

VERITAS SOFTWARE CORP /DE/

Form 424B3

November 29, 2004

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-109330

PROSPECTUS

\$520,000,000

**0.25% Convertible Subordinated Notes Due August 1, 2013
and the Common Stock Issuable upon Conversion of the Notes**

VERITAS Software Corporation originally issued the notes in a private placement in August 2003. This prospectus will be used by selling security holders to resell their notes and any shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of their notes. The notes are initially convertible into 11,273,704 shares of common stock.

We will pay interest on the notes on February 1 and August 1 of each year. The notes will mature on August 1, 2013.

Holders may convert their notes initially at a conversion rate of 21.6802 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$46.13 per share (subject to adjustment in certain events), under the following circumstances: (1) the sale price of our common stock reaches specified thresholds; (2) the trading price of a note falls below a specified threshold; (3) our corporate credit rating declines below the levels described in this prospectus; (4) we call the notes for redemption; or (5) specified corporate transactions occur.

Upon conversion, we will have the obligation to satisfy our conversion obligations by delivering cash and, in some cases, at our option, shares of our common stock.

On or after August 5, 2006, we have the option to redeem all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption.

On August 1, 2006 and on August 1, 2008, holders may require us to repurchase all or a portion of their notes for cash at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the repurchase date. Holders have the option to require us to repurchase any notes held by them in the event of a fundamental change at a cash repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date.

The notes are subordinated to our existing and future senior indebtedness. As of June 30, 2004, we had approximately \$380.6 million of indebtedness outstanding that would have constituted senior indebtedness and our subsidiaries had approximately \$906.7 million of indebtedness and other liabilities outstanding to which the notes would have been effectively subordinated (including trade and other payables, but excluding intercompany liabilities).

Our common stock is quoted on The Nasdaq National Market under the symbol VRTS. The last reported sale price of our common stock on November 24, 2004 was \$22.73 per share.

Investing in the notes and our common stock involves risks. Please carefully consider the Risk Factors beginning on page 8 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is November 24, 2004

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Such reports, proxy statements and other information filed by us may be inspected and copied at the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Judiciary Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20549-1004. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Reports, proxy and information statements and other information filed electronically by us with the SEC are available at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Our home page on the internet is www.veritas.com.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference into this prospectus the information we file with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus. Information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below, all documents filed by us after the date of the initial registration statement and prior to effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and all documents subsequently filed by us with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act until the termination of this offering:

our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003;

our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2004 and June 30, 2004;

our current reports on Form 8-K filed on August 26, 2004, August 31, 2004, September 2, 2004, September 10, 2004, September 21, 2004 and October 27, 2004;

the description of our common stock in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on June 2, 1999, as amended by Form 8-A/A filed on June 14, 1999; and

the description of our Rights Agreement in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on June 30, 1999.

We will provide to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom the prospectus is delivered, a copy of these filings, at no cost, upon such person's written or oral request. Persons may make such a request by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Investor Relations

VERITAS Software Corporation
350 Ellis Street
Mountain View, California 94043
(650) 527-2508

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume the information in this prospectus, including any information incorporated by reference, is accurate as of any date other than the filing date of the respective document.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements contained herein that are not purely historical are forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, including statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. All forward-looking statements included in this prospectus are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include

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statements about our revenue, revenue mix, gross margin, operating expense levels, financial outlook, commitments under existing leases, research and development initiatives, sales and marketing initiatives, competition and stock repurchases. In some cases, forward-looking statements are identified by words such as believe, anticipate, expect, intend, plan, will, may, the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. For such statements, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law, you are advised to consult any additional disclosures we make in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual Report on Form 10-K and Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC. See Additional Information. We provide a cautionary discussion of selected risks and uncertainties regarding an investment in the notes or the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes under Risk Factors beginning on page 8 of this prospectus. However, other factors besides those listed there could also adversely affect us.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

Because this is a summary, it may not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus before making an investment decision. When used in this prospectus, unless otherwise stated, the terms we, our and us refer to VERITAS Software Corporation and its subsidiaries.

VERITAS Software Corporation

VERITAS Software Corporation is a leading independent supplier of storage and infrastructure software products and services. Our software products operate across a variety of computing environments, from personal computers, or PCs, and workgroup servers to enterprise servers and networking platforms in corporate data centers to protect, archive and recover business-critical data, provide high levels of application availability, enhance and tune system and application performance and enable recovery from disasters. Our solutions enable businesses to reduce costs by efficiently and effectively managing their information technology, or IT, infrastructure as they seek to maximize value from their IT investments. We offer software products focused on three areas:

Data Protection: products for ensuring the protection, retention and recovery of data using both disk and tape media.

Storage Management: products for optimizing storage hardware utilization, simplifying administration for environments with diverse computer hardware and software architectures and enabling high performance and continuous availability of mission-critical applications.

Utility Computing Infrastructure: products for managing IT service levels for high availability, high performance and process automation.

We develop and sell software products for the most widely-used operating systems, including various versions of Windows, UNIX and Linux. We also develop and sell software products that support a wide variety of servers, storage devices, databases, applications and network equipment. Our customers include many leading global corporations and small and medium-sized enterprises located around the world and operating in a wide variety of industries. In addition to our software products, we also provide a full range of services to assist customers in assessing, architecting, implementing, supporting and maintaining their storage and infrastructure software solutions.

Our product strategy is to meet the data storage, system availability and performance needs of our customers, while remaining at the forefront of innovation to support our customers' long-term requirements by providing the building blocks for utility computing. Utility computing is a computing model that delivers IT as a measurable service, aligned with business needs and capable of adapting to changing demands. We offer a building block approach that allows our customers to evolve to a utility computing model in an evolutionary and modular fashion while leveraging their existing IT investments.

In 2003, we completed the acquisitions of Precise Software Solutions Ltd. and Jareva Technologies, Inc. These strategic acquisitions provided us with essential components for utility computing, including software that monitors, analyzes and improves the performance of application infrastructure, and automated server provisioning technology that allows businesses to automatically deploy additional servers without manual intervention. In January 2004, we acquired Ejasent, Inc. to add important application migration technology, which allows IT personnel to move an application from one server to another without disrupting or terminating the application, to our growing utility computing portfolio.

In July 2004, we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Invio Software, Inc., a privately held supplier of IT process automation technology. We acquired Invio to extend the capability of software products that enable utility computing by offering customers a tool for standardizing and automating IT service delivery in key areas such as storage provisioning, server provisioning and data protection.

In September 2004, we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of KVault Software Limited, or KVS, a provider of e-mail archiving products. We acquired KVS in order to extend our storage software

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market to include products to store, manage, backup and archive corporate e-mail and data, enabling organizations to address regulatory compliance and reduce storage management costs.

Recent Developments

Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements

In June 2004, through the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, we restated our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, including the corresponding interim periods for 2002 and 2001, and the interim periods ended March, June and September 2003. In connection with our 10-K filing, we also revised our previously announced financial results for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2003.

In March 2004, we announced our intention to restate our financial statements for 2002 and 2001 and revise our previously announced results for 2003. The decision resulted from the findings of an investigation into past accounting practices that concluded on March 12, 2004. The investigation resulted from concerns raised by an employee in late 2003, which led to a detailed review of the matter in accordance with our corporate governance processes, including the reporting of the matter to the audit committee of our board of directors, and to KPMG LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm. The audit committee retained independent counsel to investigate issues relating to past accounting practices, and the audit committee's counsel retained independent accountants to assist with the investigation. The independent investigation included the performance of a number of forensic accounting procedures, a review of internal documents and communications and interviews with both current and former employees.

The independent investigation concluded on March 12, 2004 and identified certain accounting practices under the direction of former financial management that were determined not to be in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP. These practices included the incorrect deferral of professional services revenue for 2002 and 2001, the unsubstantiated accrual of certain expenses in periods prior to 2003, and the overstatement of accounts receivable and deferred revenue by approximately \$7 million (unaudited) at June 30, 2002. Upon conclusion of the investigation, we announced on March 15, 2004 our decision to restate our financial statements for 2002 and 2001. We also announced that our previously announced financial results for the year ended December 31, 2003 would be revised to reflect the impact of having made the corrections of the prior periods and to reflect the settlement finalized on March 15, 2004 of tax audits related to our 2000 acquisition of Seagate Technology.

Following the investigation and our determination to restate our financial statements, we performed additional procedures to ensure the accuracy of our financial information. These additional procedures included a further review of internal documents, tests of certain system controls, cut-off procedures and a review of revenue transactions and other cost and expense accounts. As a result, we determined to correct additional errors made in 2003 and prior periods, including errors that were previously not recorded because in each such case and in aggregate we believed the amount of any such error was not material to our consolidated financial statements. We also made certain revenue, expense and balance sheet reclassifications.

As a result of the foregoing, we have adjusted our financial results as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2003, total net revenue decreased from \$1.771 billion to \$1.747 billion and net income increased from \$274 million to \$347 million, of which \$95 million related to the March 15, 2004 settlement of certain tax audits associated with our 2000 acquisition of Seagate Technology. Diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2003, increased from \$0.63 to \$0.80 as a result of these adjustments. Excluding the effect of the Seagate settlement, net income would have decreased from \$274 million to \$252 million and diluted earnings per share would have decreased from \$0.63 to \$0.58.(1)

For the year ended December 31, 2002, total net revenue decreased from \$1.507 billion to \$1.506 billion; net income increased from \$57 million to \$58 million; and diluted earnings per share remained constant at \$0.14.

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For the year ended December 31, 2001, total net revenue decreased from \$1.492 billion to \$1.489 billion; net loss decreased from \$642 million to \$636 million; and diluted loss per share decreased from \$(1.61) to \$(1.59).

The restatement also resulted in a \$12.7 million decrease to our accumulated deficit at December 31, 2000.

(1) Net income and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2003, excluding the impact of the Seagate settlement, represent non-GAAP financial measures. We have included these non-GAAP financial measures because we believe they provide useful information to our investors regarding the impact of the restatement to our financial results for 2003.

The restatement adjustments did not materially affect our reported cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments balance as of December 31, 2003.

See Item 6 Selected Financial Data , Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Selected Quarterly Results of Operations and Note 2 Restatement of Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 for additional information regarding our recent restatement.

Our Internal Control Environment

As discussed above, we determined in March 2004 to restate our financial statements for 2002 and 2001 and to revise our previously announced financial results for 2003. In connection with our restatement, we and KPMG LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, identified and reported to our audit committee significant internal control deficiencies that collectively constituted a material weakness (as such term is defined under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants) in our internal controls that existed during 2003 and prior periods. These internal control deficiencies related to the conduct of certain former financial management and accounting personnel in over-riding internal controls; insufficient documentation and training around standard financial policies and procedures; insufficient review procedures; and insufficient supporting documentation for general ledger account reconciliations and manual journal entries. Those individuals who were primarily involved in the over-riding of our internal controls have either resigned or had their employment terminated by us.

Since the latter part of 2002, we have adopted and implemented numerous measures in connection with our ongoing efforts to improve our control processes and corporate governance, some of which have been enhanced further or implemented in connection with the restatement process. These measures included the following:

We have formalized a Standards of Business Conduct and a Financial Code of Ethics. Our Financial Code of Ethics is designed to promote ethical conduct and full, fair and accurate disclosure in our periodic reports. In 2004, we re-emphasized to our finance and accounting personnel the importance of these requirements.

