Cisco Systems, Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP]

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10/24/2024, 10:25 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Cisco designs and sells a broad range of technologies that power the Internet. We are integrating our product portfolios across networking, security, collaboration, applications and the cloud to create highly secure, intelligent platforms for our customers' digital businesses. These platforms are designed to help our customers manage more users, devices and things connecting to their networks. This will enable us to provide customers with a highly secure, intelligent platform for their digital business. We conduct our business globally and manage our business by geography. Our business is organized into the following three geographic segments: Americas; Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA); and Asia Pacific, Japan, and China (APJC). Our products and technologies are grouped into the following categories: Secure, Agile Networks; Internet for the Future; Collaboration; End-to-End Security; Optimized Application Experiences; and Other Products. In addition to our product offerings, we provide a broad range of service offerings, including technical support services and advanced services. Increasingly, we are delivering our technologies through software and services. Our customers include businesses of all sizes, public institutions, governments, and service providers, including large webscale providers. These customers often look to us as a strategic partner to help them use information technology (IT) to differentiate themselves and drive positive business outcomes. The responses in this questionnaire contain forward-looking statements that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. These statements are based on expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "targets," "goals," "projects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "momentum," "seeks," "estimates," "continues," "endeavors," "strives," "may," variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to (1) our goals, commitments and programs; (2) our business plans, initiatives and objectives; (3) our assumptions and expectations; (4) the scope and impact of our corporate responsibility risks and opportunities; and (5) standards and expectations of third parties are forward-looking. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified in our most recent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	07/29/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CSCO

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*This is confidential data.*

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Cisco's supply chain and value chain are mapped throughout the product lifecycle stages from design, plan, source, make, quality, and sustain, all the way to end of life. While we do not disclose the specific members of our value chain, Cisco drives a layered security approach through the entire ecosystem at all stages of a product's lifecycle. Physical security, logical security, security technology, and information security practices are all implemented. In addition to mandatory government or regulatory requirements, Cisco's practices have garnered the status of Tier III C-TPAT, as well as PIP, AEO, OAE, among others. When analyzing our tiers of suppliers Cisco's Supply Chain team enforces a strict supplier code of conduct that was adopted from the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) (formerly Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition). The Code reflects the basic tenets of responsible manufacturing agreed upon by the electronics industry. It is an evolving document that incorporates the feedback of Cisco, its peers, suppliers, customers, and outside stakeholders. Cisco expects its suppliers to operate in accordance with the RBA Code of Conduct, which includes provisions covering responsible management in labor, health & safety, environment, and ethics. We require suppliers to ensure these standards are reflected throughout their supply chain. We view suppliers as partners, and work to build and maintain a resilient and socially responsible supply chain together.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We will continue to assess emerging climate-related risks and opportunities and integrate climate-risk management responsibility into roles within our business. We remain focused on our 2025 and 2030 near-term targets and our 2040 long-term, SBTi-aligned net zero goal, and we are dedicated to advancing sustainability within our business so we can continue to Power an Inclusive Future for All.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We will continue to assess emerging climate-related risks and opportunities and integrate climate-risk management responsibility into roles within our business. We remain focused on our 2025 and 2030 near-term targets and our 2040 long-term, SBTi-aligned net zero goal, and we are dedicated to advancing sustainability within our business so we can continue to Power an Inclusive Future for All.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Climate change and GHG are high-priority topics among our stakeholders and are long-term strategic priorities for Cisco–not just to manage related risks, but also to help enable the transition to a low-carbon future.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Focus on robust scenario analysis

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Cisco conducted a scenario analysis aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) as part of our work to advance our goal to reach net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our value chain by 2040.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The Chief Sustainability Office (CSO) and other relevant business units are responsible for identifying and assessing climate related risks and opportunities and discussing such risks and opportunities with senior management on an ongoing and continuous basis throughout the year. The CSO uses customer input, information from hundreds of other stakeholder inquiries and technical analysis to help identify and assess risk covering short, medium, and long-term time horizons. The information collected feeds into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). For example, the risk management related to transitioning to net zero includes various mitigation strategies some of which we are able to track our progress towards via goals. For example, Cisco has set a goal to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2040. Cisco's internal audit function manages the enterprise ERM program and performs an annual risk assessment which is utilized by the ERM program, which is informed by industry trends, benchmarking and third-party professionals, as further discussed below. As part of the annual ERM Risk Assessment process, Cisco's senior executives across the company are interviewed. If a climate-related risk is considered potentially significant, senior management will highlight this risk during the process. The value chain stages covered in this process include direct operations, upstream, and downstream. Cisco conducted a TCFD-aligned quantitative climate risk scenario analysis of a prioritized list of physical risks, transition risks, and opportunities under "low-carbon economy" (LCE) and "high-carbon economy" (HCE) scenarios for future time horizons, including 2030 and 2050. ESG materiality, as used in this CDP report, and our ESG materiality assessment process, are different than when used in the context of Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") disclosure obligations. Issues deemed material for purposes of our ESG reporting and for purposes of determining our ESG strategy may not be considered material for SEC reporting purposes, nor does inclusion of information in our ESG reporting, including this CDP report, indicate that the topic or information is material to Cisco's business or operating results for SEC reporting purposes.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Water is integrated into Cisco's comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) process, covering our facilities and Tier One suppliers. Our corporate ERM process considers a full spectrum of potential issues that could pose risk to or afford opportunity for the company. These risks include environmental considerations—such as energy cost, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas emissions, material availability and cost, and water availability and cost. These environmental risks and opportunities can present themselves in our operations, supply chain, products, employees or the communities where Cisco operates. Our ERM process is conducted by Cisco's internal audit organization, who establishes the internal audit plan for the coming period and is presented to and reviewed by our CFO and the Audit Committee of Cisco's Board of Directors. Key process owners are interviewed to identify potential risks based on likelihood, severity, and present ability to manage the risk. Cisco also uses the World Resources Institute's WRI Aqueduct tool to assess water risks at our major campus locations with water withdrawals. We uploaded GPS latitude and longitude coordinates for our locations to determine water stress. Locations receiving a score of "high", or "extremely high" Baseline Water Stress were identified as being in a water stressed area. This information was incorporated into our water inventory, and water withdrawals were summed for locations in water stressed areas.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Water is integrated into Cisco's comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) process, covering our facilities and Tier One suppliers. Our corporate ERM process considers a full spectrum of potential issues that could pose risk to or afford opportunity for the company. These risks include environmental considerations such as water availability and cost. These environmental risks and opportunities can present themselves in our operations, supply chain, products, employees or the communities where Cisco operates. Our ERM process is conducted by Cisco's internal audit organization, who establishes the internal audit plan for the coming period and is presented to and reviewed by our CFO and the Audit Committee of Cisco's Board of Directors. Key process owners are interviewed to identify potential risks based on likelihood, severity, and present ability to manage the risk. In FY20, we also conducted a water risk survey and analysis in our component supply chain. We surveyed suppliers on their water use, reuse, discharge and other water stewardship activities. In our analysis, we identified the commodities with the highest water risk based on water use and dependency on water for their processes. Cisco's supply chain team also conducted water risk assessment through WRI Aqueduct risk tool to identify Cisco supply chain factories that are located in high water stress areas. Based on the water survey and WRI Aqueduct tool, we prioritized suppliers for water stewardship capability building in FY21.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The quantitative analysis of transition risks and opportunities compared Cisco's stated net zero goals and related pathway to global LCE and HCE scenarios for multiple future time horizons. The analysis focused on stress-testing Cisco's net zero goals against these scenarios, as well as assessing the potential financial impacts of the three transition risks and two opportunities on Cisco's business. The opportunities assessed align with transition risks related to low carbon products.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Our analysis of physical risks focused on identifying potential impacts from climate-related physical hazards facing Cisco assets located worldwide, including Cisco-owned and leased facilities, logistics centers, data centers, contract manufacturers, and suppliers. For each asset location, data was collected and processed to include in the physical risk modeling. Physical climate risk was quantified using the outputs of global climate models for historical baseline periods and for future periods using two scenarios aligned with Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5).

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :impact consequence and stakeholder concern

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Solely for the purposes of our CDP submission, Cisco describes a substantive climate-related financial impact as approximately 5% of the prior year's pre-tax earnings. Climate change risks are also assessed relative to other CSR and sustainability risks through the ESG materiality assessment process. ESG risks are assessed and ranked for impact consequence, stakeholder concern, and likelihood, which are indicators used to determine potential substantive strategic risk. ESG materiality, as referred to in this CDP report and in our ESG reporting, and our ESG materiality assessment process, are different from "materiality" in the context of Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") disclosure obligations. Issues deemed material for purposes of our ESG reporting and for purposes of determining our ESG strategy may not be considered material for SEC reporting purposes, nor does inclusion of information in our ESG reporting indicate that the topic or information is material to Cisco's business or operating results.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :impact consequence and stakeholder concern

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Solely for the purposes of our CDP submission, Cisco describes a substantive climate-related financial impact as approximately 5% of the prior year's pre-tax earnings. Climate change risks are also assessed relative to other CSR and sustainability risks through the ESG materiality assessment process. ESG risks are assessed and ranked for impact consequence, stakeholder concern, and likelihood, which are indicators used to determine potential substantive strategic risk. ESG materiality, as referred to in this CDP report and in our ESG reporting, and our ESG materiality assessment process, are different from "materiality" in the context of Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") disclosure obligations. Issues deemed material for purposes of our ESG reporting and for purposes of determining our

ESG strategy may not be considered material for SEC reporting purposes, nor does inclusion of information in our ESG reporting indicate that the topic or information is material to Cisco's business or operating results.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Cisco complies with applicable local wastewater laws and regulations, and other obligations. Since Cisco's waste waters are primarily discharged to sanitary sewer, Cisco is required to comply with local Landlord/Publicly Owned Treatment Works discharge limitations. Sink disposal of chemicals is not allowed at Cisco, and we have no active wastewater treatment systems related to Lab/Engineering operations that discharge to the sanitary sewer. Cisco does treat and manage sewage wastewater in our in-house wastewater treatment facility at our Bangalore campus site, where 100% of the water is reused onsite for gardening and in chilling systems. Details of the policies and processes your organization has in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts over water bodies and ecosystems: We have the necessary standard operating procedure that is being used by the facilities (FM) team which includes the local legal and permits requirements. Details of an established standard followed by the company: The standard operating procedure that is being used by the facilities (FM) team which included the local legal and permits requirements. A description of the metrics and/or indicators used to identify pollutants: the STP treated water standards, including standards 1-5 (Ph, BOD, turbidity, residual chlorine, and E-coli), which require permits.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pollutants include organic waste produced from hand-washing sinks and bathrooms onsite. As a result, pollutants may include nitrates, phosphates, and sulphates.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Water recycling

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

At our Bangalore campus site, building water discharge is sent to two sewage treatment plants that use filtration and reverse osmosis to treat the water for eventual reuse. The treated water is used in an evaporative cooling system, for landscape irrigation, and for toilet flushing in two campus buildings.ii) How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined: The procedure in place helps manage the risks of pollution well due to the technical measures implemented to control environmental impact with regards to pollutants present. Additionally, the wastewater parameters are monitored to stay within the threshold limits. And, as per the zero-discharge policy at Campus, treated wastewater is utilized internally for garden, flushing and cooling purposes and nothing is left out for discharge.iii) How success is measured and evaluated:The treated wastewater sample is collected every month and tested in accredited labs to stay within the limits stipulated in the permit. We also conduct daily online monitoring of the facility on a daily basis. The measuring parameters need to be within limits and an annual report must be furnished to the local authorities within specified regulatory timeframes

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :sulphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pollutants include organic waste produced from hand-washing sinks and bathrooms onsite. As a result, pollutants may include nitrates, phosphates, and sulphates.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Water recycling

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

At our Bangalore campus site, building water discharge is sent to two sewage treatment plants that use filtration and reverse osmosis to treat the water for eventual reuse. The treated water is used in an evaporative cooling system, for landscape irrigation, and for toilet flushing in two campus buildings.ii) How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined: The procedure in place helps manage the risks of pollution well due to the technical measures implemented to control environmental impact with regards to pollutants present. Additionally, the wastewater parameters are monitored to stay within the threshold limits. And, as per the zero-discharge policy at Campus, treated wastewater is utilized internally for garden, flushing and cooling purposes and nothing is left out for discharge.iii) How success is measured and evaluated: The treated wastewater sample is collected every month and tested in accredited labs to stay within the limits stipulated in the permit. We also conduct online monitoring of the facility on a daily basis. The measuring parameters need to be within limits and an annual report must be furnished to the local authorities within specified regulatory timeframes.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Metals and chemicals are commonly used in electronic product manufacturing process, and pollution may be generated if suppliers do not correctly dispose of water containing inorganic or synthetic organic compounds. Potential impacts may include: Impacts suppliers' license to operate in the region; impacts Cisco's supply chain resilience; impacts the health of the ecosystem where the supplier facility operates.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In FY23, Cisco continued to use a database from the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs to identify the reported environmental pollution violations – including water pollution – for our suppliers and next-tier suppliers in mainland China. We worked closely with these suppliers to remediate existing environmental issues. In FY23, no environmental violations were found in Cisco's direct managed suppliers in mainland China. However, within our Green Supply Chain network with Tier 1 suppliers, we identified 14 environmental violations from our next tier supplier sites (supplier sites of our direct managed suppliers). All these issues were addressed and remediated with an action plan by the end of FY23. In addition to addressing pollution, this work promotes business continuity in China. We measure success by the percentage of environmental violations that are remediated.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Metals and chemicals are commonly used in electronic product manufacturing process, and pollution may be generated if suppliers do not correctly dispose of water containing inorganic or synthetic organic compounds. Potential impacts may include: Impacts suppliers' license to operate in the region; impacts Cisco's supply chain resilience; impacts the health of the ecosystem where the supplier facility operates.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In FY23, Cisco continued to use a database from the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs to identify the reported environmental pollution violations – including water pollution – for our suppliers and next-tier suppliers in mainland China. We worked closely with these suppliers to remediate existing environmental issues. In FY23, no environmental violations were found in Cisco's direct managed suppliers in mainland China. However, within our Green Supply Chain network with Tier 1 suppliers, we identified 14 environmental violations from our next-tier supplier sites (supplier sites of our direct managed suppliers). All these issues were addressed and remediated with an action plan by the end of FY23. In addition to remediating pollution, this work promotes business continuity in China. We measure success by the percentage of environmental violations that are remediated.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pollutants include organic waste produced from hand-washing sinks and bathrooms onsite. As a result, pollutants may include nitrates, phosphates, and sulphates.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Water recycling

