

Cisco Systems, Inc. - Climate Change 2018

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Cisco is the worldwide leader in networking that transforms how people connect, communicate, and collaborate. Our technology is changing the nature of work and the way we live. Founded in 1984, Cisco pioneered the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networking technologies. This tradition continues with the development of routing, switching, and other technologies such as application networking services, home networking, security, storage area networking, TelePresence systems, unified communications, video systems, and wireless. As an innovator in the communications and information technology industry, Cisco and its valued partners sell Cisco hardware, software, and services to businesses of all sizes, governments, service providers, and consumers.

An integral part of Cisco's business strategy is strong corporate citizenship. Responsible business practices help ensure accountability, business sustainability, and commitment to environmentally conscious operations and products. Social investments built upon public-private partnerships positively impact recipient communities around the world. As an expression of our company's values and beliefs, these activities are designed to build trust in our company and empower our employees.

For more information, visit <http://newsroom.cisco.com/overview>

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	August 1 2016	July 31 2017	No	
Row 2				
Row 3				
Row 4				

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

United States of America

Other, please specify (Rest of World)

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board/Executive board	Cisco's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Committee of the Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for climate-related issues. This Committee is responsible for periodically reviewing the company's practices regarding environmental, social and related governance (ESG) matters that are significant to the company. The ERM Committee and the Board as a whole receive updates from the Senior Vice President, Chief of Operations (COO) who is the executive sponsor of Cisco's Sustainability Executive Team (SET) and reports directly to the Board on Cisco sustainability program. Rationale: The responsibility for overall climate related risks lies within the Board as evaluated and reported by the ERM Committee through its annual ERM process. The ERM process is in place to identify and proactively monitor, measure and avoid risks, including risks related to climate change.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	The Board of Directors, acting directly and through its "committees", is responsible for the oversight of Cisco's risk management. Cisco's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) "Executive Committee" has oversight of the identification, prioritization, aggregation, mitigation, and ownership of significant risks across the organization. The ERM committee reports to the Board of Directors at a minimum of once per year and more frequently as needed. All members of the committee are members of senior management, including EVP and CFP, SVP and COO, and SVP, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer. The ERM Operating Committee is made up of leaders from each functional area of the company and manages risk assessment, risk ranking, establishing risk mitigation and reports quarterly to the ERM "Executive Committee".

C1.2

(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Annually
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Annually
Corporate responsibility committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.

Row #1: Chief Operating Officer:

i: Where in the organizational structure this position(s) and/or committee(s) lie:

Cisco's Chief Operations Officer is a member of the Executive Leadership Team and has direct report responsibilities to the CEO and the Board of Directors.

ii: A rationale of why responsibilities for climate-related issues have been assigned to this/these position(s) or committee(s): Climate-related issues have been assigned to the COO because they have the primary responsibility of managing and improving Cisco operations which includes addressing all relevant risks and opportunities. Additionally, our goal has always been to work sustainability into every functional and operational aspect of our business and the COO is best positioned to support and help drive this objective.

iii. Specific responsibilities of every position and/or committee with regard to assessment and management of climate-related issues:

Cisco's COO is the executive owner and sponsor of all sustainability programs and objectives. Being the executive sponsor, the COO Chairs Cisco's Sustainability Executive Team (SET), this makes the COO the official owner of and conduit for sharing climate change related strategy and performance information with the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), our CEO, and the Board of Directors. The COO is responsible for reviewing and providing guidance and direction on Cisco's sustainability programs. SET provides oversight for Cisco's Tier 2- and 3-related environmental initiatives and thus the COO is the executive owner responsible for the success of Cisco's climate change related efforts. The CSR Integration and Sustainability team (also referred to as the Sustainable Business Practices (SBP)) within Corporate Affairs and the larger Human Resources organization is responsible for Cisco's day-to-day sustainability strategy and coordinates funding, resources, organization, scheduling, and execution of each SET track with engagement from business units across Cisco. Status on SET track initiatives is reported back to the COO by way of quarterly SET meetings.

Row #2: Corporate Responsibility Committee:

i: Where in the organizational structure this position(s) and/or committee(s) lie: Sustainability committee - CSR Integration and Sustainability team within Corporate Affairs and the larger Human Resources organization.

ii: A rationale of why responsibilities for climate-related issues have been assigned to this/these position(s) or committee(s): These responsibilities have been assigned to the CSR Integration and Sustainability team because it enables the most nimble approach to identify and action on material risks and opportunities.

iii. Specific responsibilities of every position and/or committee with regard to assessment and management of climate-related issues: The CSR Integration and Sustainability team is responsible for prioritizing risks and opportunities and highlighting them to the appropriate business function. This team uses annual environmental materiality assessments, customer surveys, benchmarking, information from the hundreds of stakeholder inquiries we receive each year, and formal, worldwide stakeholder feedback through annual, third-party-facilitated Cisco TelePresence sessions are all used to build a knowledge base for strategy development.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

Energy / GHG emissions is Cisco's most material environmental issue. Cisco's COO is the executive sponsor responsible for the Sustainability Executive Team (SET) which governs our major environmental and climate change initiatives and goals. The performance of these initiatives and the achievement of our energy and emission reduction targets impacts bonuses awarded.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Environment/Sustainability manager

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

Bonuses for environment/sustainability managers are tied to continuous improvement efforts, including in energy efficiency and/or carbon emissions reductions. Additional indicators include: 1. Communicate climate change issues and initiatives internally and externally; 2. Be an effective proxy representing external stakeholders views when setting priorities with internal business functions; 3. Effectively report Cisco performance to external stakeholders in our CSR Report; in surveys for CDP, DJSI, Global 100 and many customers; media inquiries; and analyst meetings 4. Set and meet GHG reduction goals (air travel).

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Energy manager

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

1. Meet emissions reduction targets (Scope 1 and 2, global average emissions factor, renewables portfolio) 2. Utilize budgeted funds for energy efficiency improvement and greenhouse gas reduction initiatives

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

All employees

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Efficiency project

Comment

Cisco hosted its first Innovation Day in March 2013. An Innovation Day serves as an umbrella event to highlight innovation activities across the company. Cisco Joulex, an energy management innovation, has been a topic at predecessor events. In the past year, Dave Ward and Neil Harris have taken an active role in the development of the Circular Economy concept with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. Chief Technology Officers in product sectors that intersect Cisco's environment-related objectives include Dave Ward (networking), Kip Compton (video), Allison Ruge (Collaboration), and Paul Peres (Data Center). All employees are encouraged to participate in the Innovation Day events to highlight innovation activities that are or have the potential to reduce Cisco's environmental impacts and win monetary rewards for these activities.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

All employees

Types of incentives

Other non-monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Energy reduction target

Comment

Cisco has annual competitions among its buildings participating in the annual shutdown. Employees that show the greatest energy savings in their building are eligible to receive a paid catered event for their energy and emissions reduction efforts and recognition through a plaque that highlights their savings, installed prominently in the building.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	
Medium-term	3	5	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Annually	>6 years	We have identified the risks (and opportunities) associated with climate change to be long term issues that require an ongoing approach to evaluating and addressing them. We fundamentally believe that the impact of CO2 concentrations, as documented 55+ years of data from Mt. Aloa, are and will continue to be significant for our business and the planet going forward. The timing of the impact is less certain, but it is definitely assumed to reach beyond 6 years. All of our planning and work within our own operations, our suppliers and the markets in which we operate is driven by this long term approach to addressing these risk. We continually evaluate potential risks related to climate change as far into the future as we are able.

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

How climate-related risks are identified and assessed at a company level:

In keeping with GRI Reporting Principles, we conduct an annual CSR Materiality Assessment to identify our CSR priorities (including climate risks and opportunities) and inform CSR planning, management and reporting activities. Results are provided to Governance Risk and Controls, and inform Cisco's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) activities. This assessment methodology follows GRI's recommended process and principles, and addresses ESG topics that have an impact on our business and on society.

At the company level, the CSR Materiality Assessment process engages teams across the business to identify and assess risks and opportunities. Ongoing inputs to the process include mapping trends in CSR inquiries from customers and investors, participation in industry groups and standards development, and tracking policy and regulatory developments. In 2017, we also:

- Surveyed more than 14,000 employees to understand what they considered important CSR topics.
- Conducted social media listening of key CSR and Cisco thought leaders and influencers to identify emerging CSR trends.
- Interviewed CSR experts representing customers, partners, and NGOs.
- Benchmarked CSR programs at peer companies.

How climate-related risks are identified and assessed at an asset level:

At the asset level: Our facilities organization (WPR) looks at risks and opportunities for individual Cisco facilities. Our safety and security organization, which reports up to the same VP, assists in this work. Our manufacturing organization looks at possible physical impacts and opportunities at individual manufacturing facilities at our suppliers. Climate change-related risk (and opportunity) in our supply chain is covered by our existing business continuity plans and processes. Additionally, in 2018 we are conducting top down review in line with TCFD guidelines that will include a scenario analysis down to the asset level covering climate related risks and opportunities.

The process you have in place for assessing the potential size and scope of identified risks:

Cisco's materiality process is the beginning point for assessing the potential size and scope of risks and opportunities. Our materiality process ladders up into the Cisco Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. We use a multi-tiered approach to accessing risk (and opportunity) starting at the asset level led by WPR. The output of this multi-tiered approach is incorporated into strategic planning and preventative maintenance activities. Our ERM

Program adopts the COSO Enterprise Risk Management – Integrated Framework approach, to assess size and scope of potential risks. This includes:

- Governance: Cisco's ERM program includes an ERM Executive Committee, focused on the scope and structure of the program, and an ERM Operating committee, focused on enterprise risk management topics.
- Risk Assessment: Annually, or more frequently as required, Cisco will perform risk assessment activities leveraging other risk assessment processes throughout Cisco e.g., the annual internal audit risk assessment, the annual CSR Materiality exercises, to identify and assess top enterprise and emerging risks.
- Risk Management and Monitoring: These processes include the development and monitoring of mitigation action plans including activities to measure the effectiveness of those plans. Risk Owners are assigned to enterprise risks and required to report periodically to the ERM Team and ERM Executive and Operating Committees as necessary.
- Risk Reporting: Reporting is provided to the ERM Executive and Operating Committees and Management as necessary, and also to the Audit Committee and Board, no less than once a year.

The process by which your organization determines the relative significance of climate-related risks in relation to other risks:

Climate change risks are assessed relative to other CSR and sustainability risks through the materiality assessment process. All risks are assessed and ranked for impact consequence, stakeholder concern, and likelihood. The most significant CSR risks are elevated for consideration against all other business risks via corporate risk assessment as governed by our ERM process.