We have recruited new personnel to our finance organization who have expertise in financial controls and reporting, including a new chief financial officer, a senior vice president of finance and a corporate controller, and made other changes in finance personnel to improve the overall quality and level of experience of our finance organization globally.

We have reorganized our finance and general and administrative organizations to create a single global organization to improve financial oversight.

We have made changes in our organizational structure to provide a clearer segregation of responsibilities in connection with account reconciliations, manual journal entries, and the preparation and review of documentation to support our quarterly and annual financial statements.

We have implemented an enhanced quarterly financial review process, including a formal closing meeting each quarter chaired by the chief financial officer and attended by a broader cross-section of senior financial management.

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Interest	0.25% per annum on the principal amount, payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year.
Conversion	<p>You may surrender your notes for conversion at the applicable conversion rate under any of the following circumstances:</p> <p>(1) during any quarterly conversion period prior to August 1, 2010, if the sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading-day period ending on the first day of such conversion period is more than 120% of the conversion price on the first day of the conversion period;</p> <p>(2) at any time after the sale price of our common stock on any date on or after August 1, 2010, is more than 120% of the then current conversion price;</p> <p>(3) during the five consecutive business-day period following any five consecutive trading-day period in which the average of the trading prices for a note was less than 95% of the average of the sale price of our common stock multiplied by the then applicable conversion rate; provided, however, if on the day before the conversion date, the closing sale price of our common stock is greater than 100% of the conversion price but less than or equal to 120% of the conversion price, then holders converting their notes will receive cash with a value equal to the principal amount of the notes being converted, which will be less than the value determined based on the then applicable conversion rate;</p> <p>(4) if the corporate credit rating to us by Standard & Poor's is lower than B- (and if Moody's has assigned a corporate credit rating to us, and Moody's rating is lower than B3) or if such ratings are withdrawn;</p> <p>(5) if we have called the notes for redemption; or</p> <p>(6) upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions described under Description of the Notes Conversion of Notes.</p> <p>Holders may convert their notes initially at a conversion rate of 21.6802 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$46.13 per share.</p> <p>Upon a conversion by a holder, we will have the obligation to deliver cash to satisfy our conversion obligation to that holder, unless the value of our conversion obligation exceeds the principal amount of notes converted, in which case we shall have the option to deliver cash and/or shares of common stock to the extent (and only to the extent) of such excess.</p>
Adjustment of Conversion Rate	<p>We will adjust the conversion rate of the notes if any of the following events occurs:</p> <p>(1) we issue common stock as a dividend or distribution on our common stock;</p>

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- (2) we issue certain rights or warrants to all holders of our common stock;
- (3) we subdivide or combine our common stock;
- (4) we distribute shares of our capital stock, evidences of indebtedness or assets to holders of our common stock;
- (5) we make distributions consisting of cash to all holders of our common stock; or
- (6) we or one of our subsidiaries makes purchases of our common stock above a specified level pursuant to a tender offer or exchange offer for our common stock.

Subordination	The notes are subordinated to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness and are effectively subordinated to all of the indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade and other payables) of our subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2004, we had approximately \$380.6 million of indebtedness outstanding that would have constituted senior indebtedness and our subsidiaries had approximately \$906.7 million of indebtedness and other liabilities outstanding to which the notes would have been effectively subordinated (including trade and other payables, but excluding intercompany liabilities). The indenture governing the notes does not limit the amount of indebtedness, including senior indebtedness, that we and our subsidiaries may incur. See Description of the Notes Subordination.
Sinking Fund	None.
Redemption of Notes at Our Option	We will have the right to redeem the notes on or after August 5, 2006, on at least 20 and no more than 60 days prior notice, in whole or in part, for a cash price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date. For more information about the redemption of notes at our option, see Description of the Notes Redemption Rights of VERITAS.
Purchase of Notes at Your Option	Holders have the right to require us to repurchase the notes on August 1, 2006 and August 1, 2008, each of which we refer to as a repurchase date, at a cash repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the repurchase date. For more information about the repurchase of notes at your option, see Description of the Notes Repurchase at Option of the Holder.
Fundamental Change	If a fundamental change (as described under Description of the Notes Fundamental Change) occurs prior to maturity, you may require us to repurchase all or part of your notes at a cash repurchase price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date.
Use of Proceeds	All of the notes and shares of common stock are being sold by the selling security holders or their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest. We will not receive any proceeds from

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the sale of the notes or the shares of our common stock. See Use of Proceeds and Selling Security Holders.

Registration Rights

We have agreed to:

File with the SEC within 90 days after the original issuance of the notes; and

use our reasonable efforts to cause to become effective within 180 days after the original issuance of the notes,

a shelf registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, with respect to the resale of the notes and the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes.

We have agreed to use our reasonable efforts to keep the shelf registration statement effective until the earliest of:

- (1) the date when all of the registrable securities shall have been registered under the Securities Act and disposed of;
- (2) the date on which all registrable securities are sold to the public pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act;
- (3) the date on which all registrable securities cease to be outstanding (whether as a result of repurchase and cancellation, conversion or otherwise); and
- (4) the expiration of the holding period under Rule 144(k).

We will be required to pay additional interest on the notes that are registrable securities if we fail to register the notes and any shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes within, and to keep available the registration statement and related prospectus for purposes of effecting registered resales of such securities for, specified time periods. However, holders of registrable securities will not have any remedy other than to receive such additional interest if we fail to meet our registration obligations under the registration rights agreement.

Effective as of January 28, 2004, the notes began accruing additional interest at a rate of 0.25% as a result of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part having not been declared effective by the SEC on or before the 180th day following the original issuance of the notes. The notes continued to accrue additional interest at that rate until April 27, 2004, the 90th day following such registration default. As of April 27, 2004, the notes began to accrue additional interest at a rate of 0.50% and will accrue such additional interest until the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is declared effective or until we are no longer required to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement.

Nasdaq National Market Symbol for our VRTS
common stock

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RISK FACTORS

*An investment in the notes and the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the following risk factors in addition to the remainder of this prospectus, including the information incorporated by reference, before making an investment decision. Some statements in this prospectus (including some of the following risk factors) are forward-looking statements. Please refer to the section entitled *Forward-Looking Statements*.*

Risks Relating to Our Company

If we experience lower-than-anticipated revenue in any particular quarter, or if we announce that we expect lower revenue or earnings than previously forecasted, the market price of our securities could decline.

Our revenue is difficult to forecast and is likely to fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to many factors outside of our control. Any significant revenue shortfall or lowered revenue or earnings forecast could cause the market price of our securities to decline substantially. Factors that could lower our revenue or affect our revenue and earnings forecast include:

the possibility that our customers may cancel, defer or limit purchases as a result of reduced IT budgets or weak and uncertain economic and industry conditions;

the possibility that our customers may defer purchases of our products in anticipation of new products or product updates from us or our competitors;

changes in the competitive landscape due to mergers, acquisitions or strategic alliances that could allow our competitors to gain market share;

the possibility that our strategic partners will introduce, market and sell products that compete with our products;

the unpredictability of the timing and magnitude of our sales through direct sales channels and indirect sales channels, including value-added resellers, or VARs, and other distributors, which tend to occur later in a quarter than revenues received through our original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, partners;

our operational capacity to fulfill software license orders received at the end of a quarter;

the timing of new product introductions by us and the market acceptance of new products, which may be delayed as a result of weak and uncertain economic and industry conditions;

the seasonal nature of our sales;

the rate of adoption and long sales cycles for new solutions such as utility computing, storage resource management technology and replication;

changes in our pricing and distribution terms or those of our competitors; and

the possibility that our business will be adversely affected as a result of the threat of terrorism, terrorism or military actions taken by the United States or its allies.

You should not rely on the results of prior periods as an indication of our future performance. Our operating expense levels are based, in significant part, on our expectations of future revenue. If we have a shortfall in revenue or orders in any given quarter, we may not be able to reduce our operating expenses quickly in response. Therefore, any significant shortfall in revenue or orders could have an immediate adverse effect on our operating results for that quarter. In addition, if we fail to manage our business effectively over the long term, we may experience high operating expenses, and our operating results may fall below the expectations of securities analysts or investors.

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Because we derive a majority of our license revenue from sales of a few product lines, any decline in demand for these products could severely harm our ability to generate revenue.

We derive a majority of our revenue from a small number of software products, including our NetBackup and Backup Exec data protection products. In addition, our software products are concentrated within the market for data storage. For example, for the first half of 2004, we derived approximately 54% of our user license fees from the NetBackup and Backup Exec products, and a similar percentage of our services revenue from associated maintenance and technical support. As a result, we are particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in demand for these products, whether as a result of competition, product obsolescence, technological change, budget constraints of our potential customers or other factors. If our revenue derived from these software products were to decline significantly, our business and operating results would be adversely affected. In addition, because our software products are concentrated within the market for data storage, a decline in the demand for storage devices, storage software applications or storage capacity could result in a significant reduction in our revenue and adversely affect our business and operating results.

If we fail to manage our distribution channels effectively, or if our partners choose not to market and sell our products to their customers, our sales could decline.

We market our products and related services both directly to end-users and through a variety of indirect sales channels, which include VARs, distributors, system integrators and OEMs. If we fail to manage our distribution channels successfully, our distribution channels may conflict with one another or otherwise fail to perform as we anticipate which could reduce our sales and increase our expenses, as well as weaken our competitive position.

Direct Sales. A significant portion of our revenue is derived from sales by our direct sales force to end-users. This sales channel involves special risks, including:

- longer sales cycles associated with direct sales efforts;

- we may have difficulty hiring, training, retaining and motivating our direct sales force; and

- sales representatives require a substantial amount of training to become productive, and training must be updated to cover new and revised products.

Indirect Sales Channels. A significant portion of our revenue is also derived from sales through indirect sales channels, including distributors that sell our products to end-users and other resellers. This channel involves a number of special risks, including:

- our lack of control over the timing of delivery of our products to end-users;

- our resellers and distributors are not subject to minimum sales requirements or any obligation to market our products to their customers;

- our resellers and distributors may terminate their relationships with us at any time; and

- our resellers and distributors may market and distribute competing products.

OEMs. A portion of our revenue is derived from sales through our OEM partners that incorporate our products into their products. Our reliance on this sales channel involves many risks, including:

- our lack of control over the shipping dates or volume of systems shipped;

- our OEM partners are not subject to minimum sales requirements or any obligation to market our products to their customers;

- our OEM partners may terminate or renegotiate their arrangements with us and new terms may be less favorable in recognition of our increasingly competitive relationship with certain partners;

- the development work that we must generally undertake under our agreements with our OEM partners may require us to invest significant resources and incur significant costs with little or no associated revenue;

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the time and expense required for the sales and marketing organizations of our OEM partners to become familiar with our products make it more difficult to introduce those products to the market; and

our OEM partners may develop, market and distribute their own products and market and distribute products of our competitors, which could reduce our sales.

We face intense competition, and our competitors may gain market share in the markets for our products, which could adversely affect the growth of our business and cause our revenues to decline.

We have many competitors in the markets for our products. If existing or new competitors gain market share in any of these markets, we may experience a decline in revenues, which could adversely affect our business and operating results. Our competitors include the internal development groups of our strategic partners. These groups develop storage management software and utility computing infrastructure for the storage and server hardware products marketed by the strategic partners. We also face competition from software vendors that offer products that directly compete with our products or bundle their software products with storage software offered by another vendor.

