Apple Operations International Limited

Directors’ Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended 27 September 2025

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and audited consolidated financial statements of Apple Operations International Limited, (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") for the financial year ended 27 September 2025 ("2025"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars ("$") and rounded to the nearest million (unless otherwise stated).

The directors have elected to prepare the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and their interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS") and those parts of the Companies Act 2014 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The Company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the Companies Act 2014.

The Company's ultimate and immediate parent is Apple Inc. ("Ultimate Parent", "Apple", or "Apple Inc."), a company incorporated in California, United States of America.

The Company is incorporated in Ireland with a registration number of 76941. The registered office is Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland.

Principal Activities, Business Review and Future Events

The Group and Company develop, manufacture and market smartphones, personal computers, tablets, wearables and accessories, and sells a variety of related services. The Company engages in the provision of financing to other Apple undertakings and serves as a holding company for the management of certain Apple subsidiary companies.

The Group recorded net sales in 2025 of $235.3 billion (2024: $222.3 billion), an increase of 5.8%. Gross margin in 2025 was 47.1% (2024: 45.9%). The Group incurred research and development ("R&D") costs in 2025 of $19.5 billion (2024: $16.9 billion). Net income for the Group in 2025 was $68.9 billion (2024: $51.2 billion). Average full time equivalent employees across the Group for 2025 were 56,694 (2024: 55,827). Net assets of the Group for 2025 were $47.9 billion (2024: $48.0 billion), a decrease of $0.1 billion.

The profit of the Company in 2025 was $73.7 billion (2024: $62.3 billion).

The directors do not anticipate any significant change in activities for the Group and Company in the foreseeable future.

Income Taxes

The corporate income taxes reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, Statements of Comprehensive Income Balance Sheets, Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Statements of Cash Flows do not include U.S.-level corporate taxes borne by Apple Inc.

Risks and Uncertainties

The following summarizes factors that could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition. The Group may not be able to accurately predict, control or mitigate these risks. Statements in this section are based on the Group's beliefs and opinions regarding matters that could materially adversely affect the Group in the future and are not representations as to whether such matters have or have not occurred previously. The risks and uncertainties described below are not exhaustive and should not be considered a complete statement of all potential risks or uncertainties that the Group faces or may face in the future.

The Group manages all its risk and uncertainties together with its ultimate parent Apple Inc.

Refer to Note 7, "Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments" of the consolidated financial statements for details of the Group's financial risk management policies.

Macroeconomic and Industry Risks

The Group's operations and performance depend significantly on global and regional economic conditions and adverse economic conditions can materially adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group has international operations with sales outside Ireland representing a majority of the Group's total net sales. In addition, the Group's global supply chain is large and complex and a majority of the Group's supplier facilities, including manufacturing and assembly sites, are located outside Ireland. As a result, the Group's operations and performance depend significantly on global and regional economic conditions.

Adverse macroeconomic conditions, including slow growth or recession, high unemployment, inflation, tighter credit, higher interest rates, and currency fluctuations can adversely impact consumer confidence and spending and materially adversely affect demand for the Group's products and services. In addition, consumer confidence and spending can be materially adversely affected in response to changes in fiscal and monetary policy, financial market volatility, declines in income or asset values, and other economic factors.

Uncertainty about, or a decline in, global or regional economic conditions can also have a significant impact on the Group's suppliers, contract manufacturers, logistics providers, distributors, cellular network carriers and other channel partners, and developers. Potential outcomes include financial instability; inability to obtain credit to finance business operations; and insolvency.

Adverse economic conditions can also lead to increased credit and collectibility risk on the Group's trade receivables; the failure of derivative counterparties and other financial institutions; reduced liquidity; and declines in the fair values of the Group's financial instruments. These and other impacts can materially adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group's business can be impacted by political events, trade and other international disputes, geopolitical tensions, conflict, terrorism, natural disasters, public health issues, industrial accidents and other business interruptions.

Political events, trade and other international disputes, geopolitical tensions, conflict, terrorism, natural disasters, public health issues, industrial accidents and other business interruptions can have a material adverse effect on the Group and its customers, employees, suppliers, contract manufacturers, logistics providers, distributors, cellular network carriers and other channel partners.

The Group has a large, global business with sales outside Ireland representing a majority of the Group's total net sales, and the Group believes that it generally benefits from growth in international trade. A significant majority of the Group's manufacturing is performed in whole or in part by outsourcing partners located primarily in China mainland, India, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam. Restrictions on international trade, such as tariffs and other controls on imports or exports of goods, technology or data, can materially adversely affect the Group's business and supply chain. The impact can be particularly significant if these restrictive measures apply to countries and regions where the Group derives a significant portion of its revenues and/or has significant supply chain operations. Restrictive measures can increase the cost or limit the availability of the Group's products and the components and rare earths and other raw materials that go into them. Restrictive measures can also require the Group to change suppliers, restructure business relationships and operations, refrain from offering and distributing or cease to offer and distribute affected products, services and third-party applications to its customers, and increase the prices of its products and services. Changing the Group's business and supply chain in accordance with new or changed restrictions on international trade can be expensive, time-consuming and disruptive to the Group's business and results of operations. Trade and other international disputes can also have an adverse impact on the overall macroeconomic environment and result in shifts and reductions in consumer spending and negative consumer sentiment for the Group's products and services, all of which can further adversely affect the Group's business and results of operations. Such restrictions can be announced with little or no advance notice, which can create uncertainty, and the Group may not be able to effectively mitigate any or all adverse impacts from such measures. Global supply chains can be highly concentrated, and an escalation of geopolitical tensions or conflict could result in significant disruptions.

Many of the Group's operations, retail stores and facilities, as well as critical business operations of the Group's suppliers and contract manufacturers, are in locations that are prone to earthquakes and other natural disasters. Global climate change is resulting in certain types of natural disasters and extreme weather occurring more frequently or with more intense effects. In addition, the Group's and its suppliers' operations, retail stores and facilities are subject to the risk of interruption by fire, power shortages, nuclear power plant accidents and other industrial accidents, terrorist attacks and other hostile acts, ransomware and other cybersecurity attacks, labor disputes, public health issues and other events beyond the Group's control.

Such events can make it difficult or impossible for the Group to manufacture and deliver products to its customers, create delays and inefficiencies in the Group's supply and manufacturing chain, result in slowdowns and outages to the Group's service offerings, increase the Group's costs, and negatively impact consumer spending and demand in affected areas.

The Group's operations are also subject to the risks of industrial accidents at its suppliers and contract manufacturers. While the Group's suppliers are required to maintain safe working environments and operations, an industrial accident could occur and could result in serious injuries or loss of life, disruption to the Group's business, and harm to the Group's reputation. Major public health issues, including pandemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic, have adversely affected, and could in the future materially adversely affect, the Group due to their impact on the global economy and demand for consumer products; the imposition of protective public safety measures, such as stringent employee travel restrictions and limitations on freight services and the movement of products between regions; and disruptions in the Group's operations, supply chain and sales and distribution channels, resulting in interruptions to the supply of current products and offering of existing services, and delays in production ramps of new products and development of new services.

Following any interruption to its business, the Group can require substantial recovery time, incur experience significant expenditures to resume operations, and lose significant sales. Because the Group relies on single or limited sources for the supply and manufacture of many critical components, a business interruption affecting such sources would exacerbate any negative consequences to the Group. While the Group maintains insurance coverage for certain types of losses, such insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover all losses that may arise. Any of the foregoing can materially adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Global markets for the Group's products and services are highly competitive and subject to rapid technological change, and the Group may be unable to compete effectively in these markets.

The Group's products and services are offered in highly competitive global markets. These markets are characterized by aggressive price competition, and resulting downward pressure on gross margins, continual improvement in product performance, and price sensitivity on the part of consumers and businesses. These markets are further defined by frequent introduction of new products and services, short product life cycles, evolving industry standards, and rapid adoption of technological advancements.

The Group's ability to compete successfully depends heavily on ensuring the continuing and timely introduction of innovative new products, services and technologies to the marketplace. The Group, together with Apple Inc., designs and develops nearly the entire solution for its products, including the hardware, operating system, numerous software applications and related services. As a result, the Group, together with Apple Inc., must make significant investments in R&D. These investments may not achieve expected returns, and Apple Inc. and the Group may not be able to develop and market new products and services successfully.

The Group's ability to compete successfully also depends on the effective protection and enforcement of its intellectual property rights. Regulatory requirements, government investigations and litigation can force the Group to withdraw from, or modify its products and services for, certain countries and limit its ability to derive value from, or to enjoin others from using, its intellectual property rights. Additionally, they may require the Group to share its innovations with competitors. Any of these outcomes can have a negative impact on the Group's competitive advantage and materially adversely affect its business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Apple Inc., currently holds a significant number of patents, trademarks and copyrights and has registered, and applied to register, additional patents, trademarks and copyrights. In contrast, many of the Group's competitors seek to compete primarily through aggressive pricing and very low cost structures, and by imitating the Group's products and infringing on its intellectual property. Effective intellectual property protection is not consistently available in every country in which the Group operates. If the Group and Apple Inc. is unable to continue to develop and sell innovative new products with attractive margins or if competitors infringe on the Group's or Apple Inc.'s intellectual property, the Group's ability to maintain a competitive advantage could be materially adversely affected.

The Group's products and services face substantial competition from companies that have significant technical, marketing, distribution and other resources, as well as established hardware, software and service offerings. In addition, the Group faces significant competition as competitors imitate the Group's product features and applications within their products to offer more competitive solutions. The Group also expects competition to intensify as competitors imitate the Group's approach to providing components seamlessly within their offerings or work collaboratively to offer integrated solutions. Some of the Group's competitors have broad product lines, low-priced products, large installed bases of active devices, and large customer bases. Competition has been particularly intense as competitors have aggressively cut prices and lowered product margins. Certain competitors have the resources, experience or cost structures to provide products and services at little or no profit or even at a loss. The Group has a minority market share in the global smartphone, personal computer, tablet and wearables markets, and some of the markets in which the Group competes have from time to time experienced little to no growth or contracted overall.

If the Group is unable to compete successfully, its business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition can be materially adversely affected.

Business Risks

To remain competitive and stimulate customer demand, the Group must successfully manage frequent introductions and transitions of products and services.

Due to the highly volatile and competitive nature of the markets and industries in which the Group competes, the Group and Apple Inc. must continually introduce new products, services and technologies, enhance existing products and services, effectively stimulate customer demand for new and upgraded products and services, navigate global regulatory requirements and barriers to market access, and successfully manage the transition to these new and upgraded products and services.

The success of new product and service introductions depends on a number of factors, including the Group's ability to recruit and retain highly skilled personnel to execute on its strategic initiatives, and the timely and successful development and market acceptance of new products, services and technologies. Success also relies on the Group's ability to manage the risks associated with new technologies and production ramp-up issues, the effective integration of third-party services and technologies into the Group's products and services, the availability, delivery and performance of application software or other third-party support for the Group's products and services, the effective management of manufacturing and other purchase commitments and the management of inventory levels in line with anticipated product demand, and the availability of products in appropriate quantities and at expected costs to meet anticipated demand. Additionally, quality issues or other defects or deficiencies can adversely affect the success of new product and service introductions and market acceptance. New products, services and technologies may replace or supersede existing offerings and may produce lower revenues and lower profit margins. The Group may not be able to successfully manage future introductions and transitions of products and services, which can materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group depends on component and product manufacturing and logistical services provided by outsourcing partners.