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

At our Bangalore campus site, building water discharge is sent to two sewage treatment plants that use filtration and reverse osmosis to treat the water for eventual reuse. The treated water is used in an evaporative cooling system, for landscape irrigation, and for toilet flushing in two campus buildings.ii) How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined: The procedure in place helps manage the risks of pollution well due to the technical measures implemented to control environmental impact with regards to pollutants present. Additionally, the wastewater parameters are monitored to stay within the threshold limits. And, as per the zero-discharge policy at Campus, treated wastewater is utilized internally for garden, flushing and cooling purposes and nothing is left out for discharge.iii) How success is measured and evaluated: The treated wastewater sample is collected every month and tested in accredited labs to stay within the limits stipulated in the permit. We also conduct online monitoring of the facility on a daily basis. The measuring parameters need to be within limits and an annual report must be furnished to the local authorities within specified regulatory timeframes.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Although freshwater and non-freshwater are important for use in Cisco's supplier operations, significant quantities of water have not been necessary to meet Cisco's business objectives, and therefore we do not currently consider exposure to water-related risk to be material. We will continue to assess our company's water strategies and all water-related risk to our value chain on an annual basis. An example of a risk is if water becomes scarce in a particular region, the cost of water would likely go up for our suppliers, who would likely pass those costs to Cisco. In the past seven years, including FY23, Cisco used a database from the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs to identify the existing and reported environmental pollution violations for our suppliers in mainland China, including water pollution. We worked closely with these suppliers to remediate existing issues. In addition, suppliers who were found to have environmental violations or identified as high

environmental impact (meaning those who generate wastewater, air emissions or hazard waste) published Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) report at our request. Although some suppliers do use water-intensive processes, at this time, the water risk does not meet Cisco's definition of substantive for the purposes of its CDP submission (i.e., had a financial impact greater than 5% of pre-tax revenue).
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical
☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Cisco has suppliers around the world, some of which are in regions such as locations in Southeast Asia that have been affected by earthquake, tsunami or flooding activity, which has in the past and may in the future disrupt the flow of components and delivery of products. In addition, global climate change may result in significant natural disasters occurring more frequently or with greater intensity, such as drought, wildfires, storms, sea-level rise, and flooding. In fiscal year 2022, Cisco conducted a TCFD-aligned quantitative and qualitative climate risk scenario analysis under "low-carbon economy" (LCE) and "high-carbon economy" (HCE) scenarios for future time horizons. The results of Cisco's scenario analysis conducted showed that some locations in Southeast Asia are driving the increases in Cisco's physical risk exposure under both the LCE and HCE scenarios Cisco reviewed. As an example, the Thailand Flooding of 2011 caused an immaterial disruption to some of Cisco's component suppliers and downstream customers related to the delayed delivery of certain hard drive components for use in certain Cisco products. Cisco believes that the physical effects related to climate change that it has experienced and the weather-related impacts that its customers and suppliers have experienced, to date, have not resulted in a material impact to the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Cisco does not believe there have been material weather-related impacts on the cost or availability of its insurance. The cost of the Company's insurance premiums is directly tied to the cost of insurance in the overall insurance market, and the Company does not believe that its insurance costs include weather-related premiums specific to the Company's operations. The Company notes that, generally, insurance premiums may rise in a given year due to many reasons, including as a result of *weather-related impacts (such as a hurricane, flood, drought or other weather-related event), which are not specific to the Company. Additionally, the Company's aggregate insurance costs have not increased significantly over the past several years. They are immaterial as a percentage of the Company's operating expenses, or otherwise, when comparing such costs to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the relevant period. Furthermore, the Company is unaware of weather-related impacts on its availability of insurance.*

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The Thailand Flooding of 2011 caused an immaterial disruption to Cisco's supply chain and downstream customers related to the delayed delivery of certain hard drive components for use in certain Cisco products. The costs of approximately 50 million related to the Thailand Flooding were insignificant when comparing such costs to the Company's costs of goods sold of 17.9 billion in fiscal year 2012 or otherwise when comparing such costs to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the relevant period, and, in any event, nearly the entirety of such costs was recovered by the Company under a contingent business interruption insurance policy.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In assessing the materiality of physical effects that may have resulted from climate change, Cisco determines whether the related costs of such effects are reasonably likely to result in a material impact to the Company's financial condition or results of operations. Cisco has purposefully designed a distributed supply chain that has built-in flexibility for when disruptions may occur, such that the resulting impact from the disruptions caused by the Thailand Flooding of 2011 were insignificant & did not result in significant costs. Nearly the entirety of the costs related to the Thailand Flooding of 2011 above its 10 million property insurance deductible were recovered by Cisco under a contingent business interruption insurance policy.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Climate change may result in significant natural disasters occurring more frequently or with greater intensity, such as drought, storms, and flooding. In response to flooding events such as the Thailand Flooding of 2011, Cisco's Supply Chain placed ongoing emphasis on supplier/partner visibility as well as supplier sourcing. Cisco's risk management capabilities are driven through visibility of our supply chain locations and the appropriate levels of supplier & partner resiliency and preparedness in advance of a crisis. The impact of not being prepared is a risk to Cisco and could hinder our crisis response and ability to recover, which could then impact our customers. Cisco's supplier visibility, which provides over 90% of Tier 1 suppliers & over 60% of Tier 2 suppliers, has become the central source of data enabling quick assessment by Cisco developed proprietary tools such as the Risk Assessment Tool (RAT). These tools provide Cisco with impact assessment capabilities, both proactive (i.e., hurricanes) & reactive (i.e., earthquakes), providing a robust process to mitigate risk. In addition, Cisco's supplier/partner sourcing strategy continuously evaluates supplier capabilities, not only technically but also for their location to ensure wherever possible supplier/partners are not located in the same geographical region. Enabling diverse sourcing capabilities adds to Cisco's overall ability to mitigate risk when a disruptive incident is identified. As a result, Cisco has improved and continues to improve in FY23 business continuity & overall resiliency, through the identification of potential disruptions & risk mitigation processes, enhancing Cisco's abilities to deliver product to customers & drive customer satisfaction.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Cisco is not disclosing at this time.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Fines, but none that are considered as significant	*Cisco has incurred no significant Water-related fines—defined as more than US10,000—in the reporting period of Fiscal Year 2023.*

[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

5

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

2750

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

1

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(3.3.1.5) Comment

Five fines have occurred across four buildings at Cisco's San Jose, California campus.
[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Even though Cisco does not use significant amounts of water in our direct operations, we understand the importance of reducing water consumption as much as we can in our operations and supply chain. We have implemented numerous water conservation projects in our direct operations over the past few years, including in Bangalore, India. This is a strategic opportunity because this campus is in the top 10 of water consuming sites for Cisco globally and our annual water risk assessment using the WRI Aqueduct tool identified our site in Bangalore as having Extremely High Baseline Water Stress. Our strategy to achieve zero discharge and reduce our operating costs at our Bangalore campus include implementing a comprehensive water management system with a rainwater harvesting system, an evaporative cooling system, reverse osmosis plants, and two sewage treatment plants. These systems work together to reduce the amount of water that needs to be trucked in, and allows us to treat and reuse water onsite in our cooling towers and for gardening. Last year, we upgraded our campus sewage treatment plant with the latest in water treatment technology, now providing higher-quality recycled water in a shorter time while wasting less water. The FPSTAR technology we are using in our sewer treatment plants is cleaner and faster, allowing us to recover and reuse more water for the campus.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The total potential financial impact is derived from the expected savings and lifespan of the Bangalore campus sewage treatment plant project. We estimate that these upgrades will save 340,000 annually in water treatment and energy costs. The expected project lifespan is 10 years. Therefore, 340,000 x 10 years 3,400,000 which the potential financial impact figure.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

3400000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

3400000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The total potential financial impact is derived from the expected savings and lifespan of the Bangalore campus sewage treatment plant project. We estimate that these upgrades will save 340,000 annually in water treatment and energy costs. The expected project lifespan is 10 years. Therefore, 340,000 x 10 years 3,400,000 which the potential financial impact figure.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

670000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is equal to the one-time cost of the sewage treatment plant upgrade, equal to approximately 670,000, which covered costs associated with the project including construction and materials. The sewage treatment plant upgrade occurred in FY20, specifically at our Bangalore campus. Our Bangalore campus is one of Cisco's top 10 water consuming sites globally, and was identified as having Extremely High Baseline Water Stress in our annual water risk assessment using the WRI Aqueduct tool. The upgrade's expected lifespan of the project is 10 years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Even though Cisco, as a fabless company, does not use significant amounts of water in our direct operations, we understand the importance of reducing water consumption as much as we can in our operations and supply chain. It's essential to protect this limited resource not only for our business needs, but also for the sake of the communities in which we operate. We have implemented numerous water conservation projects in our direct operations over the past few years, including in Bangalore, India. This is a strategic opportunity because this campus is in the top 10 of water consuming sites for Cisco globally, and our annual water risk assessment using the WRI Aqueduct tool identified our site in Bangalore as having Extremely High Baseline Water Stress. The largest opportunity we have realized is at our Bangalore campus, where we have implemented a comprehensive water management system. The campus is a zero-discharge facility, meaning no wastewater is discharged to third parties or the environment. Building water discharge is sent to two sewage treatment plants that use filtration and reverse osmosis to treat the water for eventual reuse. The treated water is used in an evaporative cooling system, for irrigation, and for toilet flushing in two campus buildings. In FY20, Cisco upgraded our Bangalore campus sewage treatment plant with the latest in water treatment technology to provide higher-quality recycled water in a shorter time, while wasting less water. The newly installed FPSTAR technology is cleaner and faster, allowing us to recover and reuse 95% of water sent for treatment. This makes more recycled water available for use in our cooling towers onsite, and also provides energy cost savings for the project, in addition to water cost savings.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**India East Coast - Ponnaivar

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Even though Cisco does not use significant amounts of water in our direct operations, we understand the importance of reducing water consumption as much as we can in our operations and supply chain. We have implemented numerous water conservation projects in our direct operations over the past few years, including in Bangalore, India. This is a strategic opportunity because this campus is in the top 10 of water consuming sites for Cisco globally and our annual water risk assessment using the WRI Aqueduct tool identified our site in Bangalore as having Extremely High Baseline Water Stress. Our strategy to achieve zero discharge and reduce our operating costs at our Bangalore campus include implementing a comprehensive water management system with a rainwater harvesting system, an evaporative cooling system, reverse osmosis plants, and two sewage treatment plants. These systems work together to reduce the amount of water that needs to be trucked in, and allows us to treat and reuse water onsite in our cooling towers and for gardening. Last year, we upgraded our campus sewage treatment plant with the latest in water treatment technology, now providing higher-quality recycled water in a shorter time while wasting less water. The FPSTAR technology we are using in our sewer treatment plants is cleaner and faster, allowing us to recover and reuse more water for the campus.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The total potential financial impact is derived from the expected savings and lifespan of the Bangalore campus sewage treatment plant project. We estimate that these upgrades will save 340,000 annually in water treatment and energy costs. The expected project lifespan is 10 years. Therefore, 340,000 x 10 years 3,400,000 which the potential financial impact figure.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

3400000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

3400000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The total potential financial impact is derived from the expected savings and lifespan of the Bangalore campus sewage treatment plant project. We estimate that these upgrades will save 340,000 annually in water treatment and energy costs. The expected project lifespan is 10 years. Therefore, 340,000 x 10 years 3,400,000 which the potential financial impact figure.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

670000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is equal to the one-time cost of the sewage treatment plant upgrade, equal to approximately 670,000, which covered costs associated with the project including construction and materials. The sewage treatment plant upgrade occurred in FY20, specifically at our Bangalore campus. Our Bangalore campus is one of Cisco's top 10 water consuming sites globally, and was identified as having Extremely High Baseline Water Stress in our annual water risk assessment using the WRI Aqueduct tool. The upgrade's expected lifespan of the project is 10 years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Even though Cisco, as a fabless company, does not use significant amounts of water in our direct operations, we understand the importance of reducing water consumption as much as we can in our operations and supply chain. It's essential to protect this limited resource not only for our business needs, but also for the sake of the communities in which we operate. We have implemented numerous water conservation projects in our direct operations over the past few years, including in Bangalore, India. This is a strategic opportunity because this campus is in the top 10 of water consuming sites for Cisco globally, and our annual water risk assessment using the WRI Aqueduct tool identified our site in Bangalore as having Extremely High Baseline Water Stress. The largest opportunity we have realized is at our Bangalore campus, where we have implemented a comprehensive water management system. The campus is a zero-discharge facility, meaning no wastewater is discharged to third parties or the environment. Building water discharge is sent to two sewage treatment plants that use filtration and reverse osmosis to treat the water for eventual reuse. The treated water is used in an evaporative cooling system, for irrigation, and for toilet flushing in two campus buildings. In FY20, Cisco upgraded our Bangalore campus sewage treatment plant with the latest in water treatment technology to provide higher-quality recycled water in a shorter time, while wasting less water. The newly installed FPSTAR technology is cleaner and faster, allowing us to recover and reuse 95% of water sent for treatment. This makes more recycled water available for use in our cooling towers onsite, and also provides energy cost savings for the project, in addition to water cost savings.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

	Financial metric
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Cisco is not disclosing this information at this time.
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Cisco is not disclosing this information at this time.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

At Cisco, diversity, inclusion, and collaboration are fundamental to who we are, how we create the best teams, and how we drive success. A diverse workplace creates a vibrant culture where everyone is welcomed, respected, valued, and heard. Cisco has signed the CEO Action for Diversity and Inclusion Pledge. We are delivering on this pledge by accelerating full-spectrum diversity— including gender identity, age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status, nationality, religion, military status, background, culture, experience, strengths and perspectives. Cisco is an industry leader in ELT diversity. At Cisco, 42% of our ELT are women, and 36% are diverse in terms of gender or ethnicity. On our Board of Directors, 42% are women, 58% are men, 8% are Asian, 8% are African American or Black, and Native American, 83% are White, and 17% are diverse in terms of sexual orientation.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Cisco FY23 Social Justice Policies.pdf,cisco-annual-report-2023.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Environmental, Social, and Public Policy Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Cisco Systems, Inc. (the "Company") oversees the Company's initiatives, policies, programs, and strategies concerning environmental sustainability and other key corporate social responsibility (CSR) and public policy matters, as more fully set forth in the Committees Charter, at https://investor.cisco.com/corporate-governance/ESP-Committee/. In addition, the full Board receives updates on Cisco's overall CSR strategy, including ESG matters, from management.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Environmental, Social, and Public Policy Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Cisco Systems, Inc. (the "Company") oversees the Company's initiatives, policies, programs, and strategies concerning environmental sustainability and other key corporate social responsibility (CSR) and public policy matters, as more fully set forth in the Committees Charter, at https://investor.cisco.com/corporate-governance/ESP-Committee/. In addition, the full Board receives updates on Cisco's overall CSR strategy, including ESG matters, from management. Example of water-related decision: An important input into our CSR reporting and strategy, including our approach to climate and water, is our ESG materiality assessment which helps us understand what issues are most important to stakeholders inside and outside Cisco. We conduct a full assessment every two years, and our latest full materiality assessment was conducted in fiscal 2021. In fiscal 2022, we completed an interim ESG materiality assessment to ensure that our most recent full assessment reflects our stakeholders' priority topics, changes within our business and strategy, and the global landscape. In FY23 we've been working on our latest materiality assessment, results of which will be shared publicly on our ESG Hub, later this year. Results are provided to the Cisco Governance, Risk, and Controls team, which feeds into the ERM program. The ERM team reviewed and approved the results in FY19, which included elements related to climate and water. In FY21, the Nomination and Governance Committee of the Board of Directors received a presentation by the senior vice president of Corporate Affairs on Cisco's Corporate Social Responsibility program, including water-related impacts. The ERM team will also review results of our FY23 materiality assessment.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is the primary lead on sustainability efforts at Cisco, responsible for executing the environmental sustainability strategy across Cisco. Cisco's Chief Sustainability Office sets the strategy and vision that continues to position Cisco as one of the leaders in environmental sustainability. It orchestrates cross-functional collaboration across the company to advance Cisco's sustainability priorities including Net Zero, Circular Economy, Data & Technology, and Policy & Governance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The Vice President and Chief People, Policy and Purpose Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is the primary lead on sustainability efforts at Cisco, responsible for executing the environmental sustainability strategy across Cisco. Cisco's Chief Sustainability Office sets the strategy and vision that continues to position Cisco as one of the leaders in environmental sustainability. It orchestrates cross-functional collaboration across the company to advance Cisco's sustainability priorities including Net Zero, Circular Economy, Data & Technology, and Policy & Governance.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The Vice President and Chief People, Policy and Purpose Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is the primary lead on environmental sustainability efforts at Cisco, responsible for executing the sustainability strategy across Cisco. Cisco's Chief Sustainability Office sets the strategy and vision that continues to position Cisco as one of the leaders in environmental sustainability. It orchestrates cross-functional collaboration across the company to advance Cisco's sustainability priorities including Net Zero, Circular Economy, Data & Technology, and Policy & Governance.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

We consider the executive leadership team's joint execution of Cisco's ESG strategy and the achievement of its ESG goals. Cisco executive leadership performance metrics included Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction during fiscal 2023.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

We consider the executive leadership team's joint execution of Cisco's ESG strategy and the achievement of its ESG goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Based on the progress we made across a variety of initiatives throughout fiscal 2023, the positive, broad-based recognition of our ESG performance, and our above-target achievement across the goals including scope 1 and 2 emissions reductions in FY23, the Compensation Committee approved a fiscal 2023 ESG factor of 1.47, reflecting above target performance relative to our executive leadership team's collective execution of its ESG strategy and Cisco's achievement of its environmental and social goals. Overall, the CPF of 1.80 (80% weighting) and the ESG factor of 1.47 (20% weighting) resulted in an above target payout at 173% of target under the EIP (p. 47 FY23 Proxy).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The ESG factor is a shared rating by all named executive officers based solely on the executive leadership team's joint execution of Cisco's ESG strategy In determining the ESG factor, the Compensation Committee considers the executive leadership team's joint performance as well as Cisco's performance relative to certain measurable environmental and social goals.Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction during fiscal 2023 is among the performance metrics considered for the ESG Factor (see page 47 of the FY23 Proxy).