Many of our strategic partners and storage hardware vendors offer software products that compete with our products or have announced their intention to focus on developing or acquiring their own storage software products. Storage hardware companies may choose not to offer our products to their customers or limit our access to their hardware platforms. End-user customers may prefer to purchase storage software and hardware that is manufactured by the same company because of greater product breadth offered by the company, perceived advantages in price, technical support, compatibility or other issues. In addition, software vendors may choose to bundle their software, such as an operating system, with their own or other vendors' storage software. They may also limit our access to standard product interfaces for their software and inhibit our ability to develop products for their platform.

Many of our competitors have greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources than we do and consequentially may have an ability to influence customers to purchase their products that compete with ours. Our future and existing competitors could introduce products with superior features, scalability and functionality at lower prices than our products, and could also bundle existing or new products with other more established products in order to compete with us. Our competitors could also gain market share by acquiring or forming strategic alliances with our other competitors. Finally, because new distribution methods offered by the Internet and electronic commerce have removed many of the barriers to entry historically faced by start-up companies in the software industry, we may face additional sources of competition in the future.

If we are unable to develop new and enhanced products that achieve widespread market acceptance, we may be unable to recover product development costs, and our earnings and revenue may decline.

Our future success depends on our ability to address the rapidly changing needs of our customers by developing, acquiring and introducing new products, product updates and services on a timely basis. We must also extend the operation of our products to new platforms and keep pace with technological developments and emerging industry standards. We intend to commit substantial resources to developing new software products and services, including software products and services for the utility computing infrastructure, the storage area networking and the storage resource management markets. Each of these markets is new and unproven, and industry standards for these markets are evolving and changing. They also may require development of new channels. If these markets do not develop as anticipated, or if demand for our products and services in these markets does not materialize or occurs more slowly than we expect, we will have expended substantial resources and capital without realizing sufficient revenue, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

We have provided standards-setting organizations and various partners with access to our standard product interfaces through our VERITAS Enabled Program. If these standards-setting organizations or our partners do not accept our standard product interfaces for use with other products, or if our partners are able to

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use our standard product interfaces to improve their competitive position against us, then our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our international sales and operations involve special risks that could increase our expenses, adversely affect our operating results and require increased time and attention of our management.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from customers located outside of the U.S. and have significant operations outside of the U.S., including engineering, sales, customer support and production operations. We plan to expand our international operations and our planned growth is contingent upon the successful expansion of our international revenue. Our international operations are subject to risks in addition to those faced by our domestic operations, including:

potential loss of proprietary information due to piracy, misappropriation or laws that may be less protective of our intellectual property rights;

imposition of foreign laws and other governmental controls, including trade and employment restrictions;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates and economic instability such as higher interest rates and inflation, which could reduce our customers' ability to obtain financing for software products or which could make our products more expensive in those countries;

limitations on future growth or inability to maintain current levels of revenue from international sales if we do not invest sufficiently in our international operations;

difficulties in hedging foreign currency transaction exposures;

longer payment cycles for sales in foreign countries and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;

difficulties in staffing, managing and operating our international operations, including difficulties related to administering our stock plans in some foreign countries;

difficulties in coordinating the activities of our geographically dispersed and culturally diverse operations;

seasonal reductions in business activity in the summer months in Europe and in other periods in other countries;

costs and delays associated with developing software in multiple languages; and

political unrest, war or terrorism, particularly in areas in which we have facilities.

In addition, we receive significant tax benefits from sales to our non-U.S. customers. These benefits are contingent upon existing tax regulations in both the U.S. and in the countries in which our international operations are located. Future changes in domestic or international tax regulations could adversely affect our ability to continue to realize these tax benefits.

Our products may contain significant defects, which may subject us to liability for damages suffered by end-users.

Software products frequently contain errors or failures, especially when first introduced or when new versions are released. Our end-user customers use our products in applications that are critical to their businesses, including for data backup and recovery, and may have a greater sensitivity to defects in our products than to defects in other, less critical software products. If a customer loses critical data as a result of an error in or failure of our software products or as a result of the customer's misuse of our software products, the customer could suffer significant damages and seek to recover those damages from us. Although our software licenses generally contain protective provisions limiting our liability, a court could rule that these provisions are unenforceable. If a customer is successful in proving its damages and a court does not enforce our protective provisions, we could be liable for the damages suffered by our customers, which could adversely affect our operating results.

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In addition, product defects could cause delays in new product releases or product upgrades, or our products might not work in combination with other hardware or software, which could adversely affect market acceptance of our products. If our customers were dissatisfied with product functionality or performance, or if we were to experience significant delays in the release of new products or new versions of products, we could lose competitive position and revenue and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

If we lose key personnel or fail to integrate replacement personnel successfully, our ability to manage our business could be impaired.

Our future success depends upon the continued service of our key management, technical, sales and other critical personnel. Whether we are able to execute effectively on our business strategy will depend in large part on how well key management and other personnel perform in their positions and are integrated within our company. Our officers and other key personnel are employees-at-will, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to retain them. Key personnel have left our company over the years, and there may be additional departures of key personnel from time to time. The loss of any key employee could result in significant disruptions to our operations, including adversely affecting the timeliness of product releases, the successful implementation and completion of company initiatives and the results of our operations. In addition, the integration of replacement personnel could be time consuming, may cause additional disruptions to our operations and may be unsuccessful.

If we are unable to attract and retain qualified employees and manage our employee base effectively, we may be unable to develop new and enhanced products, expand our business or increase our revenue.

We believe that our success depends in part on our ability to hire and retain qualified employees. As our company grows, and our customers demand for our products and services increase, we will need to hire additional management, technical, sales and other personnel. However, competition for people with the specific skills that we require is significant. If we are unable to hire and retain qualified employees, or conversely, if we fail to manage employee performance or reduce staffing levels when required by market conditions, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Historically, we have provided stock-based compensation, such as stock option grants and the availability of discounted shares in our Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as an important incentive for our employees. The volatility in our stock price may from time to time adversely affect our ability to retain or attract key employees. In addition, if we are unable to get stockholder approval for anticipated future increases in the number of shares of common stock authorized under our stock plans, or if changes in accounting rules require us to treat all stock-based compensation as an expense, we may reduce the amount of stock-based compensation awarded to employees. Reductions in our stock-based compensation practices may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain employees, which may negatively affect our ability to manage and operate our business.

We incur considerable expenses to develop products for operating systems that are either owned by others or that are part of the Open Source Community. If we do not receive cooperation in our development efforts from others and access to operating system technologies, we may face higher expenses or fail to expand our product lines and revenues.

Many of our products operate primarily on the Windows, UNIX and Linux computer operating systems. As part of our efforts to develop products for operating systems that are part of the Open Source Community, we may have to license portions of our products on a royalty free basis or may have to expose our source code. We continue to develop new products for these operating systems. We may not accomplish our development efforts quickly or cost-effectively, and it is not clear what the relative growth rates of these operating systems will be. Our development efforts require substantial capital investment, the devotion of substantial employee resources and the cooperation of the owners of the operating systems to or for which the products are being ported or developed. If the market for a particular operating system does not develop as anticipated, or demand for our products and services in such market does not materialize or occurs more slowly than we

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expect, we will have expended substantial resources and capital without realizing sufficient revenue, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

In addition, for some operating systems, we must obtain from the owner of the operating system a source code license to portions of the operating system software to port some of our products to or develop products for the operating system. Operating system owners have no obligation to assist in these porting or development efforts. If they do not grant us a license or if they do not renew our license, we may not be able to expand our product line into other areas.

We derive a large amount of revenue from one of our distributors, the loss of which could cause our revenues to decline.

We derive a large amount of revenue from a distributor that sells our products and services through resellers. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, this distributor accounted for less than 10% of our net revenue. If this distributor were to reduce purchases of our products or services, our revenues would decline unless we were able to increase sales through other distributors or direct sales to customers. Our contract does not require this distributor to purchase any specified amount of our product or services. Accordingly, we cannot be sure that this distributor will continue to market and sell our products and services at current levels.

Cooperating with the SEC in its investigation of our transactions with AOL Time Warner and its recent inquiries regarding our past accounting practices has required, and may continue to require, a large amount of management time and attention, as well as accounting and legal expense, which may reduce net income or interfere with our ability to manage our business.

Since the third quarter of 2002, we have received subpoenas and other requests for information issued by the SEC in the investigation entitled *In the Matter of AOL/ Time Warner*. We continue to furnish information requested by the SEC and otherwise cooperate with regard to this investigation. In addition, in the first quarter of 2004, we voluntarily disclosed to the staff of the SEC past accounting practices applicable to our 2002 and 2001 financial statements that were not in compliance with GAAP, and we subsequently restated our financial statements for 2002 and 2001, the interim periods for 2002 and 2001 and the interim periods ended March, June and September 2003. We and our audit committee continue to cooperate with the SEC in its review of these matters. The SEC's investigation and inquiries may continue to require significant management attention and accounting and legal resources, or require us to amend our periodic reports for 2003 or prior periods, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows.

We have been named as a party to several class action and derivative action lawsuits, and we may be named in additional litigation, all of which could require significant management time and attention and result in significant legal expenses. An unfavorable outcome in one or more of these lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

After we announced in January 2003 that we would restate our financial results as a result of transactions entered into with AOL Time Warner in September 2000, numerous separate complaints purporting to be class actions were filed in federal court alleging that we and some of our officers and directors violated provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Several similar complaints purporting to be derivative actions have been filed in state court against some of our directors and officers. In addition, after we announced in July 2004 that we expected our results of operations for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2004 to fall below guidance earlier provided by us, several separate complaints purporting to be class actions were filed in federal court alleging that we and some of our officers violated federal securities laws. The expense of defending such litigation may be costly and divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our business, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, an unfavorable outcome in such litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and cash flows.

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We have received notification from The Nasdaq Stock Market that our securities may be delisted if we are unable to comply with certain filing deadlines, which delisting could materially and adversely affect the liquidity and trading price of our common stock.

Due to our delinquency in filing our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, and our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004, we have received a written determination from The Nasdaq Stock Market stating, among other things, that we must timely file all periodic reports with the SEC and Nasdaq for all reporting periods ending on or before June 30, 2005. Should we fail to comply with this requirement, our securities could be delisted, which would materially and adversely affect the liquidity and trading price of our common stock.

Our business strategy includes possible growth through business acquisitions, which involve special risks that could increase our expenses, cause our stock price to decline and divert the time and attention of management.

As part of our business strategy, we have in the past acquired and expect in the future to acquire other businesses, business units and technologies. Acquisitions involve a number of special risks and challenges, including:

diversion of management's attention from our business;

integration of acquired business operations and employees into our existing business, including coordination of geographically dispersed operations, which in the past has taken longer and has been more complex than initially expected;

incorporation of acquired products and business technology into our existing product lines, including consolidating technology with duplicative functionality or designed on different technological architecture, and our ability to sell the acquired products through our existing or acquired sales channels;

loss or termination of employees, including costly litigation resulting from the termination of those employees;

dilution of our then-current stockholders' percentage ownership;

dilution of earnings if synergies with the acquired business are not achieved;

assumption of liabilities of the acquired business, including costly litigation related to alleged liabilities of the acquired business;

presentation of a unified corporate image to our customers and our employees; and

risk of impairment charges related to potential write-down of acquired assets in future acquisitions.

Acquisitions of businesses, business units and technologies are inherently risky and create many challenges. We cannot provide any assurance that our previous or any future acquisitions will achieve the desired objectives.