A significant majority of the Group's manufacturing is performed in whole or in part by outsourcing partners located primarily in China mainland, India, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam. The Group relies on single-source partners in the Asia and Europe to supply and manufacture many components, and on partners primarily located in Asia, for final assembly of substantially all of the Group's hardware products. The Group has also outsourced much of its transportation and logistics management. While these arrangements can lower operating costs, they also reduce the Group's direct control over production and distribution. Such diminished control has from time to time had and may in the future have, an adverse effect on the cost, quality or quantity of products manufactured or services provided, or adversely affect the Group's flexibility to respond to changing conditions. Although arrangements with these partners may contain provisions for product defect expense reimbursement, the Group generally remains responsible to the consumer for warranty and out-of-warranty service in the event of product defects and experiences unanticipated product defect liabilities from time to time. While the Group relies on its partners to adhere to its supplier code of conduct, violations of the supplier code of conduct occur from time to time and can materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes or additions to the Group's supply chain require considerable time and resources and involve significant risks and uncertainties, including exposure to additional regulatory and operational risks.

Future operating results depend upon the Group's ability to obtain components in sufficient quantities on commercially reasonable terms.

Because the Group currently obtains certain components from single or limited sources, the Group is subject to significant supply and pricing risks. Many components, including those that are available from multiple sources, are at times subject to industry-wide shortages and significant commodity pricing fluctuations that can materially adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations, and financial condition. For example, the global semiconductor industry has in the past experienced high demand and shortages of supply, which adversely affected the Group's ability to obtain sufficient quantities of components and products on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Such disruptions could occur in the future.

Additionally, the Group's new products often utilize custom components available from only one source. When a component or product uses new technologies, initial capacity constraints may exist until the suppliers' yields have matured or their manufacturing capacities have increased. The Group may not be able to extend or renew agreements for the supply of components on similar terms, or at all, and may not be successful in obtaining sufficient quantities from its suppliers in a timely manner, or in identifying and obtaining sufficient quantities from an alternative source. In addition, component suppliers may fail, be subject to consolidation within a particular industry, or decide to concentrate on the production of common components instead of components customized to meet the Group's requirements, further limiting the Group's ability to obtain sufficient quantities of components on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Therefore, the Group remains subject to significant risks of supply shortages and price increases that can materially adversely affect its business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The Group's products and services may be affected from time to time by design and manufacturing defects that could materially adversely affect the Group's business and result in harm to the Group's reputation.

The Group offers complex hardware and software products and services that can be affected by design and manufacturing defects. Sophisticated operating system software and applications, such as those offered by the Group, often have issues that can unexpectedly interfere with the intended operation of hardware or software products and services. Defects can also exist in components and products the Group purchases from third parties. Component defects could make the Group's products unsafe and create a risk of environmental or property damage and personal injury. These risks may increase as the Group's products are introduced into specialized applications, including health. In addition, the Group's service offerings can have quality issues and from time to time experience outages, service slowdowns or errors. As a result, from time to time the Group's services have not performed as anticipated and may not meet customer expectations. The introduction of new and complex technologies, such as artificial intelligence features, can increase these and other safety risks, including exposing users to harmful, inaccurate or other negative content and experiences. The Group may not able to detect and fix all issues and defects in the hardware, software and services it offers, which can result in widespread technical and performance issues affecting the Group's products and services. Errors, bugs and vulnerabilities can be exploited by third parties, compromising the safety and security of a user's device. In addition, the Group can be exposed to product liability claims, recalls, product replacements or modifications, write-offs of inventory, property, plant and equipment or intangible assets, and significant warranty and other expenses, including litigation costs and regulatory fines. Quality problems can adversely affect the experience for users of the Group's products and services, and result in harm to the Group's reputation, loss of competitive advantage, poor market acceptance, reduced demand for products and services, delay in new product and service introductions and lost sales.

The Group is exposed to the risk of write-downs on the value of its inventory and other assets, in addition to purchase commitment cancellation risk.

The Group records a write-down for product and component inventories if cost exceeds net realizable value. The Group reviews other assets, including capital assets held at its suppliers' facilities, and inventory prepayments and other long-lived assets, for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate the assets may not be recoverable. Although the Group believes its inventory, capital assets, inventory prepayments and other assets are currently recoverable, the Group may incur write-downs, impairments and other charges given the rapid and unpredictable pace of product obsolescence in the industries in which the Group competes.

The Group relies on access to third-party intellectual property, which may not be available to the Group on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

The Group's products and services include technology or intellectual property that must be licensed from third parties. In addition, because of technological changes in the industries in which the Group currently competes or in the future may compete, current extensive intellectual property coverage and the rapid rate of new intellectual property rights generation, the Group's products and services may be alleged to infringe existing intellectual property rights of others. This risk may be exacerbated by the use of new and emerging technologies, including machine learning and artificial intelligence, which can involve, among other things, the acquisition and use of copyrighted materials for training as well as the potential reproduction of copyrighted materials in their outputs. From time to time, the Group has been notified that it may be infringing certain intellectual property rights of third parties. The Group is not always able to obtain all necessary licenses to third-party intellectual property rights on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Failure to obtain the right to use third-party intellectual property, or to use such intellectual property on commercially reasonable terms, can require the Group to modify certain products, services or features or preclude the Group from selling certain products or services and expose the Group to significant licensing costs, all of which can materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition.

The Group's future performance depends in part on support from third-party software developers.

The Group believes decisions by customers to purchase its hardware products depend in part on the availability of third-party software applications and services. Third-party developers may discontinue the development and maintenance of software applications and services for the Group's products. If third-party software applications and services cease to be developed and maintained for the Group's products, customers may choose not to buy the Group's products, adversely impacting the Group's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The Group believes that third-party developer support depends on the perceived benefits of creating software and services for the Group's products compared to competitors' platforms, such as Android for smartphones and tablets, Windows for personal computers and tablets, and PlayStation, Nintendo and Xbox for gaming platforms. This analysis may be based on factors such as the market position of the Group and its products, the anticipated revenue that may be generated, expected future growth of product sales, and the costs of developing such applications and services.

The Group's minority market share in the global smartphone, personal computer, tablet and wearables markets can make developers less inclined to develop or upgrade software for the Group's products and more inclined to devote their resources to developing and upgrading software for competitors' products with larger market share. When developers focus their efforts on these competing platforms, the availability and quality of applications for the Group's devices can suffer.

The Group relies on the continued availability and development of compelling and innovative software applications for its products. The Group's products and operating systems are subject to rapid technological change, and when third-party developers are unable to or choose not to keep up with this pace of change, their applications can fail to take advantage of these changes to deliver improved customer experiences, can operate incorrectly and can result in dissatisfied customers and lower customer demand for the Group's products.

Failure to obtain or create digital content that appeals to the Group's customers, or to make such content available on commercially reasonable terms, could have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group contracts with numerous third parties to offer their digital content to customers. This includes the right to sell, or offer subscriptions to, third-party content, as well as the right to incorporate specific content into the Group's own services. The licensing or other distribution arrangements for this content can be for relatively short time periods and do not guarantee the continuation or renewal of these arrangements on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Some third-party content providers and distributors currently or in the future may offer competing products and services, and can take actions to make it difficult or impossible for the Group to license or otherwise distribute their content. Other content owners, providers or distributors may seek to limit the Group's access to, or increase the cost of, such content. The Group may be unable to continue to offer a wide variety of content at commercially reasonable prices with acceptable usage rules.

The Group also produces its own digital content, which can be costly to produce due to intense and increasing competition for talent, content and subscribers, and may fail to appeal to the Group's customers.

The Group's success depends largely on the talents and efforts of its team members, the continued service and availability of highly skilled employees and the Group's ability to nurture its distinctive and inclusive culture.

Much of the Group's future success depends on the talents and efforts of its team members. Experienced personnel in the technology industry are in high demand and competition for their talents is intense. Periods of intense competition for talent in particular fields can lead to increased costs as the Group seeks to offer competitive compensation to recruit and retain highly skilled employees. In addition to competition for talent, workforce dynamics are constantly evolving and the Group must navigate changes effectively in order to achieve its strategic initiatives. Laws and regulations, including immigration, labor and employment laws and export controls, among others, can materially adversely affect the Group's ability to recruit and retain a highly skilled, global workforce. If the Group does not effectively manage changing workforce dynamics and regulatory requirements, it could materially adversely affect the Group's culture, operational flexibility, strategy and costs, all of which can materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition.

The Group believes that its distinctive and inclusive culture is a significant driver of its success. If the Group is unable to nurture its culture, it could materially adversely affect the Group's ability to recruit and retain the highly skilled employees who are critical to its success, and could otherwise materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group depends on the performance of carriers and other resellers.

The Group distributes its products and certain of its services through cellular network carriers and other resellers, many of which distribute products and services from competitors. Resellers offer financing, installment payment plans or subsidies for users' purchases of devices, and such plans may be discontinued or modified any time.

The Group has invested and will continue to invest in programs to enhance reseller sales, including staffing selected resellers' stores with Group employees and contractors, and improving product placement displays, and developing and making digital marketing assets available to resellers. These programs can require a substantial investment while not assuring return or incremental sales. For example, the purchasing preferences and behaviors of consumers may change, the financial condition of these resellers could weaken, these resellers could stop distributing the Group's products, or uncertainty regarding demand for some or all of the Group's products could cause resellers to reduce their ordering and marketing of the Group's products, all of which could materially adversely impact the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group's business and reputation are impacted by information technology system failures and network disruptions.

The Group and its global supply chain are dependent on complex information technology systems and are exposed to information technology system failures or network disruptions caused by natural disasters, accidents, power disruptions, telecommunications failures, acts of terrorism or war, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, ransomware or other cybersecurity incidents, or other events or disruptions. System upgrades, redundancy and other continuity measures may be ineffective or inadequate, and the Group's or its vendors' business continuity and disaster recovery planning may not be sufficient for all eventualities. Such failures or disruptions can adversely impact the Group's business by, among other things, preventing access to the Group's online services, interfering with customer transactions or impeding the manufacturing and shipping of the Group's products. These events could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

Losses or unauthorized access to or releases of confidential information, including personal information, could subject the Group to significant reputational, financial, legal and operational consequences.