The definitions of risk terminologies used:

Cisco references the following risk classification frameworks:

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management - Integrated Framework (Updated 2017); and COSO Guidance for applying Enterprise Risk Management to Environmental, Social and Governance related risks (Draft 2018).
- GRI G4 guidelines on materiality assessment (2013)

How your organization defines substantive financial or strategic impact on your business:

Cisco defines a substantive financial impact as anything that creates a penny a share impact or greater; i.e. greater than \$50M in net income, or more than \$200M in revenue.

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Because of the potential scope of impact on the business monitoring and complying with relevant regulations in the regions we operate is a core business requirement. We have an internal regulatory and standards team that is part of Corporate Compliance that specifically monitors global regulations and their potential impact on the business. For example Cisco continuously evaluates fuel and energy taxes globally to identify business risks. Currently there are no regulatory requirements that we consider a material risk to Cisco's business, however we do consider the impact from potential future regulations to be relevant enough to continuously monitor. In the U.K., the CRC reporting scheme impacts all Cisco U.K. facilities, the largest ones being the 3 Bedfont Lake offices and the Greenpark office. Currently, the immediate impact is limited on a geographical basis as only a few jurisdictions have renewable generation goals or reporting/fee drivers that impact electricity pricing.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Because of the potential scope of impact on the business monitoring the development of emerging regulations in the regions we operate is a core business requirement. Cisco's internal regulatory and standards team, that is part of Corporate Compliance, specifically monitors emerging global regulations and their potential impact on the business. Cisco considers the implementation of new product labeling requirements a potential risk but one of very low overall impact to the business; i.e. less than 1% of revenues. For Cisco, the immediate and ongoing concern, which has accelerated in the past few years, are requests from customers for product "carbon footprint" information, which is essentially the same as a product labeling regulation or standard (without a physical sticker on the product). Currently, the EC (DG Environment) is the primary region affected by product labeling regulations and standards that have the greatest potential to impact Cisco.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The implementation of technology and technology solutions to address climate change issues is primarily an opportunity for Cisco's business as an increase in the network infrastructure will result in more sales of our routing and switching products. These products may also include solutions that help to enable current or future risks associated with climate change, for example through increased data collection devices using Cisco's networking solutions. However there could be reputational risk associated with our involvement with global digitization if we are unable to articulate the efforts and investments we are making through Network Academy and other efforts to reskill and upskill a potentially displaced workforce.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Cisco's internal legal team monitors global regulations related to privacy and security and their potential impact on the business. For example Cisco continuously evaluates product energy efficiency and environmental labeling requirements globally, that are often used to address climate change related issues, to identify potential business risks that could impact our ability to sell product. If Cisco does not ensure compliance with new and changing laws to address climate change then we could lose the ability to sell routing and switching products in the European Union and other markets with similar legal requirements.
Market	Relevant, always included	Because of the potential scope of impact on the business, market risk from unmet customer environmental requirements, e.g. increased product energy efficiency, design for recyclability, use of recycled materials, is assessed directly by the Quality organization through an outsourced and ongoing customer survey system which is part of the sales and service process.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation and brand value is included because of its perceived potential to significantly impact business performance. For example, in FY2017, we completed an aggressive 40% absolute GHG reduction goal that included Scope 1 and 2 as well as Scope 3 business air travel emissions, and in Sept 2017 we released a new set of five-year goals. Because our customers and shareholders expect Cisco to set and achieve our climate change related goals, these goals present an ongoing risk from non-performance if we are unable to reach our targets or continue to set new goals.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical impacts from climate change are included because of its potential to significantly impact supply chain operations and product delivery. The most likely source of an acute physical risk is the increased severity of extreme weather events and their impacts on our supply chain and product delivery logistics. For example, extremely high temperatures in China and large rainfall events in the USA have impacted rail delivery of component parts to our manufacturing partners (China) and delivery of final product to our customers (East coast USA). Issues like this could potentially happen again.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical impacts from climate change are included because of its potential to significantly impact operational and supply chain expenses and supply chain logistics. The most likely source of chronic physical risk is weather-related changes to water availability. In our supply chain, mining (metals) operations and oil extraction and processing (plastics) generally require substantial amounts of water, although the use of metals in general in our products (e.g. Catalyst and Nexus products) is relatively small compared to other industrial sectors. However, innovations in the efficiency of fossil fuel extraction in the U.S. has greatly reduced the size of this prior risk (related to oil/plastics availability). Water availability could increase materials and manufacturing costs for all products produced in areas of our supply chain that operate in, or receive materials from, water scarce regions (e.g. Africa, China, India, and Mexico).
Upstream	Relevant, always included	Ongoing evaluation of all potential upstream risks is part of our supply chain management process due to the potentially significant impact on our business. For example, the availability of raw and pre-manufactured materials needed to assemble our routers and switches could be delayed or temporarily halted and thus reduce production and delivery.
Downstream	Relevant, always included	Ongoing evaluation of all potential downstream risks is part of our supply chain management process due to the potentially significant impact on our business. Downstream risks may include a change in consumer behaviour or expectations regarding product specific characteristics, e.g. product energy efficiency, materials used within the product, or purchasing method (as-a-service or leasing products vs purchase and ownership). If we don't continue to give our customers the products they want in the way they want them we could see negative impacts to our sales.

C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Process for managing climate related risks and opportunities:

The Sustainable Business Practices (SBP) team is responsible for identifying and prioritizing climate related risks and opportunities and highlighting them to the appropriate business function and the enterprise risk management team. SBP uses its annual environmental materiality assessment process, customer surveys, benchmarking, information from the hundreds of stakeholder inquiries we receive each year, and formal, worldwide stakeholder feedback through annual, third-party-facilitated Cisco TelePresence sessions to build a knowledge base for our risk and opportunity assessment. All of the information collected feeds into our scenario analysis to test our preparation for current and future climate change related impacts (risks and opportunities). The results from this annual review are incorporated into the corporate ERM process and reported annually to the board, or more frequently if needed. Cisco uses the information received from these processes to prioritize climate change related risks (GHG emissions)

and opportunities (market expansion for travel substitution and other collaborative solutions). Environmental impacts are mitigated by setting 5+ year science based targets and reporting our performance against these targets annually in our CSR report and with CDP. Opportunities that are identified are piloted and then pushed into the relevant business unit for management and expansion. For example in our Send IT Back pilot, we tested a more customer facing digitally enabled process to return used Cisco product, to improve our product return and reuse programs while helping our customers more easily offload old or end of life equipment.

Example physical risk and opportunity:

Acute physical impacts from climate change, specifically the increased severity of extreme weather events and their impacts as a potential risk to our material suppliers, product manufacturing supply chain and product delivery logistics were identified as part of our risk evaluation process. Extremely high temperature and rainfall events in China and the USA have in the past minimally delayed manufacturing (China) and rail delivery of products to customers in the USA. Scenario analysis has indicated a potential increase in the likelihood of these weather events. Maintaining preparedness within our supply chain for these types of events is part of standard resiliency planning. Opportunities for Cisco products also exist as a response to a potential for increased severity of extreme weather as more states and counties look to improve or implement network based disaster response systems.

Example transitional risk and opportunity:

Changes in regulatory requirements was identified as a potential risk to the business. Although no regulatory scenarios analyzed result in a significant risk the opportunity to impact the business exists and thus we have identified the need for ongoing evaluation of climate change related regulations as a business necessity. If regulatory risks became significant (i.e. flagged by the SBP team) it would be included in our annual ERM process. If it was determined in the ERM process that these regulatory risks had the potential to cause a 'substantive financial impact' (as defined above) to the business then the issue would be escalated to the business units responsible for enabling compliance with the new regulations. The implementation of technology solutions to address climate change issues (networked sensors, real-time monitoring and reporting) have been identified as an opportunity for Cisco as an increase in the global network infrastructure will be required to handle additional traffic and could result in more Cisco products being sold.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

There are several drivers, including carbon taxes, cap and trade, and fuel/energy taxes and regulations that manifest themselves in increased electricity costs (operating costs), which are Cisco's main energy source as measured by GHG emissions. We have chosen to consolidate the discussion under this driver. Carbon taxes and cap-and-trade do not directly impact Cisco because our energy demands from utilities are minimal compared to other end users. For example our FY2017 Scope 2 emissions were 223,558 MT CO₂e (market-based), which is a decrease from previous years. It is of note, however, that any carbon-related costs will be passed down from the utility to Cisco and would have a similar impact as a fuel/energy tax or regulation (on the end user). Changes in energy pricing impact every part of the economy, specifically Cisco's supply chain, our operations and our customers. The most significant impact from this risk is to Cisco customers that have network-intensive (as opposed to server/storage-intensive) ICT infrastructure, such as service providers. Fuel/energy taxes that impact our customers that are large consumers of electricity could also impact product requirements and sales (if product requirements were not met). In the U.K., the CRC reporting scheme impacts all Cisco U.K. facilities, the largest ones being the 3 Bedfont Lake offices and the Greenpark office. Currently, the immediate impact is limited on a geographical basis as only a few jurisdictions have renewable generation goals or reporting/fee drivers that impact electricity pricing. Weakness in many economies and ongoing budget deficits worldwide place a premium on economic growth to improve tax receipts, which lessens the likelihood of widespread regulatory action (and risk).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

3000000

Explanation of financial impact

Assuming a worldwide 10% increase (approximation based on 2018 EIA Energy Outlook) in electricity prices from taxes or GHG regulation, the negative financial impact on operating expense would be about \$15M/yr based on Cisco's \$150M/yr electricity spend. However, fuel taxes are not expected to be implemented evenly worldwide, so impact is estimated to be no more than 20% of \$15M/yr, or \$3M/yr.

Management method

We have an internal energy management and sustainability team that monitors internal electricity usage in our labs and data centers, performance against our voluntary GHG reduction goals, and the market premium for green energy on a continuous basis in order to justify the investment to improve operational efficiency. This team has a 5 year budget (\$50M+) that represents about 8% of Cisco's annual utility budget to implement energy efficiency and onsite power projects. This team also looks for renewable energy contract opportunities. Investments planned in operational efficiency have a 4.9 year average simple payback or ROI. Examples of cost efficiency projects during the reporting year include but are not limited to: - Updating lighting controls and installing LED technologies - Installing variable frequency drives, electric commutative (EC) fans, and premium efficiency motors and pumps to improve efficiency of HVAC systems - Installing waterside economization technologies to improve free cooling utilization - Applying coil optimization technologies that improve cooling system efficiency - Improving insulation of heating and cooling piping, valves, and pumps - Improving air-flow management and containment within our labs - Implementing building analytics services to better monitor, analyze, and fix HVAC-related issues that reduce efficiency - Continuing a global employee engagement campaign to educate our employees about energy conservation and motivate them to conserve.