Our effective tax rate may increase or fluctuate, which could increase our income tax expense and reduce our net income.

Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by several factors, many of which are outside of our control. Our effective tax rate is directly affected by the relative proportions of revenue and income before taxes in the various domestic and international jurisdictions in which we operate. We are also subject to changing tax laws, regulations and interpretations in multiple jurisdictions in which we operate as well as the requirements of certain tax rulings. We do not have a substantial history of audit activity from various taxing authorities and while we believe we are in compliance with all federal, state and international tax laws, there are various interpretations of their application that could result in additional tax assessments. Our effective tax rate is also influenced by the tax effects of purchase accounting for acquisitions and non-recurring charges, which may cause fluctuations between reporting periods, and may also be influenced by tax assessments

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against acquired entities with respect to tax periods prior to the acquisition, which may significantly affect our effective tax rate for the period in which the settlements take place.

Changes to current accounting policies could have a significant effect on our reported financial results or the way in which we conduct our business.

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which are subject to interpretation by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC and various other bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting policies. A change in these policies could have a significant effect on our reported results and may even retroactively affect previously reported transactions. Our accounting policies that recently have been or may in the future be affected by changes in the accounting rules are as follows:

software revenue recognition;

accounting for stock-based compensation;

accounting for variable interest entities;

accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets; and

accounting issues related to certain features of contingently convertible debt instruments and their effect on diluted earning per share.

Changes in these or other rules, or the questioning of current practices, may have a significant adverse effect on our reported financial results or in the way in which we conduct our business. See Item 2, *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates* in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2004 for additional information about our critical accounting policies and estimates and associated risks.

If we do not protect our proprietary information and prevent third parties from making unauthorized use of our products and technology, our revenues could be harmed.

We rely on a combination of copyright, patent, trademark and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures, contractual provisions and other measures to protect our proprietary information. All of these measures afford only limited protection. These measures may be invalidated, circumvented or challenged, and others may develop technologies or processes that are similar or superior to our technology. We may not have the proprietary information controls and procedures in place that we need to protect our proprietary information adequately. In addition, because we license the source code for some of our products to third parties, there is a higher likelihood of misappropriation or other misuse of our intellectual property. We also license some of our products under shrink-wrap license agreements that are not signed by licensees and therefore may be unenforceable under the laws of some jurisdictions. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy our products or obtain or use information that we regard as proprietary, which could harm our revenues.

Third parties claiming that we infringe their proprietary rights could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and prevent us from selling our products.

From time to time, we receive claims that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of others. As the number of products in the software industry increases and the functionality of these products further overlap, we believe that we may become increasingly subject to infringement claims, including patent, copyright and trademark infringement claims. We have received several trademark claims in the past and may receive more claims in the future from third parties who may also be using the VERITAS name or another name that may be similar to one of our trademarks or service marks. We have also received patent infringement claims in the past and may receive more claims in the future based on allegations that our products infringe upon patents held by third parties. In addition, former employers of our former, current or

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future employees may assert claims that such employees have improperly disclosed to us the confidential or proprietary information of these former employers. Any such claim, with or without merit, could:

be time consuming to defend;

result in costly litigation;

divert management's attention from our core business;

require us to stop selling, to delay shipping or to redesign our product; and

require us to pay monetary amounts as damages, for royalty or licensing arrangements, or to satisfy indemnification obligations that we have with some of our customers.

In addition, we license and use software from third parties in our business. These third party software licenses may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms. Also, these third parties may from time to time receive claims that they have infringed the intellectual property rights of others, including patent and copyright infringement claims, which may affect our ability to continue licensing this software. Our inability to use any of this third party software could result in shipment delays or other disruptions in our business, which could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

Any disruption in our operations caused by a catastrophic natural disaster or other events outside of our control could have a material adverse effect on our business, resulting in a loss of revenue or in higher expenses.

Our business is highly automated and any disruptions or failures in our operations due to a catastrophic natural disaster, such as an earthquake or a flood, or to manmade problems, such as inadvertent errors, malicious software programs or terrorism, may result in a loss of revenue or in higher expenses, harming our operating results. Most of our primary operations, which include a significant portion of our research and development activities and other critical business operations, are located near San Francisco, California, an area known for seismic activity. A catastrophic event, such as a major earthquake, which results in the destruction or disruption of our primary operations, could severely and adversely affect our business, including both our primary data center and other internal operations and our ability to communicate with our customers or sell our products over the Internet.

In our highly automated environment, we have tightly integrated systems that support our enterprise, including our financial accounting and e-commerce systems. Maintaining the integrity and security of this enterprise is an issue of critical importance for VERITAS and our customers. Any hardware or software failure or breach in security due to inadvertent error, malicious software programs, such as viruses and worms, break-ins or unauthorized tampering with our computer systems could, if wide-spread and destructive, have a negative effect on our internal operations and could adversely affect our business. We take significant and costly measures which have been effective in protecting our enterprise from such events, however, there is no assurance that these measures will be equally as effective in the future. In addition, other events outside of our control, such as war or acts of terrorism, could have a material adverse and potentially devastating effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Some provisions in our charter documents and our stockholder rights plan may prevent or deter an acquisition of VERITAS.

Some of the provisions in our charter documents may deter or prevent certain corporate actions, such as a merger, tender offer or proxy contest, which could affect the market value of our securities. These provisions include:

our board of directors is authorized to issue preferred stock with any rights it may determine;

our board of directors is classified into three groups, with each group of directors to hold office for three years;

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our stockholders are not entitled to cumulate votes for directors and may not take any action by written consent without a meeting; and

special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by our board of directors, by the chairman of the board or by our chief executive officer, and may not be called by our stockholders.

We also have in place a stockholder rights plan that is designed to discourage coercive takeover offers. In general, our stockholder rights plan provides our existing stockholders (other than an existing stockholder that becomes an acquiring person) with rights to acquire shares of our common stock at 50% of its trading price if a person or entity acquires, or announces its intention to acquire, 15% or more of the outstanding shares of our common stock, unless our board of directors elects to redeem these rights.

Our board of directors could utilize the provisions of our charter documents and stockholder rights plan to resist an offer from a third party to acquire VERITAS, including an offer to acquire our common stock at a premium to its trading price or an offer that is otherwise considered favorable by our stockholders.

Our stock price may be volatile in the future, and you could lose the value of your investment.

The market price of our common stock has experienced significant fluctuations and may continue to fluctuate significantly, and you could lose the value of your investment. The market price of our common stock may be affected by a number of factors, including:

announcements of our quarterly operating results and revenue and earnings forecasts or those of our competitors or our customers;

rumors, announcements or press articles regarding changes in our management, organization, operations or prior financial statements;

inquiries by the SEC, Nasdaq, law enforcement or other regulatory bodies;

changes in revenues and earnings estimates by securities analysts;

announcements of planned acquisitions by us or by our competitors;

gain or loss of a significant customer;

announcements of new products by us, our competitors or our OEM customers; and

acts of terrorism, the threat of war and economic slowdowns in general.

The stock market in general, and the market prices of stocks of other technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price volatility, which has adversely affected and may continue to adversely affect the market price of our common stock for reasons unrelated to our business or operating results.

Risks Relating to the Offering

The notes are subordinated and we may incur additional debt, which could adversely affect the value of the notes.

The notes are unsecured and subordinated in right of payment in full to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness. As a result, in the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or upon acceleration of the notes due to an event of default under the indenture and in certain other events, our assets will be available to pay obligations on the notes only after all senior indebtedness has been paid in full. After retiring our senior indebtedness, we may not have sufficient assets remaining to pay amounts due on any or all of the notes then outstanding.

The notes are our exclusive obligations and our corporate structure results in substantial structural subordination of the notes. Since a substantial portion of our operations is conducted through subsidiaries, our cash flow and ability to service debt, including the notes, are dependent upon the earnings of our subsidiaries and the distribution of those earnings to, or upon loans or other payments of funds by those subsidiaries to, us. Our subsidiaries are separate legal entities and have no obligation to make any payments on the notes or to

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make any funds available for payment on the notes. The payment of dividends and the making of loans and advances to us by our subsidiaries may be subject to statutory or contractual restrictions, are dependent upon the earnings of those subsidiaries and are subject to various business considerations. Our right to receive assets of any of our subsidiaries upon their liquidation or reorganization (and the consequent right of the holders of the notes to participate in those assets) will be effectively subordinated to the claims of that subsidiary's creditors (including trade creditors), except to the extent that we are recognized as a creditor of such subsidiary, in which case our claims would still be subordinate to any security interests in the assets of such subsidiary and any indebtedness of such subsidiary senior to that held by us.

The indenture does not prohibit or limit us from incurring senior indebtedness or incurring other indebtedness and other liabilities. As of June 30, 2004, we had approximately \$380.6 million of indebtedness outstanding that would have constituted senior indebtedness, and our subsidiaries had approximately \$906.7 million of indebtedness and other liabilities outstanding to which the notes would have been effectively subordinated (including trade and other payables but excluding intercompany debt). We anticipate that from time to time we may incur additional senior indebtedness. We and our subsidiaries will also from time to time incur other additional indebtedness and liabilities. See Description of the Notes Subordination.

We have increased our leverage as a result of the sale of the notes, and any default under the notes or our other debt may impair our ability to borrow or raise capital.

In connection with the sale of the notes, we incurred \$520.0 million of indebtedness. In addition, as of July 1, 2003, we recorded indebtedness of \$380.6 million as a result of our adoption of FIN 46. We will need to generate substantial amounts of cash from our operations to fund interest payments and to repay the principal amount of the notes when they mature, while at the same time funding capital expenditures and our other working capital needs. In addition, if we do not make timely payments on the notes, the notes could be declared immediately due and payable, in which event we would be required to immediately repay the notes in their entirety. A default under the notes could result in a reduction of our credit rating and make it more difficult for us to raise capital and adversely affect the trading price in our common stock. In addition, repayment of the notes or our other debt upon a default would significantly reduce the amount of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments available for funding our research and development efforts, geographic expansion and strategic acquisitions in the future. The notes, as well as our other outstanding debt, could also increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions by making it more difficult for us to raise capital if needed.

We may not be able to repurchase the notes for cash upon a fundamental change or a repurchase date.

Upon a fundamental change, which includes certain types of change in control transactions in which the holders of our common stock do not receive, in connection with the transaction, consideration all or substantially all of which consists of securities that are traded on a national securities exchange or the Nasdaq National Market, each holder of notes will have certain rights, at the holder's option, to require us to repurchase all or a portion of such holder's notes. Also, holders of notes will have the right to require us to repurchase their notes on August 1, 2006 and August 1, 2008. We may not have sufficient funds to pay the repurchase price in cash for all notes tendered by the holders on a holder repurchase date, or if a fundamental change were to occur, in connection with a fundamental change. In such case, our failure to repurchase tendered notes would constitute an event of default under the indenture and may constitute a default under the terms of other indebtedness that we may enter into from time to time. In such circumstances or if the occurrence of a fundamental change or the triggering of repurchase rights as a result of a fundamental change or a repurchase date could constitute an event of default under our senior indebtedness, the subordination provisions in the indenture would restrict or prohibit cash payments to the holders of notes. The term "fundamental change" is limited to certain specified transactions and may not include other events that might adversely affect our financial condition, nor would the requirement that we offer to repurchase the notes upon a fundamental change necessarily protect holders of the notes if we engaged in a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, merger or similar transaction. See Description of the Notes Fundamental Change and Repurchase at Option of the Holder.