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Page 41 of our FY23 Proxy Statement states that Consistent with feedback we received from stockholders to increase the emphasis on operating goals that drive long-term growth, for fiscal 2023, we changed our long-term incentive program such that the financial performance goal multiplier will have an increased impact on the number of fiscal 2023 PRSUs that are earned and the relative TSR performance goal for the fiscal 2023 PRSUs will have a reduced impact, modifying the financial performance goal multiplier higher or lower by no more than 20% rather than operate as a separate multiplier as was the case for PRSUs granted in fiscal 2021 and 2022. Other than this change, as a result of our say-on-pay vote, the Compensation Committee retained its general approach to executive compensation and continued to apply the same general pay-for-performance principles and philosophy as in prior fiscal years.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The ESG factor is a shared rating by all named executive officers based solely on the executive leadership team's joint execution of Cisco's ESG strategy In determining the ESG factor, the Compensation Committee considers the executive leadership team's joint performance. (see page 47 of the FY23 Proxy).
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Cisco is embedding sustainability into the way we operate. We believe that through collaboration, we can help build not just a sustainable future, but a regenerative one. This means moving to a mindset in which we build the capacity of our social and environmental systems to heal and thrive. Our holistic approach to environmental sustainability includes how we operate our business, how we help our customers and suppliers make progress toward their sustainability goals, and how we do our part to help the world adapt to a changing climate. Cisco's corporate environmental policy covers climate change, water stewardship, and biodiversity. Cisco has made additional public environmental commitments that reflect our aspiration and willingness to tackle difficult problems. We also set internal annual targets that are reviewed on a regular cadence to support progress toward our public goals. Cisco's publicly stated environmental goals align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

cisco environmental policy ESG Hub.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Other, please specify **:Business Ambition for 1.5C European Green Digital Coalition Global Citizen's Power Our Planet**

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. By joining the European Green Digital Coalition, our CEO Chuck Robbins committed to supporting the Green and Digital Transformation of the EU and to take action in the following areas: - investing in the development and deployment of green digital solutions with significant energy and material efficiency that achieve a net positive impact in a wide range of sectors - developing methods and tools to measure the net impact of green digital technologies on the environment and climate by joining forces with NGOs and relevant expert organizations - co-creating, with representatives of others sectors, recommendations and guidelines for green digital transformation of these sectors that benefits environment, society and economy. Since fiscal 2021, Cisco has used an industry-specific water checklist, developed in partnership with industry peers and Water Stewardship Asia Pacific, to help suppliers support the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard. Cisco is a member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), a global community of over 200 of the world’s leading sustainable businesses working collectively to accelerate the system transformations needed for a net-zero, nature-positive, and more equitable future. Cisco is a member of RE100, the global corporate renewable energy initiative bringing together hundreds of large and ambitious businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :a Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign member, and a member of the European Green Digital Coalition (EGDC) launched by the European Commission

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

EGDC Cisco blog_ (002).pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register 494613715191-85

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Cisco recognizes that to reach zero greenhouse (GHG) gas emissions by 2050 it is necessary to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C. In 2021, Cisco set a goal to reach net zero GHG emissions across our value chain by reducing absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90% by 2040 (FY2019 base year), which was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) under its Net-Zero Standard in 2022. Engaging with governments to advocate for policy changes is a part of our net zero strategy and therefore strives to align with our goals and the objective to limit global temperatures from rising beyond 1.5C.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

European Green Deal package, which notably includes circular economy, decarbonization and clean energy.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Emissions – CO2
☑ Emissions – methane
☑ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

For more information, please see Cisco’s Government Affairs website, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

While Cisco has been working as a company to decrease its impact on the environment for more than 15 years, the European Union taking the lead globally to become a climate neutral continent by 2050 also incentivized us to accelerate our own sustainability journey with a clear regulatory path to follow and to contribute to. Please note that we have provided a funding figure of 0 for the purposes of a full CDP disclosure, however we are unable to breakdown our funding figure at this time.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Potential e-waste legislation in the US

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

☑ Recycling and recyclability

☑ Sustainable production and consumption

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We support in principle but the legislation is not yet finalized.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As part of our net zero Cisco recognizes the importance of circularity and wants to ensure that the US is aligned with international best practices. Please note that we have provided a funding figure of 0 for the purposes of a full CDP disclosure, however we are unable to breakdown our funding figure at this time.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Basel Convention

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our network of trade associations and coalitions aims at mitigating climate change and at building and finding solutions to support the green and clean transition – such as the procurement of clean energy, remanufacturing and reuse of products and components, and reducing GHG with the support of digital technologies. Cisco supports these objectives by contributing with expertise and good practices to the development of trade associations' positions. For more information on Cisco's environmental initiatives and organizations in which Cisco participates, please see the 'Product sustainability' webpage of our ESG Reporting Hub, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/about/csr/esg-hub/environment/product-sustainability.html#initiatives In addition, please see Cisco's Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use *corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html*

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual’s position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our network of trade associations and coalitions aims at mitigating climate change and at building and finding solutions to support the green and clean transition – such as the procurement of clean energy, remanufacturing and reuse of products and components, and reducing GHG with the support of digital technologies. Cisco supports these objectives by contributing with expertise and good practices to the development of trade associations’ positions. For more information on Cisco’s environmental initiatives and organizations in which Cisco participates, please see the ‘Product sustainability’ webpage of our ESG Reporting Hub, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/about/csr/esg-hub/environment/product-sustainability.html#initiatives In addition, please see Cisco's Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

400000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Business Software Alliance (BSA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our network of trade associations and coalitions aims at mitigating climate change and at building and finding solutions to support the green and clean transition – such as the procurement of clean energy, remanufacturing and reuse of products and components, and reducing GHG with the support of digital technologies. Cisco supports these objectives by contributing with expertise and good practices to the development of trade associations' positions. For more information on Cisco's environmental initiatives and organizations in which Cisco participates, please see the 'Product sustainability' webpage of our ESG Reporting Hub, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/about/csr/esg-hub/environment/product-sustainability.html#initiatives In addition, please see Cisco's Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

500000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :DIGITALEUROPE

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our network of trade associations and coalitions aims at mitigating climate change and at building and finding solutions to support the green and clean transition – such as the procurement of clean energy, remanufacturing and reuse of products and components, and reducing GHG with the support of digital technologies. Cisco supports these objectives by contributing with expertise and good practices to the development of trade associations' positions. For more information on Cisco's environmental initiatives and organizations in which Cisco participates, please see the 'Product sustainability' webpage of our ESG Reporting Hub, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/about/csr/esg-hub/environment/product-sustainability.html#initiatives In addition, please see Cisco's Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

43740

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :European Telecommunication Network Operators' Association (ETNO)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our network of trade associations and coalitions aims at mitigating climate change and at building and finding solutions to support the green and clean transition – such as the procurement of clean energy, remanufacturing and reuse of products and components, and reducing GHG with the support of digital technologies. Cisco supports these objectives by contributing with expertise and good practices to the development of trade associations’ positions. For more information on Cisco’s environmental initiatives and organizations in which Cisco participates, please see the ‘Product sustainability’ webpage of our ESG Reporting Hub, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/about/csr/esg-hub/environment/product-sustainability.html#initiatives In addition, please see Cisco's Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

37213

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**American Chamber of Commerce to the European Union (AmCham EU)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

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(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

26600

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our network of trade associations and coalitions aims at mitigating climate change and at building and finding solutions to support the green and clean transition – such as the procurement of clean energy, remanufacturing and reuse of products and components, and reducing GHG with the support of digital technologies. Cisco supports these objectives by contributing with expertise and good practices to the development of trade associations' positions. For more information on Cisco's environmental initiatives and organizations in which Cisco participates, please see the 'Product sustainability' webpage of our ESG Reporting Hub, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/about/csr/esg-hub/environment/product-sustainability.html#initiatives In addition, please see Cisco's Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

45000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

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(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

20000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :TechNet

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual’s position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our network of trade associations and coalitions aims at mitigating climate change and at building and finding solutions to support the green and clean transition – such as the procurement of clean energy, remanufacturing and reuse of products and components, and reducing GHG with the support of digital technologies. Cisco supports these objectives by contributing with expertise and good practices to the development of trade associations’ positions. For more information on Cisco’s environmental initiatives and organizations in which Cisco participates, please see the ‘Product sustainability’ webpage of our ESG Reporting Hub, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/about/csr/esg-hub/environment/product-sustainability.html#initiatives In addition, please see Cisco's Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

130042

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cisco recognizes the power of collective action. We collaborate with a number of NGOs and peer companies and join coalitions and initiatives to further sustainability practices within the technology industry. We participate in initiatives and working groups spanning a variety of sustainability topics, including GHG emissions, supply chain sustainability, circular economy, product sustainability, packaging, renewable energy, and resource efficiency. In addition, please note that Cisco does not use corporate resources for political campaigns, nor does the company support individual candidates. For more information, please visit our Government Affairs webpage, found at: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/government-affairs.html

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

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(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

30000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

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(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Strategy
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pg 12-16

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

cisco-annual-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See the attached Annual Report

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

pg. 33-45

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Cisco-purpose-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See attached ESG Report

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

pg. 8-14

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

companies_house_document(1).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

See attached UK CFD for the reporting year.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every two years

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis is based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. The modeling is subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The "high-carbon economy" (HCE) and "low-carbon economy" (LCE) scenarios are aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Shared Socio-Economic Pathways (SSPs), as well as the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)'s Current Policies and Below 2 scenarios, to understand how various socioeconomic, technological, and climate drivers will influence risks and opportunities in the future. The Below 2 scenario looked at 1.6 to 2C to be representative of a more realistic low-carbon scenario.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis is based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. The modeling is subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The "high-carbon economy" (HCE) and "low-carbon economy" (LCE) scenarios are aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Shared Socio-Economic Pathways (SSPs), as well as the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)'s Current Policies and Below 2 scenarios, to understand how various socioeconomic, technological, and climate drivers will influence risks and opportunities in the future. The Below 2 scenario looked at 1.6 to 2C to be representative of a more realistic low-carbon scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis is based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. The modeling is subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The "high-carbon economy" (HCE) and "low-carbon economy" (LCE) scenarios are aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Shared Socio-Economic Pathways (SSPs), as well as the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)'s Current Policies and Below 2 scenarios, to understand how various socioeconomic, technological, and climate drivers will influence risks and opportunities in the future. The Below 2 scenario looked at 1.6 to 2C to be representative of a more realistic low-carbon scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Transition scenarios

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis is based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. The modeling is subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The "high-carbon economy" (HCE) and "low-carbon economy" (LCE) scenarios are aligned with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Shared Socio-Economic Pathways (SSPs), as well as the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)'s Current Policies and Below 2 scenarios, to understand how various socioeconomic, technological, and climate drivers will influence risks and opportunities in the future. The Below 2 scenario looked at 1.6 to 2C to be representative of a more realistic low-carbon scenario.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Cisco conducted a TCFD-aligned quantitative and qualitative climate risk scenario analysis of the prioritized list of physical risks, transition risks, and opportunities under "low-carbon economy" (LCE) and "high-carbon economy" (HCE) scenarios for future time horizons, including 2030 and 2050. The results of the climate-related scenario analysis conducted will be used to help inform our net zero strategy in the short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. In terms of physical and transition risks: · Acute: Some locations in Southeast Asia are driving the increases in Cisco's physical risk exposure under both the LCE and HCE scenarios. · Chronic: Hazards causing the potential greatest risk to Cisco assets by 2050 include fluctuating precipitation patterns and extreme temperature changes. · Transition risk: In an HCE scenario where the grid decarbonizes at a slow rate, Cisco may need to rely on other strategies to meet its goal if grid decarbonization slows down. In terms of opportunities: These analyses demonstrate the importance of leading decarbonization efforts within our organization to help enable us to meet our stated goals. Cisco can achieve benefits by continuing to innovate and continuing to maintain a reputation for strong environmental sustainability performance.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In terms of physical and transition risks: · Acute: Some locations in Southeast Asia are driving the increases in Cisco's physical risk exposure under both the LCE and HCE scenarios. · Chronic: Hazards causing the potential greatest risk to Cisco assets by 2050 include fluctuating precipitation patterns and extreme temperature changes. · Transition risk: In an HCE scenario where the grid decarbonizes at a slow rate, Cisco may need to rely on other strategies to meet its goal if grid decarbonization slows down. In terms of opportunities: These analyses demonstrate the importance of leading decarbonization efforts within our organization to help enable us to meet our stated goals. Cisco can achieve benefits by continuing to innovate and continuing to maintain a reputation for strong environmental sustainability performance. Water challenges are projected to grow more acute as the impacts of climate change—like droughts, extreme weather, flooding, degraded water quality, and water scarcity—intensify and become more widespread.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Cisco has a history of setting ambitious targets and driving GHG reduction actions, including our current SBTi-validated goal. Our immediate priority is decarbonizing our value chain and accelerating the transition to clean energy. We currently do not have an explicit commitment to cease all spending and revenue related activities to fossil fuel expansion.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The Cisco Chief Sustainability Office regularly reviews progress against our net zero strategy. We regularly engage with our investors on a variety of topics, including climate change. Cisco would like to clarify that we do not have a 'Climate Transition Plan' but instead a net zero strategy and related goals. Cisco's 2040 net-zero target and near- and long-term targets are approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) under its new Net-Zero Standard, the world's first framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science. Our strategy to achieve net zero by 2040 includes two near-term targets: - By 2025: 90% reduction in global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, compared to a fiscal year 2019 base year. We will neutralize any remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions by permanently removing an equal amount from the atmosphere through credible GHG emissions removal projects. - By 2030: 30% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, and use of sold products, compared to a fiscal year 2019 base year. Our long-term target is to reach net-zero GHG emissions by reducing absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90% (FY19 base year). Because the goal covers all scopes of Cisco's emissions, our approaches to emissions reduction will be equally broad. Strategies Cisco will adopt to achieve net zero include: - Continuing to increase the energy efficiency of our products through innovative product design - Accelerating use of renewable energy, including in the communities where our suppliers operate - Further embedding sustainability and circular economy principles across our business, including: Incorporating the circular economy principles of reuse and resource efficiency into how we design, source, make, and deliver products Collaborating with manufacturing, component, and logistics suppliers to manage and report GHG reduction targets, influencing improvements in performance year over year (Learn more about supplier engagement on reducing GHG emissions) Evolving our business models to support multiple product lifecycles - Embracing hybrid work - Investing in innovative carbon removal solutions.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Climate change and GHG are high-priority topics among our stakeholders and are long-term strategic priorities for Cisco–not just to manage related risks, but also to help enable the transition to a low-carbon future. Building upon nearly two decades of setting and achieving emissions goals, in September 2021, we set an ambitious long-term goal to reach net zero across our value chain (Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions) by 2040, which has been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) under its Net-Zero Standard. Cisco is one of the first technology hardware and equipment companies to have its net zero goal validated under the SBTi Net-Zero Standard. Through our scenario analysis, decarbonization pathways, internal data, market projections, and potential financial exposure and losses were modeled to understand Cisco's overall transition risk profile, risk hotspots, and financial implications. Please visit Cisco's ESG Reporting Hub to learn more about our environmental strategy, goals, and progress.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Cisco's 2040 net-zero target and near- and long-term targets are approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) under its new Net-Zero Standard, the world's first framework for corporate net-zero target setting in line with climate science. Our strategy to achieve net zero by 2040 includes two near-term targets: - By 2025: 90% reduction in global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, compared to a fiscal year 2019 base year. We will neutralize any remaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions by permanently removing an equal amount from the atmosphere through credible GHG emissions removal projects. - By 2030: 30% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, and use of sold products, compared to a fiscal year 2019 base year. Our long-term target is to reach net-zero GHG emissions by reducing absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90% (FY19 base year). Because the goal covers all scopes of Cisco's emissions, our approaches to emissions reduction will be equally broad. Strategies Cisco will adopt to achieve net zero include: - Continuing to increase the energy efficiency of our products through innovative product design - Accelerating use of renewable energy, including in the communities where our suppliers operate - Further embedding sustainability and circular economy principles across our business, including: Incorporating the circular economy principles of reuse and resource efficiency into how we design, source, make, and deliver products Collaborating with manufacturing, component, and logistics suppliers to manage and report GHG reduction targets, influencing improvements in performance year over year (Learn more about supplier engagement on reducing GHG emissions) Evolving our business models to support multiple product lifecycles - Embracing hybrid work - Investing in innovative carbon removal solutions.