Cost of management

10000000

Comment

Cost is estimated between \$10-12M/yr in CapEx and OpEx for reduction initiatives over 5 years. Investment will be recouped through ongoing reductions in operating expense and is expected to break even in the 5th or 6th year.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

As an example, Japan, the EU, and the U.S. have issued or are in the process of issuing regulations that will affect the design and/or operation of network products and related end-use devices, other countries are likely to follow. Even without actual regulation, requests from customers for product energy efficiency, product power consumption and "carbon footprint" (essentially the same as real-world product power consumption) information continue to increase. Medium term, the demand for improved product energy efficiency (and reduced waste) is the most important risk driver for Cisco as it impacts our product portfolio and our core business. Currently, the EU, U.S., and Japan are the regions implementing product efficiency regulations and have customers that have expressed the most interest in product efficiency requirements as part of their product selection and procurement processes. These regions represent more than 75% of Cisco's sales and thus could have a significant potential impact on revenues.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

490000000

Explanation of financial impact

The product categories potentially affected are a majority of our \$49B sales: Routers and Switches, Enterprise and Internet Provider Routers and Switches, Servers and Data Centers. It is unlikely our products will not meet proposed or reasonably foreseeable regulations or customer requirements, or a viable market differentiation established.

Impact on sales could be 1% based on customer surveys of lost sales, but evidence is anecdotal and estimate is an extrapolation.

Management method

Cisco has purchased compliance software to track product energy efficiency-related and product labeling regulations and standards and actively monitors this space. During the reporting year Cisco tracked, via various forms of outreach, Cisco customer 'green sentiment'. This was done through (1) subscription to surveys of global consumer sentiment with customized analyses and consultation, (2) focus groups with IT professionals that are likely Cisco customers, (3) green procurement surveys as part of Cisco's ongoing, externally hosted corporate customer-satisfaction surveys, and (4) stakeholder advisory groups as part of our CSR practices. The purpose of this outreach is to understand through primary data how, why and when procurement decisions will change due to green criteria (especially energy and GHG emissions). We believe that we've identified all key actions to address risk from product energy efficiency requirements and there will be no measurable impact on revenue from new product EE requirements.

Cost of management

10000000

Comment

Costs to track product energy efficiency regulations, test for and monitor product energy efficiency, and implement energy efficiency measures are estimated to be less than \$10M/yr.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Market: Changing customer behavior

Type of financial impact driver

Market: Reduced demand for goods and/or services due to shift in consumer preferences

Company- specific description

There are continued efforts underway (e.g., ETSI, IEC, iNemi, ITU, GHGP-WRI/WBCSD) looking at carbon accounting or product life cycle emissions (and Scope 3 emissions in general). These efforts have substantial political momentum, and because of the substantial efforts that seemingly overlap, are introducing confusion in the regulatory space and the market. For Cisco, the immediate and ongoing concern, which has accelerated in the past year, is requests from customers for product "carbon footprint", which is essentially the same as a product labeling

regulation or standard (without a physical sticker on the product). Currently, the EC (DG Environment) is the primary region affected by product labeling regulations and standards that have the greatest potential to impact Cisco. Sadly, potential regulatory misuse of LCA for product comparability or sector carbon scorecards diverts attention from prioritized GHG reduction efforts, ICT solutions adoption, and changing consumer behavior.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

4990000

Explanation of financial impact

Cisco considers the medium-term risk from product carbon labeling (or footprinting) as low, i.e. <\$5M. A financial risk is considered immaterial if it results in less than a penny a share impact, less than \$50M in net income, or less than \$250M in revenue. Customer surveys show eco-labeling has lost favor, we suspect for more cost-effective, targeted product performance requirements.

Management method

Cisco has and will continue to be actively engaged in writing and contributing to the development of product carbon accounting standards that will enable quality analysis and calculation of product related emissions and footprint. - Cisco proposed and drove the initiation of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 ICT Sector Supplement. - To quantify carbon footprints of our products, Cisco annually renews licenses for several lifecycle assessment software packages. - The most significant part of most network equipment carbon footprint is the use phase. Understanding and managing use-phase carbon emissions depends on realistic and repeatable power measurement. Cisco co-authored the ATIS TEER standard defining the protocol for characterizing the energy consumption of ICT equipment. - We believe that we have initiated prudent steps to address product carbon labeling/footprinting. However, none of these actions will impact the cost of compliance if product carbon labeling is implemented. Current efforts are (1) intended to educate regulators to prevent carbon labeling from being instituted, and (2) install internal processes for any future required compliance.

Cost of management

3000000

Comment

-Initial costs, including labor and LCA software are estimated to be less than \$500K/yr to follow and participate in carbon footprinting regulatory and standards activities - ATIS TEER testing requires specialized equipment and development team test time. The cumulative impact is estimated to be between \$1 -5M/yr.

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Supply chain

Risk type

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Type of financial impact driver

Increased operating costs (e.g., inadequate water supply for hydroelectric plants or to cool nuclear and fossil fuel plants)

Company- specific description

The most likely source of physical risk is weather-related changes to water availability. In our supply chain, mining (metals) operations and oil extraction and processing (plastics) generally require substantial amounts of water, although the use of metals in general in our products (e.g. Catalyst and Nexus products) is relatively small compared to other industrial sectors. However, innovations in the efficiency of fossil fuel extraction in the U.S. has greatly reduced the size of this prior risk (related to oil/plastics availability). Water availability could increase materials and manufacturing costs for all products produced in areas of our supply chain that operate in, or receive materials from, water scarce regions (e.g. Africa, China, India, and Mexico). Timeframe selected is "greater than 6 years" as climate change is viewed as a long-term risk; water scarcity from other causes is a current issue in some locations but has not affected operations or extended operations (supply chain).

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

200000000

Explanation of financial impact

There may be impact on the local cost of energy and water, but these are not thought to be significant because these lower-tier material or manufacturing costs are less than 10% of our ~\$5b product cost and any potential CHANGE in material cost would be less than 1% of product cost. - Cisco currently does not identify water availability in our supply chain as a material risk in our financial reporting (i.e. <1 cent/share earnings). A financial risk is considered immaterial if it results in less than a penny a share impact or about \$50M in net income or at least \$250M in revenue.

Management method

Cisco manages this risk through the implementation of water conservation measures AND our active participation in the CDP Water program and as a CDP Supply Chain member. We monitor water availability through annual water risk assessments for our own operations and actively engage with our suppliers to encourage water and climate change reporting through CDP. Because our operational and supply chain water use is generally low we feel any impact on Cisco can be ameliorated through conservation, recycling and other alternatives. Over the next ten years these activities will reduce any impact from natural resource availability to a negligible effect on cost of goods (i.e. < \$0.01 per share earnings). A financial risk is considered immaterial if it could result in less than a penny a share impact, less than \$50M in net income, or less than \$250M in revenue. In FY17, Cisco conserved water in our operations by - Using irrigation controllers throughout the San Jose main campus. - Using recycled water for irrigation. - Installing variable-frequency drives in our cooling towers. - Installing two-way valves for toilets, waterless urinals, sink aerators, low-flow showerheads, and pre-rinse spray valves for kitchen sinks. - Replacing water fountains and turf with native planter beds. - installing drip irrigation lines to improve irrigation efficiency. - Using a water harvesting system at our Bangalore, India, campus to capture rainwater for filtering & use.

Cost of management

1000000

Comment

Labor and LCA software costs have been estimated to be less than USD 500K/yr to follow and participate in carbon footprinting regulatory and standards activities. The incremental cost of LCA software libraries to assess water risk is negligible (less than \$25,000). Most LCA costs accrue from our efforts to understand carbon footprinting, which is a more significant/material impact for Cisco. Unlike for carbon, Cisco is not being asked to provide a product life cycle analysis for water use.

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation: Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Type of financial impact driver

Reputation: Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services

Company- specific description

With respect to the ICT sector, there are currently mixed messages among stakeholders (press, government, advocacy and analysts stakeholders). There is concern about (1) the increasing electricity consumption of the ICT sector, especially by large content providers and their data centers, and (2) the siting and consequent carbon content of the electricity used to run these data centers (i.e., the "cloud"). There is also sector-directed concern about the increasing numbers of end-use devices and associated chargers and wasted energy consumption when the device is on but idle. Conversely, the "enabling effect" promise of the ICT sector from the SMART 2020 report is generally accepted as valid though that promise must be realized in practice and at scale, and be verifiable. In FY17, we completed an aggressive 40% absolute GHG reduction goal that included Scope 1 and 2 as well as Scope 3 business air travel emissions, and in Sept 2017 we released a new set of five-year goals. These goals present an ongoing risk from non-performance. We have also noted that setting new goals is equally important to stakeholders as meeting the previous goals. Another aspect of reputation risk concerns the ultimate effectiveness of ICT/Cisco products and solutions, the "enabling effect," to reduce GHG emissions on a global scale. Because these solutions literally change the way individuals and organizations accomplish work (e.g., virtual presence vs. physical travel), social engineering is as much a part of implementation as the installation of the actual products. As for all climate change related risks, the EU (25% of FY17 sales) leads consideration in this area followed by the U.S. (59%) and Asia/Pacific/Japan (16%).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

25000000

Explanation of financial impact

Financial impact from changes to reputation is thought to be low, i.e. < \$0.01 per share. A financial risk is considered immaterial if it results in less than a penny a share impact, less than \$50M in net income or less than \$250M in revenue. In 2017 Cisco's brand value was on the order of \$31B (according to Interbrand). Given our current position and upward trajectory in sustainability, it is unlikely a measurable change in reputation would occur due to a climate-change-related issue and have a financially material impact (e.g., product energy consumption, missed GHG reduction target). By way of a benchmark, other Cisco-specific social corporate responsibility metrics, such as, human rights, privacy, labor, have been evaluated as having more potential impact on reputation and finances than climate-change--probably by more than an order of magnitude.