The Group's business requires it to use and store confidential information, including personal and sensitive health and financial information with respect to the Group's customers and employees. The Group devotes significant resources to systems and data security, including through the use of encryption and other security measures intended to protect its systems and data. But these measures cannot provide absolute security, and losses or unauthorized access to or releases of confidential information occur and could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group's business also requires it to share confidential information with suppliers and other third parties. The Group relies on global suppliers that are also exposed to ransomware and other malicious attacks that can disrupt business operations. Although the Group takes steps to secure confidential information that is provided to or accessible by third parties working on the Group's behalf, such measures are not always effective and losses or unauthorized access to, or releases of, confidential information occur. Such incidents and other malicious attacks could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group experiences malicious attacks and other attempts to gain unauthorized access to its systems on a regular basis. These attacks target the confidentiality, integrity or availability of confidential information and may disrupt normal business operations. Attacks can impair the Group's ability to attract and retain customers for its products and services, damage commercial relationships, and expose the Group to litigation or government investigations, potentially resulting in penalties, fines or judgments. Globally, attacks are expected to continue accelerating in both frequency and sophistication with increasing use by actors of tools and techniques that are designed to circumvent controls, avoid detection, and remove or obfuscate forensic evidence, all of which hinders the Group's ability to identify, investigate and recover from incidents. In addition, attacks against the Group and its customers can escalate during periods of geopolitical tensions or conflict.

Although malicious attacks perpetrated to gain access to confidential information, including personal information, affect many companies across various industries, the Group is at a relatively greater risk of being targeted because of its high profile and the value of the confidential information it creates, owns, manages, stores and processes.

As with all companies, the security the Group has implemented may not be sufficient for all eventualities and are vulnerable to hacking, ransomware attacks, employee error, malfeasance, system error, faulty password management or other irregularities. For example, third parties can fraudulently induce the Group's or its suppliers' and other third parties' employees or customers into disclosing usernames, passwords or other sensitive information, which can, in turn, be used for unauthorized access to the Group's or such suppliers' or other third parties' systems and services. To help protect customers and the Group, the Group deploys and makes available technologies like multifactor authentication, monitors its services and systems for unusual activity and may freeze accounts under suspicious circumstances, which, among other things, can result in the delay or loss of customer orders or impede customer access to the Group's products and services.

While the Group maintains insurance coverage that is intended to address certain aspects of data security risks, such insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover all losses or all types of claims that may arise.

Investment in new business strategies, commercial relationships and acquisitions could disrupt the Group's ongoing business, present risks not originally contemplated and materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group has invested, and in the future may invest, in new business strategies, commercial relationships and acquisitions. Such endeavors may involve significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of management from current operations, greater-than-expected liabilities and expenses, economic, political, legal and regulatory challenges associated with operating in new businesses, regions or countries, inadequate return on capital, potential impairment of tangible and intangible assets, and significant write-offs. Some transactions, including investments and acquisitions, are exposed to additional risks, including failing to obtain required regulatory approvals on a timely basis or at all, a counterparty's failure to perform or deliver as anticipated, or the imposition of onerous conditions that could delay or prevent the Group from completing a transaction or otherwise limit the Group's ability to fully realize the anticipated benefits of a transaction. New business strategies and ventures are inherently risky and may not be successful. The Group's business strategies and investments may not be successful, which could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance Risks

The Group's business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted by unfavorable results of legal proceedings or government investigations.

The Group is subject to various claims, legal proceedings and government investigations that have arisen in the ordinary course of business and have not yet been fully resolved, and new matters may arise in the future. In addition, the Group enters into agreements that include indemnification provisions that can subject the Group to costs and damages in the event of a claim against an indemnified third party. The number of claims, legal proceedings and government investigations involving the Group, and the alleged magnitude of such claims, proceedings and government investigations, has generally increased over time and may continue to increase.

The Group has faced and continues to face a significant number of patent claims relating to its standards-enabled products, and new claims may arise in the future, including as a result of new legal or regulatory frameworks. For example, technology, data and other intellectual property asset–holding companies frequently assert their intellectual property rights and seek royalties and often enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. These risks, and the risks of novel claims being attempted, may be exacerbated as new and emerging technologies, including machine learning and artificial intelligence, are further integrated into the Group's products and services. The Group is vigorously defending infringement actions in courts in various countries. The plaintiffs in these actions frequently seek broad injunctive relief and substantial damages.

Regardless of the merit of particular claims, defending against litigation or responding to government investigations can be expensive, time-consuming and disruptive to the Group's operations. In recognition of these considerations, the Group may enter into agreements or other arrangements to settle litigation and resolve such challenges. However, such agreements may not always be available on acceptable terms, and litigation may still arise. Such agreements can also significantly reduce the Group's revenue and increase the Group's cost of sales and operating expenses, materially adversely affecting the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, such agreements may require the Group to change its business practices and limit the Group's ability to offer certain products and services.

The outcome of litigation or government investigations is inherently uncertain. If one or more legal matters were resolved against the Group or an indemnified third party in a reporting period for amounts above management's expectations, the Group's results of operations and financial condition for that reporting period could be materially adversely affected. Further, such an outcome can result in significant monetary damages, disgorgement of revenue or profits, remedial corporate measures or injunctive relief against the Group. Adverse resolution of legal matters has from time to time required, and can in the future require, the Group to change its business practices. It can also limit the Group's ability to enjoin others from using, or to derive value from, its intellectual property rights, and to develop, manufacture, use, import or offer for sale certain products and services, all of which could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition.

While the Group maintains insurance coverage for certain types of claims, such insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover all losses or all types of claims that may arise.

The Group is subject to complex and changing laws and regulations worldwide, which exposes the Group to potential liabilities, increased costs and other adverse effects on the Group's business.

The Group's global operations are subject to complex and changing laws and regulations worldwide on subjects, including antitrust; privacy, data security and data localization; online safety; age verification; consumer protection; advertising, sales, billing and e-commerce; financial services and technology; product liability; intellectual property ownership and infringement; digital platforms; machine learning and artificial intelligence; internet, telecommunications and mobile communications; media, television, film and digital content; availability of third-party software applications and services; labor and employment; anticorruption; import, export and trade; foreign exchange controls and cash repatriation restrictions; anti–money laundering; foreign ownership and investment; national security; tax; and environmental, health and safety, including electronic waste, recycling, product design and climate change.

Compliance with these laws and regulations is onerous and expensive. New and changing laws, regulations, executive orders, directives, and enforcement priorities can adversely affect the Group's business by increasing the Group's costs, limiting the Group's ability to offer a product, service or feature to customers, or imposing changes to the design of the Group's products and services, impacting customer demand for the Group's products and services, and requiring changes to the Group's business or supply chain. New and changing laws, regulations, executive orders, directives, and enforcement priorities can also create uncertainty about how such laws and regulations will be interpreted and applied. If the Group is found to have violated such laws and regulations, it could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks and costs related to new and changing laws, regulations, executive orders, directives, and enforcement priorities increase as the Group's products and services are introduced into specialized applications, including health and financial services, or as the Group expands the use of technologies, such as machine learning and artificial intelligence features, and must navigate new legal, regulatory and ethical considerations relating to such technologies.

Regulatory changes and other actions that materially adversely affect the Group's business may be announced with little or no advance notice and the Group may not be able to effectively mitigate all adverse impacts from such measures. For example, the Group is subject to changing regulations relating to the export and import of its products. The Group's programs, policies and procedures may not be effective in preventing a violation or a claim of a violation. As a result, the Group's products could be banned, delayed or prohibited from importation, which could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

Varied stakeholder expectations about social and other issues expose the Group to potential liabilities, increased costs, reputational harm, and other adverse effects on the Group's business.

Various stakeholders, including governments, regulators, investors, employees, customers and others, have differing expectations about a wide range of social and other issues related to the Group's business. The Group makes statements about its values, including the environmental and societal impact of its business, through various reports, information provided on Apple Inc.'s website, and in press statements and other communications. The Group also pursues environmental and other goals and initiatives that involve risks and uncertainties, require investments, and depend in part on third-party performance or data that is outside the Group's control, and the Group may not be able to fully achieve all of its goals and initiatives. Efforts by the Group to advance its business and values, or achieve its goals and further its initiatives, or to align with stakeholders' expectations, or comply with evolving, varied and at times conflicting federal, state and international laws, executive orders, regulations and standards, or any failure or perceived failure to do so, can result in adverse reactions by consumers and other stakeholders, including the commencement of legal and regulatory proceedings against the Group, and can materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition.

The technology industry, including, in some instances, the Group, is subject to intense media, political and regulatory scrutiny, which exposes the Group to increasing regulation, government investigations, legal actions and penalties.

From time to time, the Group has made changes to its business, including actions taken in response to litigation, competition, market conditions and legal and regulatory requirements. The Group expects to make further business changes in the future.

Globally, several jurisdictions have adopted, or may in the future adopt, competition-related laws and regulations imposing wide-ranging obligations on technology companies and significant limitations on businesses, including the Group. For example, the Group has implemented changes to iOS, iPadOS, the App Store and Safari in the EU as it seeks to comply with the Digital Markets Act ("DMA"), including new business terms and alternative fee structures for iOS and iPadOS apps, alternative methods of distribution for iOS and iPadOS apps, alternative payment processing for apps across the Group's operating systems, and additional tools and application programming interfaces for developers. The Group has also continued to make changes to its compliance plan in response to feedback and engagement with the Commission. Although the Group's compliance plan is intended to address the DMA's obligations, it has been challenged by the Commission and may be challenged further by private litigants. The DMA provides for significant fines and penalties for noncompliance. While the changes introduced by the Group in the EU are intended to reduce new privacy and security risks that the DMA poses to EU users, many risks will remain. Changes to the Group's business in response to the DMA or other laws and regulations could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition. On 25 March 2024, the Commission announced that it had opened a formal noncompliance investigation against the Group under Article 5(4) of the EU DMA ("Article 5(4) Investigation"). The Article 5(4) Investigation relates to how developers may communicate and promote offers to end users for apps distributed through the App Store, as well as how developers may conclude contracts with those end users. On 24 June 2024, the Commission announced that it had opened an additional formal investigation against the Group regarding whether new contractual requirements for third-party app developers and app marketplaces may violate the DMA ("Article 6(4) Investigation"). On 23 April 2025, the Commission fined the Group €500 million in the Article 5(4) Investigation and issued a cease and desist order requiring the Group to remove technical and commercial restrictions that prevent developers from steering users to alternative distribution channels outside the App Store. The Group has appealed the Commission's Article 5(4) decision. Also on 23 April 2025, the Commission issued preliminary findings in the Article 6(4) Investigation. If the Commission makes a final determination in the Article 6(4) Investigation that there has been a violation, it can issue a cease and desist order and may impose fines up to 10% of the Apple Inc.'s annual worldwide net sales. The Commission may also seek to impose additional fines if it deems that the Group has violated a cease and desist order. The Group believes that it complies with the DMA and has continued to make changes to its compliance plan in response to feedback and engagement with the Commission.