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

Cisco 2023 Net Zero webpage.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We aim to transform our business to extend the useful life of our products and provide ongoing services. We are embedding circularity into how we design our products and packaging. This means designing to enable reuse, minimize environmental impacts, drive innovation, and realize value for our stakeholders.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

To make progress toward our net zero goal, Cisco strives to prioritize energy efficiency innovation; connecting clean energy; and collaborating with our customers, partners, and suppliers to accelerate the transition to renewable sources of energy.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We aim to transform our business to extend the useful life of our products and provide ongoing services. We are embedding circularity into how we design our products and packaging. This means designing to enable reuse, minimize environmental impacts, drive innovation, and realize value for our stakeholders.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

To make progress toward our net zero goal, Cisco strives to prioritize energy efficiency innovation; connecting clean energy; and collaborating with our customers, partners, and suppliers to accelerate the transition to renewable sources of energy.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We seek to reduce water use as much as we can in our operations and supply chain. Cisco recognizes that water is a vital shared resource that we share with the communities where we operate. Water challenges are projected to grow more acute as the impacts of climate change—like droughts, extreme weather, flooding, degraded water quality, and water scarcity—intensify and become more widespread. The next phase of our water stewardship journey is to develop targeted *strategies to conserve water and evaluate partnerships with local organizations to address local water issues at our major campuses around the world. We are preparing for this initiative by refining our approach to water and reviewing the water impacts of our business.*

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As part of our due diligence, Cisco works to understand potential risks and opportunities at supplier sites. Overall, Cisco's manufacturing partners consume small amounts of water, primarily for employee drinking purposes or other general office uses. Certain component suppliers use large amounts of water, such as those involved in the production of semiconductors and printed circuit boards. Cisco assesses global supplier sites' water risk through the WWF Water Risk Filter, which looks at three main water risk factors: physical risk, regulation risk, and reputational risk. Based on this global risk assessment, we focus on two river basins for water stewardship engagement: Lake Taihu and the Pearl River basin in mainland China. We aim to use our influence to promote responsible water management.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The work we are doing to embed sustainability into our business and our solutions can help our customers make progress toward their own sustainability goals. We are focused on best and leading practices concerning how we address and manage climate-related risks and opportunities.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

We continue to implement projects to better manage and reduce water use in our operations. Our focus has remained the same, and, therefore, we have not experienced any substantial increase or decrease in CAPEX or OPEX funding for water projects in FY23 compared to FY22. Water costs currently represent less than 1% of Cisco's global utility budget, so, although cost increases would have a negative impact, the impact would be immaterial to Cisco's operating budget or projected revenues. The water-related expenditure in FY23 was used to replace grooved fittings within our heating hot water and domestic hot water systems at several of our buildings at our San Jose campus. This project reduces water leaks while enabling electrification of the campus by allowing for reduced water temperatures for the heating hot water loop.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

As of FY23, Cisco has not considered using an internal price on water as water costs currently represent less than 1 percent of Cisco's global utility budget.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Our engagement efforts with investors is focused on making sustainability information available to them via our investor relations site and responding to additional requests for information.

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Cisco provides information about our sustainability work in our Proxy and on our investor relations page.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Cisco uses several different factors to consider the scope for our different initiatives related to climate change. Suppliers with spend over 1M USD are expected to report key climate change data to Cisco through CDP Supply Chain each year. This includes their Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions with third party verification, as well as an absolute GHG emissions reduction goal and progress towards that goal. Cisco set a goal that 80% of Cisco component, manufacturing, and logistics suppliers by spend will have a public, absolute GHG emissions reduction target by FY2025. In FY23, 92% of our suppliers had a public, absolute GHG reduction goal. Cisco also enables additional GHG emissions reductions in our supply chain by engaging with suppliers and providing further resources. Some of the factors we examine when evaluating a supplier include product type, emissions impact, location, existing business relationship, and current emissions reduction progress.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

1.Cisco assesses global supplier sites' water risk through the WWF Water Risk Filter. Based on this global risk assessment, we focus on two river basins for water stewardship engagement: Lake Taihu and the Pearl River basin in mainland China. In recognizing the diverse needs of our suppliers, Cisco has strategically prioritized those whose production processes inherently require substantial water resources. This includes suppliers of semiconductors and Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), which are integral to our operations yet consume high volumes of water. We aim to exert our influence positively, advocating for and facilitating the adoption

of sustainable water management practices among these suppliers. 2. Cisco requested External Manufacturing partners, strategic Original Design Manufacturers (ODMs), and component suppliers to complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire and make it a public response, covering 100% of Cisco Tier 1 supplier (EMS & strategic ODM) spend and more than 80% Tier 2 (Component) supplier spend. 3. Cisco continued to use a database from the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs to identify the reported environmental pollution violations for our suppliers in Mainland China, including water pollution. We worked closely with them to remediate existing issues. Suppliers with environmental violations must address them within six months and inform Cisco of their progress.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Cisco suppliers are contractually required to adhere to the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct. As outlined in the RBA Code, suppliers are subject to certain environmental requirements, including calculating and reporting their corporate-wide Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and setting an absolute GHG emissions reduction goal. We conduct audits with strategic Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to ensure compliance to the RBA Code. Cisco also expects all Tier 1 and 2 suppliers to meet the following requirements: (1) Providing a complete and accurate inventory of corporate-wide Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions; (2) Making their CDP response public; (3) Demonstrating verification (third-party review) of reported GHG emissions; (4) Setting a public absolute GHG emissions reduction goal and publicly reporting annual progress against that goal; (5) Requesting that their own suppliers and business partners also report to CDP using the same process as above. Cisco has set science-based GHG targets and has set a goal for 80% of our manufacturing, component, and logistics suppliers by spend to have set an absolute GHG emissions reduction goal by FY25. We prefer that our suppliers' absolute GHG goals also align to an approved science-based methodology (1.5C reduction scenario). In FY23, 92% percent of our suppliers had a public, absolute GHG reduction goal.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All Cisco suppliers are contractually required to adhere to the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct. As outlined in the RBA Code, suppliers are subject to certain environmental requirements, including Section C7.1- Water Management: Participants shall implement a water management program that documents, characterizes, and monitors water sources, use and discharge; seeks opportunities to conserve water; and controls channels of contamination. All wastewater is to be characterized, monitored, controlled, and treated as required prior to discharge or disposal. Participants shall conduct routine monitoring of the performance of its wastewater treatment and containment systems to ensure optimal performance and regulatory compliance. At the same time, we published the policy document of Cisco's approach to water stewardship: 1) Cisco joined the CDP Supply Chain Water program insince FY20. We request External Manufacturing partners, strategic Original Design Manufacturers (ODMs), and component suppliers to complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire and make it a public response, covering 100% of Cisco Tier 1 supplier (EMS & strategic ODM) spend and more than 80% Tier 2 (Component) supplier spend. By participating in the CDP Supply Chain Water program, Cisco drives more suppliers in our direct material supply chain to act on existing water risk and challenges. This also increases Cisco's visibility to supply chain water risk, which helps to support supp

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Reporting against a sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP etc.)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

☑ Other, please specify :Cisco currently has no non-compliant suppliers to this requirement. If that changes, the following selected procedures would be implemented to engage those suppliers.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Cisco suppliers are contractually required to adhere to the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct. As outlined in the RBA Code, suppliers must track, document, and publicly report their corporate Scopes 1, 2, and significant categories of Scope 3 emissions as well as their energy consumption data. Suppliers' adherence to the Code is verified through on-site RBA audit, which Cisco requires for strategic Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers. RBA audit performance is a key aspect of Cisco's business review process with suppliers. Cisco also requires all suppliers with over 1M USD to disclose their environmental impacts through CDP each year. Our Supplier Guide (https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en_us/about/supplier/supplier-guide.pdf?dtidosscdc000283) outlines our expectations for suppliers in preparing their response, including: (1) Providing a complete and accurate inventory of corporate-wide Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions; (2) Making the response publicly available via the option provided by CDP; (3) Demonstrating verification (third-party review) of reported GHG emissions; (4) Setting a public absolute GHG emissions reduction goal and publicly reporting annual progress against that goal; (5) Requesting that their own suppliers and business partners also report to CDP using the same process as above.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Reporting against a sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP etc.)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

1. All Cisco suppliers are contractually required to adhere to the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) Code of Conduct. As outlined in the RBA Code. Section C7.1 of the RBA code and audit requires suppliers to set up adequate and effective procedures to document, characterize, and monitor water sources, water discharge and control channels of contamination 2. Cisco also requires all suppliers with over 1M USD to disclose their environmental impacts through CDP each year. Our Supplier Guide outlines our expectations for suppliers in preparing their response, including: 1）Providing a complete and accurate corporate level water response for facilities worldwide. 2) Making the response publicly available via the option provided by CDP 3) Setting a water-saving goal aCisco also requires suppliers with over 1M USD to disclose their environmental impacts through CDP each year. Our Supplier Guide outlines our expectations for suppliers in preparing their response, including: • Providing a complete and accurate corporate level water response for facilities worldwide • Making the response publicly available via the option provided by CDP • Setting a water-saving goal and reporting annual progress against that goal Cisco also requests that select suppliers develop a water stewardship practice informed by the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) standard. This request applies to high-water-consuming suppliers located in high-stress stress area to obtain AWS certification.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Cisco suppliers are contractually required to adhere to the RBA Code of Conduct. Suppliers' adherence to the Code is verified through on-site RBA audits, which Cisco requires for strategic Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers. RBA audit performance is a key aspect of Cisco's business review process with suppliers. Cisco also requires suppliers where we have spend over 1M USD to disclose their environmental impacts through CDP each year. Our Supplier Guide outlines our expectations,

including: (1) Providing a complete and accurate inventory of corporate-wide Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions; (2) Making the response publicly available via the option provided by CDP; (3) Demonstrating verification (third-party review) of reported GHG emissions; (4) Setting a public absolute GHG emissions reduction goal and publicly reporting annual progress against that goal; (5) Requesting that their own suppliers and business partners also report to CDP using the same process as above. While Cisco has selected "setting a science-based emissions reduction target", note that suppliers are expected to set public, absolute GHG emissions reduction targets or intensity targets that produce an absolute emissions reduction during the target period. Cisco encourages suppliers to set targets in line with an approved science-based methodology. For this question, we selected the "setting a science-based emissions reduction target" option as it is the most representative of our supplier expectations for target-setting.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

61

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Beyond requiring suppliers to disclose their GHG emissions through CDP annually and to set an absolute GHG emissions reduction goal, Cisco works with suppliers to support them in emissions reduction activities. In FY23, Cisco partnered with an industry peer to host a series of renewable energy workshops that brought together 90 representatives from 61 Cisco suppliers in Eastern and Southeastern China. Cisco has also been working closely with our contract manufacturing partners to identify opportunities to reduce energy consumption, increase energy efficiency, and increase their renewable energy use.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting an absolute GHG emissions reduction goal and reporting progress towards this goal annually.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection
☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

16

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Cisco has taken several steps to enhance water security and supply chain resilience: 1. CDP Water Security Questionnaire: Cisco has urged its external manufacturing partners, strategic ODMs, and component suppliers to complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire, aiming for 100% coverage of Tier 1 suppliers and over 80% of Tier 2 suppliers. This initiative increases visibility into water risks and supports supply chain resilience. 2. Water Risk Assessment & water stewardship program: Using the WWF Water Risk Filter, Cisco evaluates water risks at global supplier sites, focusing on physical, regulatory, and reputational risks. High water-consuming sites in high-stress areas are prioritized for engagement in Cisco's water stewardship program. This program, developed with Water Stewardship Asia Pacific, uses a checklist based on the AWS Standard to assess supplier performance across five dimensions: water management systems, measurement, stakeholder engagement, climate change adaptation, and communication. 3. Stakeholder Engagement and Eco-Design: Cisco partners with GAIASCAPE Studio to provide eco-design training, enhancing water stewardship through design and renovations. Workshops have led to filtration systems and rainwater gardens. Additionally, Cisco co-hosted a "water field trip" to emphasize wetland protection. 4. Environmental Compliance and Reporting: Suppliers with environmental violations or high environmental impact are required to publish PRTR(Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) reports. The number of reporting sites increased from 175 in fiscal 2021 to 211 in fiscal 2023. Quarterly sustainability scorecards incentivize reporting and action, aiding in informed decision-making and performance improvement.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Complete the CDP Water Security questionnaire and make it a public response, include water targets into annual CDP water reporting.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

Information collection

☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

11

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers' WASH performance improvement through the ICT water checklist program: The ICT water checklist framework includes three indicators to evaluate supplier sites' WASH (Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) performance. These indicators assess whether suppliers provide employees with safe drinking water, sanitation, and health-related education, and whether they have emergency measures in place for securing drinking water and addressing public health emergencies. A total of 16 gap findings have been identified at 10 supplier sites since FY22, when Cisco initiated the ICT water checklist program. By the end of FY23, 14 of these had been closed. Among these, we encouraged seven supplier sites to promote employee hygiene and safe water behavior by including cleanliness and hygiene as performance appraisal criteria. We also supported two supplier sites in guaranteeing adequate drinking water and sanitation in the workplace. Additionally, we helped two supplier sites regularly monitor the safety of drinking water and sanitation at their plants and develop a comprehensive system for emergency measures.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Encourage seven supplier sites to promote employee hygiene and safe water behavior by including cleanliness and hygiene as performance appraisal criteria.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Cisco's customers have indicated that they prioritize the environment and specifically climate change in their inquiries to Cisco. Cisco makes environmental resources available for free, such as learning modules available through Cisco Networking Academy, which Cisco customers can access. Additionally, each year Cisco hosts an event called Cisco Live in three regions, and we offer numerous educational and technical sessions on sustainability as well as the "Sustainability Zone" where attendees can learn more about Cisco products and solutions through demos, presentations and virtual reality. In our 2024 fiscal year, approximately 3000 attendees visited the Sustainability Zone at our three regional Cisco Live events, and 978 attended educational and technical sessions. Cisco provides an on-demand library which contains recordings of the Cisco Live sessions that are available to any customer for free.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of these engagements is through the high volume of customers who attend our Cisco Live events and visit the Sustainability Zone to learn more about sustainability at Cisco.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Cisco employees have identified the environment as an issue they care about through ESG materiality assessment. Cisco engages employees in multiple ways. Each year, we engage employees on environmental sustainability topics through a two-month volunteerism and awareness campaign called Earth Aware, culminating in a thought leadership forum on sustainability called SustainX. In fiscal 2023, the SustainX event focused on Cisco's product lifecycle through the lens of sustainability. Earth Aware included sharing ways our employees can reduce their digital footprint and taking a tour of the beehives at our RTP campus in North Carolina. We continued our annual Recycle IT Day, during which employees brought in used electronics for recycling. During the event, we collected 111 metric tonnes of equipment from Cisco sites around the globe. Cisco also hosts additional presentations on environmental issues through the Green Team Networks, internal blogs, and all hands meetings. Every new hire gets onboarded with information about Cisco's environmental initiatives as well. Certain Cisco employees are required to participate in additional sustainability training related to their work. Sustainability is included in Cisco's Illuminate learning program, which helps employees develop skills in knowledge in specific topic areas. In April 2024 we launched a Sustainability Learning Pathway within the program to encourage employees to become "advocates" for sustainability. Nearly 100 employees (968) engaged with the pathway, and 88% of survey respondents said it was a good use of their time.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Cisco new hires have to complete quizzes after each module, including environmental initiatives. Cisco asks participants to complete a survey after SustainX to identify what they learned and what topics they would like to learn more about. Cisco also tracks conversation rate from registration to viewing as well as replays. Cisco employees required to take additional sustainability trainings have to complete quizzes.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action
☑ Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