Table of Contents***The conditional conversion feature of the notes could result in you receiving less than the value of the shares of common stock underlying the notes.***

The notes are convertible only if specified conditions are met. If the specific conditions for conversion are not met, you will not be able to convert your notes, and you may not be able to receive the value of the common stock into which the notes would otherwise be convertible.

The notes may receive a lower rating than anticipated.

The notes have been rated by Standard & Poor's and the notes may be rated by one or more additional rating agencies. If one or more rating agencies assigns the notes a rating lower than the rating expected by investors, or reduces its rating in the future, the market price of the notes and our common stock could be adversely affected.

There is no public market for the notes.

There is no established public trading market for the notes. Consequently, we cannot be sure that any market for the notes will develop, or if one does develop, that it will be maintained. If an active market for the notes fails to develop or be sustained, the trading price of the notes could decline. We do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any securities exchange or any automated quotation system.

USE OF PROCEEDS

All of the notes and the shares of our common stock are being sold by the selling security holders or their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the notes or the shares of our common stock. See Selling Security Holders.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Years Ended December 31,				
	2004	2003	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges(1)	7.3	3.5	4.8	2.3			

- (1) These computations include us and our consolidated subsidiaries. Ratio of earnings to fixed charges is computed by dividing (i) earnings before taxes adjusted for fixed charges by (ii) fixed charges, which includes interest expensed and capitalized, the portion of interest expense under operating leases deemed by us to be representative of the interest factor, plus amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts related to indebtedness. For our fiscal years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$517.9 million, \$526.7 million and \$460.5 million, respectively.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently anticipate that we will retain future earnings, if any, development and growth of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

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We issued the notes under an indenture dated as of August 1, 2003, as amended by a supplemental indenture dated as of October 25, 2004, between us, as issuer, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. The notes and any shares issuable upon conversion of the notes are covered by a registration rights agreement.

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The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the notes, the indenture and the registration rights agreement. It does not purport to be complete. This summary is subject to and is qualified by reference to all the provisions of the indenture, including the definitions of certain terms used in the indenture. Wherever particular provisions or defined terms of the indenture or form of note are referred to, these provisions or defined terms are incorporated in this prospectus by reference.

As used in this Description of the Notes section, references to VERITAS we, our or us refer solely to VERITAS Software Corporation and not to our subsidiaries.

General

The notes are subordinated to all existing and future senior indebtedness as described under Subordination. The notes are convertible as described under Conversion of Notes.

The notes have an aggregate principal amount of \$520,000,000. The notes are issued only in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000. The notes will mature on August 1, 2013 unless earlier converted, redeemed by us or repurchased at your option upon a repurchase date or a fundamental change.

Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries are subject to any financial covenants under the indenture. In addition, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries are restricted under the indenture from paying dividends, incurring debt, or issuing or repurchasing our securities.

You are not afforded protection under the indenture in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or a change in control of us except to the extent described below under Repurchase at Option of the Holder.

We will pay interest at the rate of 0.25% per annum on February 1 and August 1 of each year, to record holders of the notes at the close of business on the preceding January 15 and July 15, as the case may be; provided, however, in case you convert any of your notes during the period after any record date but prior to the next interest payment date (except for notes or portions of notes called for redemption on a redemption date occurring during the period from the close of business on a record date and ending on the opening of business on the first business day after the next interest payment date, or if this interest payment date is not a business day, the second business day after the interest payment date), such note must also be accompanied by an amount equal to the interest due on the interest payment date on the converted principal amount, unless at the time of conversion there is a default in the payment of interest on the notes. See Conversion of Notes.

We will maintain an office or agency in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, for the payment of interest, which shall initially be an office or agency of the trustee. We may pay interest either:

by check mailed to your address as it appears in the note register, provided that if you are a holder with an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$10 million, you shall be paid, at your written election, by wire transfer in immediately available funds; or

by transfer to an account maintained by you in the United States.

However, payments to The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, which we refer to as DTC, will be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the account of DTC or its nominee. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year composed of twelve 30-day months.

Conversion of Notes

Subject to the satisfaction of one or more of the conditions to convertibility of the notes set forth below, you may convert your notes, in whole or in part, prior to the close of business on the final maturity date of the notes, subject to prior redemption or repurchase of the notes. If you have submitted your notes for repurchase on a repurchase date or upon a fundamental change, you may convert your notes only if you withdraw your repurchase election in accordance with the indenture. You may convert your notes in part so long as this part is \$1,000 principal amount or an integral multiple of \$1,000. If any notes are converted after a record date for any interest payment date and prior to the next interest payment date (except for notes or portions of notes called for redemption on a redemption date occurring during the period from the close of business on a record

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date and ending on the opening of business on the first business day after the next interest payment date, or if this interest payment date is not a business day, the second business day after the interest payment date), the notes must be accompanied by an amount equal to the interest payable on the interest payment date on the converted principal amount unless a default in the payment of interest exists at the time of conversion.

The initial conversion rate for the notes is 21.6802 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment as described below. We will deliver cash to a holder upon a conversion, unless the value of our conversion obligation exceeds the principal amount of notes converted, in which case we shall have the option to deliver cash or shares of common stock to the extent (and only to the extent) of such excess, as described in more detail below under "Payment Upon Conversion". We will not issue fractional shares of common stock upon conversion of notes. Instead, we will pay cash equal to such fraction multiplied by the closing price of the common stock on the trading day prior to the conversion date.

To convert interests in a global note, you must deliver to DTC the appropriate instruction form for conversion pursuant to DTC's conversion program. To convert a definitive note, you must:

complete and manually sign the conversion notice on the back of the note or facsimile of the conversion notice and deliver this notice to the conversion agent;

surrender the note to the conversion agent;

if required, furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents;

if required, pay all transfer or similar taxes; and

if required, pay funds equal to interest payable on the next interest payment date.

The date you comply with these requirements is the conversion date under the indenture.

Holders may surrender their notes for conversion at the applicable conversion price prior to the stated maturity of the notes under any of the following circumstances:

during any conversion period (as defined below) prior to August 1, 2010, if the sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading-day period ending on the first day of such conversion period is more than 120% of the conversion price on the first day of the conversion period;

at any time after the sale price of our common stock on any date on or after August 1, 2010, is more than 120% of the then current conversion price;

during the five consecutive business-day period following any five consecutive trading-day period in which the average of the trading prices for a note was less than 95% of the average of the sale price of our common stock multiplied by the then applicable conversion rate; provided, however, if on the day before the conversion date, the closing sale price of our common stock is greater than 100% of the conversion price but less than or equal to 120% of the conversion price, then holders converting their notes will receive cash with a value equal to the principal amount of the notes being converted, which will be less than the value determined based on the then applicable conversion rate;

if the corporate credit rating assigned to us by Standard & Poor's is lower than B- (and if Moody's has assigned a corporate credit rating to us, and Moody's rating is lower than B3) or both such ratings are withdrawn;

if we have called such holders' notes for redemption; or

upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions discussed below.

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Conversion Upon Satisfaction of Sale Price of Common Stock Condition

A holder may surrender any of its notes for conversion during any conversion period prior to August 1, 2010, if the sale price of our common stock, for at least 20 trading days in the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the first day of such conversion period, is more than 120% of the conversion price on the first day of such conversion period.

A holder may also surrender any of its notes for conversion at any time after the sale price of our common stock on any date on or after August 1, 2010 through the business day immediately prior to the maturity of the notes is more than 120% of the then current conversion price.

A conversion period will be the period from and including the eleventh trading day in a fiscal quarter up to but not including the eleventh trading day of the following fiscal quarter.

The sale price of our common stock on any date means the last reported per share sale price (or, if no last sale price is reported, the average of the bid and ask prices or, if more than one in either case, the average of the average bid and the average ask prices) on such date as reported in composite transactions for the principal U.S. securities exchange on which our common stock then is listed, or if our common stock is not listed on a U.S. national or regional exchange, as reported on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System, or if our common stock is not quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System, as reported on the principal other market on which our common stock is then traded. In the absence of such quotations, our board of directors will make a good faith determination of the sale price.

The conversion agent, which initially will be the trustee, will, on our behalf, determine daily if the notes are convertible as a result of the sale price of our common stock and notify us and the trustee.

Conversion Upon Satisfaction of Trading Price of Notes Condition

A holder may surrender any of its notes for conversion during the five consecutive business-day period following any five consecutive trading-day period in which the average of the trading prices for a note was less than 95% of the average sale price of our common stock during such five trading-day period multiplied by the applicable conversion rate; provided, however, if, on the day before the conversion date, the closing sale price of our common stock is greater than 100% of the conversion price but less than or equal to 120% of the conversion price, then holders surrendering notes for conversion will receive cash with a value equal to the principal amount of the notes being converted.

The trading price of the notes on any date of determination means the average of the secondary market bid quotations per note obtained by the trustee for \$10,000,000 principal amount of the notes at approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such determination date from two independent nationally recognized securities dealers we select, which may include any of the initial purchasers of the notes, provided that if at least two such bids cannot reasonably be obtained by the trustee, but one such bid can reasonably be obtained by the trustee, this one bid shall be used. If the trustee cannot reasonably obtain at least one bid for \$10,000,000 principal amount of the notes from a nationally recognized securities dealer or in our reasonable judgment, the bid quotations are not indicative of the secondary market value of the notes, then the trading price of the notes will be deemed to be less than 95% of (a) the applicable conversion rate of the notes multiplied by (b) the sale price of our common stock on such determination date.

U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, will determine the trading price after being requested to do so by us. We will have no obligation to make that request unless a holder of notes provides us with reasonable evidence that the trading price of the notes may be less than 95% of the average sale price of our common stock multiplied by the applicable conversion rate for the applicable period. If a holder provides such evidence, we will instruct the trustee to determine the trading price of the notes for the applicable period.

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Conversion Upon Corporate Credit Ratings Event

You may convert the notes during any period in which the corporate credit rating assigned to us by Standard & Poor's is lower than B- or is withdrawn, provided that if Moody's has assigned a corporate credit rating to us, then you may only convert the notes at such time as both (i) our corporate credit rating from Standard & Poor's either is lower than B- or is withdrawn and (ii) our corporate credit rating from Moody's either is lower than B3 or is withdrawn.

Conversion Upon Notice of Redemption

A holder may surrender for conversion any of the notes called for redemption at any time prior to the close of business one business day prior to the redemption date, even if the notes are not otherwise convertible at such time. If a holder has already submitted a note for repurchase on a repurchase date or upon a fundamental change, however, such holder may not surrender that note for conversion until such holder has withdrawn its repurchase election in accordance with the indenture.

Conversion Upon Specified Corporate Transactions

Even if none of the conditions described above has occurred, if we elect to:

distribute to all or substantially all holders of our common stock rights, options or warrants entitling them to purchase shares of our common stock at less than the sale price of our common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the declaration date for such distribution, or

distribute to all or substantially all holders of our common stock assets, debt securities or capital stock, which distribution has a per share value as determined by our board of directors exceeding 5.0% of the sale price of our common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the declaration date for such distribution,

we must notify the holders of notes at least 20 days prior to the ex-dividend date for such distribution. Once we have given that notice, holders may surrender their notes for conversion at any time until the earlier of the close of business on the business day prior to the ex-dividend date or our announcement that such distribution will not take place. No adjustment to the ability of a holder to convert will be made if the holder will otherwise participate in the distribution without conversion.