Management method

Cisco is addressing any reputational/brand risk by focusing on product development and testing, company carbon performance and stakeholder education. (1) Product Development and Testing - To maintain and increase market momentum, Cisco has made significant acquisitions in FY17 in the cloud market place and introduced new or updated products (Cisco WebEx, TelePresence, Spark). These investments exceed \$1B, and address potential billion-dollar markets. (2) Company Carbon Performance - Cisco is continuously improving our sustainability information software to better track and manage our data, design our initiatives, and report to our stakeholders. - We have instituted consistent governance for all CSR, including all GRI environmental indicators. - We invest in the use of our own products and solutions to reduce our GHG emissions (which we refer to as Cisco-on-Cisco) to build credible, at-scale, use cases of the efficacy of ICT to reduce GHG emissions. (3) Stakeholder Education - Cisco proposed and drove the creation of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 ICT Sector Supplement initiative. - As part of the umbrella task to quantify the impact of ICT technologies on GHG emissions, Cisco is engaging our customer base, for example our Cisco WebEx and TelePresence customers, to build additional use cases upon extensive, actual company data.

Cost of management

2500000

Comment

- Cost of more than \$230M/yr for Cisco-on-Cisco implementation over past seven years, split about equally between CapEx and OpEx. These costs are completely offset by reduced operating expenses. - Cost of \$2.5M/yr recurring OpEx associated with CSR governance and reporting.

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation: Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Type of financial impact driver

Reputation: Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services

Company- specific description

Even without regulation, requests from customers for product energy efficiency, product power consumption, and "carbon footprint" continue to increase. Carbon footprint is essentially the same as real-world product power consumption for most Cisco products, because the use phase is the dominant contributor to emissions. (Note that Cisco sells in the business-to-business space, so we interpreted "consumer" as "customer".) In spite of this interest in energy consumption and GHG emissions, we have found that impact on customer's actual purchasing decision is not significant. Long term, the demand for improved product energy efficiency is the most important risk driver for Cisco as it impacts our product portfolio and its operation. However, we don't believe competition has a strategic advantage to improve energy efficiency more than Cisco. That is, if Cisco customers place a higher value on energy efficiency, Cisco can respond at least as well as other IT companies. Because of our product breadth, it is in fact likely that Cisco can better optimize the design of broad network solutions to consume less overall energy. We also don't believe demand for network products will decrease overall because substantial parts of economic growth in both emerging and developed markets are now tied to the Internet -- either new Internet-based companies or older, established companies adopting network-based business models. Consumer intent is measured by (1) the number of general inquiries from our customers, (2) requirements in RFQs, (3) surveyed impact on current and future purchasing decisions, and (4) terms in POs/contracts, energy efficiency/carbon labeling requirements are continuing to increase, although we haven't found a significant customer base that is changing actual purchasing behavior.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

45000000

Explanation of financial impact

Cisco considers the long-term risk from changes in customer sentiment requiring improved energy efficiency and product carbon labeling to be manageable. The risk to sales from unmet energy efficiency or product carbon performance is thought to be low, i.e. less than \$0.01 per share. A financial risk is considered immaterial if it results in less than a penny a share impact, less than \$50M in net income, or less than \$250M in revenue. We haven't seen confirmed examples of lost sales due to energy efficiency to warrant a more pessimistic estimate. We don't believe another company has a strategic advantage with respect to energy efficiency. - We continue to see year-over-year increases in 'green sentiment' among customers. There is no reason to expect this increase in sentiment not to continue upward among customers. However, in spite of this rising sentiment, which has been in place for 4-5 years, we haven't seen the disruptive market force that is changing purchasing decision.

Management method

- Cisco tracks, via various forms of outreach, Cisco customer 'green sentiment,' such as (1) subscription to surveys of global consumer sentiment with customized analyses and consultation, (2) focus groups with IT professionals that are likely Cisco customers, (3) Green procurement surveys as part of Cisco's ongoing, externally hosted corporate customer-satisfaction surveys, and (4) and stakeholder inquiries and advisory groups as part of our CSR practices. The purpose of this outreach is to understand through primary data how, why and when procurement decisions will change due to green criteria (especially energy and GHG emissions). We believe we are gathering sufficient primary data to maintain a current assessment of risk from changing consumer behavior/customer requirements. - Cisco continues to improve its sustainability processes, progressing from its own operations to those of our suppliers, and then to the energy consumption of our products, and then carbon-positive solutions offered to our customers. We believe the risk from changing customer behavior is decreasing as we build on a solid base of measurement and reporting to more systematically assess product energy efficiency, product carbon footprint, and the carbon impact of Cisco solutions at actual Cisco customers. - It is believed this risk can be essentially eliminated within 3-4 years as solutions adoption continues and metrics improve.

Cost of management

2000000

Comment

- Relevant consumer/market research operating costs estimated to be \$500K/yr. Programs to improve product energy efficiency metrics and to build sustainability studies with our customers are estimated to cost between \$1 -2M over the next 5 years.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of climate adaptation and insurance risk solutions

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through new solutions to adaptation needs (e.g., insurance risk transfer products and services)

Company- specific description

Renewable energy regulation that increases renewable production will require a modernized grid that is more efficient, resilient, and capable of integrating renewable energy sources at scale. The modernized grid opportunity is large, and is trending upward with the growth in renewables and electrified transportation (an example being Tesla). Grid modernization is especially strong in the E.U. and U.S. - A modernized grid infrastructure helps utility companies optimize power supply and demand by routing power more efficiently, and allows demand-side management and real-time data exchange with customers. This information is critical for implementing dispersed or intermittent renewable generation (supply) and adding hybrid/electric vehicles to the utility grid (demand). - Combined with smart meters, a modernized grid also allows customers to see how power is being used in order to influence behavior to reduce energy consumption or shift demand in time to permit use of lower-carbon sources of electricity. - European utilities see a modernized grid as an opportunity to differentiate themselves from the competition, and to meet the European Commission's 20/20/20 target—a commitment to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20 percent, increase efficiency by 20 percent, and generate 20 percent of electrical power from renewable sources, by the year 2020. California also has a 50% by 2030 renewable portfolio standards goal. - Cisco Connected Grid Network Architecture Services work to modernize the grid network by designing and implementing the secure communications fabric that will reach every device and that is required for grid monitoring and control to

function. This communications network will also be used to implement sensor technologies needed for life extension and care for the existing, aging infrastructure. The benefits of a modernized grid: - A University of Oxford review indicated modernized grid-enabled metering can provide a 5-15% reduction due to end-user awareness - A modernized grid could decrease annual electric energy use and utility sector carbon emissions at least 12% by 2030, according to the Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

Time horizon

Current

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

10000000000

Explanation of financial impact

Between traditional IT and the evolving modernized grid components, nearly \$25 billion will likely be spent each year by the world's electric utilities. Nearly one-third of recent, annual information technology investments within electric utilities will be related to modernizing grids. Cisco opportunity could exceed \$1B. Utility investment will increase in future years. A publicly available report from Newton-Evans estimates the market at \$7-12B over the next 5 years for communications infrastructure related to grid and energy management. Cisco is planning to leverage our IP/network expertise to be a leader in the electric utility networking market. Utility spending is somewhat dependent on renewable mandates that are driving that market, as well as the development of PHEV and all electric vehicles (and associated government provided incentives).

Strategy to realize opportunity

Cisco's Connected Grid network management provides solutions to plan, build and run modernized grid solutions for transmission and distribution automation, security, business and home energy management, as well as smart meter communications. - A modernized grid will require adding IP technology to sensors that already are installed in the utility's substations (the part of the grid that distributes power to homes and businesses) and bringing intelligence to routers so that the network can manage itself. - Cisco is part of several modernized grid pilots in the United States. One of Cisco's largest partnerships to date has been with Florida Power & Light (FPL) working with the utility and partners, designing network and security architectures, providing routing and switching products for the transmission and distribution, and piloting home energy-management solutions as part of the utilities ongoing effort to modernize its grid infrastructure. - Cisco is an active participant in all modernized-grid-related standards development activities. The issues needing expert guidance are exactly the same as for the internet. Cisco's participation is critical to the

successful implementation of a modernized grid worldwide. For more information on the modernization of FPL's grid see the following video; <https://youtu.be/Aemrq6mHstM>

Cost to realize opportunity

90000000

Comment

- Cisco is investing <<\$10M/yr OpEx in our Connected Grid network BU since 2009 and will continue to build it through mostly operating and select capital investments. We foresee this utility-based BU to continue indefinitely to meet the challenges of revamping the world's utility electricity grids. - Terms of most acquisitions have not been disclosed publicly but are significant.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of climate adaptation and insurance risk solutions

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through new solutions to adaptation needs (e.g., insurance risk transfer products and services)

Company- specific description

Cisco sells products and solutions that provide or improve emergency response, security, and remote working or collaboration. Severe weather events--such as Tropical Storm Sandy--require significant emergency response. Large, regional weather events require substantial coordinated emergency response to be effective, which requires coordination by national, state/provincial and local governments. We have specifically seen that such events drive demand for integrated communication systems (Cisco WebEx, Cisco Telepresence, Cisco Spark) that provide for broad interoperability and remote distribution of information to emergency teams. Shorter term drivers that encompass "severe weather" include: - Changes in temperature extremes - Changes in precipitation extremes and droughts - Snow and ice. Over a longer time scale, changes to precipitation/temperature and induced changes in natural resources (power, water, food) have been projected to create societal stress and potentially increase the need for security (and Cisco security products) for the general population or at specific locations or facilities. Energy-related facilities may also require increased surveillance and security as energy sourcing becomes an increasingly polarizing issue. Opportunity drivers listed that encompass longer term changes in weather include: - Changes in

mean (average) temperature - Change in mean (average) precipitation - Change in precipitation pattern. Where weather is more severe (or social unrest makes local travel unpredictable), interruption to business can be reduced through remote working and collaboration products and services. For example, when the northeast of the U.S. was shut down because of storms in 2015 and 2016, Cisco employees and Cisco customers could continue to work normally using Cisco Virtual Office (hardware) and VPN (software) remote working products. This circumstance was notable because there was significant press highlighting the effectiveness of using ICT to continue business as usual. An intermediate time frame was selected, although the above product drivers are seen today, but it is not clear if climate change is the event initiator. Worldwide weather has been atypical this year, and correlation with climate change is being raised credibly as a potential cause.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

10000000000

Explanation of financial impact

The internet-enabled security, surveillance and emergency communications market as a whole is more than \$10B/yr and growing. In FY17 Cisco product revenue from Security was ~\$2.1B (see Investor Relations website for FY17) and is expected to continue to grow proportionally to the market opportunity. Remote collaboration along with desktop conferencing and teleworking, are each ~\$2B opportunities for Cisco. Teleworking alone has a potential market value of ~\$8B (assuming more than 25M workers, with a per worker spend of between \$200-500). These technologies increase ISP traffic driving demand for Cisco products.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Cisco develops and sells products that provide or improve emergency response, security, and remote working or collaboration. The following product lines are robust, and expected to grow substantially. Cisco has maximized this opportunity by creating and growing dedicated business units, each with \$1B+ in sales. This level of market engagement provides critical mass for continued innovation and growth. 1. Emergency response products include: Cisco IP Interoperability and Collaboration System (IPICS), Cisco IPICS Dispatch Console, and Cisco IPICS Mobile Client. 2. Security or access control products include: Cisco Physical Access, Gateway, Cisco Video Surveillance 2000/2500/2600/2900/4000/5000 Series IP Cameras, Cisco Video Surveillance Manager, Cisco Physical Security Operations Manager, and Cisco Video Analytics. 3. Remote working or collaboration products include : Cisco Virtual

Office (end use device and infrastructure), Cisco WebEx/MeetingPlace (client software and supporting infrastructure), Cisco Tandberg (end use devices and infrastructure), and Cisco TelePresence (end use devices and infrastructure).