The Group is also currently subject to antitrust investigations and litigation in various jurisdictions around the world, which can result in legal proceedings and claims against the Group that could, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, the Group is the subject of investigations in Europe and other jurisdictions relating to App Store terms and conditions. If such investigations or litigation are resolved against the Group, the Group can be exposed to significant fines and may be required to make further changes to its business practices, all of which could materially adversely affect the Group's business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

Further, the Group has commercial relationships with other companies in the technology industry that are or may become subject to investigations and litigation that, if resolved against those other companies, could materially adversely affect the Group's commercial relationships with those business partners and materially adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, the Group earns revenue from licensing arrangements with Google LLC ("Google") and other companies to offer their search services on the Group's platforms and applications, and certain of these arrangements are currently subject to government investigations and legal proceedings. On 5 August, 2024, Google was found to have violated U.S. antitrust laws. In connection with this finding, on 2 September 2025, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ("D.C. District Court") ordered certain remedies. The court's order is subject to further proceedings before the D.C. District Court, which may result in changes to the interpretation or application of the remedies ordered by the court, as well as new or changed remedies being ordered. The court's order is also subject to appeal by both the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") and Google. A reversal of the order on appeal could result in imposition of certain remedies initially proposed by the DOJ, such as those prohibiting Google from offering the Group commercial terms for search distribution. If implemented, these remedies could materially adversely affect the Group's ability to earn revenue from such licensing arrangements.

The Group's business, results of operations and financial condition can be materially adversely affected, individually or in the aggregate, by the outcomes of such investigations, litigation or changes to laws and regulations in the future. Changes to the Group's business practices to comply with new laws and regulations or in connection with other legal proceedings can negatively impact the reputation of the Group's products for privacy and security. Such changes in business practices can also otherwise adversely affect the experience for users of the Group's products and services, and result in harm to the Group's reputation, loss of competitive advantage, poor market acceptance, reduced demand for products and services, lost sales, and lower profit margins.

The Group's business is subject to a variety of laws, rules, policies and other obligations regarding the collection, use, protection and transfer of personal data.

The Group is subject to an increasing number of laws relating to the collection, use, retention, protection and transfer of various types of personal data. In many cases, these laws apply not only to third-party transactions, but also restrict transfers of personal data among the Group. Several jurisdictions have passed laws in this area, and additional jurisdictions are considering imposing additional restrictions or have laws that are pending. These laws continue to develop and may be inconsistent from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Complying with emerging and changing requirements causes the Group to incur substantial costs and has required and may in the future require the Group to change its business practices. Noncompliance could result in significant penalties or legal liability.

The Group makes statements about its use and disclosure of personal data through its privacy policy, information provided on Apple Inc.'s website, press statements and other privacy notices provided to customers. Any failure or perceived failure by the Group to comply with these public statements or with international privacy or data protection laws and regulations could result in inquiries, proceedings and penalties from governmental entities or others. Such a failure or perceived failure could also result in reputational impacts, ongoing audit requirements and significant legal liability. The risks of inadvertent disclosure of personal data can increase with the introduction of new and complex technologies, such as artificial intelligence features, further exacerbating such risks.

In addition to the risks generally relating to the collection, use, retention, protection and transfer of personal data, the Group is also subject to specific obligations relating to the collection and processing of data associated with minors, as well as information considered sensitive under applicable laws, such as health, biometric, financial and payment card data. Health, biometric, financial and payment card data are subject to additional privacy, security and breach notification requirements, and the Group is subject to audit by governmental authorities regarding the Group's compliance with these obligations. If the Group fails to adequately comply with these rules and requirements, the Group can be subject to litigation or government investigations, can be liable for associated investigatory expenses, and can incur significant fees or fines.

The Group is also subject to new and changing laws and regulations regarding online safety, including enhanced protections for minors and mandatory age verification requirements. These laws and regulations can increase regulatory risks by requiring complex compliance measures and significant modifications to the Group's products, services and operations, and may lead to operational disruptions, heightened privacy and data security risks, increased costs and potential liability and fines, all of which can have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Financial Risks

The Group's net sales and gross margins are subject to volatility and downward pressure due to a variety of factors.

The Group's gross profit margins vary significantly across its products, services, geographic segments and distribution channels and can change over time. The Group's net sales and gross margins are subject to volatility and downward pressure due to a variety of factors, including: continued industry-wide global product pricing pressures and product pricing actions that the Group may take in response to such pressures; increased competition; the Group's ability to effectively stimulate demand for certain of its products and services; compressed product life cycles; supply shortages; potential increases in the cost of components, outside manufacturing services, and developing, acquiring and delivering content for the Group's services; the Group's ability to manage product quality and warranty costs effectively; shifts in the mix of products and services, or in the geographic, currency or channel mix, including to the extent that regulatory changes require the Group to modify its product and service offerings; fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; inflation and other macroeconomic pressures; the imposition of new or increased tariffs and other trade restrictions, their overall magnitude and duration, and retaliatory actions in response; and the introduction of new products or services, including new products or services with lower profit margins. These and other factors could have a materially adverse impact on the Group's results of operations and financial condition. Further, the Group generates a significant portion of its net sales from a single product category and a decline in demand for that product could significantly impact net sales and gross margins.

The Group's financial performance is subject to risks associated with changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to local currencies.

The Group's primary exposure to movements in foreign exchange rates relates to non–U.S. dollar–denominated sales, cost of sales and operating expenses worldwide. Gross margins on the Group's products in foreign countries and on products that include components obtained from foreign suppliers have in the past been adversely affected and could in the future be materially adversely affected by foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

The weakening of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar adversely affects the U.S. dollar value of the Group's foreign currency–denominated sales and earnings, and generally leads the Group to raise international pricing, potentially reducing demand for the Group's products. In some circumstances, for competitive or other reasons, the Group may decide not to raise international pricing to offset the U.S. dollar's strengthening, which would adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of the gross margins the Group earns on foreign currency–denominated sales.

Conversely, a strengthening of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, while generally beneficial to the Group's foreign currency–denominated sales and earnings, could cause the Group to reduce international pricing or incur losses on its foreign currency derivative instruments, thereby limiting the benefit. Additionally, strengthening of foreign currencies may increase the Group's cost of product components denominated in those currencies, thus adversely affecting gross margins.

The Group uses derivative instruments, such as foreign currency forward and option contracts, to hedge certain exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The use of such hedging activities may not be effective to offset any, or more than a portion, of the adverse financial effects of unfavorable movements in foreign exchange rates over the limited time the hedges are in place.

The Group is exposed to credit risk and fluctuations in the values of its investment portfolio.

The Group's investments can be negatively affected by changes in liquidity, credit deterioration, financial results, market and economic conditions, political risk, sovereign risk, interest rate fluctuations or other factors. As a result, the value and liquidity of the Group's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities may fluctuate substantially. Although the Group has not realized significant losses on its cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, future fluctuations in their value could result in significant losses and could have a material adverse impact on the Group's results of operations and financial condition.

The Group is exposed to credit risk on its trade accounts receivable, vendor non-trade receivables and prepayments related to long-term supply agreements, and this risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

The Group distributes its products and certain of its services through third-party cellular network carriers and other resellers. The Group also sells its products and services directly to small and mid-sized businesses and education, enterprise and government customers. A substantial majority of the Group's outstanding trade receivables are not covered by collateral, third-party bank support or financing arrangements, or credit insurance, and a significant portion of the Group's trade receivables can be concentrated within cellular network carriers or other resellers. The Group's exposure to credit and collectibility risk on its trade receivables is higher in certain international markets. The Group also has unsecured vendor non-trade receivables resulting from purchases of components by outsourcing partners and other vendors that manufacture subassemblies or assemble final products for the Group. In addition, the Group has made prepayments associated with long-term supply agreements to secure supply of inventory components. As of 27 September 2025, the Group's vendor non-trade receivables and prepayments related to long-term supply agreements were concentrated among a few individual vendors located primarily in Asia. If the Group is unable to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on its trade and vendor non-trade receivables, as well as long-term prepayments, the Group's results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

The Group is subject to changes in tax rates, the adoption of new local or international tax legislation and exposure to additional tax liabilities.

The Group is subject to taxes in numerous jurisdictions, including Ireland and Singapore, where a number of the Group's subsidiaries are organized. Due to economic and political conditions, tax laws and tax rates for income taxes and other non-income taxes in various jurisdictions may be subject to significant change. For example, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development continues to advance proposals for modernizing international tax rules, including the introduction of global minimum tax standards. The Group's effective tax rates are affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the introduction of new taxes, and changes in tax laws or their interpretation. The application of tax laws may be uncertain, require significant judgment and be subject to differing interpretations.

The Group is also subject to the examination of its tax returns and other tax matters by tax authorities and governmental bodies. The Group regularly assesses the likelihood of an adverse outcome resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of its provision for taxes. The outcome of such examinations is inherently uncertain. If the Group's effective tax rates were to increase, or if the ultimate determination of the Group's taxes owed is for an amount in excess of amounts previously accrued, the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Dividends

Dividends of $69.4 billion (2024: $67.6 billion) were paid by the Group with $70.0 billion (2024: $68.1 billion) paid by the Company to its ultimate parent Apple Inc. during the year.

Apple Operations International Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Books and Accounting Records

The directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to accounting records by appointing accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the finance function. These books and accounting records are maintained at the Company's registered office, Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland.

Directors, Secretary and Their Interests

The directors of the Company who served during the year were Peter Denwood, Jamie Wong, Éamonn Clancy, Cathy Kearney, Michael Sugrue, and Shane Collins as an alternate director for Peter Denwood. On 20 January 2025, Peter Denwood resigned as a director and Jamie Wong was appointed as a director. By virtue of Peter Denwood's resignation as a director, Shane Collins ceased to be an alternate director for Peter Denwood on 20 January 2025. The secretaries of the Company that served during the year were Shane Collins and Fiona Murphy.

The directors and secretaries who held office as at 27 September 2025 had no interests in shares in or debentures of the Company or any group undertaking of the Company at the end of the financial year, or at the beginning of the financial year (or date of appointment, if later) requiring disclosure in the Directors' Report under Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014.

Directors' Compliance Statement

As required by Section 225 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations (as defined in that section). The directors further confirm that:

a. a compliance policy statement has been drawn up setting out the Company's policies (that, in the directors' opinion, are appropriate to the Company) respecting compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations;

b. appropriate arrangements and structures have been put in place that are, in the directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations, on the basis that they provide a reasonable assurance of compliance in all material respects with the said obligations; and

c. a review of the arrangements and structures referred to in b. has been conducted during the financial year to which this report relates.

Research and Development

The Group carries out research and development activities.

Relevant Audit Information

The directors believe that they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, as defined under Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, and to establish that the Group's statutory auditors are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's statutory auditors are unaware.

Audit Committee

The directors of the Company decided not to establish an audit committee. The directors consider that the responsibilities and functions of the audit committee under the requirements of Section 167 of the Companies Act 2014 are, directly or indirectly, performed by the Apple Inc. Audit and Finance Committee.