In addition, if we are party to a consolidation, merger or binding share exchange pursuant to which all or substantially all of our common stock would be converted into cash, securities or other property, a holder may surrender notes for conversion at any time from and after the date that is 15 days prior to the anticipated effective date of the transaction until 15 days after the actual date of such transaction. If we are a party to a consolidation, merger or binding share exchange pursuant to which all or substantially all of our common stock is converted into cash, securities or other property, then at the effective time of the transaction, the right to convert a note pursuant to the terms of the indenture will be changed into a right to convert the notes into the kind and amount of cash, securities or other property that the holder would have received if the holder had converted its notes immediately prior to the transaction. If the transaction also constitutes a Fundamental Change, as defined below, the holder can require us to purchase all or a portion of its notes as described below under Fundamental Change.

Conversion Rate Adjustments

We will adjust the conversion rate if any of the following events occurs:

(1) we issue common stock as a dividend or distribution on our common stock;

(2) we issue to all holders of common stock certain rights or warrants to purchase our common stock, which rights or warrants are exercisable for not more than 60 days, at less than the sale price of our common stock on the business day immediately preceding the time of announcement of such issuance;

(3) we subdivide or combine our common stock;

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(4) we distribute to all holders of our common stock, shares of our capital stock, evidences of indebtedness or assets, including securities, but excluding:

rights or warrants listed in (2) above;

dividends or distributions listed in (1) above; and

cash distributions listed in (5) below;

(5) we make distributions consisting of cash to all holders of our common stock; or

(6) we or one of our subsidiaries make purchases of our common stock pursuant to a tender offer or exchange offer for our common stock to the extent such purchases involve an aggregate consideration that, together with any cash and the fair market value of any other consideration paid in any other tender offer by us or any of our subsidiaries for our common stock expiring within the 12 months preceding the tender offer for which no adjustment has been made, exceeds 5% of our market capitalization on the expiration of the tender offer.

We will not make any adjustment if holders of notes participate in the transactions described above. In the case of adjustments resulting from the issuance to holders of our common stock of dividends, distributions, certain rights or warrants, capital stock, or evidences of indebtedness, assets or cash as described above, we will adjust the conversion rate of the notes by multiplying the previous conversion rate by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the average price of our common stock during the 10 trading days prior to the relevant determination date for such issuance, and the denominator of which will be the average price of our common stock during the 10 trading days prior to the relevant determination date for such issuance less the per-share value of the cash or securities issued. We will agree in the indenture to maintain, at all times, sufficient authorized but unissued capital stock underlying the notes, including any adjustments to the conversion rate pursuant to (1) through (6) above.

To the extent that we have a rights plan in effect upon conversion of the notes, you will receive, in addition to cash and any shares of common stock delivered to you upon conversion, the rights under the rights plan whether or not the rights have separated from the common stock at the time of conversion, and no adjustments to the conversion price will be made.

In the event of:

any reclassification of our common stock;

a consolidation, merger or combination involving us; or

a sale or conveyance to another person or entity of all or substantially all of our property and assets;

in which holders of our common stock would be entitled to receive stock, other securities, other property, assets or cash for their common stock, upon conversion of your notes you will be entitled to receive the same type of consideration which you would have been entitled to receive if you had converted the notes immediately prior to any of these events.

You may in certain situations be deemed to have received a distribution subject to United States federal income tax as a dividend in the event of any taxable distribution to holders of common stock or in certain other situations requiring a conversion rate adjustment. See Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences.

We may, from time to time, increase the conversion rate for a period of at least 20 days if our board of directors has made a determination that this increase would be in our best interests. Any such determination by our board will be conclusive. We would give holders at least 15 days notice of any increase in the conversion rate. In addition, we may increase the conversion rate if our board of directors deems it advisable to avoid or diminish any income tax to holders of common stock resulting from any stock or rights distribution. See Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences.

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Except as described above in this section, we will not adjust the conversion rate for any issuance of our common stock or convertible or exchangeable securities or rights to purchase our common stock or convertible or exchangeable securities.

Payment Upon Conversion

Upon conversion, we will be obligated to deliver only cash to holders, unless the value of our conversion obligation exceeds the principal amount of notes converted, in which case we shall have the option to deliver cash and/or shares of common stock to the extent (and only to the extent) of such excess, as described below.

Conversion On or Prior to the Final Notice Date

In the event that we receive your notice of conversion on or prior to the date that is 20 days prior to maturity (the final notice date), we shall satisfy all of our obligation (the conversion obligation) in cash, unless the expected value of our conversion obligation exceeds the principal amount of notes converted. If the expected value of our conversion obligation exceeds the principal amount of notes converted, we may elect to satisfy such conversion obligation in cash and/or in shares of our common stock to the extent (but only to the extent) the conversion obligation exceeds the principal amount of notes actually converted. Upon a conversion, we will notify you through the trustee of the dollar amount to be satisfied in cash (which must be expressed either as 100% of the conversion obligation or as a fixed dollar amount) at any time on or before the date that is two business days following receipt of your notice of conversion (the cash settlement notice period). You may retract the conversion notice at any time during the two business-day period beginning on the day after the final day of the cash settlement notice period (the conversion retraction period). If the conversion notice has not been retracted, then settlement (in cash and, if applicable, shares) will occur on the business day following the final day of the 10 trading-day period beginning on the day after the final day of the conversion retraction period (the cash settlement averaging period). Settlement amounts will be computed as follows:

If we elect to satisfy the entire conversion obligation in cash, we will deliver to you cash in an amount equal to the product of:

a number equal to (i) the aggregate principal amount of notes to be converted divided by 1,000, multiplied by (ii) the conversion rate, and

the average sale price of our common stock during the cash settlement averaging period.

If we elect to satisfy a fixed portion (other than 100% but at least the principal amount of the notes converted) of the conversion obligation in cash, we will deliver to you such cash amount (the cash amount) and we will satisfy the balance of the conversion obligation by delivering shares of our common stock based on an average of the sale price during the cash settlement averaging period. In addition, we will pay cash for all fractional shares of common stock as described above. Because, in this case, the number of shares of our common stock that we deliver on conversion will be calculated over a 10 trading-day period, holders of notes bear the market risk that our common stock will decline in value between each day of the cash settlement averaging period and the day we deliver the shares of common stock upon conversion.

Conversion After the Final Notice Date

With respect to conversion notices that we receive after the final notice date, we will not send individual notices of our election to satisfy all or only a portion of the conversion obligation in cash. Instead, at any time on or before the final notice date, we will send a single notice to the trustee of the dollar amount to be satisfied in cash (which must be expressed either as 100% of the conversion obligation or as a fixed dollar amount), provided that we will be obligated to deliver only cash to holders upon conversion, unless the value of our conversion obligation exceeds the principal amount of notes converted, in which case we shall have the option to deliver cash and/or shares of common stock to the extent (and only to the extent) of such excess, as described above. In the event that we receive your notice of conversion after the final notice date, settlement

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amounts will be computed and settlement dates will be determined in the same manner as set forth above under Conversion on or Prior to the Final Notice Date except that the cash settlement averaging period shall be the 10 trading-day period beginning on the trading day after receipt of your notice of conversion. If your conversion notice is received after the final notice date, you will not be allowed to retract the conversion notice. Settlement (in cash and, if applicable, shares) will occur on the business day following the final day of such cash settlement averaging period.

Redemption Rights of VERITAS

We will have the right to redeem the notes on or after August 5, 2006 on at least 20 and no more than 60 days prior notice, in whole or in part, for a cash price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date.

If we decide to redeem fewer than all of the notes, the trustee will select the notes to be redeemed by lot, or in its discretion, on a pro rata basis. If any note is to be redeemed in part only, a new note in a principal amount equal to the unredeemed principal portion will be issued. If a portion of a holder's notes are selected for partial redemption and a holder converts a portion of its notes, the converted portion will be deemed to be part of the portion selected for redemption.

No sinking fund is provided for the notes.

Repurchase at Option of the Holder

Holder's have the right to require us to repurchase the notes on August 1, 2006 and August 1, 2008, each of which we refer to as a repurchase date, at a cash repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the repurchase date. We will be required to repurchase any outstanding notes for which you deliver a written repurchase notice to the paying agent. This notice must be delivered during the period beginning at any time from the opening of business on the date that is 20 business days prior to the relevant repurchase date until the close of business on the last business day prior to the repurchase date. If the repurchase notice is given and withdrawn during the period, we will not be obligated to repurchase the related notes. Our repurchase obligation will be subject to additional conditions.

We are required to give notice at least 20 business days prior to each repurchase date to all holders at their addresses shown in the register of the registrar and to beneficial owners as required by applicable law stating, among other things, the procedures that holders must follow to require us to repurchase their notes as described below.

A holder may withdraw any repurchase notice by delivering a written notice of withdrawal to the paying agent prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the repurchase date. The notice of withdrawal must state:

the principal amount of notes being withdrawn;

if certificated, the certificate numbers of the notes being withdrawn; and

the principal amount, if any, of the notes that remain subject to the repurchase notice.

If notes are not in certificated form, your withdrawal notice must comply with appropriate DTC procedures.

In connection with any repurchase, we will, to the extent applicable:

comply with the provisions of Rule 13e-4, Rule 14e-1 and any other tender offer rules under the Exchange Act which may then be applicable; and

file a Schedule TO or any other required schedule under the Exchange Act.

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Our obligation to pay the purchase price for notes for which a repurchase notice has been delivered and not validly withdrawn is conditioned upon the holder delivering the notes, together with necessary endorsements, to the paying agent at any time after delivery of the repurchase notice. We will cause the purchase price for the notes to be paid promptly following the later of the repurchase date or the time of delivery of the notes, together with such endorsements.

If the paying agent holds money sufficient to pay the purchase price of the notes for which a repurchase notice has been given on the business day immediately following the repurchase date in accordance with the terms of the indenture, then, immediately after the repurchase date, the notes will cease to be outstanding and interest and additional interest, if any, on the notes will cease to accrue, whether or not the notes are delivered to the paying agent. Thereafter, all other rights of the holder shall terminate, other than the right to receive the purchase price upon delivery of the notes.

Our ability to repurchase notes may be limited by restrictions on our ability to obtain funds for such repurchase through dividends from our subsidiaries and the terms of our then existing borrowing agreements. We cannot assure you that we would have the financial resources, or would be able to arrange financing, to pay the purchase price in cash for all the notes that might be delivered by holders of notes seeking to exercise the repurchase right. See Risk Factors We may not be able to repurchase the notes for cash upon a fundamental change or a repurchase date.

Fundamental Change

If a fundamental change of VERITAS occurs at any time prior to the maturity of the notes, you may require us to repurchase your notes for cash, in whole or in part, on a repurchase date that is 30 days after the date of our notice of the fundamental change. The notes will be subject to repurchase in integral multiples of \$1,000 principal amount.

We will repurchase the notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount to be repurchased, plus accrued interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date. If the repurchase date is an interest payment date, we will pay interest to the record holder on the relevant record date.

We will mail to all record holders of notes a notice of a fundamental change of our company within 30 days after it has occurred. We are also required to deliver to the trustee a copy of the fundamental change notice. If you elect to submit your notes for repurchase, you must deliver to us or our designated agent, on or before the 30th day after the date of our fundamental change notice, your repurchase notice and any notes to be repurchased, duly endorsed for transfer.