The CDP IT workgroup works together to refresh the CDP Supplier Expectations Letter usually in May or June every year. Cisco, AWS and other two IT brands worked together to develop the ICT water checklist based on AWS water standard. This checklist assesses suppliers management systems and, implementation of those management systems including conservation, pollution reduction and WASH, and external stakeholder engagement and reporting. The goal is to assess suppliers' water performance and improve their water stewardship. In FY21, Cisco had engaged with 10 supplier sites identified as high-water consumption located in Medium or high water stress area to evaluate their water stewardship performance based on the ICT water checklist, now is working with them to improve their water stewardship performance to an upper level. Most of Cisco suppliers need additional stakeholder engagement support, specifically with communities on water stewardship. Cisco worked with GAIASCAPE Studio under Friends of Nature (FON) to launch online eco-design trainings for managers from 14 supplier sites, including the eight supplier sites in scope for the ICT water checklist. These trainings provided knowledge and tools to improve onsite water stewardship, by: a)

Equipping key personnel with water-friendly design concepts and skills b) Activating pilot architectural advances to decrease overall water use c) Initiating environmentally friendly landscape renovation projects within or around supplier sites d) Highlighting the implementation of nature-based solutions to address water/wastewater issues. In summary, 20 trainees from 14 supplier sites participated in four online courses during summer 2022. The trainees were divided into several groups and collaborated within their cohort to apply eco-design knowledge and skill. The groups designed solutions around rainwater recycling and low-carbon greenbelts, including CO2-absorbing plants and solar panel lighting systems. Cisco also conducted two onsite eco-design workshops as follow-ups to the online trainings in the Lower Yangtze and Pearl River Delta in FY23. The onsite workshops brough together community residents and NGOs to foster supplier engagement efforts with stakeholders outside their immediate site footprints.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase supply chain resilience, reduce water risk, promote healthier river basins across Cisco manufacturing footprint

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify **:** Increase supply chain resilience, Promote healthier river basins across Cisco manufacturing footprint

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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carbon greenbelts, including CO2-absorbing plants and solar panel lighting systems. Cisco also conducted two onsite eco-design workshops as follow-ups to the online trainings in the Lower Yangtze and Pearl River Delta in FY23. The onsite workshops brough together community residents and NGOs to foster supplier engagement efforts with stakeholders outside their immediate site footprints.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify **:** Increase supply chain resilience, Promote healthier river basins across Cisco manufacturing footprint

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify **:** Increase supply chain resilience, Promote healthier river basins across Cisco manufacturing footprint

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify :Increase supply chain resilience, Promote healthier river basins across Cisco manufacturing footprint

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase supply chain resilience, Promote healthier river basins across Cisco manufacturing footprint

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Invite customer to collaborate with other users in their river basins to reduce impact

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Other, please specify :Increase supply chain resilience, Promote healthier river basins across Cisco manufacturing footprint

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	**Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach**
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cisco uses the operational control consolidation approach.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cisco uses the operational control consolidation approach.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cisco uses the operational control consolidation approach.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Cisco uses the operational control consolidation approach.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We report market- and location-based Scope 2 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 guidance.*

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47276

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cisco uses the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard as the basis for our Scope 1 and 2 calculations. We report market- and location-based Scope 2 emissions. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership provides additional program guidance. Of the seven GHGs covered by the GHG Protocol (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, and NF3), four (CO2, CH4, N2O, and HFCs) are applicable to our operations. We do not have biogenic carbon emissions. We report Scope 1 and 2 emissions based on operations over which we have operational control. Calculations are based on site-specific data for fuel consumed and utilities purchased, applying published emissions factors and global warming potentials.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

651331

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cisco uses the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard as the basis for our Scope 1 and 2 calculations. We report market- and location-based Scope 2 emissions. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership provides additional program guidance. Of the seven GHGs covered by the GHG Protocol (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, and NF3), four (CO2, CH4, N2O, and HFCs) are applicable to our operations. We do not have biogenic carbon emissions. We report Scope 1 and 2 emissions based on operations over which we have operational control. Calculations are based on site-specific data for fuel consumed and utilities purchased, applying published emissions factors and global warming potentials.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

187428

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cisco uses the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard as the basis for our Scope 1 and 2 calculations. We report market- and location-based Scope 2 emissions. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership provides additional program guidance. Of the seven GHGs covered by the GHG Protocol (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, and NF3), four (CO2, CH4, N2O, and HFCs) are applicable to our operations. We do not have biogenic carbon emissions. We report Scope 1 and 2 emissions based on operations over which we have operational control. Calculations are based on site-specific data for fuel consumed and utilities purchased, applying published emissions factors and global warming potentials.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6873154

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is calculated by adding emissions from Cisco’s Supply Chain Tier 1 & 2 suppliers, Tier 3 suppliers and Indirect Procurement suppliers. The boundary incorporates the allocated GHG emissions of our Tier 1 and Tier 2 manufacturing, component, and warehouse suppliers. Emissions are allocated based on Cisco’s financial share of suppliers’ reported global Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions through CDP. In addition, we are estimating our Tier 3 and indirect suppliers’ impact using an environmentally extended input-output model. Cisco also prioritizes engagement with indirect preferred suppliers with whom we have a strategic business relationship.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use a spend-based methodology for calculating emissions from capital goods in this category. An environmentally extended input-output model is used to estimate emissions from capital expenditure.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120398.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The fuel and electricity consumption data required for this emissions calculation were obtained directly from the energy data also used to calculate Cisco’s Scope 1 & 2 emissions. 98% of the energy data used for this calculation came from our energy and utility suppliers.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

989830.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Air transportation emissions are calculated based on weight- and distance-based data, where the emission factors used to quantify air transportation emissions include direct and indirect climate change effects. Non-air transportation emissions are estimated using an environmentally-extended input-output model.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

816.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions from landfilled and recycled waste are calculated using waste data from Cisco's onsite waste management vendors. The emissions from eWaste are calculated using waste data from Cisco’s recycling partners, who recycle both eWaste generated at Cisco's facilities and our customers' facilities. Cisco uses actual waste data from Cisco's onsite waste management vendors and recycling partners, as well as extrapolations based on actual data received from our waste management vendors.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

387856.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from employee travel on behalf of Cisco to conduct business are included in this category. We continue to refine and use a combination of fuel-based, distance-based, and spend-based methodologies to calculate our emissions for different modes of business travel including air, rail, and ground transportation. Hotel stays' emissions are also included from the number of hotel nights incurred during business travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79735.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use an average data method and a distance-based method to calculate our emissions for this category. Cisco used our latest employee commuting survey completed in fiscal 2018 to estimate the emissions produced from employees commuting to work in the current reporting year. Our Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting have been significantly lower since fiscal year 2019 due to a large increase in the number of employees working from home, both during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant because any upstream leased assets are included in the boundary of our Scope 1, 2, and Scope 3 Category 1 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150100.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream air transportation emissions are calculated using historical Cisco shipping data to the customer paid for by Cisco to estimate the proportion of outbound shipping that is not paid for by Cisco and extrapolate non-Cisco-paid outbound emissions using Category 4 emissions and an environmentally-extended input output model where relevant.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant to Cisco because our products are in the final form when sold to the customer. They may be packaged up as a total solution with other equipment, but the product is not processed in a manner that changes the final good. Cisco's products do not undergo any downstream processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17867750.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate the GHG emissions from the use of our sold products based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0) methodology. Our use of sold products are classified as direct use-phase emissions, which includes emissions from the energy our products consume during use. We use product energy consumption, the number of sold products (in a fiscal year), and the expected product lifetime to estimate the total emissions from the use of our sold products. Because our products have varying expected lifetimes, we base our estimates on a presumption that products will be used for five years. Depending on the product type and the specific use case, product lifetimes vary from two to fifteen years.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10093.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 12 emissions include emissions from the end-of-life treatment of products we sold. Emissions are calculated based on product weight and assumed material composition of outbound shipped products and packaging, using material-specific, historical recycling rates from internal data and the U.S. EPA to determine the proportion of product and packaging materials that are recycled at their end-of-life. Material that is not recycled is assumed to be landfilled. Emissions are quantified based on the types and rates of materials recycled and landfilled in the products and packaging.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Cisco because any downstream leased assets are included in category 11.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Cisco since we do not use franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

07/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Screened for relevance, determined to be immaterial given the minimal size, influence, and risk exposure. This category will be reevaluated for potential inclusion in future years.
[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*39514*	*These are Cisco's FY23 Scope 1 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)	Methodological details
Reporting year	*567637*	*81806*	*These are Cisco's FY23 Scope 2 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4970027

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

12

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is calculated by adding emissions from Cisco's Supply Chain Tier 1 & 2 suppliers, Tier 3 suppliers and Indirect Procurement suppliers. The boundary incorporates the allocated GHG emissions of our Tier 1 and Tier 2 manufacturing, component, and warehouse suppliers. Emissions are allocated based on Cisco's financial share of suppliers' reported global Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions through CDP. In addition, we are estimating our Tier 3 and indirect suppliers' impact using an environmentally extended input-output model. Cisco also prioritizes engagement with indirect preferred suppliers with whom we have a strategic business relationship.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

130218

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use a spend-based methodology for calculating emissions from capital goods in this category. An environmentally extended input-output model is used to estimate emissions from capital expenditure.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

108760

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

98

(7.8.5) Please explain

The fuel and electricity consumption data required for this emissions calculation were obtained directly from the energy data also used to calculate Cisco's Scope 1 & 2 emissions. 98% of the energy data used for this calculation came from our energy and utility suppliers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1010261

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Air transportation emissions are calculated based on weight- and distance-based data, where the emission factors used to quantify air transportation emissions include direct and indirect climate change effects. Non-air transportation emissions are estimated using an environmentally-extended input-output model.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

583

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions from landfilled and recycled waste are calculated using waste data from Cisco's onsite waste management vendors. The emissions from eWaste are calculated using waste data from Cisco's recycling partners, who recycle both eWaste generated at Cisco's facilities and our customers' facilities. Cisco uses actual waste data from Cisco's onsite waste management vendors and recycling partners, as well as extrapolations based on actual data received from our waste management vendors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

216735

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

88

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from employee travel on behalf of Cisco to conduct business are included in this category. We continue to refine and use a combination of fuel-based, distance-based, and spend-based methodologies to calculate our emissions for different modes of business travel including air, rail, and ground transportation. Hotel stays' emissions are also included from the number of hotel nights incurred during business travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14586

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use an average data method and a distance-based method to calculate our emissions for this category. Cisco used our latest employee commuting survey completed in fiscal 2018 to estimate the emissions produced from employees commuting to work in the current reporting year. Our Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting have been significantly lower since fiscal year 2019 due to a large increase in the number of employees working from home, both during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This Scope 3 category is not relevant because any upstream leased assets are included in the boundary of our Scope 1, 2, and Scope 3 Category 1 emissions

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

91409

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream air transportation emissions are calculated using historical Cisco shipping data to the customer paid for by Cisco to estimate the proportion of outbound shipping that is not paid for by Cisco and extrapolate non-Cisco-paid outbound emissions using Category 4 emissions and an environmentally-extended input output model where relevant.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This Scope 3 category is not relevant to Cisco because our products are in the final form when sold to the customer. They may be packaged up as a total solution with other equipment, but the product is not processed in a manner that changes the final good. Cisco's products do not undergo any downstream processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15563298

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :See explanation

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

93

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculate the GHG emissions from the use of our sold products based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Technical Guidance for calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0) methodology. Our use of sold products are classified as direct use-phase emissions, which includes emissions from the energy our products consume during use. We use product energy consumption, the number of sold products (in a fiscal year), and the expected product lifetime to estimate the total emissions from the use of our sold products. Because our products have varying expected lifetimes, we base our estimates on a presumption that products will be used for five years. Depending on the product type and the specific use case, product lifetimes vary from two to fifteen years.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9124

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 12 emissions include emissions from the end-of-life treatment of products we sold. Emissions are calculated based on product weight and assumed material composition of outbound shipped products and packaging, using material-specific, historical recycling rates from internal data and the U.S. EPA to determine the proportion of product and packaging materials that are recycled at their end-of-life. Material that is not recycled is assumed to be landfilled. Emissions are quantified based on the types and rates of materials recycled and landfilled in the products and packaging.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Cisco because any downstream leased assets are included in category 11.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Cisco since we do not use franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :not relevant

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Screened for relevance, determined to be immaterial given the minimal size, influence, and risk exposure. This category will be reevaluated for potential inclusion in future years.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

FY23 - Cisco's GHG Waste and Water Assurance Review Letter March 2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY23 - Cisco's GHG Waste and Water Assurance Review Letter March 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

FY23 - Cisco's GHG Waste and Water Assurance Review Letter March 2024 (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY23 - Cisco's GHG Waste and Water Assurance Review Letter March 2024 (1).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24953

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

17.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY2023, Cisco purchased and generated a total of 1,333,117 MWh of renewable electricity for our global operations. This is an increase of 12,133 MWh compared to Cisco's FY2022 renewable electricity purchase of 1,320,984 MWh. We calculate that the renewable energy Cisco purchased in FY2023 reduced our combined scope 1 and 2 emissions by approximately 24,953 tCO2e. Since Cisco's scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2022 were 143,303 tCO2e, this reduction equates to an 10.7% decrease (-24,953 / 143,303 -17.4%) in scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2023 compared to FY2022.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.01

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As a result of the various energy efficiency activities that Cisco implemented in FY2023, Cisco reduced its combined scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2023 by approximately 20 tCO2e. Since Cisco's scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2022 were 143,303 tCO2e, this reduction equates to a 0.01% decrease (-20 / 143,303 -0.01%) in scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2023 compared to FY2022.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2991

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to natural fluctuations from FY2022 to FY2023 in the energy required to support Cisco's business, Cisco estimates that its scope 1 and 2 emissions would have increased in FY2023 by approximately 2,991 tCO2e even if we had not implemented any renewable energy or energy efficiency projects. This increase would equate to a 2.1% decrease (2,991 / 143,303 2.1%) in scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2023 compared to FY2022.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

35951

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

25

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

128

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3410

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

155

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

155

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6835

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

92

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

250

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

250

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1209

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2301

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

110

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

139

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2616

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

147

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

147

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23966

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23966

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

42

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

279

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

51

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1498

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

168

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2805

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2228

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

221

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

295

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

295

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

127

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6472

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

227740

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44403

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

116

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

116

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

199

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

833

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

964

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6691

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1284

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2553

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6486

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6486

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

986

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

986

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

60

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

54

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

223

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

223

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2938

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

54

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

552

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

530

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

51

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

51

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

90

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

997

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3588

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

767

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

166

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

80

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

363

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

363

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

75

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

76

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

302

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

302

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

145

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1246

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

189

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

347

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1081

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

348

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

326

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

326

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

107

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

328

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

131

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

131

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

227

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

227

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1911

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1911

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1154

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6826

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18363

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

261324

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Uzbekistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

201

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

201
[Fixed row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Natural Gas Use

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7853

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fleet Petrol Use

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7136

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fleet Diesel Use

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5157

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Refrigerant Use

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2833

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fire Suppressant Use

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

577

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fleet Jet Fuel Use

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10389

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Diesel Use

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5321

Row 9

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Propane Use

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

247
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Electricity Use*	*567444*	*81613*
Row 2	*District Cooling (Chilled water)*	*193*	*193*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39514

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

567637

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81806

(7.22.4) Please explain

Cisco is consolidated under Cisco Systems, Inc.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Cisco does not currently publicly report emissions breakdowns for any other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made

Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 68

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco’s natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco’s fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 74

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 75

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 76

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 77

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 78

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 79

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 80

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 81

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 83

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 84

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 85

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 86

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 87

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 88

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 89

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 90

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 91

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 92

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 93

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 94

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 95

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 96

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 97

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 98

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 99

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 100

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 101

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 102

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 103

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 104

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 105

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 106

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 107

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 108

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 109

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 110

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 111

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 112

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 113

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 114

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 115

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 116

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 117

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 118

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 119

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 120

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 121

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 122

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 123

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 124

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 125

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 126

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 127

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco’s natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco’s fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 128

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 129

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 130

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 131

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 132

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 133

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 134

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 135

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 136

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 137

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 138

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 139

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 140

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 141

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 142

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 143

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 144

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 145

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 146

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 147

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 148

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco’s natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco’s fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 149

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 150

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 151

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 152

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 153

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 154

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 155

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 156

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 157

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 158

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 159

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 160

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 161

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 162

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 163

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco’s natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco’s fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 164

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 165

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 166

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 167

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 168

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 169

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

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Select from:

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Row 170

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

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Select from:

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Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

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(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

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☑ Category 6: Business travel

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☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 172

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 173

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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Row 174

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 175

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 176

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 177

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 178

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 179

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 180

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 181

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 182

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 183

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 184

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 185

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 186

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 187

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 188

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 189

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 190

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 191

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 192

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 193

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 194

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

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Select from:

☑ No

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equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 195

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 196

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco’s natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco’s fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 197

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 198

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 199

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 200

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 201

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 202

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 203

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 204

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 205

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 206

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 207

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 208

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 209

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 210

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 211

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment

since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 212

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco

equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 213

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.