Independent Auditor

Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

Cathy Kearney
Director

Date: 19 December 2025

Michael Sugrue
Director

Date: 19 December 2025

Apple Operations International Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and financial statements of the Company and the Group in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. The directors have prepared the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with IFRS and those parts of the Companies Act 2014 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The directors have elected to prepare the Company financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

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

In preparing these Group and Company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company and the Group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enabling at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, and ensuring that the Group and the Company financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable them to be audited. They are also responsible for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Cathy Kearney	Michael Sugrue
Director	*Director*
Date: 19 December 2025	Date: 19 December 2025

Shape the future
with confidence

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APPLE OPERATIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Apple Operations International Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') for the year ended 27 September 2025, which comprise the Consolidated Statements of Operations, Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Company Statements of Financial Position, Company Statements of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies for the Consolidated financial statements and the summary of significant accounting policies for the Company's financial statements set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and as regards the consolidated financial statements, International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the Company financial statements, Accounting Standards including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion:

- the Group financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group as at 27 September 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the Company financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 27 September 2025;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union;
- the Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- the Group financial statements and Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APPLE OPERATIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (Continued)

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

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

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014
In our opinion, based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions, are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APPLE OPERATIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (Continued)

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 16, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf.

This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

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

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

Cork

Date: 19 December 2025

Apple Operations International Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Note	Years ended 27 September 2025	28 September 2024
		$'m	$'m
Net sales	3	235,322	222,303
Cost of sales		(124,503)	(120,286)
Gross margin		110,819	102,017
Operating expenses:			
Research and development		(19,473)	(16,920)
Selling, general and administrative		(13,557)	(12,287)
Total operating expenses		(33,030)	(29,207)
Operating income		77,789	72,810
Other income/(expense), net		3,176	3,552
Income before provision for income taxes		80,965	76,362
Provision for income taxes	6	(12,078)	(25,204)
Net income		68,887	51,158

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Apple Operations International Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years ended	
	27 September 2025	28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Net income	68,887	51,158
Other comprehensive income/(loss) which will be reclassified to the Statements of Operations in subsequent periods:		
Change in foreign currency translation, net of tax	(233)	190
Change in unrealized gains/losses on derivative instruments, net of tax:	584	(1,821)
Change in unrealized gains/losses on marketable securities, net of tax:	(7)	56
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) which will be reclassified to the Statements of Operations in subsequent periods	344	(1,575)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) which will not be reclassified to the Statements of Operations in subsequent periods:		
Change in fair value of retirement benefit obligations, net of tax:	1	(4)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	345	(1,579)
Total comprehensive income	69,232	49,579

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Apple Operations International Limited

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Note	As of 27 September 2025 $'m	As of 28 September 2024 $'m
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	17,089	17,851
Marketable securities	7	22	13,294
Accounts receivable, net	4/7	41,938	38,846
Other current assets	4	70,961	62,632
Total current assets		130,010	132,623
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment, net	8	13,654	13,300
Other non-current assets		5,620	8,249
Total non-current assets		19,274	21,549
Total assets		149,284	154,172
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	4	54,560	51,763
Current tax liabilities		3,841	18,919
Other current liabilities		20,301	19,745
Total current liabilities		78,702	90,427
Non-current liabilities:			
Other non-current liabilities		22,657	15,778
Total non-current liabilities		22,657	15,778
Total liabilities		101,359	106,205
Shareholders' equity:			
Called up share capital presented as equity	9	—	—
Retained earnings		49,174	49,731
Other reserves		(1,249)	(1,764)
Total shareholders' equity		47,925	47,967
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		149,284	154,172

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Cathy Kearney
Director

Date: 19 December 2025

Michael Sugrue
Director

Date: 19 December 2025

Apple Operations International Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Total shareholders' equity
	$'m	$'m	$'m
Balances as of 30 September 2023	66,194	(197)	65,997
Net income	51,158	—	51,158
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	—	(1,579)	(1,579)
Dividends*	(67,621)	—	(67,621)
Tax effect from equity awards	—	12	12
Balances as of 28 September 2024	49,731	(1,764)	47,967
Net income	68,887	—	68,887
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	—	345	345
Dividends*	(69,444)	—	(69,444)
Tax effect from equity awards	—	168	168
Capital contribution	—	2	2
Balances as of 27 September 2025	49,174	(1,249)	47,925

* Dividend per share for 2025 was $6,944,367 (2024: $6,762,126)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Apple Operations International Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years ended	
	27 September 2025	28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balances	17,851	17,993
Operating activities:		
Net income	68,887	51,158
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash generated by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,410	3,640
Other	558	401
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(3,092)	(4,046)
Other current and non-current assets	(8,737)	(341)
Accounts payable	2,797	4,102
Current tax liabilities	(10,844)	16,296
Other current and non-current liabilities	8,154	(1,596)
Cash generated by operating activities	61,133	69,614
Investing activities:		
Purchases of marketable securities	—	(28,805)
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities	8,363	24,680
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	2,695	5,772
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,456)	(2,725)
Other	(216)	(333)
Cash used in investing activities	8,386	(1,411)
Financing activities:		
Payments for dividends	(69,444)	(67,621)
Payments for lease liabilities	(837)	(724)
Cash used in financing activities	(70,281)	(68,345)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(762)	(142)
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balances	17,089	17,851
Supplemental cash flow disclosure:		
Cash paid for income taxes, net	22,789	8,844

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Apple Operations International Limited

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and those parts of the Companies Act 2014 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

Basis of Presentation and Preparation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars ("$") which is the Company's functional and presentational currency. The consolidated financial statements, which are rounded to the nearest million (unless otherwise stated) have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except where assets and liabilities are stated at fair value in accordance with relevant accounting policies.

The consolidated financial statements are comprised of Apple Operations International Limited and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the Group financial statements from the date on which control is obtained, and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has the rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains / losses on transactions between Group subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

The Group's financial year is the 52 or 53 week period that ends on the last Saturday of September. The Group's fiscal years 2025 and 2024 spanned 52 weeks.

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with IFRS require the Group's management to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. The significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the Group's financial statements that could result in a material adjustment are outlined in the relevant notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimated.

Income Taxes

Uncertain tax positions are measured based on the single best estimate.

Financial Instruments

Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase are treated as cash equivalents.

Marketable Securities

The cost of securities sold is determined using the specific identification method.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are subsequently measured applying the cost model. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis.

Leases

The Group combines and accounts for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component for leases of corporate and retail facilities. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis.

Apple Operations International Limited

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 – Other Statutory Information

Auditors' Remuneration

The following table shows the fees* paid to the independent auditor in 2025 and 2024:

	Years ended	
	27 September 2025	28 September 2024
	$'000	$'000
Audit of Financial Statements	503	814
Other Assurance Services	2,102	2,239
Tax Advisory Services	728	498
	3,333	3,551

* This excludes auditors' remuneration borne by Apple Inc. on behalf of the Group.

Staff Numbers and Costs

The following table shows the payroll costs incurred in 2025 and 2024:

	Years ended	
	27 September 2025	28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Wages and Salaries	4,830	4,462
Social Welfare costs	606	559
Share based payments (Note 5, "Share-Based Compensation")	1,882	1,739
Pension costs	307	282
	7,625	7,042

The average number of persons employed by the Group in 2025 was 56,694 (2024: 55,827).

Apple Operations International Limited

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Group Undertakings

The following table shows the Group's undertakings as of 27 September 2025:

Name of company	Registered office	Nature of business
Akane LLC	Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801, United States	Holding company
Apple Asia Limited	Suites 2401-2412, Tower One, Times Square, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Asia LLC	Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801, United States	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Computer Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.*	Building 6, 88 Maji Road (District C), China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple South Asia Pte. Ltd.	7 Ang Mo Kio Street 64, Singapore 569086	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Electronics Products Commerce (Beijing) Company Limited*	Rooms 1113 and 1115, 11/F., Office Tower 2, Beijing APM, 138 Wangfujing Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China	Retail company
Apple India Private Limited*	13th Floor, Prestige Minsk Square, Municipal No. 6, Cubbon Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560001, India	Sales, distribution, manufacturing and related services
Apple Japan, Inc.*	Roppongi Hills, 6-10-1 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-6140, Japan	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Korea Limited*	3901, 517 Yeongdong-daero (ASEM Tower, Samseong-dong), Gangnam-gu Seoul, Republic of Korea	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple M E FZCO	Business Centres World FZE N. 125, JAFZA View 18 & 19, 1st Floor, P.O. Box 262746 Jebel Ali Free Zone, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Sales, distribution, sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Level 21, Suite 21.01, The Gardens South Tower, Mid Valley City, Lingkaran Syed Putra, 59200 Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan, Malaysia	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Operations Limited	Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland	Procurement, sales and manufacturing support services
Apple GmbH*	Katharina-von-Bora-Straße 3, 80333 Munich, Germany	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Pty Limited*	Levels 2-8, 20 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia	Sales, distribution and related services

Name of company	Registered office	Nature of business
Apple Retail Europe Limited	Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland	Holding company and retail business
Apple Sales International Limited	Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland	Holding company
Apple Sales Ireland Limited	Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Trading (Shanghai) Company Limited*	Level 15 Area A, Level 16 (actual Level 13 Area A, Level 14), 1249 Century Avenue, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone	Retail company
Apple Benelux B.V.	Leidseplein 29, Third Floor, 1017 PS, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Distribution International Limited	Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Holding B.V.	Leidseplein 29, Third Floor, 1017 PS, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Holding company
Apple Retail UK Limited	c/o TMF Group, 13th Floor, One Angel Court, London, EC2R 7HJ, United Kingdom	Retail company
Apple Retail France E.U.R.L.*	3-5 rue Saint Georges, 75009, Paris, France	Retail company
Apple Retail Italia S.R.L.	Corso Vercelli 40, 20145, Milan, Italy	Retail company
Apple Retail Germany B.V. & Co. KG *	Maximilianstraße 54, 80538 Munich, Germany	Retail business
Apple Retail Spain, S.L.U.*	Calle Príncipe de Vergara 112, 4a planta, 28002, Madrid, Spain	Retail company
Apple Retail Switzerland GmbH	c/o TMF Services SA, Zürich Branch, Talstrasse 83, 8001, Zürich, Switzerland	Retail company
Apple Retail Belgium BV	Botanic Tower, 6th floor Boulevard Saint-Lazare 4- 10 1210 Brussels, Belgium	Retail company
Apple Retail Netherlands B.V.	Leidseplein 29, Third Floor, 1017 PS, Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Retail company

Apple Operations International Limited

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Name of company	Registered office	Nature of business
Apple Retail Sweden AB*	c/o TMF Sweden AB, Vasagatan 38 111 20, Stockholm, Sweden	Retail company
Limited Liability Company Apple Rus*	bld. 2, 4 Romanov Lane, 6th floor, premises II, room 54, 125009, Moscow, Russian Federation	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Israel Limited*	12 Maskit Street, POB 12147, Herzliya Pituach, 4673312, Israel	Research and development, sales support, marketing and related services
PT Apple Indonesia	World Trade Center II, 19th Floor, Jl. Jendral Sudirman Kav. 29-31, Kel. Karet, Kec. Setiabudi, Kota Adm. Jakarta Selatan, 12920, Indonesia	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Technical Services (Shanghai) Company Limited*	Unit 1702 (nominal level, actual level Unit 1502), No. 1249 Century Avenue, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone	Technical services and other support services
Apple Data Services Ireland Limited	Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland	Holding company
Apple ApS*	Silkegade 8, 1st Floor, DK-1113, Copenhagen, Denmark	Operation of data centre
Apple Macau Limitada*	Avenida da Praia Grande, No. 759, 5th Floor, Macau	Retail company
Apple Teknoloji ve Satış Limited Şirketi	Büyükdere Caddesi, No:199, Levent 199, Kat: 22 ve 23, Şişli, Mecidiyeköy, İstanbul, 34394, Türkiye	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Services Pte. Ltd.	7 Ang Mo Kio Street 64, Singapore 569086	Sales and distribution of digital services and related services
BIS Records AB*	c/o TMF Sweden AB Vasagatan 38 111 20, Stockholm, Sweden	Production, marketing and distribution of classical music
Apple Sales New Zealand*	c/o Simpson Grierson, Level 27, 88 Shortland Street, Auckland Central, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Europe Limited	280 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4AG, United Kingdom	Sales support, marketing and related services