Cost to realize opportunity

2000000000

Comment

Cisco has invested more than \$2B/yr, mostly in OpEx, in the products listed above over the last 5 years. This includes the WebEx and Tandberg acquisitions, which were CapEx/investments of \$3.3B and \$3.2B respectively in the year of acquisition. We continue to improve integration and interoperability in new generations of these products. We continue to invest more than \$50M/yr (OpEx) for development and support of the products listed in the management method used to manage risks/opportunities.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of climate adaptation and insurance risk solutions

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through new solutions to adaptation needs (e.g., insurance risk transfer products and services)

Company- specific description

There is tremendous opportunity to reduce GHG emissions if (a big if) consumer and customer behavior can be modified. A report (3% Solution) released in June 2013 by CDP/WWF with analysis by McKinsey captures the challenge perfectly. Immediate action and sizable progress is no longer a matter of technology or availability, but of adoption. Change consumer behavior and the market for ICT products that enable the reduction of energy use could increase significantly. Cisco organizes its climate change-related opportunities based on the source of the GHG emissions (industry, buildings, transportation or utility). Cisco references two main sources when reviewing the sources of energy-related GHG emissions: 1. U.S. Energy Information Agency (EIA) 2. International Energy Agency (IEA) Both sets of data indicate that about 75% of energy-related emissions come from transportation (personal and goods) and buildings (commercial and residential). These emissions represent a form of "total available carbon market" for Cisco products that substitute for travel, make travel more energy efficient, or improve monitoring and

increase energy efficiency in buildings. (GHG emissions from power generation, which is a different slice of this same data, represents about 40% of all energy-related emissions and is yet another opportunity for Cisco's modernized grid products, discussed under 6.1a.) Mapping our solutions against GHG sources: - Buildings (energy management): Cisco Energy Manager, modernized grid/Connected Energy Networks - Buildings (cloud, data center): host collaboration solutions (HCS), Cisco server and data center network products - Transportation (remote collaboration): Cisco TelePresence, Cisco WebEx, Unified Communications - Transportation (teleworking): Cisco Virtual Office, OfficeExtend, Cisco Connected Workplace, Unified Communications. These opportunities are distributed worldwide and impact developed countries as they retrofit existing infrastructure as well as developing countries as they build out infrastructure using the latest technologies. Because of the complexity of altering basic transportation, building and power infrastructure, these opportunities are abundant, available now, and will grow for decades.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

12000000000

Explanation of financial impact

Remote collaboration along with desktop conferencing and teleworking are each ~\$2B opportunities for Cisco. Teleworking alone has a potential market value of ~\$8B (assuming more than 25M workers, with a per worker spend of between \$200-500). These technologies increase ISP traffic driving demand for Cisco products.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Cisco has established BUs (with profit/loss responsibility) to develop products that address ever widening scopes of personal interactions. The goal is to reach a critical level of functionality that effectively substitutes for physical travel and commuting. To speed time to market, Cisco includes technology and product acquisitions in its business portfolio. In addition to the network products themselves, Cisco is very active in testing the efficacy of these solutions at scale and quantifying the results. We have developed calculators to quantify both the business and environmental benefits from each product or solution. Cisco has developed calculators for the following products: Connected Buildings, Connected Workplace, Remote Collaboration (TelePresence and WebEx) and Cisco Virtual Office/Teleworking. An additional, stand-alone, web-based calculator for TelePresence has also been released for mobile phones and web browsers. To promote market formation, we have initiated a number of steps to move our

experience and modeling into a global standard. Because the business case is strong but complex for these technologies, any barriers to market formation must be addressed through standards. For example, Cisco proposed and drove the initiation of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 ICT Sector Supplement, which codified an international standard the best practice for the carbon impact from ICT products.

Cost to realize opportunity

2000000000

Comment

Cisco has invested more than \$10B in the products listed over the last 5 years, at least 60% in acquisition costs (CapEx). We continue to invest more than \$100M/yr (OpEx) in developing and supporting such products. We continue to improve integration and interoperability in new generations of these products to drive further adoption and market growth.

C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted	i) Transitional climate risks and opportunities as described in 2.3a/2.4a have affected our products and services activities (although minimally) through changes in product regulation and standards (risks) and creation of and access to new markets (opportunities). Risks associated with the changing regulations or standards (e.g. product efficiency, labeling, take back) could impact Cisco sales if we do not continue to monitor and manage our compliance with these requirements. An example indicator we see of this risk is the increased product efficiency, product takeback requirements we see from our customers as part of proposal requirements. Opportunities from the creation of new markets, like the modernization of global electrical grids to manage the integration of increasing renewable energy sources, will create opportunities for all business units within Cisco to create and sell more networking equipment. ii) The estimated magnitude of these risks is minimal because these functions are part of day-to-day management and these activities are undertaken during the course of regular business. The estimated magnitude of these new market opportunities is large (between \$50m - \$250M).
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted	i) Physical climate risks and opportunities as described in 2.3a/2.4a have affected our supply chain/value chain activities (although minimally) through changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns. The most likely source of impact to our supply chain would be from weather-related changes to water availability. Water availability could increase materials and manufacturing costs for all products produced in areas of our supply chain that operate in, or receive materials from, water scarce regions (e.g. Africa, China, India, and Mexico). Cisco manages this risk through the implementation of water conservation measures AND our active participation in the CDP Water program and as a CDP Supply Chain member. We monitor water availability through annual water risk assessments for our own operations and actively engage with our suppliers to encourage water and climate change reporting through CDP. Because our operational and supply chain water use is generally low we feel any impact on Cisco can be ameliorated through conservation, recycling and other alternatives. As described in CC2.4a Opp3 the opportunity for Cisco is to grow the market for our products AND reduce the impacts from climate change. Through our Partner Energy Management (PEM) program we have collaborated with supply

	Impact	Description
		chain partners to identify and reduce energy consumption within two major manufacturing facilities in Malaysia and Thailand. ii) The estimated magnitude of the impact is estimated to be zero over the next ten years because of the activities described above will reduce any impact from natural resource availability to a negligible effect on cost of goods (i.e. < \$0.01 per share earnings). To date, the PEM program has saved more than 11,000 metric tonnes of carbon across the two initial sites.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Impacted	i) Climate risks and opportunities as described in 2.3a/2.4a have affected our investment in energy efficiency projects to reduce our electricity use and Scope 2 emissions from our facilities portfolio. We have continued to invest ~\$10M/yr over the last 6 years on projects to improve the energy efficiency of our facilities and mitigate the carbon emissions associated with our onsite energy use. These projects are managed by our Workplace Resources team and are implemented globally to have the largest effect on our emissions activities. ii) The budgeted magnitude of the investment in future energy efficiency initiatives is ~\$45M over the next 5 years.
Investment in R&D	Impacted	i) Climate risks and opportunities as described in 2.3a/2.4a have affected our investment in R&D (although minimally) through increased revenue opportunities from new solutions to adaptation needs. These include an increase in market opportunities (more markets) and product development (more efficient products). Over the last 5 years Cisco has invested over a hundred millions dollars in R&D and acquisitions of companies to better capitalize on the growth of network demand required to accommodate the tens of millions of new devices coming online every year. Some of these devices and new IoT solutions are being used to address climate change related impacts (e.g. Smart grids, emergency response and facility energy use measurement and management solutions). As described above Cisco has been successful in implementing its IoT products and solutions to improve energy use monitoring and management processes for our supply chain partners to address the potential increase in energy costs and carbon related regulations. ii) The estimated magnitude of these opportunities is in the greater than \$10B range.
Operations	Impacted	i) Climate risks and opportunities as described in 2.3a/2.4a have affected our operations (although minimally) through changes in taxation/operational costs (e.g. carbon taxes, cap and trade, and fuel/energy taxes and regulations that manifest themselves in increased electricity costs). ii) The estimated magnitude of these risks is minimal because these issues are managed as part of day-to-day operations and undertaken during the course of regular business. Assuming a worldwide 10% increase in electricity prices from taxes or GHG regulation, the negative financial impact on operating expense would be about \$15M/yr based on Cisco's \$150M/yr electricity spend. However, fuel taxes are not expected to be implemented evenly worldwide, so impact is estimated to be no more than 20% of \$15M/yr, or \$3M/yr. This impact is considered insignificant from a risk perspective.
Other, please specify	Please select	