Row 214

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 1 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 1 emissions provided in C6.1 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 215

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our Scope 2 emissions result almost exclusively from electricity use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 216

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

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☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 217

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Direct energy consumption is the sum of Cisco's natural gas and diesel usage for heating and backup power generation and regular gasoline and diesel fuel used in Cisco's fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 218

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Cisco suggests that individual customers allocate total Scope 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 2 emissions can be calculated by dividing our Scope 2 location-based emissions provided in C6.3 of our Investor Survey by our Annual Revenue provided in SC0.1 of our Supply Chain Survey. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase generally constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

Row 219

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Please see Scope 3 categories selected above

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to the complexity of our products and sales channels there are no accurate means to allocate Cisco's Scope 1 and 2 emissions among our customers. It is suggested that individual customers can allocate total Scope 1 and 2 emissions by multiplying a ratio of customer spend on Cisco equipment over our revenue for the given period. For the purposes of this type of calculation, Cisco doesn't reliably know all purchases of Cisco equipment since our sales are both direct and through channel partners, depending on the product, customer, and other circumstances. There is also an unknown offset in time between the Cisco operation and the purchase of the product. For example, a product making up 100% sales to a customer might have been designed and tested four years ago. For network equipment, the customer-use phase constitutes 80-95% of life cycle emissions. Embodied emissions from raw materials, manufacture and logistics are the balance (

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

For Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we continue to recommend that customers leverage our reported GHG emissions and follow the guidance from the latest version of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol to estimate their share of our emissions. Due to the various market channels through which Cisco products can be purchased, we don't necessarily know any given customer's annual purchases of our equipment. For Cisco Scope 3 emissions, we continue to refine and automate our ability to

calculate product life-cycle emissions, especially in the use phase, since this is by far the most significant contributor to life cycle emissions. If a customer provides us with an inventory of Cisco equipment and location/electricity source, an estimate of GHG emissions can be made.
[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

157370

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

157370

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1331769

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

124813

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1456582

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

780

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

780

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1347

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1347

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1333117

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

282963

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1616080
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Cisco did not consume sustainable biomass in the reporting year.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Cisco did not consume other biomass in the reporting year.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Cisco did not consume other renewable fuels in the reporting year.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Cisco did not consume coal in the reporting year.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Cisco did not consume oil in the reporting year.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43331

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is for natural gas consumed within Cisco's direct operations.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

114038

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This figure represents other non-renewable fuels Cisco uses within its direct operations, excluding natural gas: stationary diesel, propane, and 3 types of mobile fleet fuel: mobile diesel, petrol, and jet fuel.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

157370

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This is for fuels Cisco uses within its direct operations: natural gas, stationary diesel, propane, and 3 types of mobile fleet fuel: mobile diesel, petrol, and jet fuel.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

1347

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1347

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1347

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1347

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

500.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

500.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

59.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10484.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10484.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

688.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

688.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

430.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

430.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16880.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16880.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

619.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

619.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

286.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

286.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23712.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23712.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

392.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

392.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39115.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39115.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

277.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

277.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

153.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

153.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

73.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

658

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

658.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

460.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

460.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

126.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

126.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

248.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

248.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3212.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3212.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6382.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6382.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

646.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

646.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

461.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

461.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

659.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

659.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Iceland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

278907.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1216.1

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

280123.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

147.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

147.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2627.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2627.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15118.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15118.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9032.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9032.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13948.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13948.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2595.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2595.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

76.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

76.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

98.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

72.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

926.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

926.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

358.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

358.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7203.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7203.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

74.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1696.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1696.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

377

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

377.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

86.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2140.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2140.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

157.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

126.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

126.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5513.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5513.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1095.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1095.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

167.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

167.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

793.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

793.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

274.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

274.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

453.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

453.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Senegal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

205.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2758.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

762.1

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3520.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

354.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

354.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

385.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

385.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2313

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2313.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

865

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

865.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2981.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2981.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

570.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

570.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

227

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

227.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

308.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

308.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

661.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

661.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4026.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4026.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32964.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32964.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

955145.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

131.3

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18.2

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

955295.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Uzbekistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

356.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

356.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

There are no exclusions
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46053.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2017

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

This electricity is sourced from Cisco's solar power purchase agreement in Blythe, California.

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26955.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

This electricity is sourced from Cisco's wind power purchase agreement in Mesquite, Texas.

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16769

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2015

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

This electricity is sourced from our solar power purchase agreement in North Carolina through the Duke Green Rider Program.

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6361.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco participates in a utility green power program in Austin, TX. Through this program, the utility provides Cisco with renewable energy that has been produced within Austin Energy's electric grid region. Renewable energy purchased in the US through these programs are Green-e certified and was sourced from projects built within 15 years of our purchase, per Green-e requirement.

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar and wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

859005.9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased RECs to cover our electricity consumption in the US during the period. Renewable energy purchased in the US through these programs are Green-e certified. Our RECs were sourced from projects built within 15 years of our purchase, per Green-e requirement, and have commissioning dates between 2009 and 2021.

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

103168

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

This electricity is sourced from Cisco's solar power purchase agreements in Karnataka, India, commissioned in April 2018.

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :wind, solar, hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

119947

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

This electricity is sourced from energy suppliers in India. The wind, solar, and hydro agreements were signed in 2020 and we own the rights to the environmental attributes. These power projects were commissioned between 2010 and 2018.

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1626

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

This is for solar power purchased on Cisco's behalf by our landlord in Bangalore. The landlord executed a long term PPA, and we pay for it through our bill.

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Hydro, Wind, Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28485.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2019

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Our operations in the UK have engaged local energy suppliers to purchase renewable energy for our sites where we directly pay a utility company for our electricity consumption. The renewable energy is bundled as part of a supply-side energy contract and comes from a variety of eligible renewable energy sources.

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :wind, solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4479

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased REGOs to cover of the remainder of our electricity consumption in the United Kingdom that is not covered by our green power contracts.

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Hydro, Wind, Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16461.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Our operations throughout AIB Europe, including Belgium, have engaged local energy suppliers to purchase renewable energy for our sites where we directly pay a utility company for our electricity consumption in deregulated markets. The renewable energy is bundled as part of supply-side energy contracts and are from a variety of eligible renewable energy sources located in AIB countries.

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37730.9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased GOs to cover of the remainder of our electricity consumption in AIB Europe, including Belgium, that is not covered by our green power contracts.

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar, wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5513.9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased GOs in Poland to cover our electricity consumption in Poland during the period.

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23712.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased RECs to cover our electricity consumption in Canada during the period. Renewable energy purchased in Canada through these programs are Green-e certified. Our RECs were sourced from projects built within 15 years of our purchase, per Green-e requirement

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7203.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased I-RECs in Mexico to cover our electricity consumption in Mexico during the period.

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

385.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased I-RECs in South Africa to cover our electricity consumption in South Africa during the period.

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Israel

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15118.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased I-RECs in Israel to cover our electricity consumption in Israel during the period.

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2758.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased TIGRs in Singapore to cover our electricity consumption in Singapore during the period.

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar, wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10484.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Cisco purchased LGCs in Australia to cover our electricity consumption in Australia during the period.
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method	Comment
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)	*Cisco did not purchase any low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling in the reporting year.*

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.1

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

131.3

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

131.3

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.19.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :contract states that Cisco retains environmental attributes

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Three of our operations in the USA have installed onsite solar photovoltaic systems. The electricity from 2 of these systems is used by the buildings that they are installed on and no electricity is sold back to the electric utility. The electricity from 1 of these systems is sold back to the utility while Cisco retains the environmental attributes.

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1.08

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1216.1

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1216.1

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Cisco has 1081 kW of onsite solar photovoltaic systems across eight of our buildings in India. The systems were installed between 2013 and 2021. The electricity produced by these systems is used by the buildings on which they are installed, and no electricity is sold back to the electric utility.
[Add row]

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Yes, not specific to a country/area

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

Cisco recognizes public policy engagement is critical to accelerating the availability of affordable renewable energy globally. We are actively engaging via CEBA and the Asian Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC) to influence incentives and policies in the US, Asia, and other markets. Challenges we are facing to sourcing renewable electricity include (1) long lead times for constructing new renewable energy generation facilities, (2) tariffs on manufactured PV panels in some markets, and (3) high interest rates.
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000021

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

121321

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

56998000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

23

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

This metric has decreased due to Cisco's emissions reduction activities in FY23 as listed in our response to Question 7.55, which includes our energy efficiency projects and our renewable energy purchasing. The global EnergyOps program, managed by the Global Energy Management and Sustainability (GEMS) team, is dedicated to implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Cisco buildings. In fiscal 2023, the GEMS team enabled Cisco to avoid approximately 4.9 GWh of energy consumption and 2100 metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) by investing US4.1 million to implement 27 energy efficiency projects.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

2621

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

metric tons

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6.6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

This is the amount of waste generated within Cisco's internal operations during FY23. Total waste generated was lower in previous years due to impacts from COVID-19. This figure was part of the third-party attestation work completed by WSP USA. Cisco reports waste generated for 100% of its facilities, which includes an extrapolation of data to facilities where we are unable to receive waste data.

[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CISC-USA-003-OFF__Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/09/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

07/31/2019

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

47276

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

187428

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

0.000

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

234704.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

07/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

23470.400

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

39514

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

81806

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

121320.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

53.68

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This near-term target was set in September 2021 as part of our net-zero goal, following on the completion of our previous 5-year Scope 1 and 2 goal. This target covers 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and exceed the recommended 2.1% year-on-year emissions reduction. Our organization submitted this target to SBTi in April 2022 and it was successfully approved in July 2022.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our target is to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, increase the energy efficiency of our facilities and increase use of renewable energy we use in our global operations.

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

To achieve our fiscal 2025 near-term target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions 90% (compared to fiscal 2019 base year), we plan to invest approximately US39 million from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2025 in three areas: energy efficiency, renewable energy, and electrification projects. Our current plans to achieve these goals include converting many of our natural gas heating systems to electric over the next few years, and installing new onsite solar photovoltaic (PV) systems at several campuses. We also plan to expand our investment in offsite renewable energy by executing over 500 megawatts (MW) of new, long-term renewable energy contracts by the end of FY 2025. As of the end of fiscal 2023, we have reduced our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 48% absolute compared to our fiscal 2019 baseline.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CISC-USA-003-OFF__Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/08/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

07/31/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1196805

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

961440.35

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17867750

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

20025995.350

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

20025995.350

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

97

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

76

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

76

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

07/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14018196.745

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

672444

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

972984

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15563298

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

17208726.000

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

17208726.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

46.89

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This near-term target is part of our net-zero goal and includes purchased goods and services from manufacturing, component, and warehouse suppliers; upstream transportation and distribution from Cisco purchased air transportation; and use of sold products. These categories were selected because they exceeded the 67% threshold established by SBTi for Scope 3 emissions in a near-term target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of this near-term Scope 3 emissions target is to address the use of sold products, which is the largest source of our emissions.

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

To achieve our fiscal 2030 near-term target to reduce our Scope 3 emissions from a subset of Scope 3 Category 1 (purchased goods and services from manufacturing, component, and warehouse suppliers), a subset of Scope 3 Category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution from Cisco purchased air *transportation), and all of Scope 3 Category 11 (use of sold products) by 2030 (compared to fiscal 2019 base year) we plan to utilize low carbon shipping modes and fuels, continue to increase the energy efficiency of our products and solutions, continue to engage with our suppliers on progress to their own sustainability goals, and further embed circular economy principles across our business. We expect our progress to fluctuate year-over-year based on the number and type of products we sell each year. Due to increased product sales, there was an increase in GHG emissions in fiscal 2023, thus progress has decreased from fiscal 2022.*

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Cisco__SBTi Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/08/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH_4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

07/31/2019

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

47276

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

187428

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6873154

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120398

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

989830.099

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

816

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

387856

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

79735

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

150100

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17867750

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10093

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

26479732.099

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

26714436.099

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

07/31/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2671443.610

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

39514

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

81806

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4970027

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

130218

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

108760

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1010261

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

583

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

216735

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14586

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

91409

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15563298

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9124

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

22115001.000

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

22236321.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

18.63

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Cisco has set a goal to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2040 by reducing absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90% and neutralizing any remaining emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere (fiscal 2019 base year). There are no exclusions. Our net-zero goal includes two near-term targets: • To reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions 90% and neutralizing any remaining emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere by fiscal 2025 compared to our 2019 fiscal year • To reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, and use of sold products 30 percent by fiscal 2030 compared to our 2019 fiscal year.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Cisco has set a goal to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2040 by reducing absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90% and neutralizing any remaining emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere (fiscal 2019 base year).

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

Our net-zero goal includes two near-term targets: - To reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions 90% and neutralizing any remaining emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere by fiscal 2025 compared to our 2019 fiscal year. - To reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, and use of sold products 30% by fiscal 2030 compared to our 2019 fiscal year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/21/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

07/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CISC-USA-003-OFF__Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

☑ Methane (CH_4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N_2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Cisco has set a goal to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2040 by reducing absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90% and neutralizing any remaining emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere (fiscal 2019 base year). There are no exclusions. Our net-zero goal includes two near-term targets: • To reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions 90% and neutralizing any remaining emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere by fiscal 2025 compared to our 2019 fiscal year • To reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, and use of sold products 30 percent by fiscal 2030 compared to our 2019 fiscal year.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Cisco has set a goal to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2040 by reducing absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90% and neutralizing any remaining emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere (fiscal 2019 base year).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply
☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Our net-zero goal includes two near-term targets: - To reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions 90% and neutralizing any remaining emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere by fiscal 2025 compared to our 2019 fiscal year. - To reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution, and use of sold products 30% by fiscal 2030 compared to our 2019 fiscal year.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Cisco named Mary de Wysocki as our first-ever Chief Sustainability Officer in fiscal 2023. Mary leads the company's environmental sustainability strategy, oversees its progress toward public environmental goals, and helps Cisco drive long-term value for the business, its value chain, and the planet. Cisco's People, Policy, and Purpose organization leads our social investment programs and champions our commitment to ESG performance and transparency. In addition, Cisco has several cross functional committees which oversee various ESG initiatives and help implement our strategy, including environmental initiatives and strategies. A core reporting team is responsible for supporting the CSO and our enterprise wide sustainability initiatives, setting and driving an environmental sustainability reporting strategy, engaging internal and external stakeholders, and researching and monitoring environmental sustainability trends. Cisco targets are reviewed quarterly, through the Chief Sustainability Office, cross functional committees, and the Board of Directors.
[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*57*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*27*	*850*
Implementation commenced	*24*	*2115*
Implemented	*3*	*495408*
Not to be implemented	*22*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify :Maintenance program, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC), Lighting, Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

25351

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

10558

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The global EnergyOps program, managed by the Global Energy Management and Sustainability (GEMS) team, is dedicated to implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Cisco buildings. In fiscal 2023, the GEMS team enabled Cisco to avoid approximately 4.9 GWh of energy consumption and over 2100 (20 completed 2115 in progress) metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) by investing US4.1 million (10,558 complete 4,096,256 in progress) to implement 27 (3 complete 24 in progress) energy efficiency projects, including: • Updating lighting controls and installing LED lights to increase lighting efficiency • Balancing airflow and improving hot & cold aisle containment within our labs • Retrofitting and optimizing major mechanical equipment and control systems to improve energy efficiency of our heating & cooling systems • Installing meters and using AI to better monitor and optimize energy usage in our buildings • Participating in emergency energy demand response programs in Texas and California • Continuing an employee engagement campaign to promote, educate, and incentivize employees to *conserve energy. Many projects that began during the reporting year were delayed for several months while developing long term plans for the future of our operations. These projects are reported with the status of "In progress" in our CDP response. These projects will be completed during Fiscal year 2024.*

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Solar PV, Wind, Hydro

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

495388

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

870046

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY2023, Cisco purchased and generated a total of 1,333,117 MWh of renewable electricity for our global operations. This is an increase of 12,133 MWh compared to Cisco's FY2022 renewable electricity purchase of 1,320,984 MWh. We are ramping up both our onsite and offsite renewable energy efforts, targeting approximately 5 MW of new onsite solar and securing over 500 MW of new long-term renewable energy contracts by the end of fiscal 2025. The renewable energy certificates (RECs) Cisco purchases in the US are certified by Green-e, an independent auditor of renewable energy products, and are generated from wind and solar sources throughout the US. The renewable energy that Cisco purchases meets the new World Resources Institute (WRI) Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Reporting rules regarding renewable energy purchase reporting. Our purchases of energy attribute certificates (EACs), including renewable energy certificates (RECs), have a 1-year life and the contracts must be renewed every year.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Global Energy Management and Sustainability (GEMS) team, mentioned above, leads sustainability initiatives across Cisco's global real estate. This team manages a multi-year global EnergyOps program to implement hundreds of efficiency and renewable energy projects across Cisco's real estate portfolio, which directly contributed to the achievement of the fiscal 2022 sustainability goals and the creation of our fiscal 2025 Scope 1 and 2 near-term target. To support our near-term target. to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions 90 percent by fiscal 2025 (compared to fiscal 2019 base year), we plan to invest approximately US39 million from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2025 in three areas: energy efficiency, renewable energy, and electrification projects.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Cisco has a 4.3-year average simple payback or ROI specification for energy efficiency or emission reduction activities to get funded. For projects that have more visibility and qualitative benefits, this payback threshold can be increased on a project-by-project basis. Higher payback projects (e.g., purchasing renewable energy or installing solar) must be offset with lower payback projects (e.g., lighting and HVAC upgrades).