Name of company	Registered office	Nature of business
Apple Vietnam Limited Liability Company	Unit 901, Deutsches Haus Ho Chi Minh City, No.33, Le Duan Boulevard, Sai Gon Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Sales, distribution and related services
Apple Technology Services (Guizhou) Ltd*	Data Center Building, Apple China (Gui'an) Data Center Project, 6 Xing'an Avenue, Chuanxin Village, Machang Town, Gui'an New Area, Guizhou Province, China	Technical services and other support services
Apple (UK) Limited	280 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4AG, United Kingdom	Research and development, technical and other services
Apple Lithuania UAB*	Jogailos g. 9, Vilnius, 01116, Lithuania	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Sales & Marketing Nigeria Ltd*	5th Floor, The Octagon 13A A.J Marinho Drive Victoria Island, Lagos Island Lagos State, Nigeria	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Sales Romania S.R.L.*	15-17 Ion Mihalache Blvd., 1st floor, offices 6 and 7, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Technology Services (Ulanqab) Ltd.*	West of Jing'an Road, south of Apple Avenue, north of Ali Avenue, and data building of, Apple Ulanqab Data Center in Jining District, Ulanqab city, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China	Technical services and other support services
Apple Technology Services B.V. & Co. KG*	Arnulfstraße 19, 80335 Munich, Germany	Technical services and other support services
Apple Saudi Arabia LLC*	Level 30, Faisaliah Tower, King Fahed Highway, Olayah District, P.O Box 54995, Riyadh, 12212, Saudi Arabia	Sales, distribution and related services
Shazam Entertainment Limited*	The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG, United Kingdom	Inactive
Apple Technology Engineering B.V. & Co. KG*	Karlstraße 77 80335 Munich, Germany	Research and development services
Apple Technology Engineering Austria B.V. & Co KG*	Regensburger Straße 1a-b 4020, Linz, Austria	Research and development services
Apple France*	7 Place d'Iéna, 75116, Paris, France	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Ukraine Limited Liability Company*	13-15 Bolsunovska St., IQ Business Centre, Kyiv, 01014, Ukraine	Sales, distribution and related services

Name of company	Registered office	Nature of business
Apple Investments Egypt LLC*	Unit No. 434 – Building No. 47 North 90th Street First New Cairo Cairo, Egypt	Holding company
Apple Electronics Egypt LLC*	Unit No. 434 – Building No. 47 North 90th Street First New Cairo Cairo, Egypt	Provision of workforce services
Apple Trading Egypt LLC*	Unit No. 428 – Building No. 47 North 90th Street First New Cairo Cairo, Egypt	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple EPE*	Ag. Konstantinou 59-61, Marousi, Athens, 15124, Greece	Sales support, marketing and related services
Apple Advertising (Beijing) Ltd.*	Room 603, Level 6, Building 4, Zone 1, No. 81 Beiqing Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China	Promote and resell advertising placement service
Apple Payments Services Limited	280 Bishopsgate London, EC2M 4AG, United Kingdom	Account information services
Apple Technology Development (Shanghai) Limited*	Zone A of Unit 501 (nominal, actual level Zone A of Unit 401), No. 288 Fushan Road, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone	Technical services and other support services
UAB “Pixelmator Team”*	J. Kubiliaus st. 6-1, Vilnius, LT-08234 Lithuania	Sales and distribution of software
Aba Prefecture Hongyuan Huanju Ecological Energy Co., Ltd.(*)(****)	No. 15 Yang Ga Zhong Jie, Qiongxi Town, Hongyuan County, Sichuan Province, China	Operation of a photovoltaic station
Aba Prefecture Zioge Huanju Ecological Energy Co., Ltd.(*)(****)	No. 4 Commerce Street, Zioge County, Sichuan Province, China	Operation of a photovoltaic station
Hohhot Huanju New Energy Development Co., Ltd.(*)(***)	Qingshan Road, Wuchuan County, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China	Operation of a photovoltaic station
Nanyang Runtang New Energy Co., Ltd.(*)(**)	Industries Centralization Zone, Tanghe County, Nanyang City, Henan Province, China	Operation of wind farm power stations

Name of company	Registered office	Nature of business
Kangbao Huanju New Energy Co., Ltd.(*)(**)	Office of Management Committee of Kangbao County Economic Development Zone, Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province, China	Operation of a photovoltaic station
Daini Nihon Solar Power K.K. (*)(*****)	8F Chiba-Daiei Bld., 1-14-3 Fujimi Chuo-ku, Chiba-shi Chiba Japan	Operation of rooftop solar power facilities
Clean Max Hyperion Power LLP (******)	13 A, Floor 13, The Peregrine Apartment, Swatantrya, Veer Savarkar Marg, Kismat Cinema, Prabhadevi, Mumbai City, Maharashtra - 400025, India	Operation of a photovoltaic station
China Renewable Energy Fund II, LP (*)(*******)	77 Robinson Road, #13-00, Robinson 77, 068896, Singapore	Investing in photovoltaic and wind energy generation projects

* Certain entities have a different financial year-end where required or permitted by local laws and/or regulations.

All Group entities listed above are, directly or indirectly, wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company or partnerships within the Group, except where the Group held 30%**, 34%***, 44%****, 49%*****, 45.89%****** and 94.29%******* respectively of the entity at year end.

The shares, or partnership interests, held by the Company, directly or indirectly, are ordinary voting shares or an equivalent type of voting equity interest provided for under the laws of their jurisdiction of formation/incorporation.

The entities incorporated in Ireland, as set out in the above table, shall avail of the exemption from the requirement to file their statutory financial statements and certain other documents for the year ended 27 September 2025 as permitted by section 357 of the Companies Act 2014. All of the entities formed in Germany, as set out in the above, shall avail of the exemptions regarding (i) the preparation, audit and disclosure of individual financial statements pursuant to Section 264 (3) of the German Commercial Code (for entities in the legal form of a GmbH) and Section 264b of the German Commercial Code (for entities in the legal form of a KG where no general partner qualifies as natural person) and (ii) to the extent required, the preparation, audit and disclosure of consolidated accounts pursuant to Section 291 of the German Commercial Code. All of the entities formed in the Netherlands, as set out in the above, shall avail of the exemption under the Dutch corporate law requirements of Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code regarding the preparation, audit and disclosure of individual financial statements pursuant to article 403 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Note 3 – Net Sales

The Group recognizes revenue at the amount to which it expects to be entitled when control of the products or services is transferred to its customers. For most of the Group's products net sales, control transfers when products are shipped. For the Group's services net sales, control transfers over time as services are delivered. Payment for products and services net sales is collected within a short period of time following transfer of control or commencement of delivery of services, as applicable.

The Group records reductions to products net sales related to future product returns, price protection and other customer incentive programs based on the Group's expectations and historical experience.

For arrangements with multiple performance obligations, which represent promises within an arrangement that are capable of being distinct, the Group allocates revenue to all distinct performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices ("SSPs"). When available, the Group uses observable prices to determine SSPs. When observable prices are not available, SSPs are established that reflect the Group's best estimates of what the selling prices of the performance obligations would be if they were sold regularly on a stand-alone basis. The Group's process for estimating SSPs without observable prices considers multiple factors that may vary depending upon the unique facts and circumstances related to each performance obligation including, where applicable, prices charged by the Group for similar offerings, market trends in the pricing for similar offerings, product-specific business objectives and the estimated cost to provide the performance obligation.

The Group has identified the performance obligations regularly included in arrangements involving the sale of iPhone, Mac and iPad. The first material performance obligation, which represents the substantial portion of the allocated sales price, is the hardware and bundled software delivered at the time of sale. The second material performance obligation is the right to receive certain product-related bundled services, which include iCloud, Siri and Maps. Because the Group lacks observable prices for product-related bundled services, the allocation of revenue is based on the Group's estimated SSPs. Revenue allocated to the delivered hardware and bundled software is recognized when control has transferred to the customer, which generally occurs when the product is shipped. Revenue allocated to product-related bundled services is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated period they are expected to be provided.

For the sale of third-party products where the Group obtains control of the product before transferring it to the customer, the Group recognizes revenue based on the gross amount billed to customers. The Group considers multiple factors when determining whether it obtains control of third-party products including evaluating if it can establish the price of the product, retains inventory risk for tangible products or has the responsibility for ensuring acceptability of the product. For third-party applications sold through the App Store, the Group does not obtain control of the product before transferring it to the customer. Therefore, the Group accounts for all third-party application–related sales on a net basis by recognizing in Services net sales only the commission it retains.

The Group records revenue net of taxes collected from customers that are remitted to governmental authorities, with the collected taxes recorded within other current liabilities until remitted to the relevant government authority.

The following table shows net sales disaggregated by products and services, as well as the portion of total net sales that was previously deferred, for 2025 and 2024:

	Years ended	
	27 September 2025	**28 September 2024**
	$'m	**$'m**
Products	185,104	178,603
Services [(1)]	50,218	43,700
Total net sales	235,322	222,303
Portion of total net sales that was included in deferred revenue as of the beginning of the period	3,474	3,337

(1) Services net sales include amortization of the deferred value of services bundled in the sales price of certain products.

Deferred Revenue

As of 2025 and 2024, the Group had total deferred revenue of $6.3 billion and $5.7 billion, respectively. As of 2025, the Group expects $3.9 billion of total deferred revenue to be realized in less than a year, and $2.4 billion in greater than one year.

Note 4 – Consolidated Financial Statement Details

The following tables show the consolidated financial statement details of the Group as of 27 September 2025 and 28 September 2024:

Accounts receivable, net

	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Trade receivables	23,653	21,218
Vendor non-trade receivables	18,285	17,628
	41,938	38,846

Other current assets

	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Loans owed from Ultimate Parent (Note 10, "Related Party Transactions")	60,344	47,923
Other current assets	10,617	14,709
	70,961	62,632

Accounts payable

	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Trade payables	37,385	36,670
Amounts owed to Apple related parties (Note 10, "Related Party Transactions")	17,175	15,093
	54,560	51,763

Note 5 – Share-Based Compensation

As of 27 September 2025, the Group's Ultimate Parent had an employee benefit plan relevant to the Group:

2022 Employee Stock Plan

The Apple Inc. 2022 Employee Stock Plan ("2022 Plan") is a shareholder-approved plan that provides for broad-based equity grants to employees, including executive officers, and permits the granting of RSUs, stock grants, performance-based awards, stock options and stock appreciation rights. RSUs granted under the 2022 Plan generally vest over four years, based on continued employment, and are settled upon vesting in shares of Apple Inc's common stock on a one-for-one basis. All RSUs granted under the 2022 Plan have dividend equivalent rights, which entitle holders of RSUs to the same dividend value per share as holders of common stock. A maximum of approximately 1.3 billion shares were authorized for issuance pursuant to 2022 Plan awards at the time the plan was approved on 4 March 2022.

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of the Group's RSUs granted and related information for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Years ended			
	27 September 2025		28 September 2024	
	Number of RSUs (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per RSU	Number of RSUs (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per RSU
Restricted Stock Units granted	9,306	$ 227.02	10,870	$ 173.16

Share-Based Compensation Expense

The Group measures share-based compensation based on the closing price of Apple Inc.'s common stock on the date of grant, and recognizes expense on a straight-line basis for its estimate of equity awards that will ultimately vest. The share-based compensation expense included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for 2025 is $1.9 billion (2024: $1.7 billion).

Note 6 – Provision for Income Taxes

European Commission State Aid Decision

On 30 August 2016, the Commission announced its decision that Ireland granted state aid to the Group by providing tax opinions in 1991 and 2007 concerning the tax allocation of profits of the Irish branches of two subsidiaries of the Group (the “State Aid Decision”). The State Aid Decision ordered Ireland to calculate and recover additional taxes from the Group for the period June 2003 through December 2014. Irish legislative changes, effective as of January 2015, eliminated the application of the tax opinions from that date forward.

The Group and Ireland appealed the State Aid Decision to the General Court of the Court of Justice of the European Union (“General Court”). On 15 July 2020, the General Court annulled the State Aid Decision. On 25 September 2020, the Commission appealed the General Court’s decision to the European Court of Justice (the “ECJ”). On 10 September 2024, the ECJ announced that it had set aside the 2020 judgment of the General Court and confirmed the Commission’s 2016 State Aid Decision. As a result during financial year 2024, the Group recorded a one-time income tax charge of $14.8 billion, net, which represents $15.8 billion payable to Ireland via release of the escrow and a decrease in uncertain tax position of $1.0 billion.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting published the Pillar Two model rules designed to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the global economy. These rules apply to the Group for the year ended 27 September 2025.

The Group has applied a temporary mandatory exception to deferred tax accounting for the impacts of Pillar Two taxes and accounts for Pillar Two taxes as a current tax when incurred.

The major components of income tax for the years ended 27 September 2025 and 28 September 2024 are:

	Years ended	
	27 September 2025	28 September 2024
	$’m	$’m
Current income tax	11,579	24,531
Deferred income tax	499	673
Provision for income taxes	12,078	25,204

Income tax expense recognised in the current tax in 2025 includes $1.4 billion (2024: not applicable) related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The following table shows the reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit multiplied by the Irish corporation tax rate for 2025 and 2024:

	Years ended	
	27 September 2025	28 September 2024
	$’m	$’m
Income before provision for income taxes	80,965	76,362
Tax at 12.5%	10,121	9,545
Effect of different tax rates	1,691	210
Change in uncertain tax position	1,244	(548)
Impact of the State Aid Decision	(561)	15,849
Other	(417)	148
Provision for income taxes	12,078	25,204

The corporate income taxes reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, Statements of Comprehensive Income Balance Sheets, Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Statements of Cash Flows do not include U.S.-level corporate taxes borne by Apple Inc.

Uncertain tax position

The Group classifies tax benefits that are not expected to result in payment or receipt of cash within one year as non-current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The changes in the balance of gross tax benefits, for 2025 are as follows:

	As of 27 September 2025
	$'m
Carrying amount at beginning of year	6,916
Increases during the year	1,743
Decreases during the year	(832)
Change due to foreign exchange	323
Carrying amount at end of year	8,150

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. The evaluation of the Group's uncertain tax positions involves significant judgment in the interpretation and application of IFRS and tax laws, including the allocation of international taxation rights between countries. Although management believes the Group's reserves are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final outcome of these uncertainties will not be different from that which is reflected in the Group's reserves. Reserves are adjusted considering changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax examination. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with management's expectations could have a material impact on the Group's financial condition and operating results.

Note 7 - Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments

The Group accounts for its marketable debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that include interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. These financial risks are actively managed by Apple Inc.'s Treasury and Credit Departments on behalf of the Group under strict policies and guidelines. The Treasury and Credit Departments monitor market conditions with a view to minimizing the exposure of the Group to changing market factors. The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency contracts to manage the financial risks associated with the underlying business activities of the Group.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The Group classifies its marketable debt securities as either current or non-current based solely on each instrument's underlying contractual maturity date. Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances, call deposits and deposits with original maturity of three months or less.

The following tables show the Group's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities for 2025 and 2024:

	As of 27 September 2025				
	Adjusted Cost	Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Marketable Securities	Other Non-Current Assets
	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Cash	16,311	16,311	16,311	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Marketable Securities (1)	800	800	778	22	—

	As of 28 September 2024				
	Adjusted Cost	Fair Value	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Marketable Securities	Other Non-Current Assets
	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m
Financial assets at amortized cost:					
Cash	16,359	16,359	16,359	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Marketable Securities (1)	14,799	14,808	1,492	13,294	22

(1) The valuation techniques used to measure the fair values of the Group's Level 2 financial instruments, which generally have counterparties with high credit ratings, are based on quoted market prices or model-driven valuations using significant inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

As of 28 September 2024, total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of $15.8 billion was restricted from general use, related to the State Aid Decision (see Note 6, "Provision for Income Taxes").

The Group may sell certain of its marketable debt securities prior to their stated maturities for reasons including, but not limited to, managing liquidity, credit risk, duration and asset allocation. The maturities of the Group's non-current marketable debt securities generally range from one to three years.

Interest Rate and Foreign Currency Risk Management

The Group regularly reviews its underlying interest rate and foreign currency exposures. To protect against interest rate risk, the Group may use derivative instruments, offset interest rate–sensitive assets and liabilities, or control the duration of the investment portfolio. To protect against foreign exchange rate risk, the Group may use derivative instruments, offset exposures, or adjust local currency pricing of its products and services. The Group generally hedges portions of its forecasted foreign currency exposure associated with revenue and inventory purchases, typically for up to 12 months.

However, the Group may choose to not hedge certain foreign currency exposures for a variety of reasons, including accounting considerations or prohibitive cost. Given the effective horizons of the Group's risk management activities and the anticipatory nature of the exposures, there can be no assurance these positions will offset more than a portion of the financial impact resulting from movements in either interest or foreign exchange rates. Further, the recognition of the gains and losses related to these instruments may not coincide with the timing of gains and losses related to the underlying economic exposures and, therefore, may adversely affect the Group's financial condition and operating results.

Interest Rate Risk

The Group is primarily exposed to fluctuations in Euro, U.S. dollar and Chinese Yuan interest rates and their impact on the Group's investment portfolio. Increases in interest rates will negatively affect the fair value of the Group's investment portfolio.

Based on investment positions as of 27 September 2025 and 28 September 2024, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates across all maturities would result in a $0.1 million and $33.0 million incremental decline in the fair market value of the portfolio, respectively.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's exposure to foreign exchange rate risk relates primarily to the Group being a net receiver of currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in exchange rates, and in particular a strengthening of the U.S. dollar, will negatively affect the Group's net sales and gross margins as expressed in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in exchange rates may also affect the fair values of certain of the Group's assets and liabilities.

The Group applied a value-at-risk ("VAR") model to its foreign currency derivative positions to assess the potential impact of fluctuations in exchange rates. The VAR model used a Monte Carlo simulation. The VAR is the maximum expected loss in fair value, for a given confidence interval, to the Group's foreign currency derivative positions due to adverse movements in rates. Based on the results of the model, the Group estimates, with 95% confidence, a maximum one-day loss in fair value of $524 million and $498 million as of 27 September 2025 and 28 September 2024, respectively. Changes in the Group's underlying foreign currency exposures, which were excluded from the assessment, generally offset changes in the fair values of the Group's foreign currency derivatives.

Liquidity Risk

The Group believes its balances of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, which totalled $17.1 billion as of 27 September 2025, will be sufficient to satisfy its cash requirements over the next 12 months and beyond.

Maturity of financial liabilities

The Group has non-derivative financial liabilities of $83.9 billion (2024: $89.5 billion), of which $73.2 billion (2024: $84.4 billion) is due within 12 months. The following tables summarize the maturity profile of the Group's derivative financial instruments for 2025 and 2024 based on contractual payments:

	As of 27 September 2025			As of 28 September 2024		
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Amount	Period <1 year	Carrying Amount	Contractual Amount	Period <1 year
	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m
Foreign exchange contracts	847	100,617	100,617	1,256	78,009	78,009

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations on financial assets held in the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Group. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Group.

Receivables and Loans

The Group is exposed to credit risk on its trade accounts receivable, vendor non-trade receivables, amounts owed from related parties and loans owed from related parties. This risk is heightened during periods when economic conditions worsen.

The Group has considerable trade receivables outstanding with its third-party cellular network carriers, wholesalers, retailers, resellers, small and mid-sized businesses and education, enterprise and government customers. The Group generally does not require collateral from its customers; however, the Group will require collateral or third-party credit support in certain instances to limit credit risk.

The Group has non-trade receivables from certain of its manufacturing vendors resulting from the sale of components to these vendors who manufacture subassemblies or assemble final products for the Group. The Group purchases these components directly from suppliers. The Group does not reflect the sale of these components in products net sales.

Trade accounts receivable and vendor non-trade receivables are generally receivable within 30 days of the Consolidated Balance Sheet dates and are unsecured and non-interest bearing. The ageing analysis of accounts receivables, stated net of provisions for expected credit losses are as follows:

	Carrying Amount	
	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Neither past due nor impaired	41,831	38,775
Past due but not impaired	107	71
	41,938	38,846

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The Group is exposed to credit risk and fluctuations in the values of its investment portfolio. The Group's investments can be negatively affected by liquidity, credit deterioration, financial results, market and economic conditions, political risk, sovereign risk, interest rate fluctuations or other factors. As a result, the value and liquidity of the Group's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities may fluctuate substantially. Therefore, although the Group has not realized any significant losses on its cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, future fluctuations in their value could result in significant losses and could have a material adverse impact on the Group's financial condition and operating results.

The following table shows the credit ratings of the Group's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities:

	Carrying Amount	
	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Investment Grade	17,111	31,167
Non-Investment Grade	—	—
	17,111	31,167

Capital Risk Management

Capital includes ordinary shares and equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to trade on a going concern basis. The Group believes its balances of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, which totalled $17.1 billion as of 27 September 2025, will be sufficient to satisfy its cash requirements over the next 12 months and beyond.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table shows the notional amounts of the Group's outstanding derivative instruments and credit risk amounts associated with outstanding or unsettled derivative instruments as of 27 September 2025 and 28 September 2024:

	As of 27 September 2025		As of 28 September 2024	
	Notional Amount	Credit Risk Amount	Notional Amount	Credit Risk Amount
	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m
Instruments designated as accounting hedges:(1)				
Foreign exchange contracts	51,608	240	51,229	161
Instruments not designated as accounting hedges:(1)				
Foreign exchange contracts	100,099	127	84,942	173

(1) Derivative assets and derivative liabilities are measured using Level 2 fair value inputs and are recorded as other current assets and other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The notional amounts for outstanding derivative instruments provide one measure of the transaction volume outstanding and do not represent the amount of the Group's exposure to credit or market loss. The credit risk amounts represent the Group's gross exposure to potential accounting loss on derivative instruments that are outstanding or unsettled if all counterparties failed to perform according to the terms of the contract, based on then-current currency or interest rates at each respective date. The Group's exposure to credit loss and market risk will vary over time as currency and interest rates change. Although the table above reflects the notional and credit risk amounts of the Group's derivative instruments, it does not reflect the gains or losses associated with the exposures and transactions that the instruments are intended to hedge. The amounts ultimately realized upon settlement of these financial instruments, together with the gains and losses on the underlying exposures, will depend on actual market conditions during the remaining life of the instruments.

Note 8 - Property, Plant and Equipment, net

The estimated useful life for buildings is the shorter of 40 years or the remaining life of the underlying building; the shorter of the lease term or useful life for leasehold improvements; and between one and five years for machinery and equipment.

	Buildings & Leasehold Improvements	Machinery & Equipment	Total
	$'m	$'m	$'m
Cost:			
As of 30 September 2023	7,173	40,336	47,509
Additions	1,042	1,899	2,941
Disposals	(85)	(3,195)	(3,280)
As of 28 September 2024	8,130	39,040	47,170
Additions	895	1,270	2,165
Disposals	(260)	(1,993)	(2,253)
As of 27 September 2025	8,765	38,317	47,082
Depreciation:			
As of 30 September 2023	2,736	35,238	37,974
Charge for the year	638	2,783	3,421
Disposals	(81)	(3,179)	(3,260)
As of 28 September 2024	3,293	34,842	38,135
Charge for the year	551	2,124	2,675
Disposals	(249)	(1,948)	(2,197)
As of 27 September 2025	3,595	35,018	38,613
Net book value:			
As of 27 September 2025	5,170	3,299	8,469
As of 28 September 2024	4,837	4,198	9,035
Leased ROU assets:			
As of 27 September 2025, net carrying amount	5,014	171	5,185
As of 28 September 2024, net carrying amount	4,175	90	4,265
Total property, plant and equipment as of 27 September 2025			13,654
Total property, plant and equipment as of 28 September 2024			13,300

Additions to ROU assets during 2025 were $1,592 million (2024: $409 million).

Note 9 – Called Up Share Capital Presented As Equity

	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$	$
Authorized:		
1,100,000 (2024: 1,100,000) ordinary shares of $1 each	1,100,000	1,100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
10,000 (2024: 10,000) ordinary shares of $1 each	10,000	10,000

Rights attaching to the ordinary shares

The Company has one class of ordinary shares with a nominal value of US$1.00 each which carry no right to a fixed income. Holders of the ordinary shares have rights as may be provided by Irish company law and/or the constitution of the Company, including the right to vote at general meetings of the Company and to receive dividends declared and paid by the Company.

Note 10 – Related Party Transactions

The principal related party relationships requiring disclosure in the consolidated financial statements of the Group under IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures* pertain to the existence of related parties and transactions with related parties entered into by the Group.

Subsidiaries and transactions with related parties

Sales to and purchases from, together with outstanding payables and receivables to and from subsidiaries, are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*. The Group enters into transactions with Apple related parties that are not eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Sales to and purchases from related parties are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The outstanding balances included in accounts receivables, net, accounts payable and other assets at the Consolidated Balance Sheet dates are interest or non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand or within 60-120 day terms. Prepayments to related parties are non-refundable and are expected to be recouped within 1 year.

The following tables summarize the transactions and outstanding balances with related parties:

	As of 27 September 2025						
	Sales to Related Parties	Purchases from Related Parties	Amounts owed from Related Parties	Amounts owed to Related Parties	Loans owed from Related Parties	Loans owed to Related Parties	Prepayments to Related Parties
	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m
Ultimate Parent	3,802	(27,651)	952	(13,944)	60,344	(3,151)	1,635
Other Apple related parties	6,611	(2,289)	992	(3,553)	178	(154)	—
	10,413	(29,940)	1,944	(17,497)	60,522	(3,305)	1,635

	As of 28 September 2024						
	Sales to Related Parties	Purchases from Related Parties	Amounts owed from Related Parties	Amounts owed to Related Parties	Loans owed from Related Parties	Loans owed to Related Parties	Prepayments to Related Parties
	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m
Ultimate Parent	3,089	(22,982)	1,074	(12,557)	47,923	—	5,996
Other Apple related parties	5,912	(1,982)	1,006	(2,842)	148	(341)	—
	9,001	(24,964)	2,080	(15,399)	48,071	(341)	5,996

Note 11 – Leases

The Group has lease arrangements for certain equipment and facilities, including retail, data center, corporate and manufacturing. These leases typically have original terms not exceeding 10 years and generally contain multi-year renewal options, some of which are reasonably certain of exercise.

Payments under the Group's lease arrangements may be fixed or variable, and variable lease payments are primarily based on purchases of output of the underlying leased assets. As of 27 September 2025, lease costs associated with variable payments on the Group's leases were $10.2 billion (2024: $9.3 billion). Depreciation expense was $713 million (2024: $647 million), of which $624 million (2024: $590 million) relates to buildings and leasehold improvements and $89 million (2024: $57 million) to machinery and equipment. Total cash payments for leases during 2025 were $11.2 billion (2024: $10.2 billion).

The Group's ROU assets are classified as property, plant and equipment on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and presented in Note 8, "Property, Plant and Equipment, net" and lease liabilities are classified as follows:

Lease-Related Liabilities	Financial Statement Line Items	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
Lease liabilities:		$'m	$'m
	Other current liabilities	682	603
	Other non-current liabilities	5,008	4,069
Total lease liabilities		5,690	4,672

Lease liability maturities, on an undiscounted basis, are as follows:

	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Within one year	865	752
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,844	2,347
Later than five years	3,010	2,418
	6,719	5,517

As of 27 September 2025, the Group had $338 million (2024: $632 million) of future payments under additional leases, primarily for corporate facilities and retail space, that had not yet commenced. These leases will commence between 2025 and 2026, with lease terms ranging from 1 year to 21 years.

Note 12 - Approval of Financial Statements

The Group financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on 19 December 2025.

Apple Operations International Limited

Company Financial Statements

Year Ended 27 September 2025

Apple Operations International Limited

COMPANY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
		$'m	$'m
Fixed Assets		1,672	1,710
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		11,163	10,208
Other assets	3	82,116	71,489
		93,279	81,697
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(72,971)	(66,377)
Net current assets		20,308	15,320
Total assets less current liabilities		21,980	17,030
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(1,271)	—
Net assets		20,709	17,030
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity*		—	—
Retained earnings		17,030	22,780
Dividends paid		(69,990)	(68,082)
Profit for the financial year		73,669	62,332
Total shareholder's equity		20,709	17,030

* Share capital details are provided in Note 9, "Called up share capital presented as equity" of the Consolidated financial statements

See accompanying notes to Company financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Cathy Kearney
Director

Date: 19 December 2025

Michael Sugrue
Director

Date: 19 December 2025

Apple Operations International Limited

COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Retained Earnings	Total shareholder's equity
	$'m	$'m
Balances as of 30 September 2023	22,780	22,780
Profit for the financial year	62,332	62,332
Dividends	(68,082)	(68,082)
Balances as of 28 September 2024	17,030	17,030
Profit for the financial year	73,669	73,669
Dividends	(69,990)	(69,990)
Balances as of 27 September 2025	20,709	20,709

See accompanying notes to Company financial statements.

Apple Operations International Limited

NOTES TO COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The applicable accounting policies for the Company have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

Statement of Compliance

The Company is a private company limited by shares in accordance with the Companies Act 2014. The Company is incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is at Hollyhill Industrial Estate, Hollyhill, Cork, Ireland.

The Company financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars ("$"), which is the Company's presentational and functional currency and the level of rounding is to the nearest million (unless otherwise stated). Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. The resulting monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the balance sheet rate and the exchange differences are dealt with in the Statements of Comprehensive Income. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except where assets and liabilities are stated at fair value in accordance with relevant accounting policies.

The Company's financial year is the 52 or 53 week period that ends on the last Saturday of September. The Company's fiscal years 2025 and 2024 spanned 52 weeks.

The Company has availed of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102:

- Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and paragraph 3.17(d)
- Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), and 11.48(c)
- Section 12 Other Financial Instruments Issues paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29 (a), 12.29 (b), 12.29 A and 12.30
- Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7

In accordance with Section 304 of the Companies Act 2014, the Company is availing of the exemption from the requirement to present its individual Statements of Comprehensive Income, which form part of the approved financial statements, to the Company's shareholders at a general meeting and the requirement to file the Statements of Comprehensive Income with the the Registrar of Companies.

The Company's ultimate and immediate parent is Apple Inc., a company incorporated in California, United States of America, the consolidated financial statements of which are publicly available from Investor Relations, Apple Inc., One Apple Park Way, Cupertino, California 95014, United States of America.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors are satisfied that adequate resources are available to the Company and they have no reason to believe that any material uncertainty exists that would cast a doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from date of approval of the financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the preparation of the Company financial statements, which can significantly impact the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. The significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the Company financial statements are outlined in the relevant notes.

Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments

Debtors / Creditors:

Debtors are recognized initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Creditors are recognized initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash balances and call deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Note 2 – Statutory and other information

Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the Company in 2025 was 1,123 (2024: 1,090).

Note 3 – Other assets

	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Amounts owed from parent undertaking	61,169	49,155
Amounts owed from group undertakings	19,661	18,315
Other debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	1,238	2,519
Other debtors (amounts falling due after more than one year)	48	1,500
	82,116	71,489

The terms and conditions of transactions with related parties are set out in note 10 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

To ensure compliance with OECD Pillar Two rules, the Company discloses unrecorded deferred tax assets at the beginning of financial year 2025 of $4,435,738,091, comprising of excess dividend foreign tax credits, unused capital losses, and timing differences, preserving their eligibility for future use under Pillar Two rules. The Company will continue to assess the recoverability of these deferred tax assets in future periods.

Note 4 – Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	As of 27 September 2025	As of 28 September 2024
	$'m	$'m
Amounts owed to group undertakings	61,718	55,824
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	5,420	4,677
Trade creditors	5,210	5,226
Other creditors	623	650
	72,971	66,377

The terms and conditions of transactions with related parties are set out in note 10, 'Related Party Transactions' of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 5 - Commitments and contingencies

At 27 September 2025, the Company has loan commitments to other group companies of $40.0 billion (2024: $52.6 billion).

Note 6 - Approval of Financial Statements

The Company financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on 19 December 2025.