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Impacted	<p>i) Physical and transitional climate risks as described in C2.3a have impacted our revenues and associated financial planning although minimally. Rises in energy costs, compliance with increasing climate related regulation, and investment in product design, packaging, delivery, and take back programs that help to minimize climate related environmental impact all costs the business money. However these investments are minimal and considered part of being a socially responsible business. The physical and transitional climate related opportunities as described in C2.4a have affected our revenues and financial planning by creating new markets (e.g. Smart grid, smart cities, emergency response infrastructure) and additional business case benefits for Cisco's products and services (e.g. Cisco WebEx, Cisco TelePresence, Cisco Spark). All of these solutions require a larger and faster network supported by Cisco products. This has factored into our financial planning process by helping to define the markets and industries that have the largest potential for growth in networking infrastructure. ii) The magnitude of physical and transitional climate risks is considered to be near zero. The magnitude of the physical and transitional climate related opportunities in terms of revenue is potentially large. Although hard to quantify precisely, the markets for Cisco products and services alone in this space is more than \$10B/yr.</p>
Operating costs	Impacted	<p>i) Physical climate risks as described in C2.3a have affected our financial planning related to operating costs by focusing our attention and some financial resources on mitigating the energy consumption of our real estate portfolio through the implementation of energy efficiency measures. In FY17, these energy efficiency measures enabled Cisco to avoid approximately 40 GWh of energy consumption and 23,600 metric tonne CO2e by investing \$12.5 million to implement 103 energy efficiency projects. The money allocated to invest in these energy efficiency projects (\$45M over 5 years) was secured as part of the annual financial planning process for the Workplace Resources team that is responsible for our new set of 5 year GHG emission reduction goals, announced in Sept of 2017. The physical climate opportunities as described in C2.4a have had minimal impact on our operating cost and associated planning through choices related to acquisitions and investments in R&D made over the years to further develop our products and solutions in the areas of the market that we see having the potential to grow in response to climate related challenges. The operating costs associated with these opportunities are not considered material. ii) The magnitude of this impact in terms of costs is minimal to the business. But the effective cost is \$45M for five years.</p>
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Impacted	<p>i) Physical climate risks as described in C2.3a have affected our financial planning for capital expenditures mostly through budgets allocated to achieve our 5-year GHG reduction goals. We are currently in our third 5-year goal and the WPR team was allocated \$45M to spend over 5 years to achieve the GHG reduction goals we committed to. These large capital expenditures or allocation are required in order to achieve the emission reduction goals we set ourselves and are thus part of our 5-year planning cycle/process. The physical climate opportunities described in C2.4a have not affected our financial planning related to capital expenditures and allocations ii) The magnitude of this physical risk related impact in terms of costs is minimal to the business. But the effective cost is \$45M for five years.</p>
Acquisitions and divestments	Impacted	<p>i) Climate risks and opportunities as described in 2.3a and 2.4a have had a small impact on the acquisition of companies by Cisco. Cisco has invested hundreds of millions of dollars in acquisitions of companies to help better capitalize on the continued growth of network demand to accommodate the tens of millions of new devices coming online every year. Some of these devices and new network demands are being used to address climate change related impacts (e.g. Smart grids, emergency response). Thus the markets being created and expanded by the risk and opportunities associated with climate change are the areas where Cisco is investing in order to capture market share. ii) The magnitude of these opportunities is considered to be large and estimated in the great than \$10B range.</p>

	Relevance	Description
Access to capital	Not impacted	i) At this time, physical climate risks and opportunities as described in C2.3a and C2.4a have not affected our access to capital. These decisions are primarily concerned with Cisco's access to and growth in strategic markets.
Assets	Impacted	i) Physical climate risks and opportunities as described in C2.3a have affected our assets, in particular our facilities, due to the energy and emissions reduction initiatives we have increased the value of owned sites due to installed efficiency measures. The decision to allocate the capital needed for these projects is approved as part of our budgeting process to support our 5-year GHG emission reduction goals. ii) In FY17, energy efficiency measures enabled Cisco to avoid approximately 40 GWh of energy consumption and 23,600 metric tonne CO2e by investing \$12.5 million to implement 103 energy efficiency projects.
Liabilities	Not impacted	i) At this time, physical climate risks and opportunities as described in 2.3a and 2.4a have not affected our corporate liabilities because the impacts are so small within the business that payments are not impacted.
Other	Please select	

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

i. A company-specific explanation of how business objectives and strategy have been influenced by climate-related issues;

Cisco has developed and documented two distinct internal processes that collect information that directly influences our business and climate change strategies. These are our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Stakeholder Inquiry business processes. Our overarching mission is to build CSR--especially climate change--into each business

function. We collect a steady flow of information about climate change and sustainability from our external stakeholders and customers through the Stakeholder Inquiry process. This information is passed on directly to the internal business functions to effect business decisions and CSR reporting. The major purpose of these processes is to speed business function response to changing customer expectations. The most important part of our CSR Business Process is identifying customer requirements and making those requirements visible to the internal business functions for prioritization and response.

ii. Explanation of whether your business strategy is linked to an emissions reductions target or energy reduction target;

The medium-term goals (3-5 years) we have set to reduce our GHG emissions are an example of how the business strategy has been directly influenced by climate change. Our targets for FY17 included:

1. Reduce total, Cisco, Scope 1 and 2, GHG emissions worldwide by 40% absolute by FY2017 (FY2007 baseline).
 2. Reduce total, Cisco, business-air-travel, Scope 3 emissions worldwide by 40% absolute by FY2017 (FY2007 baseline).
 3. Reduce total, Cisco, operational energy use per unit of revenue worldwide by 15% by FY2017 (FY2007 baseline).
 4. Reduce Cisco's FY2017, net, consumption-weighted, electricity emission factor to half of the latest International Energy Agency (IEA) world average emission factor publicly available before the end of FY2017.
 5. Use electricity generated from renewable sources for at least 25% of our electricity every year through FY2017.
- This impact on our business strategy continues with our new set of 5-year GHG emission reduction goals; see iii below.

iii. What have been the most substantial business decisions made during the reporting year that have been influenced by the climate change driven aspects of the strategy (e.g. investment, location, procurement, mergers and acquisitions (M&A), research and development (R&D). Both the business decision and the aspect of climate change that has influenced the business decision must be made clear in the answer. If there are none to report, this should be stated;

Cisco's most substantial business decisions made during 2017 include:

Operations:

- The establishment of our 3rd 5-year scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal which includes the allocation of \$45M to implement the energy efficiency reductions needed to achieve it. Our FY22 Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction goals are:

Five-year goal to reduce total Cisco Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions worldwide by 60% absolute by FY22 (FY07 baseline)

Use electricity generated from renewable sources for at least 85% of our global electricity by FY22.

Supply Chain:

- Continued progress toward our first long-term Scope 3 supply chain GHG emissions goal to avoid one million cumulative metric tonne CO2e between FY12 and FY20 through strategies and projects implemented with our manufacturing partners, logistics service providers, and component suppliers. Cisco continued investment in an Internet of Things (IoT) pilot. Cisco installed thousands of sensors in a manufacturing partners plant in Malaysia to monitor and reduce energy consumption.

Products:

- We are in the processes of developing a scope 3 product energy efficiency goal to reduce use phase emissions. Our hope is that this goal will be announced in 2018.

Solutions:

- Cisco's investment in LoRa WAN technology. LoRa enables the broader application of IoT through a scale-able low power low cost WAN that can be applied to a wide range of IoT devices. Cisco anticipates that with the growth in small light weight internet enabled sensors planners and managers will use these devices to improve the efficiency of facilities and machinery-lowering carbon impacts, improve climate related environmental monitoring-help to address transitional issues, and improve disaster response infrastructure.

Climate change transition opportunities have had the most significant influence on our business strategy in FY17. In particular the opportunities that have the potential to create new or expand existing markets and the growing customer requirements (described in i above) related to climate change. Customers increasingly want to work with companies that are addressing climate change issues themselves AND that can provide energy efficient products and solutions to reduce their own GHG emissions. These opportunities combined with our own commitment to reducing the carbon emissions of our operations and our products are the most significant drivers on our business strategy to address climate change.

C3.1g

(C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

We are currently in the process of doing a scenario based analysis (TCFD methodology) of risk and opportunities associated with climate change but due to the length of this work and when Cisco started this effort (May 2018) these results will not be available until after August 2018.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Scope

Scope 1 +2 (market-based)

% emissions in Scope

100

% reduction from base year

40

Base year

2007

Start year

2013

Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

450733

Target year

2017

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

% achieved (emissions)

100

Target status

Expired

Please explain

We met these goals at the end of FY2017. We believe this target to be science based because it covers 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, is a five year goal and exceeds the recommended 2.1% year-on-year emissions reduction.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Scope

Scope 1 +2 (market-based)

% emissions in Scope

100

% reduction from base year

60

Base year

2007

Start year

2017

Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

450733

Target year

2022

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

% achieved (emissions)

1

Target status

New

Please explain

These new goals were set at the end of FY2017 following on the completion of our previous 5 year goals. These new 5-year goals cover 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and exceeds the recommended 2.1% year-on-year emissions reduction. Our organization submitted this target in April 2018. It has been successfully approved by the SBTi.

Target reference number

Abs 3

Scope

Scope 3: Use of sold products

% emissions in Scope

89

% reduction from base year

13

Base year

2016

Start year

2017

Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33753281

Target year

2022

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

% achieved (emissions)

2.7

Target status

New

Please explain

Our NEW Scope 3 product energy use goal is: Improve system power efficiency—as measured from the input from the facility to the board-mounted ASICs, memory and other chip devices—from 77 to 87% by FY2022 for large, rack-mounted equipment. This efficiency target will result in 13% absolute reductions in GHG emissions from network and facilities equipment operations by FY2022 from a FY2016 base-year.

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

Target

Renewable energy consumption

KPI – Metric numerator

% Renewable Energy (MWh) Use electricity generated from renewable sources for at least 25% of our electricity every year through FY2017.

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2007

Start year

2013

Target year

2017

KPI in baseline year

10.7

KPI in target year

80

% achieved in reporting year

100

Target Status

Expired

Please explain

Our renewable energy goal was to use electricity generated from renewable sources for at least 25% of our electricity every year through FY2017. In our base year, 10.7% of our electricity came from renewable sources. We met this goal every year FY2013 - FY2017, and by 2017 we had achieved 80% renewable electricity.

Part of emissions target

Achievement of this goal affects our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goal, but it is not a part of those goals.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Target

Renewable energy consumption

KPI – Metric numerator

% Renewable Energy (MWh) Use electricity generated from renewable sources for at least 85% of our global electricity by FY22.

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)**Base year**

2007

Start year

2017

Target year

2022

KPI in baseline year

10.7

KPI in target year

85

% achieved in reporting year

0

Target Status

New

Please explain

Our new renewable energy goal is to use electricity generated from renewable sources for 85% of our electricity by FY2022. In our base year, 10.7% of our electricity came from renewable sources, and by 2017 we had achieved 80% renewable electricity.

Part of emissions target

Achievement of this goal affects our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goal, but it is not a part of those goals.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science-based targets initiative

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	69	
To be implemented*	125	11400
Implementation commenced*	13	8694
Implemented*	98	551728

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Not to be implemented	188	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity

Other, please specify (Blg controls, Lighting, HVAC, motors)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14912

Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

3086175

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

9907233

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

To reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions, Cisco maintains a Global Energy Management and Sustainability (GEMS) team that leads sustainability initiatives across Cisco's real estate portfolio. This team manages a \$50+ million, 4-year global EnergyOps program to implement hundreds of efficiency and renewable energy projects, which directly contributed to Cisco achieving our FY17 energy/GHG reduction goals. In FY2017, the team implemented the following types of projects: - Increasing lighting efficiency by updating lighting controls and using LED technologies -

Installing variable frequency drives and premium efficiency motors and pumps in our HVAC systems - Installing solar window film to reduce heat gain and improve occupant comfort - Installing waterside economization and dry cooler technologies to improve free cooling utilization - Improving insulation of heating and cooling piping, valves, and pumps - Improving hot and cold aisle containment within our labs - Continuing an employee engagement campaign to promote, educate, and incentivize employees to conserve energy. These projects have a system life ranging from 2-10 years. In FY2017, Cisco estimates that it conserved 29.0 million kWh of energy and avoided 14,912 metric tonnes of CO2e emissions through energy efficiency projects completed that year alone. Through the energy conservation projects implemented since FY2011, Cisco estimates it is saving 232 million kWh of energy and avoiding 105,752 metric tonnes CO2e each year.

Activity type

Low-carbon energy purchase

Description of activity

Other, please specify (Solar PV, Geothermal, Hydro, Wind)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

536816

Scope

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

559669

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Cisco has increased its voluntary renewable energy purchases since FY2005 by buying Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and entering into green power contracts with its electricity suppliers in the United States and Europe to reduce scope 2 emissions. In FY2017, Cisco purchased 1,313,139 MWh of RECs and green power through various suppliers in the United States, Europe, and India. This is an increase of 5,134 MWh of renewable

energy compared to Cisco's FY2016 purchase of 1,308,005 MWh of RECs and green power. Cisco also entered into its first solar power purchase agreement in California in FY2017. Over its 20-year life, the system will produce approximately 60,000 MWh of clean, renewable solar power each year. The US RECs Cisco purchases are certified by Green-e, an independent auditor of renewable energy products, and are generated from wind, solar, geothermal, and hydropower sources throughout the United States. Cisco also purchases renewable energy through various European green power suppliers as well as suppliers in India. All the renewable energy that Cisco purchases meets the new WRI Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Reporting rules regarding renewable energy purchase reporting. Cisco also ranks consistently highly on the US EPA's Green Power Partner Rankings. As of the end of our FY17 reporting period in July 2017, we were ranked seventh on the Fortune 500 list. Purchasing renewable energy and green power has a 1-yr life and the contract has to be renewed every year.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The Global Energy Management and Sustainability (GEMS) team, mentioned above, leads sustainability initiatives across Cisco's 23 million square feet of global real estate. This team managed a more than \$50 million, 4-year global EnergyOps program to implement hundreds of efficiency and renewable energy projects across Cisco's real estate portfolio from FY2013 through FY2017, which directly contributed to the achievement of our FY17 energy/GHG reduction goals. In July 2017, Cisco established new 5-year goals to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and increase our use of renewable electricity by FY2022. To achieve our new goals, Cisco has committed to invest more than \$45 million between FY2018 and FY2022 in the areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy, implement more than 300 energy efficiency and onsite renewable energy projects across our real estate portfolio, and increase renewable energy procurement through utility green power programs, power purchase agreements, and renewable energy certificates.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	Cisco has a 4.9 year average simple payback or ROI specification for any energy efficiency or emission reduction activity to get funded. For projects that have more visibility and qualitative benefits, this payback threshold can be increased on a project by project basis. All projects collectively funded to achieve Cisco's 40 percent GHG reduction goal from FY2013 through FY2017 must collectively average a 4.9 year simple payback so higher payback projects (e.g. purchasing renewable energy or installing solar) must be offset with lower payback projects (e.g. lighting and HVAC upgrades).
Marginal abatement cost curve	Cisco is also utilizing a marginal abatement cost curve to evaluate all 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.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

Cisco has a wide range of environmentally and energy efficient products. We have incorporated environmental design principles into our products and manufacturing processes so that fewer raw materials are used and less packaging is needed, and product refurbishment and recycling are more effective. The use of Cisco products can reduce our customers Scope 1 (purchased fuel), Scope 2 (purchased electricity) and Scope 3 (transportation / business travel) emissions. Cisco has enterprise level servers (e.g. Cisco UCSC-C220-M5) that are Energy Star certified; and Cisco's Energy Management Suite can reduce electricity use and GHG emissions through improved monitoring and control of electricity-powered, network-enabled equipment. Equipment can be shut down or changed to a lower-power state over the network. Another example is cloud services and data center equipment that enables the cloud. In general, the "cloud" benefits the environment by increasing IT equipment utilization, resulting in less wasted energy from equipment in idle or low-work states.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Evaluate carbon reducing impacts of ICT)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

63

Comment

An example application of Cisco' Energy Management Suite is to power down IP phones outside of business hours. Even though IP phones consume relatively little power, they are installed in high volume and the total energy consumption is high. When the Cisco Energy Management Suite is used to put Cisco IP phones into deep sleep, energy consumption drops by 90-95%. Over a 5-day business week in a 10,000 fully-featured IP phone installation, where offices are in use 12 hrs/day, annual carbon savings would be about 300 metric tonnes. In a large, very well

designed and provisioned data center installation, equipment utilization can be 75-85%. As applications are migrated to the cloud or the consolidated data center, previous equipment often operating below 25% utilization is decommissioned. Comparing similar network, server and storage functionality before and after consolidation, a two-thirds savings is seen (in practice, large data center consolidations can take a year or more, and in that time, network traffic, server and storage load all increase, but the new installation will continue to be three times more efficient than if the increased load were serviced in an old-style implementation). The methodology, assumptions, EFs and GWP used: Energy savings was estimated for a 10,000 IP phone business installation using the Energy Management Suite to place the systems into a deep sleep during none business hours. Energy savings estimate was multiplied by IEA emissions factor (0.5 kg/kWh) to estimate MT CO2e savings. Reference: IEA Statistics CO2 Emissions From Fuel Combustion, 2013 Edition) The following GWP values were used, CO2: 1; CH4: 21, N2O: 310 (Source: IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year). Additionally, there is a draft supplement to the GHG Protocol Scope 3 and Product standards for ICT equipment. This supplement addresses Scope 3 emissions from the perspective of an IT OEM or solution provider, but these Scope 3 emissions are customer Scope 2 (and 1) emissions, so would be in scope of this question.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

August 1 2006

Base year end

July 31 2007

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48311

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

August 1 2006

Base year end

July 31 2007

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

448950

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

August 1 2006

Base year end

July 31 2007

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

402422

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41914

End-year of reporting period

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We report market- and location-based Scope 2 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol's Scope 2 guidance.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

736064

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

221430

End-year of reporting period

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

1283704

Emissions calculation methodology

Collect supplier GHG emissions, annual revenue and allocated emissions (SM1.1) data through the CDP supply chain program. Step 1: Use SM1.1 allocations where provided. Note, we do not use SM1.1 if the supplier's CDP score is D or below. Step 2: Allocate supplier emissions based upon FY spend and a manual intensity factor.

Calculate the manual intensity factor by dividing scope 1 and scope 2 emissions data by the reported revenue figure (substitute public revenue figures as necessary). Step 3: For suppliers that do not report to CDP or provide inaccurate primary data, we allocate supplier emissions based upon FY spend and an average intensity factor. Calculate the average intensity factors by grouping manual intensity factors into major commodity/category groups. We remove suppliers' reported scope 3 data in these calculations because the data is inconsistent, not available from all suppliers and reporting boundaries often overlap due to our outsourced manufacturing environment. "Suppliers" includes manufacturing partners and component suppliers.

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

67

Explanation

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

57607

Emissions calculation methodology

Using guidance from the GHG Protocol, Scope 3 Standard, we estimate the GHG emissions associated with all capital equipment purchased during the previous fiscal year for our supply chain operations. To do this we multiply the total spend by the associated emission factor from the Open-IO methodology. In an outsourced supply chain, the major capital equipment is test equipment leased to our manufacturing partners. Because of this, the impact from the 'Consumer Use' phase is likely double counted, as it is already captured in the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing partners as part of Purchased Goods & Services. More information on the open-IO model, methodology and sources is available at <https://www.sustainabilityconsortium.org/2011/07/the-sustainability-consortium-completes-enhanced-open-input-output-open-io-project/> . Cisco uses category '334290 – Other communications equipment manufacturing' within the electronics product group. This model utilizes categories based on the North American Industrial Classification System and within each category, multiple sources of environmental data is joined with yearly spend data by sector from the Bureau of Economy Analysis (BEA). Since this data is no longer publicly available, we retain and use the emission factor from the previous methodology.

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

0

Explanation

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

44164

Emissions calculation methodology

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates that approximately 6 percent of total electricity input in the US is lost to transmission and distribution (US Energy Information Administration, <http://205.254.135.7/tools/faqs/faq.cfm?id=105&t=3>). Cisco used this figure to estimate emissions associated with energy-related activities that are not included in location based Scope 2 emissions reported in FY2017.

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

0

Explanation

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

16509

Emissions calculation methodology

Collect supplier GHG emissions, annual revenue and allocated emissions (SM1.1) data through the CDP supply chain program. Step 1: Use SM1.1 allocations where provided. Note, we do not use SM1.1 if the supplier's CDP score is D or below. Step 2: Allocate supplier emissions based upon FY spend and a manual intensity factor. Calculate the manual intensity factor by dividing scope 1 & scope 2 emissions data by the reported revenue figure (substitute public revenue figures as necessary). Step 3: For suppliers that do not report to CDP or provide inaccurate primary data, we allocate supplier emissions based upon FY spend and an average intensity factor. Calculate the average intensity factors by grouping manual intensity factors into major commodity/category groups. We remove suppliers' reported scope 3 data in these calculations because the data is inconsistent, not available from all suppliers and reporting boundaries often overlap due to our outsourced manufacturing environment. "Suppliers" includes logistics partners. The process takes the emissions total and splits it based upon LCA % factors for upstream and downstream transport based on internal analysis. Some logistics providers manage their own fleet emission factors and use the GHG protocol's approach to calculate emissions from fuel use. Other smaller providers use the GHG protocol's weight-distance approach to calculate emissions and utilize the emission factors provided in the tools that the GHG protocol provides. All logistics companies are scored in our suppliers' business scorecard for providing us this data and other environmental factors.