A fundamental change is any transaction or event (whether by means of an exchange offer, liquidation, tender offer, consolidation, merger, combination, reclassification, recapitalization, sale of all or substantially all of our assets or otherwise) in connection with which all or substantially all of our common stock is exchanged for, converted into, acquired for or constitutes solely the right to receive, consideration which is not all or substantially all shares of common stock or American Depositary Shares that:

are listed on, or immediately after the transaction or event will be listed on, a United States national securities exchange, or

are approved, or immediately after the transaction or event will be approved, for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market or any similar United States system of automated dissemination of quotations of securities prices.

However, notwithstanding the foregoing, a holder will not have the right to require us to repurchase its notes if the closing price per share of our common stock for any five trading days within the period of 10 consecutive trading days ending immediately after the later of the fundamental change or the public announcement of the fundamental change equals or exceeds 105% of the effective conversion price of the notes in effect on each of those five trading days.

We will comply with any applicable provisions of Rule 13e-4, Rule 14e-1 and any other tender offer rules under the Exchange Act in the event of a fundamental change.

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These fundamental change repurchase rights could discourage a potential acquiror of VERITAS. However, this fundamental change repurchase feature is not the result of management's knowledge of any specific effort to obtain control of VERITAS by means of a merger, tender offer or solicitation, or part of a plan by management to adopt a series of anti-takeover provisions. The term "fundamental change" is limited to specified transactions and may not include other events that might adversely affect our financial condition or business operations. Our obligation to offer to repurchase the notes upon a fundamental change would not necessarily afford you protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, merger or similar transaction involving us.

We may be unable to repurchase the notes in the event of a fundamental change. If a fundamental change were to occur, we may not have enough funds to pay the repurchase price for all tendered notes. Our existing financing arrangements, any future credit agreements or other agreements relating to our indebtedness may contain provisions prohibiting repurchase of the notes under certain circumstances, or expressly prohibit our repurchase of the notes for cash upon a fundamental change or may provide that a fundamental change constitutes an event of default under any such agreement. If a fundamental change occurs at a time when we are prohibited from repurchasing notes, we could seek the consent of our lenders to repurchase the notes or attempt to refinance this debt. If we are unable to obtain consent, we would not be permitted to repurchase the notes. Our failure to repurchase tendered notes would constitute an event of default under the indenture, which might constitute a default under the terms of our other indebtedness.

Subordination

The indebtedness evidenced by the notes is subordinated to the extent provided in the indenture to the prior payment in full in cash of all senior indebtedness.

Upon any distribution of our assets upon any dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, payments on the notes will be subordinated in right of payment to the prior payment in full in cash of all senior indebtedness.

In the event of any acceleration of the notes because of an event of default, holders of any senior indebtedness would be entitled to payment in full in cash of all senior indebtedness before the holders of subordinated debt securities, such as the notes, are entitled to receive any payment or distribution.

We are required to promptly notify holders of senior indebtedness if payment of the notes is accelerated because of an event of default.

We may not make payment on the notes or purchase or otherwise acquire the notes if:

a default in the payment of any senior indebtedness occurs and is continuing beyond any grace period; or

any other default occurs and is continuing with respect to designated senior indebtedness that permits holders or their representatives of designated senior indebtedness to accelerate its maturity, and the trustee receives a payment blockage notice from us or another person permitted to give the notice under the indenture.

We are required to resume payments on the notes:

in case of a payment default, the date on which the default is cured or waived or ceases to exist; and

in case of a nonpayment default, the date on which the default is cured or waived or ceases to exist or 179 days after the receipt of the payment blockage notice.

No new payment blockage period may start unless 365 days have elapsed from the effectiveness of the prior payment blockage notice.

No nonpayment default that existed or was continuing on the date of delivery of any payment blockage notice to the trustee shall be the basis for a subsequent payment blockage notice.

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As a result of these subordination provisions, in the event of our bankruptcy, dissolution or reorganization, holders of senior indebtedness may receive more, ratably, and holders of the notes may receive less, ratably, than our other creditors.

The subordination provisions will not prevent the occurrence of any event of default under the indenture.

If the trustee, any paying agent or any holder receives any payment or distribution of assets in contravention of these subordination provisions before all senior indebtedness is paid in full in cash or other payment satisfactory to holders of senior indebtedness, then such payment or distribution will be held in trust for the holders of senior indebtedness to the extent necessary to make payment in full in cash of all unpaid senior indebtedness.

The notes are obligations exclusively of VERITAS. Since a substantial portion of our operations are conducted through subsidiaries, our cash flow and our ability to service debt, including the notes, are dependent in part upon the earnings of our subsidiaries and the distribution of those earnings to, or upon loans or other payments of funds by those subsidiaries to us. The payment of dividends and the making of loans and advances by our subsidiaries may be subject to statutory or contractual restrictions, are dependent upon the earnings of those subsidiaries upon their liquidation or reorganization (and the consequent right of the holders of the notes to participate in those assets) and will be effectively subordinated to the claims of that subsidiary's creditors (including trade creditors), except to the extent we are ourselves recognized as a creditor of such subsidiary, in which case our claims would still be subordinate to any security interests in the assets of such subsidiary and any indebtedness of such subsidiary senior to that held by us.

As of June 30, 2004, we had approximately \$380.6 million of indebtedness outstanding that would have constituted senior indebtedness, and our subsidiaries had approximately \$906.7 million of indebtedness and other liabilities outstanding to which the notes would have been effectively subordinated (including trade and other payables, but excluding intercompany liabilities).

The indenture does not limit the amount of additional indebtedness, including senior indebtedness, which we can create, incur assume or guarantee, nor does the indenture limit the amount of indebtedness or other liabilities that any subsidiary can create, incur, assume or guarantee.

Designated senior indebtedness means (i) any senior indebtedness in which the instrument creating or evidencing the indebtedness, or any related agreements or documents to which we are a party, expressly provides that such indebtedness is designated senior indebtedness for purposes of the indenture (provided that the instrument, agreement or other document may place limitations and conditions on the right of the senior indebtedness to exercise the rights of designated senior indebtedness) and (ii) our obligations in connection with our synthetic lease arrangements that constitute indebtedness under clause 4 of the definition of indebtedness set forth below.

Indebtedness means:

- (1) all of our indebtedness, obligations and other liabilities, contingent or otherwise, (A) for borrowed money, including overdrafts, foreign exchange contracts, currency exchange agreements, interest rate protection agreements, and any loans or advances from banks, whether or not evidenced by notes or similar instruments, or (B) evidenced by credit or loan agreements, bonds, debentures, notes or similar instruments, whether or not the recourse of the lender is to the whole of the assets of VERITAS or to only a portion thereof, other than any account payable or other accrued current liability or obligation incurred in the ordinary course of business in connection with the obtaining of materials or services;
- (2) all of our reimbursement obligations and other liabilities, contingent or otherwise, with respect to letters of credit, bank guarantees or bankers' acceptances;
- (3) all of our obligations and liabilities, contingent or otherwise, in respect of leases required, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, to be accounted for as capitalized lease obligations on our balance sheet;

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(4) all of our obligations and other liabilities, contingent or otherwise, under any lease or related document, including a purchase agreement, conditional sale or other title retention agreement, in connection with the lease of real property or improvements thereon (or any personal property included as part of any such lease) which provides that we are contractually obligated to purchase or cause a third party to purchase the leased property or pay an agreed upon residual value of the leased property, including our obligations under such lease or related document to purchase or cause a third party to purchase such leased property or pay an agreed upon residual value of the leased property to the lessor;

(5) all of our obligations, contingent or otherwise, with respect to an interest rate or other swap, cap, floor or collar agreement or hedge agreement, forward contract or other similar instrument or agreement or foreign currency hedge, exchange, purchase or similar instrument or agreement;

(6) all of our direct or indirect guaranties or similar agreements by us in respect of, and all of our obligations or liabilities to purchase or otherwise acquire or otherwise assure a creditor against loss in respect of, indebtedness, obligations or liabilities of another person of the kinds described in clauses (1) through (5); and

(7) any and all deferrals, renewals, extensions, refinancings and refundings of, or amendments, modifications or supplements to, any indebtedness, obligation or liability of the kinds described in clauses (1) through (6).

Senior indebtedness means the principal of, premium, if any, interest, including any interest accruing after the commencement of any bankruptcy or similar proceeding, whether or not a claim for post-petition interest is allowed as a claim in the proceeding, and rent payable on or in connection with, and all fees, costs, expenses and other amounts accrued or due on or in connection with, indebtedness of VERITAS whether secured or unsecured, absolute or contingent, due or to become due, outstanding on the date of the indenture or thereafter created, incurred, assumed, guaranteed or in effect guaranteed by VERITAS, including all deferrals, renewals, extensions or refundings of, or amendments, modifications or supplements to, the foregoing. However, senior indebtedness shall not include:

indebtedness evidenced by the notes;

indebtedness to any of our subsidiaries, except it if is pledged as security for any senior indebtedness;

our accounts payable to trade creditors arising in the ordinary course of business; and

any indebtedness that expressly provides that it shall not be senior in right of payment to, or on the same basis with, or is subordinated to or junior to, the notes.

Merger and Sale of Assets by VERITAS

The indenture provides that we may not consolidate with or merge with or into any other person or convey, transfer or lease our properties and assets substantially as an entirety to another person, unless among other items:

we are the surviving person, or the resulting, surviving or transferee person, if other than us, is organized and existing under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

the successor entity assumes all of our obligations under the notes and the indenture; and

we or the successor entity will not be in default under the indenture immediately after the transaction.

When such a person assumes our obligations in such circumstances, subject to certain exceptions, we shall be discharged from all obligations under the notes and the indenture.

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Events of Default; Notice and Waiver

The following will be events of default under the indenture:

we fail to pay principal or premium, if any, when due upon repurchase or otherwise on the notes;

we fail to pay any interest or additional interest, if any, on the notes, when due and such failure continues for a period of 30 days;

we fail to give you the required notice of your right to require us to purchase your notes upon a fundamental change;

we fail to perform or observe any of the covenants in the indenture for 60 days after notice; or

certain events involving our bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization.

The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of the notes of any default, except defaults in payment of principal, premium, if any, interest or additional interest, if any, on the notes. However, the trustee must consider it to be in the interest of the holders of the notes to withhold this notice.

If an event of default occurs and continues, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding notes may declare the principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest and additional interest, if any, on the outstanding notes to be immediately due and payable. In case of certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency, the principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest and additional interest, if any, on the notes will automatically become due and payable. However, if we cure all defaults, except the nonpayment of principal, premium, if any, interest or additional interest, if any, that became due as a result of the acceleration, and meet certain other conditions, with certain exceptions, this declaration may be cancelled and the holders of a majority of the principal amount of outstanding notes may waive these past defaults.

Payments of principal, premium, if any, accrued interest and additional interest, if any, that are not made will accrue interest at 1.0% per annum from the required payment date.

The holders of a majority of outstanding notes will have the right to direct the time, method and place of any proceedings for any remedy available to the trustee, subject to limitations specified in the indenture.

No holder of the notes may pursue any remedy under the indenture, except in the case of a default in the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest on the notes, unless:

the holder has given the trustee written notice of an event of default;

the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of outstanding notes make a written request, and offer reasonable indemnity, to the trustee to pursue the remedy;

the trustee does not receive an inconsistent direction from the holders of a majority in principal amount of the notes; and

the trustee fails to comply with the request within 60 days after receipt.

