn or letters of credit utilized under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Long-Term Debt

\$800 million Aggregate Principal Amount of 3.75% Senior Notes due November 2018 (the 2018 Notes). The interest on the 2018 Notes is payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year. The issuer under the 2018 Notes is Seagate HDD Cayman, and the obligations under the 2018 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis, by the Company.

\$600 million Aggregate Principal Amount of 7.00% Senior Notes due November 2021 (the 2021 Notes). The interest on the 2021 Notes is payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year. The issuer under the 2021 Notes is Seagate HDD Cayman, and the obligations under the 2021 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis, by the Company.

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\$1 billion Aggregate Principal Amount of 4.75% Senior Notes due June 2023 (the 2023 Notes). The interest on the 2023 Notes is payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The issuer under the 2023 Notes is Seagate HDD Cayman, and the obligations under the 2023 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis, by the Company.

\$1 billion Aggregate Principal Amount of 4.75% Senior Notes due January 2025 (the 2025 Notes). The interest on the 2025 Notes is payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year. The issuer under the 2025 Notes is Seagate HDD Cayman, and the obligations under the 2025 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis, by the Company.

\$700 million Aggregate Principal Amount of 4.875% Senior Notes due June 2027 (the 2027 Notes). The interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The issuer under the 2027 Notes is Seagate HDD Cayman, and the obligations under the 2027 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis, by the Company.

\$500 million Aggregate Principal Amount of 5.75% Senior Notes due December 2034 (the 2034 Notes). The interest on the 2034 Notes is payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The issuer under the 2034 Notes is Seagate HDD Cayman, and the obligations under the 2034 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis, by the Company.

At September 30, 2016, future principal payments on long-term debt were as follows (in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
Remainder of 2017	\$
2018	
2019	800
2020	
2021	
Thereafter	3,333
	\$ 4,133

4. Income Taxes

The Company's income tax provision of \$6 million in the three months ended September 30, 2016 included approximately \$5 million of net discrete tax benefits, primarily associated with the release of tax reserves due to the expiration of certain statutes of limitation and prior year tax adjustments.

The Company's income tax provision recorded for the three months ended September 30, 2016 differed from the provision for income taxes that would be derived by applying the Irish statutory rate of 25% to income before income taxes, primarily due to the net effect of (i) tax benefits related to non-U.S. earnings generated in jurisdictions that are subject to tax holidays or tax incentive programs and are considered indefinitely reinvested outside of Ireland and (ii) a decrease in valuation allowance for certain deferred tax assets.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company's unrecognized tax benefits excluding interest and penalties decreased by approximately \$2 million to \$68 million. The unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate were \$68 million at September 30, 2016, subject to certain future valuation allowance reversals. During the 12 months beginning October 1, 2016, the Company expects that its unrecognized tax benefits could be reduced by approximately \$11 million, primarily as a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitation.

The Company's income tax benefit of \$3 million in the three months ended October 2, 2015 included approximately \$4 million of net discrete tax benefits, primarily associated with the release of tax reserves associated with the expiration of certain statutes of limitation.

The Company's income tax benefit recorded for the three months ended October 2, 2015 differed from the benefit from income taxes that would be derived by applying the Irish statutory rate of 25% to income before income taxes, primarily due to the net effect of (i) tax benefits related to non-U.S. earnings generated in jurisdictions that are subject to tax holidays or tax incentive programs and are considered indefinitely reinvested outside of Ireland and (ii) a decrease in valuation allowance for certain U.S. deferred tax assets.

Table of Contents**5. Acquisitions*****Dot Hill Systems Corp.***

On October 6, 2015, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of Dot Hill Systems Corp. (Dot Hill), a supplier of software and hardware storage systems. The Company paid \$9.75 per share, or \$674 million, in cash for the acquisition. The acquisition of Dot Hill further expands the Company's OEM-focused cloud storage systems business and advances the Company's strategic efforts.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

(Dollars in millions)	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40
Accounts receivable, net	48
Inventories	21
Other current and non-current assets	7
Property, plant and equipment	10
Intangible assets	252
Goodwill	364
 Total assets	 742
 Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	 (68)
 Total liabilities	 (68)
 Total	 \$ 674

The following table shows the fair value of the separately identifiable intangible assets at the time of acquisition and the period over which each intangible asset will be amortized:

(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Amortization Period
Existing technology	\$ 164	5.0 years
Customer relationships	71	7.0 years
Trade names	3	5.0 years
 Total amortizable intangible assets acquired	 238	 5.5 years
In-process research and development	14	
 Total acquired identifiable intangible assets	 \$ 252	

The recognized goodwill, which is not deductible for income tax purposes, is primarily attributable to cost synergies expected to arise after the acquisition and the benefits the Company expects to derive from enhanced market opportunities.

LSI's Flash Business

On September 2, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of certain assets and liabilities of LSI Corporation's (LSI) Accelerated Solutions Division and Flash Components Division (collectively, the Flash Business) from Avago Technologies Limited for \$450 million in cash. The transaction is intended to strengthen Seagate's strategy to deliver a full suite of storage solutions, providing Seagate with established enterprise PCIe flash and SSD controller capabilities to deliver solutions for the growing flash storage market.

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The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

(Dollars in millions)	Amount
Inventories	\$ 37
Property, plant and equipment	22
Intangible assets	141
Other assets	6
Goodwill	337
 Total assets	 543
 Liabilities	 (93)
 Total liabilities	 (93)
 Total	 \$ 450

The following table shows the fair value of the separately identifiable intangible assets at the time of acquisition and the weighted-average period over which intangible assets within each category will be amortized:

(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Amortization Period
Existing technology	\$ 84	3.5 years
Customer relationships	40	3.8 years
Trade names	17	4.5 years
 Total acquired identifiable intangible assets	 \$ 141	 3.7 years

The goodwill recognized is primarily attributable to the benefits the Company expects to derive from enhanced market opportunities, and is not deductible for income tax purposes.

6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*Goodwill*

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the three months ended September 30, 2016, are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Amount
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Balance at July 1, 2016	\$ 1,237
Goodwill acquired	
Foreign currency translation effect	
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 1,237

Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets consist primarily of existing technology, customer relationships, in-process research and development (IPR&D) and trade names acquired in business combinations. With the exception of IPR&D, acquired intangibles are amortized on a straight-line basis over the respective estimated useful lives of the assets. Amortization is charged to Operating expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. IPR&D has been determined to have an indefinite useful life and is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstance indicate that the asset might be impaired. If the carrying amount of IPR&D exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. There were no impairment charges recognized for IPR&D. Upon completion of the IPR&D, the related assets will be accounted for as a finite-lived intangible asset, and will be amortized over its useful life.

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The carrying value of other intangible assets subject to amortization as of September 30, 2016, is set forth in the following table:

(Dollars in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Weighted-Average Remaining Useful Life
Existing technology	\$ 297	\$ (95)	\$ 202	4.0 years
Customer relationships	510	(351)	159	3.1 years
Trade name	29	(16)	13	2.4 years
Other intangible assets	29	(11)	18	3.1 years
Total amortizable other intangible assets	\$ 865	\$ (473)	\$ 392	3.5 years

The carrying value of IPR&D not subject to amortization was \$14 million as of September 30, 2016.

The carrying value of other intangible assets subject to amortization as of July 1, 2016 is set forth in the following table:

(Dollars in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Weighted-Average Remaining Useful Life
Existing technology	\$ 297	\$ (79)	\$ 218	4.1 years
Customer relationships	510	(328)	182	3.2 years
Trade name	29	(14)	15	2.6 years
Other intangible assets	29	(10)	19	3.2 years
Total amortizable other intangible assets	\$ 865	\$ (431)	\$ 434	3.6 years

The carrying value of IPR&D not subject to amortization was 14 million on July 1, 2016.

The amortization expense of other intangible assets was \$42 million and \$41 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015, respectively. As of September 30, 2016, expected amortization expense for other intangible assets for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Amount
Remainder of 2017	\$ 124
2018	106
2019	68
2020	50
2021	23
Thereafter	21
	\$ 392

7. Restructuring and Exit Costs

For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded restructuring charges of approximately 82 million, comprised primarily of charges related to employee termination costs and facility exit costs associated with restructuring of its workforce during the fiscal year. The Company's significant restructuring plans are described below. All restructuring charges are reported in Restructuring and other, net on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

July 2016 Plan - On July 11, 2016, the Company committed to a restructuring plan (the "July 2016 Plan") for continued consolidation of its global footprint across Asia, EMEA and the Americas. The July 2016 Plan included reducing worldwide headcount by approximately 6,500 employees. The July 2016 Plan, is expected to be largely completed by the end of fiscal year 2017. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded total restructuring charges of approximately \$73 million related to the July 2016 Plan, comprised of approximately \$72 million for employee termination costs and \$1 million facility exit costs, respectively. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company made cash payments of \$4 million, comprised primarily of \$3 million for employee termination costs and \$1 million for facility exit costs related to the July 2016 Plan.

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June 2016 Plan - On June 27, 2016, the Company committed to a restructuring plan (the June 2016 Plan) as part of the Company's efforts to reduce its cost structure to align with the current macroeconomic conditions. The June 2016 Plan included reducing worldwide headcount by approximately 1,600 employees. The June 2016 Plan was largely completed by the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2016. The Company did not record any material restructuring charges related to the June 2016 Plan for the three months ended September 30, 2016. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company made cash payments of \$35 million comprised primarily of employee termination costs related to the June 2016 Plan.

February 2016 Plan - On February 15, 2016, the Company committed to a restructuring plan (the February 2016 Plan) intended to align its manufacturing footprint with current macroeconomic conditions. The February 2016 Plan included reducing worldwide headcount by approximately 2,000 employees. The February 2016 Plan was largely completed by the fiscal quarter ended April 1, 2016. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded total restructuring charges and made cash payments of \$1 million related to the February 2016 Plan, comprised of facility exit costs.

September 2015 Plan - On September 4, 2015, the Company committed to a restructuring plan (the September 2015 Plan) intended to realign its cost structure with the current macroeconomic business environment. The September 2015 Plan included reducing worldwide headcount by approximately 1,000 employees. The September 2015 Plan was largely completed by the fiscal quarter ended January 1, 2016. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded total restructuring charges of approximately \$2 million and made cash payments of approximately \$1 million related to the September 2015 Plan, comprised primarily of facility exit costs.

Other Restructuring and Exit Costs - For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded restructuring charges of approximately \$6 million, and made cash payments of \$1 million, respectively, related to other restructuring plans.

8. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate, interest rate, and to a lesser extent, equity price risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The Company enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts in order to manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk on forecasted expenses denominated in foreign currencies and to mitigate the remeasurement risk of certain foreign currency denominated liabilities. The Company's accounting policies for these instruments are based on whether the instruments are classified as designated or non-designated hedging instruments. The Company records all derivatives in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. The changes in the fair value of the effective portions of designated cash flow hedges are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments and the ineffective portions of cash flow hedges are adjusted to fair value through earnings. The amounts of net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges were \$2 million and \$2 million, respectively as of September 30, 2016 and July 1, 2016.

The Company dedesignates its cash flow hedges when the forecasted hedged transactions are realized or it is probable the forecasted hedged transactions will not occur in the initially identified time period. At such time, the associated gains and losses deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive income are reclassified immediately into earnings and any subsequent changes in the fair value of such derivative instruments are immediately reflected in earnings. The Company did not recognize any net gains or losses related to the loss of hedge designation on discontinued cash flow hedges during the three months ended September 30, 2016. As of September 30, 2016, the Company's existing foreign currency forward exchange contracts mature within 12 months. The deferred amount currently recorded in

Accumulated other comprehensive loss expected to be recognized into earnings over the next 12 months is immaterial.

The following tables show the total notional value of the Company's outstanding foreign currency forward exchange contracts as of September 30, 2016 and July 1, 2016:

	As of September 30, 2016	
	Contracts Designated as Hedges	Contracts Not Designated as Hedges
(Dollars in millions)		
British Pound Sterling	\$ 46	\$ 10

	As of July 1, 2016	
	Contracts Designated as Hedges	Contracts Not Designated as Hedges
(Dollars in millions)		
British Pound Sterling	\$ 47	\$ 10

The Company is subject to equity market risks due to changes in the fair value of the notional investments selected by its employees as part of its Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Plan the Seagate Deferred Compensation Plan (the SDCP).

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In fiscal year 2014, the Company entered into a Total Return Swap (TRS) in order to manage the equity market risks associated with the SDCP liabilities. The Company pays a floating rate, based on LIBOR plus an interest rate spread, on the notional amount of the TRS. The TRS is designed to substantially offset changes in the SDCP liability due to changes in the value of the investment options made by employees. As of September 30, 2016, the notional investments underlying the TRS amounted to \$99 million. The original contract term of the TRS was through January 2016, and was settled on a monthly basis, therefore limiting counterparty performance risk. The Company renewed the contract term through January 2017 under materially the same terms. The Company did not designate the TRS as a hedge. Rather, the Company records all changes in the fair value of the TRS to earnings to offset the market value changes of the SDCP liabilities.

The following tables show the Company's derivative instruments measured at fair value as reflected in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2016 and July 1, 2016:

As of September 30, 2016				
Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives		
Balance Sheet		Balance Sheet		
(Dollars in millions)	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	Other current assets	\$	Accrued expenses	\$ (2)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	Other current assets		Accrued expenses	(1)
Total return swap	Other current assets		Accrued expenses	
Total derivatives		\$		\$ (3)

As of July 1, 2016				
Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives		
Balance Sheet		Balance Sheet		
(Dollars in millions)	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	Other current assets	\$	Accrued expenses	\$ (2)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	Other current assets		Accrued expenses	(1)
Total return swap	Other current assets	3	Accrued expenses	
Total derivatives		\$ 3		\$ (3)

The following tables show the effect of the Company's derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three months ended September 30, 2016:

		Location of			
		Gain or (Loss)			
		Recognized in			
		Income on	Amount of		
		Derivatives	Gain or		
		(Ineffective	Recognized		
		Portion and	Income		
		Amount	Portion		
		Excluded	and		
		from	Amount		
		Effectiveness	Excluded		
		Testing	from		
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	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments		
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	Other, net	\$ (1)
Total return swap	Operating expenses	3

(a) The amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income represents \$0 related to the ineffective portion of the hedging relationships and \$0 related to the amount excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness for the three months ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

The following tables show the effect of the Company's derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) and the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three months ended October 2, 2015:

	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in		Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing) (a)
	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing) (a)
(Dollars in millions)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing) (a)
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments			
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	\$ (2)	Cost of revenue	\$ (1)

	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized	Amount of Gain or (Loss)
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments		

	in Income on Derivatives	Recognized in Income on Derivatives
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	Other, net	\$ (5)
Total return swap	Operating expenses	(5)

- (a) The amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income represents \$0 related to the ineffective portion of the hedging relationships and \$0 related to the amount excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness for the three months ended October 2, 2015, respectively.

9. Fair Value

Measurement of Fair Value

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following tables present the Company's assets and liabilities, by financial instrument type and balance sheet line item that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding accrued interest components, as of September 30, 2016:

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Quoted Prices in			
	Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Balance
(Dollars in millions)				
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 532	\$	\$	\$ 532
Certificates of deposit		546		546
Corporate bonds		5		5
Total cash equivalents and short-term investments	532	551		1,083
Restricted cash and investments:				
Money market funds	2			2
Certificates of deposit		4		4
Derivative assets				
Total assets	\$ 534	\$ 555	\$	\$ 1,089
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (3)
Total liabilities	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (3)

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Balance
(Dollars in millions)				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 532	\$ 546	\$	\$ 1,078
Short-term investments		5		5
Other current assets	2	4		6
Total assets	\$ 534	\$ 555	\$	\$ 1,089
Liabilities:				
Accrued expenses	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (3)
Total liabilities	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (3)

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The following tables present the Company's assets and liabilities, by financial instrument type and balance sheet line item that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding accrued interest components, as of July 1, 2016:

**Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date
Using**

(Dollars in millions)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Balance
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 316	\$	\$	\$ 316
Certificates of deposit		439		439
Corporate bonds		6		6
Total cash equivalents and short-term investments	316	445		761
Restricted cash and investments:				
Money market funds	2			2
Certificates of deposit		5		5
Derivative assets		3		3
Total assets	\$ 318	\$ 453	\$	\$ 771
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (3)
Total liabilities	\$	\$ (3)	\$	\$ (3)

**Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date
Using**

(Dollars in millions)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Balance
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 316	\$ 439	\$	\$ 755
Short-term investments		6		6
Other current assets	2	8		10

Total assets	\$ 318	\$ 453	\$ 771
Liabilities:			
Accrued expenses	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ (3)
Total liabilities	\$ (3)	\$ (3)	\$ (3)

The Company classifies items in Level 1 if the financial assets consist of securities for which quoted prices are available in an active market.

The Company classifies items in Level 2 if the financial asset or liability is valued using observable inputs. The Company uses observable inputs including quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets include: agency bonds, corporate bonds, commercial paper, municipal bonds, U.S. Treasuries and certificates of deposits. These debt investments are priced using observable inputs and valuation models which vary by asset class. The Company uses a pricing service to assist in determining the fair values of all of its cash equivalents and short-term investments. For the cash equivalents and short-term investments in the Company's portfolio, multiple pricing sources are generally available. The pricing service uses inputs from multiple industry standard data providers or other third party sources and various methodologies, such as weighting and models, to determine the appropriate price at the measurement date. The Company corroborates the prices obtained from the pricing service against other independent sources and, as of September 30, 2016, has not found it necessary to make any adjustments to the prices obtained. The Company's derivative financial instruments are also classified within Level 2. The Company's derivative financial

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instruments consist of foreign currency forward exchange contracts and the TRS. The Company recognizes derivative financial instruments in its consolidated financial statements at fair value. The Company determines the fair value of these instruments by considering the estimated amount it would pay or receive to terminate these agreements at the reporting date.

As of September 30, 2016 and July 1, 2016, the Company had no Level 3 assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

The Company enters into certain strategic investments for the promotion of business and strategic objectives. Strategic investments in equity securities where the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over the investees, included in Other assets, net in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, are recorded at cost and are periodically analyzed to determine whether or not there are indicators of impairment. The carrying value of the Company's strategic investments at September 30, 2016 and July 1, 2016 totaled \$114 million and \$113 million, respectively, and consisted primarily of privately held equity securities without a readily determinable fair value.

For the three months ended October 2, 2015, the Company determined that a certain equity investment accounted for under the cost method was other-than-temporarily impaired, and recognized a charge of \$10 million in order to write down the carrying amount of the investments to zero. This amount was recorded in Other, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. The Company did not record any impairment charges in the three months ended September 30, 2016.

Other Fair Value Disclosures

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

(Dollars in millions)	September 30, 2016		July 1, 2016	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
3.75% Senior Notes due November 2018	\$ 800	\$ 823	\$ 800	\$ 804
7.00% Senior Notes due November 2021	158	163	158	164
4.75% Senior Notes due June 2023	990	975	990	857
4.75% Senior Notes due January 2025	995	951	995	795
4.875% Senior Notes due June 2027	698	626	698	514
5.75% Senior Notes due December 2034	489	410	489	357
	\$ 4,130	\$ 3,948	\$ 4,130	\$ 3,491
Less: debt issuance costs	(38)		(39)	
Long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs	\$ 4,092	\$ 3,948	\$ 4,091	\$ 3,491
Less: short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt				

Long-term debt, less current portion	\$ 4,092	\$ 3,948	\$ 4,091	\$ 3,491
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10. Equity

Share Capital

The Company's authorized share capital is \$13,500 and consists of 1,250,000,000 ordinary shares, par value \$0.00001, of which 298,607,364 shares were outstanding as of September 30, 2016, and 100,000,000 preferred shares, par value \$0.00001, of which none were issued or outstanding as of September 30, 2016.

Ordinary shares Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the Company's board of directors (the Board of Directors). Upon any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company, after required payments are made to holders of preferred shares, any remaining assets of the Company will be distributed ratably to holders of the preferred and ordinary shares. Holders of shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters upon which the ordinary shares are entitled to vote, including the election of directors.

Preferred shares The Company may issue preferred shares in one or more series, up to the authorized amount, without shareholder approval. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each series, and to fix the rights, preferences and privileges of the shares of each wholly unissued series and any of its qualifications,

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limitations or restrictions. The Board of Directors can also increase or decrease the number of shares of a series, but not below the number of shares of that series then outstanding, without any further vote or action by the shareholders.

The Board of Directors may authorize the issuance of preferred shares with voting or conversion rights that could harm the voting power or other rights of the holders of the ordinary shares. The issuance of preferred shares, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company and might harm the market price of its ordinary shares and the voting and other rights of the holders of ordinary shares.

Repurchases of Equity Securities

On April 22, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase an additional \$2.5 billion of its outstanding ordinary shares.

All repurchases are effected as redemptions in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

As of September 30, 2016, \$1.6 billion remained available for repurchase under the existing repurchase authorization limit.

The following table sets forth information with respect to repurchases of the Company's shares during the three months ended September 30, 2016:

(In millions)	Number of Shares Repurchased	Dollar Value of Shares Repurchased
Repurchases of Ordinary Shares	3	\$ 101
Tax Withholding Related to Vesting of Equity Awards	1	23
Total	4	\$ 124

11. Share-based Compensation

The Company recorded approximately \$40 million and \$33 million share-based compensation expense during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015, respectively.

12. Guarantees*Indemnifications to Officers and Directors*

On May 4, 2009, Seagate Technology, an exempted company incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Cayman Islands ("Seagate-Cayman"), then the parent company, entered into a new form of indemnification agreement (the "Revised Indemnification Agreement") with its officers and directors of Seagate-Cayman and its subsidiaries (each, an "Indemnitee"). The Revised Indemnification Agreement provides indemnification in addition to any of Indemnitee's indemnification rights under Seagate-Cayman's Articles of Association, applicable law or otherwise, and indemnifies

an Indemnitee for certain expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and settlement amounts actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in any action or proceeding, including any action by or in the right of Seagate-Cayman or any of its subsidiaries, arising out of his or her service as a director, officer, employee or agent of Seagate-Cayman or any of its subsidiaries or of any other entity to which he or she provides services at Seagate-Cayman's request. However, an Indemnitee shall not be indemnified under the Revised Indemnification Agreement for (i) any fraud or dishonesty in the performance of Indemnitee's duty to Seagate-Cayman or the applicable subsidiary of Seagate-Cayman or (ii) Indemnitee's conscious, intentional or willful failure to act honestly, lawfully and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Seagate-Cayman or the applicable subsidiary of Seagate-Cayman. In addition, the Revised Indemnification Agreement provides that Seagate-Cayman will advance expenses incurred by an Indemnitee in connection with enforcement of the Revised Indemnification Agreement or with the investigation, settlement or appeal of any action or proceeding against him or her as to which he or she could be indemnified.

On July 3, 2010, pursuant to a corporate reorganization, the common shareholders of Seagate-Cayman became ordinary shareholders of Seagate Technology plc (the "Company") and Seagate-Cayman became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, as described more fully in the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on July 6, 2010 (the "Redomestication"). On July 27, 2010, in connection with the Redomestication, the Company, as sole shareholder of Seagate-Cayman, approved a form of deed of indemnity (the "Deed of Indemnity"), which provides for the indemnification by Seagate-Cayman of any director, officer, employee or agent of the Company, Seagate-Cayman or any subsidiary of the Company (each, a "Deed Indemnitee"), in addition to any of a Deed Indemnitee's indemnification rights under the Company's Articles of Association, applicable law or otherwise, with a similar scope to the Revised Indemnification Agreement. Seagate-Cayman entered into the Deed of Indemnity with certain Deed

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Indemnitees effective as of July 3, 2010 and continues to enter into the Deed of Indemnity with additional Deed Indemnitees from time to time.

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

Intellectual Property Indemnification Obligations

The Company has entered into agreements with customers and suppliers that include limited intellectual property indemnification obligations that are customary in the industry. These guarantees generally require the Company to compensate the other party for certain damages and costs incurred as a result of third party intellectual property claims arising from these transactions. The nature of the intellectual property indemnification obligations prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay to its customers and suppliers. Historically, the Company has not made any significant indemnification payments under such agreements and no amount has been accrued in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements with respect to these indemnification obligations.

Product Warranty

The Company estimates probable product warranty costs at the time revenue is recognized. The Company generally warrants its products for a period of 1 to 5 years. The Company uses estimated repair or replacement costs and uses statistical modeling to estimate product return rates in order to determine its warranty obligation. Changes in the Company's product warranty liability during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and October 2, 2015 were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	For the Three Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	October 2, 2015
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 206	\$ 248
Warranties issued	31	33
Repairs and replacements	(30)	(41)
Changes in liability for pre-existing warranties, including expirations	9	(15)
Balance, end of period	\$ 216	\$ 225

Table of Contents**13. Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period and the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding if the potentially dilutive securities had been issued. Potentially dilutive securities include outstanding options, unvested restricted share units and shares to be purchased under the ESPP. The dilutive effect of potentially dilutive securities is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, an increase in fair market value of the Company's share price can result in a greater dilutive effect from potentially dilutive securities. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share attributable to the shareholders of Seagate Technology plc:

		For the Three Months Ended	
		September 30,	October 2,
		2016	2015
(In millions, except per share data)			
Numerator:			
Net income		\$ 167	\$ 34
Number of shares used in per share calculations:			
Total shares for purposes of calculating basic net income per share		299	302
Weighted-average effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee equity award plans		2	6
Total shares for purpose of calculating diluted net income per share		301	308
Net income per share:			
Basic		\$ 0.56	\$ 0.11
Diluted		\$ 0.55	\$ 0.11

The anti-dilutive shares related to employee equity award plans that were excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) were 3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and immaterial for the three months ended October 2, 2015.

14. Legal, Environmental and Other Contingencies

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

Intellectual Property Litigation

Convolve, Inc. (Convolve) and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) v. Seagate Technology LLC, et al. On July 13, 2000, Convolve and MIT filed suit against Compaq Computer Corporation and Seagate Technology LLC in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 4,916,635 (the 635 patent) and U.S. Patent No. 5,638,267 (the 267 patent), misappropriation of trade secrets, breach of contract, and other claims. In the complaint, the plaintiffs requested injunctive relief, \$800 million in compensatory damages and unspecified punitive damages, including for willful infringement. On January 16, 2002, Convolve filed an amended complaint, alleging defendants infringe U.S. Patent No. 6,314,473 (the 473 patent). The district court ruled in 2010 that the 267 patent was out of the case.

On August 16, 2011, the district court granted in part and denied in part the Company's motion for summary judgment. On July 1, 2013, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit: 1) affirmed the district court's summary judgment rulings that Seagate did not misappropriate any of the alleged trade secrets and that the asserted claims of the 635 patent are invalid; 2) reversed and vacated the district court's summary judgment of non-infringement with respect to the 473 patent; and 3) remanded the case for further proceedings on the 473 patent. On July 11, 2014, the district court granted the Company's summary judgment motion regarding Convolve's only remaining cause of action, which alleged infringement of the 473 patent. The district court entered judgment in favor of the Company on July 14, 2014. Convolve filed a notice of appeal on August 13, 2014. On February 10, 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit: 1) affirmed the district court's summary judgment of no direct infringement by Seagate because Seagate's ATA/SCSI

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disk drives do not meet the user interface limitation of the asserted claims of the 473 patent; 2) affirmed the district court's summary judgment of non-infringement by Compaq's products as to claims 1, 3, and 5 of the 473 patent because Compaq's F10 BIOS interface does not meet the commands limitation of those claims; 3) vacated the district court's summary judgment of non-infringement by Compaq's accused products as to claims 7-15 of the 473 patent; 4) reversed the district court's summary judgment of non-infringement based on intervening rights; and 5) remanded the case to the district court for further proceedings on the 473 patent. In view of the rulings made by the district court and the Court of Appeals and the uncertainty regarding the amount of damages, if any, that could be awarded Conville in this matter, the Company does not believe that it is currently possible to determine a reasonable estimate of the possible range of loss related to this matter.

Alexander Shukh v. Seagate Technology On February 12, 2010, Alexander Shukh filed a complaint against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota, alleging, among other things, employment discrimination based on his Belarusian national origin and wrongful failure to name him as an inventor on several patents and patent applications. Mr. Shukh's employment was terminated as part of a company-wide reduction in force in fiscal year 2009. He seeks damages in excess of \$75 million. On March 31, 2014, the district court granted Seagate's summary judgment motion and entered judgment in favor of Seagate. Mr. Shukh filed a notice of appeal on April 7, 2014. On October 2, 2015, the court of appeals vacated and remanded the district court's grant of summary judgment on Mr. Shukh's claim for correction of inventorship and affirmed the district court's grant of summary judgment as to all other claims. On October 29, 2015, Mr. Shukh filed a petition for rehearing en banc with the court of appeals; the petition was denied on December 17, 2015. On March 16, 2016, Shukh filed a petition for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court; the petition was denied on June 27, 2016. In view of the uncertainty regarding the amount of damages, if any, that could be awarded in this matter, the Company does not believe that it is currently possible to determine a reasonable estimate of the possible range of loss related to this matter.

Enova Technology Corporation v. Seagate Technology (US) Holdings, Inc., et al. On June 5, 2013, Enova Technology Corporation (Enova) filed a complaint against Seagate Technology (US) Holdings, Inc. and Seagate Technology LLC in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,136,995 (the 995 patent), Cryptographic Device, and U.S. Patent No. 7,900,057 (the 057 patent), Cryptographic Serial ATA Apparatus and Method. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, enhanced damages, injunctive relief, attorneys fees, and other relief. On April 27, 2015, the district court ordered a stay of the case, in view of proceedings regarding the 995 and 057 patents before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The Company believes the claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend this case. On September 2, 2015, PTAB issued its final written decision that claims 1-15 of the 995 patent are held unpatentable. On December 18, 2015, PTAB issued its final written decisions that claims 1-32 and 40-53 of the 057 patent are held unpatentable. On February 4, 2016, PTAB issued its final written decision that claims 33-39 of the 057 patent are held unpatentable. Enova has appealed PTAB's decisions on the 995 patent and the 057 patent to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. A hearing before the court of appeals has not yet been scheduled. In view of the uncertainty regarding the amount of damages, if any, that could be awarded in this matter, the Company does not believe that it is currently possible to determine a reasonable estimate of the possible range of loss related to this matter.

Lambeth Magnetic Structures LLC v. Seagate Technology (US) Holdings, Inc., et al. On April 29, 2016, Lambeth Magnetic Structures LLC filed a complaint against Seagate Technology (US) Holdings, Inc. and Seagate Technology LLC in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,128,988, Magnetic Material Structures, Devices and Methods. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, enhanced damages, injunctive relief, attorneys fees, and other relief. The Company believes the claims asserted in the complaint are without merit and intends to vigorously defend this case. In view of the uncertainty regarding the amount of damages, if any, that could be awarded in this matter, the Company does not believe that it is currently possible to determine a reasonable estimate of the possible range of loss related to this matter.

Environmental Matters

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

The Company has established environmental management systems and continually updates its environmental policies and standard operating procedures for its operations worldwide. The Company believes that its operations are in material compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations and permits. The Company budgets for operating and capital costs on an ongoing basis to comply with environmental laws. If additional or more stringent requirements are imposed on the Company in the future, it could incur additional operating costs and capital expenditures.

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

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

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

Other Matters

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

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a discussion of the financial condition, changes in financial condition, and results of operations for our fiscal quarters ended September 30, 2016, July 1, 2016 and October 2, 2015, referred to herein as the September 2016 quarter, the June 2016 quarter, and the September 2015 quarter, respectively. We operate and report financial results on a fiscal year of 52 or 53 weeks ending on the Friday closest to June 30. The September 2016, June 2016, and September 2015 quarters were 13 weeks.

You should read this discussion in conjunction with financial information and related notes included elsewhere in this report. Unless the context indicates otherwise, as used herein, the terms we, us, Seagate, the Company and our company mean Seagate Technology plc, an Irish public limited company, and its subsidiaries. References to \$ are to United States dollars.

Some of the statements and assumptions included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each as amended, including, in particular, statements about our plans, strategies and prospects, and estimates of industry growth for the fiscal quarter ending December 30, 2016 and the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 and beyond. These statements identify prospective information and may include words such as expects, intends, plans, anticipates, believes, estimates, predicts, projects and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based on information available to the Company as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are based on management's current views and assumptions. These forward-looking statements are conditioned upon and also involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those anticipated by these forward-looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors may be beyond our control and may pose a risk to our operating and financial condition. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: uncertainty in global economic conditions, the impact of the variable demand and adverse pricing environment for disk drives, particularly in view of current business and economic conditions; our ability to successfully qualify, manufacture and sell our disk drive products in increasing volumes on a cost-effective basis and with acceptable quality, particularly the new disk drive products with lower cost structures; the impact of competitive product announcements; our ability to achieve projected cost savings in connection with restructuring plans; possible excess industry supply with respect to particular disk drive products; disruptions to our supply chain or production capabilities; unexpected advances in competing technologies; the development and introduction of products based on new technologies and expansion into new data storage markets; our ability to comply with certain covenants in our credit facilities with respect to financial ratios and financial condition tests; currency fluctuations that may impact the Company's margins and international sales; cyber-attacks or other data breaches that disrupt its operations or results in the dissemination of proprietary or confidential information; and fluctuations in interest rates. We also encourage you to read our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2016, which contains information concerning risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements herein. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any subsequent date and we undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they were made.

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is provided in addition to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and notes to assist readers in understanding our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. Our MD&A is organized as follows:

Our Company. Overview of our business.

Overview of the September 2016 quarter. Highlights of events in the September 2016 quarter that impacted our financial position.

Results of Operations. An analysis of our financial results comparing the September 2016 quarter to the June 2016 quarter and the September 2015 quarter.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. An analysis of changes in our balance sheets and cash flows, and discussion of our financial condition including the credit quality of our investment portfolio and potential sources of liquidity.

Critical Accounting Policies. Accounting policies and estimates that we believe are important to understanding the assumptions and judgments incorporated in our reported financial results.

Our Company

We are a leading provider of electronic data storage technology and solutions. Our principal products are hard disk drives, commonly referred to as disk drives, hard drives or HDDs. In addition to HDDs, we produce a broad range of electronic data storage products including solid state hybrid drives (SSHD) and solid state drives (SSD) in our Enterprise market portfolio. Our storage technology portfolio also includes storage subsystems, and high performance computing (HPC) solutions.

Hard disk drives are devices that store digitally encoded data on rapidly rotating disks with magnetic surfaces. Disk drives continue to be the primary medium of mass data storage due to their performance attributes, high quality and cost effectiveness. Complementing existing data center storage architecture, solid-state storage devices use integrated circuit assemblies as memory to store data, and most SSDs use NAND-based flash memory. In addition to HDDs and SSDs, SSHDs combine the features of SSDs

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and HDDs in the same unit, containing a large hard disk drive and an SSD cache to improve performance of frequently accessed data.

Our products are designed for mission critical and nearline applications in enterprise servers and storage systems; client compute applications, where our products are designed primarily for desktop and mobile computing; and client non-compute applications, where our products are designed for a wide variety of end user devices such as portable external storage systems, personal data backup systems, surveillance systems, digital video recorders (DVRs) and gaming consoles.

Our Cloud Systems and Solutions build on the Seagate legacy to extend innovation from the device into the information infrastructure, onsite and in the cloud. Our portfolio includes HPC storage solutions, modular original equipment manufacturers (OEM) storage systems and scale-out storage systems.

Overview of the September 2016 Quarter

During the September 2016 quarter, we shipped 39 million drive units totaling 67 exabytes of storage capacity, generating revenue of approximately \$2.8 billion and gross margin of 29%. Our operating cash flow was \$592 million. We paid \$101 million for repurchases of ordinary shares.

Results of Operations

We list in the tables below summarized information from our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations by dollars and as a percentage of revenue:

(Dollars in millions)	For the Three Months Ended		
	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016	October 2, 2015
Revenue	\$ 2,797	\$ 2,654	\$ 2,925
Cost of revenue	1,996	1,992	2,236
Gross margin	801	662	689
Product development	315	307	328
Marketing and administrative	155	143	182
Amortization of intangibles	28	29	34
Restructuring and other, net	82	80	59
Income from operations	221	103	86
Other expense (income), net	(48)	(49)	(55)
Income before income taxes	173	54	31
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	6	(16)	(3)
Net income	\$ 167	\$ 70	\$ 34

	For the Three Months Ended		
	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016	October 2, 2015
Revenue	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenue	71	75	76
Gross margin	29	25	24
Product development	11	12	11
Marketing and administrative	6	5	7
Amortization of intangibles	1	1	1
Restructuring and other, net	3	3	2
Income from operations	8	4	3
Other (expense) income, net	(2)	(2)	(2)
Income before income taxes	6	2	1
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes		(1)	
Net income	6%	3%	1%

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The following table summarizes information regarding average drive selling prices (ASPs), drive volume unit shipments, exabytes shipped, and revenues by channel and geography:

(In millions, except percentages, exabytes and ASPs)	For the Three Months Ended		
	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016	October 2, 2015
Unit Shipments (1):			
Enterprise	9	9	8
Client Compute	16	16	24
Client Non-Compute	14	12	15
Total Units Shipped	39	37	47
ASPs (per unit)	\$ 67	\$ 67	\$ 58
Exabytes Shipped	67	62	56
Revenues by Channel (%)			
OEMs	71%	71%	70%
Distributors	17%	16%	18%
Retailers	12%	13%	12%
Revenues by Geography (%)			
Americas	34%	33%	28%
EMEA	15%	16%	17%
Asia Pacific	51%	51%	55%

(1) For the periods presented, gaming units in Client Compute have been reclassified to Client Non-Compute to better align with current market trends.

Revenue in the September 2016 quarter increased by \$143 million from the June 2016 quarter as a result of favorable product mix and an increase in unit shipments driven primarily by better demand for the Company's high capacity enterprise HDD product portfolio. Compared to the September 2015 quarter, revenue decreased by \$128 million as a result of a decrease in unit shipments and price erosion, partially offset by improved product mix.

We maintain various sales programs such as channel rebates and price masking. Price masking rebates are primarily a function of OEM enterprise revenue and contributed to a higher proportion of the sales programs as a percentage of revenue in the September 2016 quarter. Sales programs were at the low range of its historical range at 10%, 11% and 13% of gross drive revenue for the September 2016 quarter, June 2016 quarter and September 2015 quarter, respectively. Adjustments to revenues due to under or over accruals for sales programs related to revenues reported in prior quarterly periods were less than 1.0% of quarterly gross revenue in the September 2016 quarter.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

(Dollars in millions)

For the Three Months Ended

	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016	October 2, 2015
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,996	\$ 1,992	\$ 2,236
Gross margin	801	662	689
Gross margin percentage	29%	25%	24%

Gross margin as a percentage of revenue for the September 2016 quarter increased by approximately 400 basis points compared to the June 2016 quarter driven by favorable product mix and improved utilization of factories resulting from cost savings due to our ongoing workforce reductions and manufacturing consolidation activities.

Compared to the September 2015 quarter, gross margin in the September 2016 quarter increased by approximately 500 basis points, as a result of favorable product mix and improved utilization of factories resulting from cost savings due to our ongoing workforce reductions and manufacturing consolidation activities, partially offset by price erosion.

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In the September 2016 quarter, total warranty cost was in the historical range of 1% to 5% of revenue and included an unfavorable change in estimates of prior warranty accruals of less than 0.5% of revenue. Warranty cost related to new unit shipments was 1.1% of revenue for each of the September 2016, June 2016 and September 2015 quarters, respectively.

Operating Expenses

(Dollars in millions)	For the Three Months Ended		
	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016	October 2, 2015
Product development	\$ 315	\$ 307	\$ 328
Marketing and administrative	155	143	182
Amortization of intangibles	28	29	34
Restructuring and other, net	82	80	59
Operating expenses	\$ 580	\$ 559	\$ 603

Product development expense. Product development expense for the September 2016 quarter increased by \$8 million from the June 2016 quarter due to a \$19 million increase in variable compensation and share-based compensation driven by better financial performance, partially offset by a \$7 million decrease in salaries as a result of the restructuring of our workforce in the June 2016 and September 2016 quarters, and increased operational efficiencies in our business. Compared to the September 2015 quarter, product development expense decreased by \$13 million due to a \$24 million decrease in salaries and other employee benefits as a result of our ongoing restructuring actions to reduce our global workforce. The decrease was partially offset by a \$22 million increase in variable compensation in the September 2016 quarter with the remainder of the decrease due to increased operational efficiencies in our business.

Marketing and administrative expense. Marketing and administrative expense for the September 2016 quarter increased by \$12 million from the June 2016 quarter mainly due to a \$17 million increase in variable compensation and share-based compensation driven by better financial performance, partially offset by a \$10 million decrease in salaries and other employee benefits as a result of the restructuring of our workforce in the June 2016 and September 2016 quarters. Compared to the September 2015 quarter, marketing and administrative expense decreased by \$27 million due to a \$25 million decrease in salaries and other employee benefits as a result of our ongoing restructuring actions to reduce global workforce, a \$6 million reduction in advertising and marketing expenses in the September 2016 quarter. The decrease was partially offset by a \$13 million increase in variable compensation and share-based compensation driven by better financial performance in the September 2016 quarter, with the remainder of the decrease due to increased operational efficiencies in our business.

Amortization of intangibles. Amortization of intangibles for the September 2016 quarter remained flat from June 2016 quarter. Compared to the September 2015 quarter, amortization of intangibles decreased by \$6 million, due to certain intangible assets reaching the end of their useful life, partially offset by the intangibles acquired in the acquisition of Dot Hill during the quarter ended January 1, 2016.

Restructuring and other, net. Restructuring and other, net for the September 2016, June 2016 and September 2015 quarters was comprised primarily of restructuring charges to reduce our global workforce by approximately 6,500, 1,600 and 1,000 employees in each of those quarters, respectively, as we continue to consolidate our global footprint

across Asia, EMEA and the Americas. See Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements-Note 7. Restructuring and Exit Costs for more details.

Other (Expense) Income, Net

(Dollars in millions)	For the Three Months Ended		
	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016	October 2, 2015
Other (expense) income, net	\$ (48)	\$ (49)	\$ (55)

Other (expense) income, net remained flat from the June 2016 quarter. Compared to the September 2015 quarter, other (expense) income, net decreased by \$7 million due to a \$10 million loss related to the impairment of a strategic investment in the September 2015 quarter, partially offset by a higher interest expense capitalization in the September 2015 quarter.

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(Dollars in millions)	For the Three Months Ended		
	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016	October 2, 2015
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$ 6	\$ (16)	\$ (3)

Our income tax provision of \$6 million for the September 2016 quarter included approximately \$5 million of net discrete tax benefits, primarily associated with the release of tax reserves due to the expiration of certain statutes of limitation and prior year tax adjustments.

Our income tax provision recorded for the September 2016 quarter differed from the provision for income taxes that would be derived by applying the Irish statutory rate of 25% to income before income taxes, primarily due to the net effect of (i) tax benefits related to non-U.S. earnings generated in jurisdictions that are subject to tax holidays or tax incentive programs and are considered indefinitely reinvested outside of Ireland and (ii) a decrease in valuation allowance for certain deferred tax assets.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, our unrecognized tax benefits excluding interest and penalties decreased by approximately \$2 million to \$68 million. The unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate were \$68 million at September 30, 2016, subject to certain future valuation allowance reversals. During the 12 months beginning October 1, 2016, we expect that our unrecognized tax benefits could be reduced by approximately \$11 million, primarily as a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitation.

Our income tax benefit recorded for the September 2015 quarter included approximately \$4 million of net discrete tax benefits, primarily associated with the release of tax reserves associated with the expiration of certain statutes of limitation.

Our income tax benefit recorded for the September 2015 quarter differed from the benefit from income taxes that would be derived by applying the Irish statutory rate of 25% to income before income taxes, primarily due to the net effect of (i) tax benefits related to non-U.S. earnings generated in jurisdictions that are subject to tax holidays or tax incentive programs and are considered indefinitely reinvested outside of Ireland and (ii) a decrease in valuation allowance for certain U.S. deferred tax assets.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following sections discuss our principal liquidity requirements, as well as our sources and uses of cash and our liquidity and capital resources. Our cash and cash equivalents are maintained in investments with remaining maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase. Our short-term investments consist primarily of money market funds, and certificates of deposits. The principal objectives of our investment policy are the preservation of principal and maintenance of liquidity. We believe our cash equivalents and short-term investments are liquid and accessible. We operate in some countries that have restrictive regulations over the movement of cash and/or foreign exchange across their borders. However, we believe our sources of cash have been and will continue to be sufficient to meet our cash needs for the next 12 months unimpeded by any restrictive regulations. We are not aware of any downgrades, losses or other significant deterioration in the fair value of our cash equivalents or short-term investments and we do not believe the fair value of our short-term investments has significantly changed from the values reported as of September 30, 2016.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

(Dollars in millions)	September 30, 2016	July 1, 2016	Change
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,125	\$ 364
Short-term investments	5	6	(1)
Total	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,131	\$ 363

Our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments increased from July 1, 2016 as a result of an increase in net cash provided by operating activities, partially offset by net cash outflows for repurchase of our ordinary shares.

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Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended September 30, 2016 of \$592 million includes the effects of net income adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation, amortization, share-based compensation, and:

an increase of \$101 million in accounts payable, primarily due to the timing of payments on material purchases and an increase in units built

Cash Used in Investing Activities

Cash used for investing activities for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was \$139 million and primarily attributable to the following activities:

\$140 million used to acquire property, equipment and leasehold improvements

Cash Used in Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities of \$89 million for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was primarily attributable to the following activities:

\$101 million paid to repurchase ordinary shares; and

\$23 million paid for taxes related to net share settlement of equity awards; offset by

\$35 million in proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares under employee stock plans

Liquidity Sources, Cash Requirements and Commitments

Our primary sources of liquidity as of September 30, 2016 consisted of: (1) approximately \$1.5 billion in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, (2) cash we expect to generate from operations and (3) a \$700 million senior revolving credit facility.

As of September 30, 2016, no borrowings had been drawn under the revolving credit facility or had been utilized for letters of credit issued under this credit facility. The line of credit is available for borrowings, subject to compliance with financial covenants and other customary conditions to borrowing.

The credit agreement that governs our revolving credit facility, as amended, includes three financial covenants: (1) minimum cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities; (2) a fixed charge coverage ratio; and (3) a net leverage ratio. On April 28, 2016, the Revolving Credit Agreement was amended in order to increase the allowable net leverage ratio to adjust for our current financial liquidity position. We were in compliance with the modified covenants as of September 30, 2016 and expect to be in compliance for the next 12 months.

Our liquidity requirements are primarily to meet our working capital, product development and capital expenditure needs, to fund scheduled payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness, and to fund our quarterly dividend. Our ability to fund these requirements will depend on our future cash flows, which are determined by future operating performance, and therefore, subject to prevailing global macroeconomic conditions and financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond our control.

For fiscal year 2017, we expect capital expenditures to be less than 5% of revenue.

From time to time we may repurchase any of our outstanding notes in open market or privately negotiated purchases or otherwise, or may repurchase outstanding notes pursuant to the terms of the applicable indenture.

Dividends declared in the September 2016 quarter of \$188 million were subsequently paid on October 5, 2016. The Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.63 per share on October 19, 2016, which is payable on January 4, 2017 to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 21, 2016.

From time to time we may repurchase any of our outstanding ordinary shares through private, open market, or broker assisted purchases. As of September 30, 2016, \$1.6 billion remained available for repurchase under our existing repurchase authorization limit. All repurchases are effected as redemptions in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of such statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Our estimates are

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based on historical experience and other assumptions that we consider to be appropriate in the circumstances. However, actual future results may vary from our estimates.

Since our fiscal year ended July 1, 2016, there have been no material changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates. Refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2016, as filed with the SEC on August 5, 2016, for a discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements Note 1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies for information regarding the effect of new accounting pronouncements on our financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have exposure to market risks due to the volatility of interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity, and bond markets. A portion of these risks are hedged, but fluctuations could impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows. Additionally, we have exposure to downgrades in the credit ratings of our counterparties as well as exposure related to our credit rating changes.

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. As of September 30, 2016, we had no material available-for-sale securities that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for a period greater than 12 months. We determined no available-for-sale securities were other-than-temporarily impaired as of September 30, 2016. We currently do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio.

We have fixed rate debt obligations. We enter into debt obligations to support general corporate purposes including capital expenditures and working capital needs.

The table below presents principal amounts and related weighted-average interest rates by year of maturity for our investment portfolio and debt obligations as of September 30, 2016.

	Fiscal Years Ended							Fair Value at September 30, 2016
(Dollars in millions, except percentages)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	Total	
Assets								
Cash equivalents:								
Fixed rate	\$ 1,084	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,084
Average interest rate	0.48%						0.48%	
Short-term investments:								
Fixed rate	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5	\$ 5

Average interest rate	12.28%						12.28%	
Total fixed income	\$ 1,089	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,089	\$ 1,089
Average interest rate	0.54%						0.54%	
Debt								
Fixed rate	\$	\$	\$ 800	\$	\$	\$ 3,333	\$ 4,133	\$ 3,948
Average interest rate			3.75%			5.03%	4.78%	

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. We may enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to manage exposure related to certain foreign currency commitments and anticipated foreign currency denominated expenditures. Our policy prohibits us from entering into derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. As this time, we have not identified any material exposure associated with the changes as a result of the British vote to exit the European Union.

We also hedge a portion of our foreign currency denominated balance sheet positions with foreign currency forward exchange contracts to reduce the risk that our earnings will be adversely affected by changes in currency exchange rates. The changes in fair value of these hedges are recognized in earnings in the same period as the gains and losses from the remeasurement of the assets and liabilities. These foreign currency forward exchange contracts are not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. All these foreign currency forward contracts mature within 12 months.

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We evaluate hedging effectiveness prospectively and retrospectively and record any ineffective portion of the hedging instruments in Cost of revenue on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. We did not have any material net gains (losses) recognized in Cost of revenue for cash flow hedges due to hedge ineffectiveness or discontinued cash flow hedges during the three months ended September 30, 2016.

The table below provides information as of September 30, 2016 about our foreign currency forward exchange contracts. The table is provided in U.S. dollar equivalent amounts and presents the notional amounts (at the contract exchange rates) and the weighted-average contractual foreign currency exchange rates.

(Dollars in millions, except average contract rate)	Notional Amount	Average Contract Exchange Rate	Estimated Fair Value (1)
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts:			
British Pound Sterling	\$ 56	\$ 1.38	\$ (3)
Total	\$ 56		\$ (3)

(1) Equivalent to the unrealized net (loss) gain on existing contracts.

Other Market Risks. We have exposure to counterparty credit downgrades in the form of credit risk related to our foreign currency forward exchange contracts and our fixed income portfolio. We monitor and limit our credit exposure for our foreign currency forward exchange contracts by performing ongoing credit evaluations. We also manage the notional amount of contracts entered into with any one counterparty, and we maintain limits on maximum tenor of contracts based on the credit rating of the financial institution. Additionally, the investment portfolio is diversified and structured to minimize credit risk. As of September 30, 2016, we had no material credit exposure related to our foreign currency forward exchange contracts. Changes in our corporate issuer credit ratings have minimal impact on our financial results, but downgrades may negatively impact our future transaction costs and our ability to execute transactions with various counterparties.

We are subject to equity market risks due to changes in the fair value of the notional investments selected by our employees as part of our Seagate Deferred Compensation Plan (the "SDCP"). In fiscal year 2014, we entered into a Total Return Swap ("TRS") in order to manage the equity market risks associated with the SDCP liabilities. We pay a floating rate, based on LIBOR plus an interest rate spread, on the notional amount of the TRS. The TRS is designed to substantially offset changes in the SDCP liability due to changes in the value of the investment options made by employees. See Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements Note 8. Derivative Financial Instruments of this Report on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on the evaluation, our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures

were effective as of September 30, 2016. During the quarter ended September 30, 2016, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements Note 14. Legal, Environmental and Other Contingencies of this Report on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the description of the risk factors associated with our business previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 1, 2016. In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as they could materially affect our business, financial condition and future results.

The Risk Factors are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Repurchase of Equity Securities

All repurchases are effected as redemptions in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

On April 22, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase an additional \$2.5 billion of its outstanding ordinary shares.

As of September 30, 2016, \$1.6 billion remained available for repurchase under the existing repurchase authorization limit. There is no expiration date on this authorization.

The following table sets forth information with respect to all repurchases of our shares made during fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2016:

(In millions, except average price paid per share)

Total Number of Shares Repurchased (a)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the
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			or Programs	Plans or Programs (a)
July 2, 2016 through July 29, 2016		\$ 27.35		\$ 1,757
July 30, 2016 through September 2, 2016		33.32		1,756
September 3, 2016 through September 30, 2016	4(a)	34.12	4	1,634
Total	4	\$ 34.11	4	\$ 1,634

(a) Includes 1 million shares of statutory tax withholdings related to vesting of equity awards in the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2016.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

See Exhibit Index on the page immediately following the signature page to this Report for a list of exhibits to this Report, which Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

**SEAGATE TECHNOLOGY PUBLIC LIMITED
COMPANY**

DATE: October 28, 2016

BY: /s/ STEPHEN J. LUCZO

Stephen J. Luczo

Chief Executive Officer, Director and Chairman of
the Board of Directors

(Principal Executive Officer)

DATE: October 28, 2016

BY: /s/ DAVID H. MORTON, JR.

David H. Morton, Jr.

Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief
Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Constitution of Seagate Technology Public Limited Company, as amended and restated by Special Resolution dated October 19, 2016, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed on October 24, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference.
3.2	Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K filed on August 20, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.
31.1+	Certification of Stephen J. Luczo, Chief Executive Officer, Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2+	Certification of David H. Morton, Jr., Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1+	Certification of Stephen J. Luczo, Chief Executive Officer, Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and David H. Morton, Jr., Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, as required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS+	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

+ Filed herewith.

The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 that accompany this Form 10-Q are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Seagate Technology plc under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Form 10-Q, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.