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Cisco is also utilizing a marginal abatement cost curve to evaluate potential GHG reduction projects according to the financial and carbon reduction impacts. This methodology allows us to view these projects from both an environmental and financial perspective whereas the simple ROI methodology listed provides only a financial perspective.
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Hybrid work suite

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cisco's Webex delivers a versatile platform for connecting people integrating seamlessly with a suite of devices and software applications. It empowers participants to engage in collaboration through diverse communication methods including video meetings, voice calls, and customer support centers. By facilitating hybrid workplaces, Webex can reduce the need for daily commuting, thereby supporting more sustainable work practices which can have a reduction on overall commuting GHG emissions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Methodology developed and reviewed by industry experts, based on WBCSD framework and GHG emissions accounting

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Employee-year

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Commuting to work 5 days a week

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Cisco's Webex enables a dynamic approach to modern work environments, fostering hybrid workflows that inherently reduce the need for traditional office attendance and associated commuting. Our methodology for estimating avoided emissions is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol accounting frameworks of the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, focusing on both corporate and product life cycle standards. In our analysis, we take a holistic view, considering how changes in work habits—supported by Webex—impact emissions. This includes evaluating the effects of reductions in daily commutes. We utilize primary data reflecting Cisco's own operational patterns, including our usage of Webex for remote collaboration and travel avoidance. Wherever gaps appear, industry-standard data is employed to fill them. Our estimates suggest a 36% reduction in emissions as compared to what would be expected with a standard five-day office workweek. Acknowledging the complexity and assumptions, we've also considered potential rebound effects—such as an uptick in air travel—that might offset some benefits. Yet, even with these factors in play, the net emissions remain less than those from conventional work models.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

69% was monitored via utility bills, and 31% was estimated using data from sites with utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In FY23, Cisco quantified total volumes of water withdrawals for 100% of our total real estate portfolio within our operational control. Some facilities are located where water rights and usage are an issue of concern. Since FY07, we have been using the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's and/or World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct water tools to understand water risks at the country and local watershed level. Our water withdrawal data is based on our monthly water bills, which are consolidated and reviewed at least annually. However, water withdrawal billing data is not available for 100% of our facilities given the size and geographic distribution of our operations and the fact that many locations where Cisco shares a building with other tenants do not have water sub-meters and water bills are paid by the landlord. We estimate monthly and consolidated annual water withdrawals from sites where we don't directly pay water bills.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

69% was monitored via utility bills, and 31% was estimated using data from sites with utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In FY23, Cisco quantified total volumes of water withdrawals by source for 100% of our total real estate portfolio within our operational control. Some facilities are located where water rights and usage are an issue of concern. Since FY07, we have been using the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's and/or WRI Aqueduct water tools to understand water risks at the country and local watershed level. Where we pay the water bill, our water withdrawal data are based on monthly bills which are consolidated and reviewed at least annually. However, water withdrawal billing data is not available for 100% of our facilities given the size and geographic distribution of our operations and the fact that many locations where Cisco shares a building with other tenants do not have water sub-meters and water bills are paid by the landlord. We estimate monthly and consolidated annual water withdrawals from these sites where we don't pay water utility bills directly.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

69% was monitored via utility bills, and 31% was estimated using data from sites with utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Where we pay the water bill, 100% of Cisco's water withdrawals are monitored on at least a monthly basis by third party sources (e.g. municipal supply) who must monitor the water they provide using industry standard monitoring methods. Previously, an exception to this was our Boxborough, MA campus where water was withdrawn from the groundwater supply, treated onsite and then discharged back to the groundwater. This system was decommissioned in FY20 and is no longer in use. Billing data is not available for 100% of our facilities given the size and geographic distribution of our operations and that many locations where Cisco shares a building with other tenants do not have water sub-meters and water bills are paid by the landlord. We estimate monthly and consolidated annual water withdrawals from sites where we don't pay water bills directly.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

69% was monitored via utility bills, and 31% was estimated using data from sites with utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In FY23, Cisco quantified total volumes of water discharges for 100% of our total real estate portfolio within our operational control. Where we pay the water bill, our water discharges are estimated based on water withdrawals and irrigation billing data received monthly and consolidated on at least an annual basis. However, estimated water discharges from billing data are not available for 100% of our facilities given the size and geographic distribution of our operations and the fact that many locations where Cisco shares a building with other tenants do not have water sub-meters and water bills are paid by the landlord. As mentioned above, previously water was treated onsite and discharged to groundwater at our Boxborough, MA, campus until the system was decommissioned in FY20 and is no longer in use.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

69% was monitored via utility bills, and 31% was estimated using data from sites with utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In FY23, Cisco quantified total volumes of water discharges by destination for 100% of our total real estate portfolio within our operational control. Where we pay the water bill, our water discharges are estimated based on water withdrawals and irrigation billing data received monthly and consolidated on at least an annual basis. However, estimated water discharges from billing data are not available for 100% of our facilities given the size and geographic distribution of our operations and the fact that many locations where Cisco shares a building with other tenants do not have water sub-meters and water bills are paid by the landlord. As mentioned above, previously water discharges were treated onsite at our Boxborough, MA, campus until the system was decommissioned in FY20 and is no longer in use. The majority of other Cisco locations send water discharges to the water utility for treatment.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

69% was monitored via utility bills, and 31% was estimated using data from sites with utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Where we pay the water bill, 100% of Cisco's water discharges are monitored on at least a monthly basis for quality by standard effluent parameters using industry standard monitoring methods. The majority of Cisco's water discharges are to third party sources (e.g., municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant) that monitor the standard effluent parameters of water they receive through the sewer system. Previously, an exception to this was our Boxborough, MA campus where water was withdrawn from the groundwater supply, treated onsite and then discharged back to the groundwater. This system was decommissioned in FY20 and is no longer in use.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cisco does not produce industrial wastewater that would require permitting, metering or sampling; therefore, we do not currently measure the quality of wastewater discharges. The majority of Cisco's water discharges are to third party sources (e.g., municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant) which typically use primary and secondary level treatments. Previously, an exception to this was our Boxborough, MA campus where water was withdrawn from the groundwater supply, treated onsite and then discharged back to the groundwater. This system was decommissioned in FY20 and is no longer in use.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cisco does not produce industrial wastewater that would require permitting, metering or sampling; therefore, we do not currently measure the quality of wastewater discharges. The majority of Cisco's water discharges are to third party sources (e.g., municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant) which typically use primary and secondary level treatments. Previously, an exception to this was our Boxborough, MA campus where water was withdrawn from the groundwater supply, treated onsite and then discharged back to the groundwater. This system was decommissioned in FY20 and is no longer in use.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Cisco does not produce industrial wastewater that would require permitting, metering, or sampling; therefore, we do not currently measure the quality of wastewater discharges. The majority of Cisco's water discharges are to third party sources (e.g., municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant) which typically use primary and secondary level treatments. Previously, an exception to this was our Boxborough, MA campus where water was withdrawn from the groundwater supply, treated onsite and then discharged back to the groundwater. This system was decommissioned in FY20 and is no longer in use.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

69% was monitored via utility bills, and 31% was estimated using data from sites with utility bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In FY23, Cisco quantified total volumes of water consumption for 100% of our total real estate portfolio within our operational control. Where we receive irrigation bills, water consumption is based on monthly billing data that we aggregate on at least an annual basis. Cisco consumes water provided by third party municipal sources primarily for irrigation and cooling at our facilities. Consumption volumes are metered and monitored on at least a monthly basis using industry standard monitoring methods. Water consumed by our employees is considered negligible compared to our broader water withdrawals and discharges and is not estimated. We are in the process of improving our water accounting practices in this area.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

100% monitored via utility bills and/or water metering at our Bangalore Campus

(9.2.4) Please explain

In FY23, Cisco accounted for recycled/reused water volumes from 100% of our total real estate portfolio within our operational control. Cisco uses water or wastewater more than once prior to discharge at our Bangalore, India campus. Building water discharge is sent to two sewage treatment plants that use filtration and reverse osmosis to treat the water for eventual reuse. The treated water is used in an evaporative cooling system, for irrigation, and for toilet flushing in two campus buildings. Some of our water utilities do provide recycled non-potable water, which we use primarily for irrigation or cooling. For facilities where we receive reclaimed water irrigation bills, recycled/reused water is based on monthly billing data that we aggregate on at least an annual basis. We are in the process of improving our water accounting practices in this area.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitored via facilities management

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of Cisco's real estate operations provide functioning WASH services for our employees. Cisco requires that our facilities provide our employees with access to clean, potable water for drinking, cooking and cleaning purposes, adequate facilities for excreta purposes, solid waste management, drainage and hygiene. This aspect is monitored using best practice methods as frequently as necessary, and when a new site is opened.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2463.8

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our FY23 water withdrawals are about the same as our withdrawals in FY22. In FY23, Cisco collected water data from utility bills for approximately 69% of our real estate portfolio. Our methodology is to extrapolate our measured water withdrawals to 100% of our operationally controlled facilities rather than only reporting the measured water use. We use water for domestic purposes such as restrooms, cafeterias, cooling towers and irrigation. In FY22, our total volume of water withdrawals was 2368.6 megaliters. In FY23, we increased our water withdrawals by 4% to 2463.8 megaliters. We consider any change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption less than 10% to be "about the same" as the prior year. This change is expected due to natural fluctuations in revenue, employee headcount and our operations. We do not anticipate future water withdrawal volumes to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2205.3

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our FY23 water discharges are about the same as our water discharges in FY22. In FY23, Cisco collected water withdrawal data for approximately 69% of our real estate portfolio. Our methodology is to extrapolate our measured water to 100% of our facilities rather than only reporting the measured water volumes. Cisco consumes water for irrigation purposes at our facilities. Total discharges are estimated and equal total withdrawals minus total consumption (D W – C). In FY22, our total water discharge volume was 2071.9 megaliters. In FY23, we increased our water discharges by 6% to 2205.3 megaliters. We consider any change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption less than 10% to be "about the same" as the prior year. This change is expected due to natural fluctuations in revenue, employee headcount and our operations. We do not anticipate future water withdrawal volumes to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business. However, slight changes may occur as we continue to improve our water accounting practices.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

258.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our FY23 water consumption is lower than our water consumption in FY22. In FY23, Cisco collected water withdrawal data for 69% of our real estate portfolio. Our methodology is to extrapolate our measured water to 100% of our facilities rather than only reporting the measured water volumes. Cisco consumes water for irrigation purposes at our facilities. Total discharges are estimated and equal total withdrawals minus total consumption (D W – C). In FY22, we consumed 296.8 megaliters of water. In FY23, we decreased our consumption by 13% to 258.5 megaliters. We consider a change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption greater than 10% but less than 20% to be "higher" or "lower" than the prior year, respectively. This change is expected due to natural fluctuations in revenue, employee headcount and our operations. We do not anticipate future water withdrawal volumes to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business. However, slight changes may occur as we continue to improve our water accounting practices.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

851.5

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We do not anticipate future water withdrawal volumes to change, provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business. However, we do anticipate the proportion of water withdrawals from water stressed areas to continue to increase.

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

34.56

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In FY18, we began using the World Resources Institute's WRI Aqueduct tool to assess Cisco's water risks at our major campuses at both the country and local watershed level. The WRI Aqueduct tool was used to assess water risks at our major campus locations that have water withdrawals. Specifically, we uploaded GPS latitude and longitude coordinates for our locations to evaluate against Aqueduct GIS data to determine water stress. The Baseline Water Stress metric was used to determine whether a given location was in a water stressed area. Locations receiving a score of "high" or "extremely high" for WRI Aqueduct's Baseline Water Stress indicator were selected as being in a water stressed area. This information was incorporated into our water inventory, and water withdrawals were summed for locations in water stressed areas. In FY22, the proportion of our total withdrawals sourced from water stressed areas was 27%. In FY23, the proportion of our total withdrawals sourced from water stressed areas increased to 35%, 26% higher than the previous year. We consider an increase or decrease in water metrics over 20% to be "much higher" or "much lower" than the prior year, respectively. This change is expected due to natural fluctuations in revenue, employee headcount and our operations, and in increase in water withdrawals from water stressed areas like San Jose California and Bangalore, India. We anticipate water stress to increase over time as climate change exacerbates water stress in various locations around the world.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

160.4

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is relevant to Cisco because water is withdrawn from a nearby lake at our Vaud, Switzerland campus, where it is circulated through a cooling system and then discharged back at the same quality as withdrawn to the lake. In FY22, our total withdrawals from this source were 164.2 megaliters. In FY23, we decreased our withdrawals by 2% to 160.4 megaliters from this source due to natural fluctuations in our Vaud, Switzerland campus operations. We consider any change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption less than 10% to be "about the same" as the prior year. We do not anticipate future water withdrawals from this source to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water and seawater is not relevant to Cisco because we do not use brackish surface water/seawater for any of our operations. We do not anticipate this to change in the future provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable groundwater is not relevant to Cisco in FY23. In FY20, water was withdrawn from the groundwater supply at our campus in Boxborough, MA, treated onsite and then discharged back to the groundwater. However, this system was decommissioned in FY21 and was not in use in FY23. Therefore, this source is no longer relevant to Cisco because we do not withdraw from this source in our operations. We do not anticipate this to change in the future provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Non-renewable groundwater is not relevant to Cisco because we do not withdraw from this source in our operations. We do not anticipate this to change in the future provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/Entrained water is not relevant to Cisco because we do not withdraw water from this source in our operations. We do not anticipate this to change in the future provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2303.4

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawals from this source are relevant to Cisco because we withdraw the majority of our water from third party sources (e.g. municipal supply). In FY22, our total water withdrawal volumes from third party sources were 2204.5 megaliters. In FY23, water withdrawals from third party sources (e.g. municipal supply) increased by 4% to 2303.4 megaliters. We consider any change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption less than 10% to be "about the same" as the prior year. This change is expected due to natural fluctuations in our operations. We do not anticipate future water withdrawal volumes from this source to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

160.4

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is relevant to Cisco because water is withdrawn from a nearby lake at our Vaud, Switzerland campus, where it is circulated through a cooling system and then discharged back at the same quality as withdrawn to the lake. Therefore, in the case of fresh surface water, withdrawals equal discharges. In FY22, our total discharges to this source were 164.2 megaliters. In FY23, we decreased our discharges by 2% to 160.4 megaliters to this source due to natural fluctuations in our Vaud, Switzerland campus operations. We consider any change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption less than 10% to be "about the same" as the prior year. We do not anticipate future water withdrawals from this source to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is not relevant to Cisco because we do not discharge water volumes to brackish surface water/seawater in our operations. We do not anticipate this to change in the future provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Groundwater discharges is not relevant to Cisco in FY23. In FY20, water was withdrawn from the groundwater supply at our campus in Boxborough, MA, treated onsite and then discharged back to the groundwater. However, this system was decommissioned in FY20 and was not in use in FY23. Therefore, this source is no *longer relevant to Cisco because we do not discharge to this source in our operations. We do not anticipate this to change in the future provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.*

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2044.9

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is relevant because we discharge most of our water to third party destinations (e.g. municipal sewer systems). In FY22, our total discharges to third party destinations were 1907.7 megaliters. In FY23, we increased our water discharges to third party destinations (e.g. municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant) by 7% to 2044.9 megaliters. We consider any change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption less than 10% to be "about the same" as the prior year. This decrease is expected due to natural fluctuations in our operations. We do not anticipate the future volume of discharge to this destination to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment level is not applicable to Cisco, because Cisco does not produce industrial wastewater that would require different/higher levels of treatment. The majority of Cisco's water discharges are to third party destinations without treatment (e.g., municipal wastewater treatment plant).