Modification and Waiver

The consent of the holders of majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes is required to modify or amend the indenture. However, a modification or amendment requires the consent of the holder of each outstanding note if it would, among other things:

extend the fixed maturity of any note;

reduce the rate or extend the time for payment of interest of any note;

reduce the principal amount of any note;

adversely change our obligation to repurchase any note upon a fundamental change;

impair the right of a holder to institute suit for payment on any note;

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- change the currency in which any note is payable;
 - modify the subordination provisions of any note in a manner materially adverse to the holders;
 - impair the right of a holder to convert any note;
 - reduce the quorum requirements under the indenture;
 - subject to specified exceptions, modify certain of the provisions of the indenture relating to modification or waiver of provisions of the indenture; or
 - reduce the percentage of notes required for consent to any modification of the indenture.
- We are permitted to modify certain provisions of the indenture without the consent of the holders of the notes.

Form, Denomination and Registration

The notes were issued:

- in fully registered form;
- without interest coupons; and

in denominations of \$1,000 principal amount and integral multiples of \$1,000.

Global Notes, Book-Entry Form

We initially issued the notes in the form of one or more global notes. We deposited the global note or notes with DTC and registered the global notes in the name of Cede & Co. as DTC's nominee. Except as set forth below, a global note may be transferred, in whole or in part, only to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee.

Holders may hold their interests in a global note directly through DTC if such holder is a participant in DTC, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in DTC (called "participants"). Transfers between participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in clearing house funds. The laws of some states require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. As a result, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a global note to such persons may be limited. Holders who are not participants may beneficially own interests in a global note held by DTC only through participants, or certain banks, brokers, dealers, trust companies and other parties that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly (called "indirect participants"). So long as Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of a global note, Cede & Co. for all purposes will be considered the sole holder of such global note. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in a global note will:

- not be entitled to have certificates registered in their names;
- not receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive registered form; and
- not be considered holders of the global note.

We will pay interest on and the repurchase price of a global note to Cede & Co. as the registered owner of the global note, by wire transfer of immediately available funds on each interest payment date or the repurchase date, as the case may be. Neither we, the trustee nor any paying agent will be responsible or liable:

- for the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in a global note; or
- for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to the beneficial ownership interests.

We have been informed that DTC's practice is to credit participants' accounts on that payment date with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount represented

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by a global note as shown in the records of DTC, unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that payment date. Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in the principal amount represented by a global note held through participants will be the responsibility of the participants, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers registered in street name.

Because DTC can only act on behalf of participants, who in turn act on behalf of indirect participants, the ability of a person having a beneficial interest in the principal amount represented by a global note to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate evidencing its interest.

Neither we, the trustee, registrar, paying agent nor conversion agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations. DTC has advised us that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of notes, including the presentation of notes for exchange, only at the direction of one or more participants to whose account with DTC interests in a global note are credited, and only in respect of the principal amount of the notes represented by the global note as to which the participant or participants has or have given such direction.

DTC has advised us that it is:

- a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, and a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a clearing corporation within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

DTC was created to hold securities for its participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic book-entry changes to the accounts of its participants. Participants include securities brokers, dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations and other organizations. Some of the participants or their representatives, together with other entities, own DTC. Indirect access to the DTC system is available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly.

DTC has agreed to the foregoing procedures to facilitate transfers of interests in a global note among participants. However, DTC is under no obligation to perform or continue to perform these procedures, and may discontinue these procedures at any time. If DTC is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as depository and a successor depository is not appointed by us within 90 days, we will issue notes in certificated form in exchange for global notes.

Registration Rights of the Noteholders

We entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the notes for the benefit of the holders of the notes. Pursuant to the agreement, we have agreed to, at our expense:

file with the SEC not later than the date 90 days after the earliest date of original issuance of any of the notes, the shelf registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part;

use our reasonable efforts to cause such shelf registration statement to become effective no later than 180 days after the earliest date of original issuance of any of the notes; and

use our reasonable efforts to keep the registration statement effective until the earliest of:

- (1) the date when all of the registrable securities shall have been registered under the Securities Act and disposed of;
- (2) the date on which all registrable securities are sold to the public pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act;

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(3) the date on which all registrable securities cease to be outstanding (whether as a result of repurchase and cancellation, conversion or otherwise); and

(4) the expiration of the holding period under Rule 144(k) under the Securities Act.

When we use the term "registrable securities" in this section, we are referring to the notes and any shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes until the earliest of:

(1) the effective registration under the Securities Act and the resale of the securities in accordance with the registration statement;

(2) the expiration of the holding period under Rule 144(k) under the Securities Act; and

(3) the sale to the public pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act, or any similar provision then in force.

Each holder who sells securities pursuant to the shelf registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part generally will be:

required to be named as a selling holder in a related prospectus;

required to deliver a prospectus to the purchaser;

subject to certain of the civil liability provisions under the Securities Act in connection with the holder's sales; and

bound by the provisions of the registration rights agreement which are applicable to the holder (including certain indemnification rights and obligations).

Each holder must notify us not later than five business days prior to any proposed sale by that holder pursuant to the shelf registration statement. This notice will be effective for five business days.

We shall have the right to suspend the effectiveness of the shelf registration statement for up to 45 consecutive days in any 90-day period, and for up to a total of 120 days in any 365-day period, without being required to pay additional interest. However, if our suspension relates to a previously undisclosed proposed or pending material business transaction, the disclosure of which would impede our ability to consummate such transaction, we may extend the foregoing suspension period from 45 days to 75 days. We need not specify the nature of the event giving rise to a suspension in any notice to holders of the notes of the existence of such a suspension.

Upon the initial sale pursuant to the shelf registration statement of notes or common stock issued upon conversion of the notes, each selling holder will be required to deliver a notice of such sale to the trustee and us. The notice will, among other things:

identify the sale as a transfer pursuant to the shelf registration statement;

certify that the prospectus delivery requirements, if any, of the Securities Act have been complied with; and

certify that the selling holder and the aggregate principal amount of notes or number of shares, as the case may be, owned by such holder are identified in the related prospectus in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations under the Securities Act.

If,

the shelf registration statement has not been filed prior to or on the 90th day following the earliest date of original issuance of any of the notes; or

the shelf registration statement has not been declared effective prior to or on the 180th day following the earliest date of original issuance of any of the notes (the "effectiveness target date"); or

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at any time after the effectiveness target date, the registration statement ceases to be effective or fails to be usable (other than during a permitted suspension period described above) (each, a registration default); then additional interest will accrue on the notes that are registrable securities from and including the day following the registration default to but excluding the day on which the registration default has been cured. Additional interest will be paid semiannually in arrears, with the first semiannual payment due on each February 1 and August 1, and will accrue at a rate per year equal to:

0.25% of the principal amount of a note to and including the 90th day following such registration default; and

0.50% of the principal amount of a note from and after the 91st day following such registration default.

In no event will additional interest accrue at a rate per year exceeding 0.50%. No additional interest shall be payable on any notes that have been converted in accordance with the indenture. A holder will not be entitled to additional interest unless it has provided all information requested by the selling security holder notice and questionnaire prior to the deadline. Holders will not have any remedy other than to receive such additional interest in the event of a registration default.

Effective as of January 28, 2004, the notes began accruing additional interest at a rate of 0.25% as a result of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part having not been declared effective by the SEC on or before the 180th day following the original issuance of the notes. The notes continued to accrue additional interest at that rate until April 27, 2004, the 90th day following such registration default. As of April 27, 2004, the notes began to accrue additional interest at a rate of 0.50% and will accrue such additional interest until the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is declared effective or until we are no longer required to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement.

Information Concerning the Trustee

We have appointed U.S. Bank National Association, the trustee under the indenture, as paying agent, conversion agent, note registrar and custodian for the notes. The trustee or its affiliates may provide banking and other services to us in the ordinary course of their business.

The indenture contains certain limitations on the rights of the trustee, if it or any of its affiliates is then our creditor, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases or to realize on certain property received on any claim as security or otherwise. The trustee and its affiliates will be permitted to engage in other transactions with us. However, if the trustee or any affiliate continues to have any conflicting interest and a default occurs with respect to the notes, the trustee must eliminate such conflict or resign.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Our authorized capital stock consists of 2,000,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share and one special voting share, par value \$1.00 per share.

Common Stock

As of September 30, 2004, there were 429,099,555 shares of our common stock outstanding. Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by the stockholders. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive dividends declared by the board of directors, out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends subject to preferences that may be applicable to the holders of preferred stock. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our business, the holders of common stock are entitled to share equally in all assets available for distribution after payment of liabilities, subject to prior distribution rights of preferred stock. The holders of common stock have no preemptive or conversion rights or other subscription rights. No redemption or sinking fund provisions apply to the common stock.

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VERITAS Shareholder Rights Plan

The VERITAS board of directors declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right for each outstanding share of common stock. The dividend was paid to stockholders of record on June 25, 1999. In addition, one right is issued with each share of common stock issued by VERITAS between the record date and the earliest of the distribution date described below, the date the rights are redeemed or the date the rights expire. After the distribution date, VERITAS will issue one right with each common share issued upon the exercise of stock options or under any employee plan or arrangement or upon the exercise, conversion or exchange of other securities that were outstanding before the distribution date, until the date the rights are either redeemed or expire. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase one one-hundredth of a share of Series A junior participating preferred stock at a price of \$122.22 per one one-hundredth of a preferred share, subject to adjustment. The description and terms of the rights are set forth in a rights agreement between VERITAS and Mellon Investor Services LLC, as rights agent. The terms of the rights agreement are complex and not easily summarized. This summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. Accordingly, you should carefully read the VERITAS rights agreement, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus in its entirety.

Exercisability and duration of rights. The rights are not exercisable until the distribution date described below. The rights will expire on June 16, 2009, unless the expiration date is extended or unless the rights are earlier redeemed or exchanged, in each case, as described below.

Evidence and transfer of rights. The rights will be evidenced, with respect to any of the common stock share certificates outstanding as of the record date, by the common stock share certificates with a copy of the summary of rights distributed to stockholders of record on June 25, 1999. Common stock share certificates issued after the record date will contain a notation incorporating the rights agreement by reference, until the distribution date or earlier redemption or expiration of the rights. Until the distribution date, the rights can be transferred only with VERITAS common stock and the transfer of any VERITAS common stock certificates will constitute the transfer of the rights associated with the common stock, even without notation or a copy of the summary of rights. After the distribution date, separate certificates representing the rights will be mailed to record holders of VERITAS common stock on the distribution date and the separate certificates alone will evidence the rights.

Triggering of rights. The rights become exercisable after the lapse of either:

10 days following a public announcement or disclosure that a person or group of affiliated or associated persons, or an acquiring person, has acquired beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the outstanding shares of VERITAS common stock; or

10 business days, or a later date as may be determined by the board prior to the time a person or group becomes an acquiring person, following the announcement of an intention to make a tender offer or exchange offer the consummation of which would result in a person or group becoming an acquiring person.

The earlier of those dates is called the distribution date. No person or group will be an acquiring person if the board determines in good faith that the person or group who would otherwise be an acquiring person has become one inadvertently, and that person or group promptly takes the actions necessary so that it would no longer be considered an acquiring person.

Adjustments for stock splits or other transactions. The purchase price payable and the number of preferred shares or other securities or property issuable upon exercise of the rights will be adjusted from time to time to prevent dilution: