


Revenue and Non-GAAP Gross Margin ${ }^{10}$
Non-GAAP EPS Analysis



Note: Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for information about non-GAAP financial measures included in this quarterly
fact sheet.

## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Free Cash Flow: Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as cash flows from operations less capital expenditures. We consider free cash flow to be useful as an indicator of our overall liquidity, as the amount of free cash flow generated in any period is representative of cash that is available for strategic opportunities including, among others, investing in the Company's business, making strategic acquisitions, strengthening the balance sheet, repaying debt, paying dividends and repurchasing stock. We also believe that free cash flow is one of several benchmarks used by investors for comparison of our liquidity with other companies in our industry, although our measure of free cash flow may not be directly comparable to similar measures reported by other companies. Free cash flow should not be construed as an alternative to cash flows from operations or other cash flow measurements determined in accordance with GAAP.
EBITDA: EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as net income before interest, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization. We include information concerning EBITDA because we believe it is a useful measure to evaluate our operating performance. As a measure of our operating performance, we believe EBITDA provides a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies. While EBITDA is a relevant and widely used measure of operating performance, it does not represent net income as defined by GAAP and it should not be considered as an alternative to that measure in evaluating operating performance.
Non-GAAP Gross Margin and Non-GAAP Gross Profit: Non-GAAP gross margin is a non-GAAP measure defined as non-GAAP gross profit divided by revenue. Non-GAAP gross profit is a non-GAAP measure defined as gross profit before any charges to cost of goods sold that are unusual, non-recurring, or may not be indicative of ongoing operations. Because we believe some charges may not be indicative of ongoing operations, we believe that non-GAAP gross profit is a useful measure to investors as an alternative method for measuring our operating performance and comparing it against prior periods' performance.
Non-GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP EPS: Non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP EPS are non-GAAP measures defined as net income and EPS, respectively, before any charges that are unusual, nonrecurring, or may not be indicative of ongoing operations, or any tax impact related to those charges. Because we believe some charges may not be indicative of ongoing operations, we believe that non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP EPS are useful measures to investors as an alternative method for measuring our earnings performance and comparing it against prior periods' performance.

| In millions, except gross margin and per share amounts | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q3 } \\ \text { FY11 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q4 } \\ \text { FY11 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q1 } \\ \mathrm{FY} 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Q} 2 \\ \mathrm{FY} 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q3 } \\ \text { FY12 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q4 } \\ \text { FY12 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q1 } \\ \text { FY13 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Q} 2 \\ \mathrm{FY} 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Q} 3 \\ \mathrm{FY} 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Q} 4 \\ \mathrm{FY} 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q1 } \\ \text { FY14 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q2 } \\ \text { FY14 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q3 } \\ \text { FY14 } \end{array}$ |  | Q1 FY15 | Q2 FY15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operations to Free Cash Flow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash Flows from Operations Capital Expenditures | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 313 \\ (175) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 447 \\ (153) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 352 \\ (134) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 378 \\ (120) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,208 \\ (139) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,128 \\ (324) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 936 \\ (382) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 772 \\ (246) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 727 \\ (188) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 684 \\ (136) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 680 \\ (136) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 727 \\ (170) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 697 \\ (161) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 713 \\ (161) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 827 \\ (160) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 243 \\ (146) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Free Cash Flow | \$138 | \$294 | \$218 | \$258 | \$1,069 | \$804 | \$554 | \$526 | \$539 | \$548 | \$544 | \$557 | \$536 | \$552 | \$667 | \$97 |
| Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income (Loss) | \$146 | \$158 | \$239 | \$145 | \$483 | \$745 | \$519 | \$335 | \$391 | \$(265) | \$495 | \$430 | \$375 | \$317 | \$423 | \$438 |
| Interest | (1) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| Income Tax Expense Depreciation and Amortization | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 151 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 150 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 158 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 140 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 188 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ 339 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 313 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 133 \\ 309 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 309 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 302 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 317 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 307 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 308 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 289 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 290 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| EbITDA | \$309 | \$322 | \$417 | \$302 | \$730 | \$1,147 | \$905 | \$787 | \$726 | \$81 | \$854 | \$795 | \$726 | \$660 | \$758 | \$756 |
| Reconciliation of Gross Margin to Non-GAAP Gross Marain \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Profit to Non-GAAP Gross Profit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Profit ${ }^{10}$ | \$410 | \$469 | \$541 | \$648 | \$977 | \$1,472 | \$1,193 | \$1,059 | \$1,061 | \$1,050 | \$1,099 | \$1,156 | \$1,076 | \$1,029 | \$1,149 | \$1,110 |
| Acquisition-Related Fair Value Adjustments |  |  |  |  | 91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Amortization of Intangibles |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  | 38 | 38 | 35 | 36 | 40 | 39 | 10 <br> 39 |  | 39 38 |
| Non-GAAP Gross Profit ${ }^{10}$ | \$410 | \$469 | \$541 | \$648 | \$1,077 | \$1,511 | \$1,231 | \$1,097 | \$1,099 | \$1,085 | \$1,135 | \$1,196 | \$1,115 | \$1,078 | \$1,188 | \$1,187 |
| Revenue | \$2,252 | \$2,403 | \$2,694 | \$1,995 | \$3,035 | \$4,754 | \$4,035 | \$3,824 | \$3,764 | \$3,728 | \$3,804 | \$3,972 | \$3,703 | \$3,651 | \$3,943 | \$3,888 |
| Gross Margin ${ }^{10}$ | 18.2\% | 19.5\% | 20.1\% | 32.5\% | 32.2\% | 31.0\% | 29.6\% | 27.7\% | 28.2\% | 28.2\% | 28.9\% | 29.1\% | 29.1\% | 28.2\% | 29.1\% | 28.5\% |
| Non-GAAP Gross Margin ${ }^{10}$ | 18.2\% | 19.5\% | 20.1\% | 32.5\% | 35.5\% | 31.8\% | 30.5\% | 28.7\% | 29.2\% | 29.1\% | 29.8\% | 30.1\% | 30.1\% | 29.5\% | 30.1\% | 30.5\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Non-GAAP Net Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income (Loss) | \$146 | \$158 | \$239 | \$145 | \$483 | \$745 | \$519 | \$335 | \$391 | \$(265) | \$495 | \$430 | \$375 | \$317 | \$423 | \$438 |
| Acquisition-Related Expense | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 34 |  |  |  |  | 7 | 13 | - |  |  |  | - |
| Litigation |  | 25 | 7 | - |  |  |  |  |  | 681 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 23 |
| Charges and Insurance Recoveries Related to Flooding, Net |  |  |  | 199 | 15 |  | - | - | - |  | (65) | - |  |  |  | (37) |
| Acquisition-Related Fair Value Adjustments | - |  |  |  | 91 |  |  | - | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Amortization of Intangibles | - |  | - | - | 12 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 47 | 51 | 50 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| Restructuring and other | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 26 | 41 | 74 | 8 | 11 | 26 | 28 | 68 | 9 | 70 |
| Write-off of debt issuance costs Tax Impact | - | - | - | - | (16) | (4) | - | 88 | - |  | - | - | 4 |  | - | - |
| Non-GAAP Net Income | \$156 | \$193 | \$260 | \$358 | \$619 | \$872 | \$594 | \$513 | \$514 | \$477 | \$514 | \$532 | \$470 | \$445 | \$504 | \$539 |
| EPS | \$0.62 | \$0.67 | \$1.01 | \$0.61 | \$1.96 | \$2.87 | \$2.06 | \$1.36 | \$1.60 | \$(1.12) | \$2.05 | \$1.77 | \$1.55 | \$1.32 | \$1.76 | \$1.84 |
| Non-gAAP EPS | \$0.66 | \$0.81 | \$1.10 | \$1.51 | \$2.52 | \$3.35 | \$2.36 | \$2.09 | \$2.10 | \$1.96 | \$2.12 | \$2.19 | \$1.94 | \$1.85 | \$2.10 | \$2.26 |
| Diluted Shares Outstanding | 236 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 246 | 260 | 252 | 246 | 245 | 236 | 242 | 243 | 242 | 241 | 240 | 238 |
| Non-GAAP Diluted Shares Outstanding ${ }^{6}$ | 236 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 246 | 260 | 252 | 246 | 245 | 243 | 242 | 243 | 242 | 241 | 240 | 238 |

Non-GAAP Financial Measures
Economic Profit: Economic profit (EP) is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as net operating profit after taxes less the value of invested capital multiplied by the weighted average cost of capital, where net operating profit after taxes is defined as income from operations minus tax expense and invested capital is defined as the sum of current debt, long-term debt and equity. Management uses EP to evaluate business performance and allocate resources, and it is a component in determining management's incentive compensation. Management believes EP provides additional perspective to investors about financial returns generated by the business and represents profit generated over and above the cost of capital used by the business to generate that profit.

| In millions | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Q} 1 \\ \text { FY10 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q2 } \\ \text { FY10 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q3 } \\ \text { FY10 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Q} 4 \\ \mathrm{FY} 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q1 } \\ \text { FY11 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { C2 } \\ \text { FY11 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q3 } \\ \text { FY11 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Q4} \\ \mathrm{FY} 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q1 } \\ \text { FY12 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} Q 2 \\ F Y 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q3 } \\ \text { FY12 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{C} 4 \\ \mathrm{FY} 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { G1 } \\ \text { FY13 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \quad \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{FY} 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { C3 } \\ \text { FY13 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Q4 FY13 | FY14 |  | FY14 | O4 FY14 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q1 } \\ \text { FY15 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | FY15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Reconciliation of Operatina Income (Loss) to } \\ \text { R4Q Economic Profit } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R4Q Economic Profit Operating Income (Loss) Income Tax Provision | $\begin{gathered} \$ 319 \\ (29) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 473 \\ (42) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 441 \\ (40) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 293 \\ (27) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 211 \\ (14) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 240 \\ (14) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 158 \\ (13) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 172 \\ (12) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 259 \\ (19) \end{array}$ | \$162 <br> (15) | \$542 (55) | \$808 (56) | $\$ 592$ <br> (59) | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 478 \\ & (133) \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 417$ (15) | $\begin{array}{r} \$(221) \\ (35) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 542 \\ (37) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\$ 478$ <br> (37) | $\$ 419$ <br> (31) | $\$ 352$ <br> (30) | $\$ 469$ (37) | $\begin{gathered} \$ 466 \\ (20) \end{gathered}$ |
| Net Operating Profit After Taxes R4Q Net Operating Profit After Taxes Invested Capital x WACC | 290 | $\begin{gathered} 431 \\ 972 \\ (488) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 401 \\ 1,320 \\ (534) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 266 \\ 1,388 \\ (562) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ 1,295 \\ (581) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ 1,090 \\ (606) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 834 \\ (621) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 160 \\ 728 \\ (636) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 240 \\ 771 \\ (658) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 147 \\ 692 \\ (677) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 487 \\ 1,034 \\ (1,117) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 752 \\ 1,626 \\ (1,084) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 533 \\ 1,919 \\ (1,118) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345 \\ 2,117 \\ (1,141) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ 2,032 \\ (1,148) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (256) \\ 1,04 \\ (1,083) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 505 \\ 996 \\ (1,172) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 441 \\ 1,092 \\ (1,201) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 388 \\ 1,078 \\ (1,236) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 322 \\ 1,656 \\ (1,241) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 432 \\ 1,583 \\ (1,251) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4466 \\ 1,588 \\ (1,260) \end{array}$ |
| R4Q Economic Profit |  | \$484 | \$786 | \$826 | \$714 | \$484 | \$213 | \$92 | \$113 | \$15 | \$(83) | \$542 | \$801 | \$976 | \$884 | \$(59) | \$(176) | \$(109) | \$(158) | \$415 | \$332 | \$328 |

Formulas
Share = Units (HDD) / TAM
ASP = Revenue / Units (HDD)
Free Cash Flow = Cash Flow from Operations - Capital Expenditures
EBITDA $=$ Net Income (Loss) + Interest + Income Tax Expense + Depreciation and Amortization
Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) = Accounts Receivable / (Revenue / 91 days)
Days Inventory Outstanding (DIO) = Inventory / (Cost of Revenue / 91 days)
Days Payables Outstanding (DPO) = Accounts Payable / (Cost of Revenue / 91 days)
Cash Conversion Cycle = DSO + DIO - DPO
Inventory Turns = 364 days $/$ DIO
R4Q Economic Profit = R4Q Net Operating Profit After Taxes - (Invested Capital x WACC)

- Invested Capital $=$ Short-term debt + Current portion of long-term debt + Long-term debt + Total shareholders' equity
- $\quad \mathrm{WACC}^{7}=11 \%$

R4Q ROIC $=$ R4Q (Net Income (Loss) + Interest Expense) / R4Q Average (Short-term debt + Current portion of long-term debt + Long-term debt + Total shareholders' equity)
R4Q ROA = R4Q Net Income (Loss) / R4Q Average Total Assets

## Footnotes

1. ASP, Revenue by Channel and Revenue by Geography exclude external sales of media/substrates
2. Unit volume excludes WD TV Media Players without hard drives, WD Livewire, SSD and media.
3. Worldwide Headcount excludes temporary and contracted employees.
4. Consumer Electronics includes gaming.
5. PC includes shipments to distributors, second/third tier external HDD manufacturers, and white box manufacturers.
6. Q4 FY13 non-GAAP EPS is calculated using the same number of shares used for Q4 FY13 GAAP EPS plus 7 million dilutive
shares. Dilutive shares are not included in the Q4 FY13 GAAP EPS calculation as Q4 FY13 resulted in a net loss
7. WACC of $11 \%$ is an internal assumption
8. Q2 FY12 includes charges related to the flooding. Q4 FY13 includes charges related to the arbitration award.
9. TAM is preliminary and based on internal information.
10. Certain FY14 prior quarter amounts have been reclassified from gross profit, R\&D and SG\&A to the other charges line within operating expenses to conform to the annual presentation of FY14 in Part II, Item 8, Note 18 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.
entory turns calculated using 371 days due to a 53 week year.
11. Guidance is presented on a non-GAAP basis and excludes expenses related to the acquisition of HGST, VeloBit, sTec, and Virident, including amortization of intangibles. Because the full extent of these expenses and proceeds are not known at this time, we are unable to provide information about, or a reconciliation to, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures. The impact of these excluded items may cause the estimated non-GAAP financial measures to differ materially.