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment level was applicable to Cisco in FY20 but is no longer applicable in FY23. In FY20, water was withdrawn from the groundwater supply at our campus in Boxborough, MA, treated onsite using secondary treatment methods described in our previous CDP Water Response, and then discharged back to the groundwater. However, this system was decommissioned in FY20 and was not in use in FY23. Therefore, this treatment method is no longer relevant to Cisco, because Cisco does not produce industrial wastewater that would require different/higher levels of treatment. The majority of Cisco's water discharges are to third party destinations without treatment (e.g., municipal wastewater treatment plant).

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment level is not applicable to Cisco, because Cisco does not produce industrial wastewater that would require different/higher levels of treatment. The majority of Cisco's water discharges are to third party destinations without treatment (e.g., municipal wastewater treatment plant).

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

160.4

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At our Vaud, Switzerland campus, water is withdrawn from a nearby lake exclusively for use in a cooling system, and then discharged back at the same quality as withdrawn to the lake. Therefore, in the case of fresh surface water, withdrawals equal discharges. Our rationale for this level of treatment (discharging to natural environment without treatment) is that the quality of the water is not changed by this method of use. Our discharges are in compliance with applicable local laws and regulations. In FY22, our total discharges from this source were 164.2 megaliters. In FY23, we decreased our discharges by 2% to 160.4 megaliters to this source due to natural fluctuations in our Vaud, Switzerland campus operations. We consider any change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption less than 10% to *be "about the same" as the prior year. We do not anticipate future water withdrawals from this source to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.*

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2044.9

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The majority of Cisco's water discharges are to third party destinations without treatment (e.g., municipal wastewater treatment plant). These treatment plants typically use primary and secondary level treatments. Our rationale for this level of treatment is that the municipal sewer systems are designed to treat the types of wastewater Cisco produces in its operations, such as that produced within our restrooms, cafeterias, and cooling towers, and that this level of treatment is appropriate given that Cisco does not produce industrial wastewater that would require different levels of treatment. Our discharges are in compliance with applicable local laws and regulations. In FY22, our total discharges to third party destinations were 1907.7 megaliters. In FY23, we increased our water discharges to third party *destinations (e.g. municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant) by 7% to 2044.9 megaliters. We consider any change in water withdrawals, discharges, or consumption less than 10% to be "about the same" as the prior year. This decrease is expected due to natural fluctuations in our operations. We do not anticipate the future volume of discharge to this destination to change provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.*

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No other treatment types are applicable to Cisco.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Although freshwater and non-freshwater are important for use in Cisco's direct operations, significant quantities of water have not been necessary to meet Cisco's business objectives. Therefore, we do not currently consider exposure to water-related risk to be material. Cisco uses the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct water tool to assess its water risk for its major global campus locations on an annual basis. We will continue to assess our company's water strategies and water-related risk on an annual basis. An example of a risk is if water becomes scarce in a particular region, the cost of water would likely go up and would increase Cisco's operations budget. In Bangalore, our India operations are vulnerable to future water supply disruptions, increased operating costs or contaminations due to reliance on trucking for water needs. Specifically, our Bangalore campus is reliant on water supplies delivered by tanker shipments controlled by third parties. Given reliance *on tankers for water, our offices are susceptible to increased operating costs or supply disruptions. Although this would be problematic to our India operations, it would not have a substantive financial impact on Cisco's global business. Water costs currently represent less than 1 percent of Cisco's global utility budget, so, although cost increases would have a negative impact, the impact would be immaterial to Cisco's operating budget or projected revenues.*

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

16

(9.3.4) Please explain

Our Tier 1 suppliers (i.e. contract manufacturing and Original Design Manufacturing suppliers) primary use of freshwater is the same as Cisco's, which is general water use at their facilities, such as restrooms, cafeterias, cooling towers and irrigation. For some Tier 2 component suppliers that need large amounts of water in their production process, such as semi-conductor and Printed Circuit Board suppliers, the water quantity & quality will impact their daily operations. Cisco also evaluated supplier sites' water risk annually based on WWF Water risk filter, where we identified and prioritized supplier sites located in high water stress areas to be in scope for our water stewardship program. We are focusing on high water consumption supplier sites in areas with high water stress for our water stewardship program, considering our business relationship with Cisco. We believe these sites have significant water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Since fiscal 2021, Cisco has used an industry-specific water checklist, developed in partnership with industry peers and Water Stewardship Asia Pacific, to help suppliers support the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard. The checklist evaluates 45 indicators across water management systems, water measurement and performance, stakeholder engagement, climate change adaptation and mitigation, communication, and disclosure. After a supplier completes the checklist questionnaire, each indicator is reviewed and assigned a level that reflects their current water stewardship performance. A Level 1 designation meets basic requirements, a Level 2 means the supplier meets advanced requirements, and a Level 3 meets sector best practice. Once suppliers meet Level 3 across indicators, Cisco believes they are ready to proceed with seeking AWS certification, demonstrating progress along their water stewardship journey. Since fiscal 2021, Cisco selected 17 supplier sites to complete the ICT water checklist as t
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

☑ Feuilles (Riviere Aux)

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2116.26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1900.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

216.16

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. A third-party consultant has been assigned to conduct onsite water capability building, aiming to identify opportunities for water savings and reduce potential pollution risks. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data, and Cisco has sponsored their participation in the AWS impact accelerator project to collaborate with other high-water consumption sites in the basin.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Lake Taihu Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1939.37

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

804.31

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1135.06

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. A third-party consultant has been assigned to conduct onsite water capability building, aiming to identify opportunities for water savings and reduce potential pollution risks.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Taiwan, China
☑ Other, please specify :Taiwan Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2984.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2961.06

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

22.96

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Lake Taihu Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3046.59

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2353.71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

692.88

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Lake Taihu Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

151

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

135.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

15.1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Zhu Jiang Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

45.87

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

45.87

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Dong Jiang

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

385.86

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

324.13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

61.74

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Yalong Jiang

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

744.81

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

636.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

108.01

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Lake Taihu Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1781.54

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1140.28

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

641262

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. A third-party consultant has been assigned to conduct onsite water capability building, aiming to identify opportunities for water savings and reduce potential pollution risks. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data, and Cisco has sponsored their participation in the AWS impact accelerator project to collaborate with other high-water consumption sites in the basin.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Zhu Jiang Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1595.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1381.12

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

214.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. A third-party consultant has been assigned to conduct onsite water capability building, aiming to identify opportunities for water savings and reduce potential pollution risks. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1321.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1029.7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

291.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Dong Jiang

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

491.24

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

491.24

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Dong Jiang

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

270.99

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

270.99

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Lake Taihu Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

726.17

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

697.82

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

28.35

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. A third-party consultant has been assigned to conduct onsite water capability building, aiming to identify opportunities for water savings and reduce potential pollution risks. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Lake Taihu Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

355

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

196

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

159

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. A third-party consultant has been assigned to conduct onsite water capability building, aiming to identify opportunities for water savings and reduce potential pollution risks. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Zhu Jiang

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

177

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

85

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

92

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This Cisco component site is located in a high water stress area and requires a large volume of water for production. Cisco has engaged with the site to implement an ICT water checklist program to identify areas for improvement in water stewardship. A third-party consultant has been assigned to conduct onsite water capability building, aiming to identify opportunities for water savings and reduce potential pollution risks. The site also submits quarterly water balance map data.
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	56998000000	*23134182.97*	*We do not anticipate water withdrawal efficiency to change, provided Cisco does not make any significant changes to its business.*

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Materials, Battery & Packaging legislation (e.g., RoHS; Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)) and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Cisco has policies and procedures in place regarding materials regulated by global product-related environmental laws and regulations and/or our customers. In accordance with Cisco Policies, IEC 62474 declarable substances are restricted by Cisco in accordance with applicable requirements and timeframes, and/or substances which Cisco expects Suppliers to reduce and phase out, as technically and environmentally sound alternatives become available. The majority of our electronic products may contain small amounts of IEC 62474 declarable substances such as Lead. Lead is restricted in delivered products in accordance with applicable requirements and timeframes. It may be contained in permitted applications/uses under Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) legislation. IEC 62474 declarable substances in Cisco products do not pose risk to human health, the environment or the quality of water bodies under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use. Cisco has public positions regarding relevant product-related Materials, Battery & Packaging legislation (e.g., RoHS; Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)) and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Battery & Packaging Compliance. We collaborate with peer companies and other stakeholders, and participate in coalitions and initiatives, to promote common regulatory and industry approaches. Cisco participates in IEC 62474 Americas region Validation Team.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.14.4) Please explain

There is minimal water impact associated with the use of our products and services. Cisco sells networking products which directly consume energy during their use phase, so one of our top priorities to reduce the environmental impact of our products during the use phase is to improve product energy efficiency. Since the production of electrical power is one of the largest users of fresh water, one of the greatest opportunities for Cisco to reduce our impact on water resources globally is by continuing to make our products and operations more energy efficient. We also maintain an enterprise-wide circular economy program, which includes efforts to design our products for circularity and manage our equipment for multiple lifecycles. This reduces the need for new manufacturing, which help to reduce the water impacts associated with the manufacturing phase of the product lifecycle.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Pollution is not an issue in our direct operations and we don't have direct control over pollution in our supply chain. However, we already have many initiatives to reduce pollution in our supply chain and continue engaging with our suppliers on an as needed basis to identify and reduce pollution, but do not currently anticipate setting a target within the next two year.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As we work to refine our water strategy, we may set a water withdrawals target for our value chain or for our business within the next two years.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As we work to refine our water strategy, we may set a WASH target for our value chain or for our business within the next two years.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/01/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

07/31/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

07/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

26940000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

26940000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This annual target covers our water use at our North Carolina (RTP) campus. There are no exclusions within this boundary.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The actions which contributed most to maintaining this target are increasing water efficiency at our North Carolina (RTP) campus and investing in water restoration projects that restore local watersheds in North Carolina and the Southeast.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Since 2018, we have set an annual target each year to maintain water neutrality at our North Carolina (RTP) campus. In FY23 we maintained neutrality by completing water efficiency projects and continuing to invest in water restoration projects that restore local watersheds in North Carolina and the Southeast. In FY23, we invested in 26,940 water restoration certificates, which is equivalent to 26,940,000 gallons of water restored to critically dewatered rivers and streams. Through these projects, we are collectively restoring a volume of water equal to RTP campus' annual water use. One of the projects we invested in is the removal of a decommissioned dam in Western North Carolina, completed in June 2021. Additionally, we are working to reduce water demand at the campus to reduce our need to invest in water restoration projects every year.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic polymers

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

Plastic packaging

☑ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

Plastic goods/products

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastics within our goods/products

End-of-life management

☑ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

(10.1.3) Please explain

Cisco has a goal that 100% of new Cisco products and packaging incorporate Circular Design Principles by FY25. These principles include topics like materials use and packaging/accessories elimination that influence a reduction in plastic use. Goals more specifically focused on packaging and product are: (1) Reduce foam used

in Cisco product packaging by 75%, measured by weight, by FY25 (FY19 base year); (2) Increase product packaging cube efficiency by 50% by FY25 (FY19 base year); (3) 50% of plastic used in Cisco products (by weight) will be made of recycled content by FY25; (4) 70% of Cisco component and manufacturing suppliers by achieve a zero-waste diversion rate at one or more sites by FY25.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Cisco manages an outsourced supply chain, so we do not directly produce plastic components, goods, or packaging. Many Cisco products do use plastic in the packaging. Beyond that, we also commercialze services and goods that use plastic packaging, such as in our food services for employees. Over the last few years, we have transitioned to compostable alternatives in our cafes and breakrooms, reducing our use of non-compostable plastics within our direct operations.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Cisco manages an outsources supply chain, so we do not directly produce plastic components, goods, or packaging. Many Cisco products do use plastic in the packaging. Beyond that, we also commercialze services and goods that use plastic packaging, such as in our food services for employees. Over the last few years, we have transitioned to compostable alternatives in our cafes and breakrooms, reducing our use of non-compostable plastics within our direct operations.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Cisco manages an outsources supply chain, so we do not directly produce plastic components, goods, or packaging. Many Cisco products do use plastic in the packaging. Beyond that, we also commercialze services and goods that use plastic packaging, such as in our food services for employees. Over the last few years, we have transitioned to compostable alternatives in our cafes and breakrooms, reducing our use of non-compostable plastics within our direct operations.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ Other data point in module 1, please specify :Total water withdrawn, m3, in thousands for FY23 reporting year: 2464 cubic meters.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :Other, please specify (Verification guidance adapted for water from ISO 14064-3.)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We verified this figure using the ISO 14064-3 Standard, adapted for water. This figure in addition to other water data received limited assurance as part of the third-party attestation work completed by WSP USA.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY23 - Cisco's GHG Waste and Water Assurance Review Letter March 2024 (2).pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We verified this figure using the ISO 14064-3 Standard, adapted for waste. This figure in addition to other water data received limited assurance as part of the third-party attestation work completed by WSP USA.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FY23 - Cisco's GHG Waste and Water Assurance Review Letter March 2024 (2).pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Cisco designs and sells a broad range of technologies that power the Internet. We are integrating our platforms across networking, security, collaboration, applications and the cloud. These platforms are designed to help our customers manage more users, devices and things connecting to their networks. This will enable us to provide customers with a highly secure, intelligent platform for their digital business. We conduct our business globally and manage our business by geography. Our business is organized into the following three geographic segments: Americas; Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA); and Asia Pacific, Japan, and China (APJC). Our products and technologies are grouped into the following categories: Secure, Agile Networks; Internet for the Future; Collaboration; End-to-End Security; Optimized Application Experiences; and Other Products. In addition to our product offerings, we provide a broad range of service offerings, including technical support services and advanced services. Increasingly, we are delivering our technologies through software and services. Our customers include businesses of all sizes, public institutions, governments, and service providers, including large webscale providers. These customers often look to us as a strategic partner to help them use information technology (IT) to differentiate themselves and drive positive business outcomes. The responses in this questionnaire contain forward-looking statements that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. These statements are based on expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "targets," "goals," "projects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "momentum," "seeks," "estimates," "continues," "endeavors," "strives," "may," variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to (1) our goals, commitments and programs; (2) our business plans, initiatives and objectives; (3) our assumptions and expectations; (4) the scope and impact of our corporate responsibility risks and opportunities; and (5) standards and expectations of third parties are forward-looking. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified in our most recent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement. Cisco continuously strives for transparency in our reporting on our ESG initiatives, goals, and progress. We set ambitious goals knowing that they may be difficult to fully achieve, but we strive to meet them within the designated time frames all the same. Acquiring other companies can potentially impact our progress towards our ESG goals. We will transparently report on our progress, including any impacts from acquisitions.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]