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

83

Explanation

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Cisco's Waste Reduction and Recycling Program is a key component of Cisco ISO 14001 certification and our global environmental policy. We routinely collect and recycle waste streams, including batteries, CDs and diskettes, beverage containers, trash, wood and pallets, cardboard, mixed paper, confidential waste, packaging materials, toner cartridges, compost, polyurethane foam, landscape waste, mobile phones, food waste, and construction waste. In FY2017, Cisco recycled approximately 68% of all the waste that it generated at its facilities. These recycling efforts, which we consider to be an emission reduction activity, is the primary reason why Cisco's net GHG emissions from waste and recycling generation in our operations have stayed less than 0 (-24,388 metric tonnes CO2e) for FY2017. Cisco used emission factors published by the EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) to convert waste to landfill metrics to GHG emissions. For mixed municipal solid waste (MSW), this factor is 0.48 tCO2e per short ton of waste generated and -2.83 tCO2e per short ton of recycled waste generated. The EPA WARM model is available at: http://epa.gov/epawaste/conserves/tools/warm/Warm_Form.html

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

0

Explanation

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

177210

Emissions calculation methodology

The methodology uses individual flight segment information from the travel provider that services Cisco's online, internal Cisco Travel Network (CTN). As of the end of FY2013, air travel information has been reported for 132 travel-provider locations covering flights to/from at least 190 countries, regions or territories. Cisco has physical offices in more than 90 countries. Utilizing flight distance for each segment, CO2 emissions are calculated using the UK DEFRA-based emissions factors. No additional forcing factor is included (such as the often cited 2.7 FF). Air

travel definitions and emissions factors are from the GHG Protocol "CO2 emissions from business travel, v1.2, Aug 2005" listed at <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all-tools>. (0.15, 0.12 and 0.11 kg CO2/passenger km for short, medium and long haul flight segments). The emissions factors listed therein for short and long haul flights are originally from UK DEFRA. These emissions factors have been updated by DEFRA, but we are reporting using "old" EFs because we want any change in reported emissions to be the result of actual changes in travel behavior, and not improved EFs. Cisco maintains complete records of all flight segments and can update emissions calculations from the FY2007 base year forward should it be warranted.

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

98

Explanation

Cisco uses a custom report written for AmEx's AXIS@work application to gather air travel records for a custom analysis written using a standard, SQL-based database program. We also use a custom report written against Cisco's financial system to calculate the percent of air travel covered by AmEx data. Since employees must complete expense reports for travel in order to be reimbursed, it is highly likely expense account data contains essentially all business air travel. By comparing various accounts for air travel, we can determine the completeness of the AmEx air travel records. Air travel emissions are adjusted based on this degree of completeness to determine 100% of Cisco's GHG emissions from business air travel.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

80506

Emissions calculation methodology

Cisco completed an employee commuting survey in FY2016 in order to estimate this figure. Our GHG emissions from employee commuting decreased between FY16 and FY17 by 12.1%. It is important to note that employee commuting emissions is highly dependent on total employee population, and Cisco's employee population decreased by a small amount over this time period (3.5% in FY2017 compared to FY2016). Also, Cisco estimates that it avoided 28,435 tCO2e in incremental commuting emissions in FY2017 due to its flexible remote work policy.

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

0

Explanation

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Any upstream leased assets are included in the boundary of our Scope 1+2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

38521

Emissions calculation methodology

Collect supplier GHG emissions, annual revenue and allocated emissions (SM1.1) data through the CDP supply chain program. Step 1: Use SM1.1 allocations where provided. Note, we do not use SM1.1 if the supplier's CDP score is D or below. Step 2: Allocate supplier emissions based upon FY spend and a manual intensity factor.

Calculate the manual intensity factor by dividing scope 1 & scope 2 emissions data by the reported revenue figure (substitute public revenue figures as necessary). Step 3: For suppliers that do not report to CDP or provide inaccurate primary data, we allocate supplier emissions based upon FY spend and an average intensity factor.

Calculate the average intensity factors by grouping manual intensity factors into major commodity/category groups.

We remove suppliers' reported scope 3 data in these calculations because the data is inconsistent, not available from all suppliers and reporting boundaries often overlap due to our outsourced manufacturing environment.

"Suppliers" includes logistics partners. The process takes the emissions total and splits it based upon LCA % factors for upstream and downstream transport based on internal analysis. Some logistics providers manage their own fleet emission factors and use the GHG protocol's approach to calculate emissions from fuel use. Other smaller providers use the GHG protocol's weight-distance approach to calculate emissions and utilize the emission factors provided in the tools that the GHG protocol provides. All logistics companies are scored in our suppliers' business scorecard for providing us this data and other environmental factors.

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

83

Explanation

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e**Emissions calculation methodology****Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners****Explanation**

Our products are in the final form when it is sold to the customer. It 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.

Use of sold products**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

32847245

Emissions calculation methodology

Utilized a power graph that was generated on an analysis performed internally in 2006. The data relied on average power consumption by product family and sales volume in 2006 of product families on yearly consumption of products sold and scaled to FY17 revenue. Then expanded the CO2 to five years as an assume life (despite the fact that lifetime values can be more or less).

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

50

Explanation**End of life treatment of sold products****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

349

Emissions calculation methodology

Collect supplier GHG emissions, annual revenue and allocated emissions (SM1.1) data through the CDP supply chain program. Step 1: Use SM1.1 allocations where provided. Note, we do not use SM1.1 if the supplier's CDP score is D or below. Step 2: Allocate supplier emissions based upon FY spend and a manual intensity factor.

Calculate the manual intensity factor by dividing scope 1 & scope 2 emissions data by the reported revenue figure (substitute public revenue figures as necessary). Step 3: For suppliers that do not report to CDP or provide inaccurate primary data, we allocate supplier emissions based upon FY spend and an average intensity factor.

Calculate the average intensity factors by grouping manual intensity factors into major commodity/category groups. We remove suppliers' reported scope 3 data in these calculations because the data is inconsistent, not available

from all suppliers and reporting boundaries often overlap due to our outsourced manufacturing environment.
“Suppliers” includes recycling partners.

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

69

Explanation

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Any downstream leased assets are included in the boundary of our Scope 1+2 emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

This category is not applicable to Cisco because we don't own or sell franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

According to the GHG protocol, this category is applicable only to financial institutions which Cisco is not, and therefore this does not apply to Cisco. (<http://www.ghgprotocol.org/feature/scope-3-calculation-guidance>).

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.0000055

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

263344

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

48005000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

12.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

This metric has decreased due to Cisco's emissions reduction activities in FY2017 as listed in our response to Question 4.3b, which includes our energy efficiency projects and our renewable energy purchasing. Cisco's revenue also decreased by approximately 2.5% in FY2017 compared to FY2016, while emissions decreased by 12.5% over the same period. As stated in Q4.3b, the various emission reduction activities implemented in FY2017 included: - Increasing lighting efficiency by updating lighting controls and using LED technologies - Installing variable frequency drives and premium efficiency motors and pumps in our HVAC systems - Installing solar window film to reduce heat gain and improve occupant comfort - Installing waterside economization and dry cooler technologies to improve free cooling utilization - Improving insulation of heating and cooling piping, valves, and pumps - Improving hot and cold aisle containment within our labs - Continuing an employee engagement campaign to promote, educate, and incentivize our employees to conserve energy. - Purchasing RECs and green power through various suppliers in the United States, Europe, and India

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	37446	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
CH ₄	17.7	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
N ₂ O	41.79	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
HFCs	4409	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	14623
Other, please specify (Rest of World)	27291

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Natural Gas Use	16285
Diesel Use	3922
Propane Use	538
Refrigerant Use	3832
Fire Suppressant Use	577
Fleet Diesel and Petrol Use	16761

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	392858	0	1099783	1099783
Other, please specify (Rest of World)	343206	221430	549263	215916

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity Use	736064	221430
Purchased heat	0	0
Purchased steam	0	0
Purchased cooling	0	0

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	27583	Decreased	9.16	As listed in Question 4.3b, Cisco purchased 1,313,139 MWh of RECs and green power through various suppliers in the United States, Europe, and India in FY2017. This is an increase of 5,134 MWh of renewable energy compared to Cisco's FY2016 purchase of 1,308,005 MWh of RECs and green power. Through these purchases, Cisco reduced its combined scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2017 by approximately 27,583 tCO2e. Since Cisco's scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2016 was 301,057 tCO2e, this reduction equates to an 9.16% decrease ($27,583 / 301,057 = 9.16\%$) in scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2017 compared to FY2016.
Other emissions reduction activities	14876	Decreased	4.94	Through to the various energy efficiency activities listed in Question 4.3b that Cisco implemented in FY2017, Cisco reduced its combined scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2017 by approximately

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
				14,876 tCO2e. Since Cisco's scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2016 was 301,057 tCO2e, this reduction equates to an 4.94% decrease ($14,876 / 301,057 = 4.94\%$) in scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2017 compared to FY2016.
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	8109	Increased	2.69	Due to natural growth from FY2016 to FY2017 in the energy required to support Cisco's business, including the development and testing of Cisco equipment in Cisco's labs and data centers, Cisco increased its scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2017 by approximately 8,109 tCO2e, which represents 2.69% of the emissions reported in FY2016 ($8,109 / 301,057 = 2.69\%$). Cisco estimates that its Scope 1 and 2 emissions would have increased if we had not implemented any renewable energy or energy efficiency projects.
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	175796	175796
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		1313139	333347	1646486
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat				
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam				
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling				
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		2560		2560
Total energy consumption		1315699	509143	1824842

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

89854

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

6453

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15489

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Diesel (mobile))

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

49447

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Petrol

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18509

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2497

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Diesel**Emission factor**

19.95

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

<http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/documents/resources/stationarycombustionguidance.pdf>

Comment**Natural Gas****Emission factor**

14.47

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

<http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/documents/resources/stationarycombustionguidance.pdf>

Comment**Petrol****Emission factor**

8.81

Unit

kg CO2 per gallon

Emission factor source

http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/documents/resources/mobilesource_guidance.pdf

Comment**Propane Gas****Emission factor**

17.2

Unit

kg CO2 per million Btu

Emission factor source

<http://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/documents/resources/stationarycombustionguidance.pdf>

Comment**Other**

Emission factor

10.15

Unit

kg CO2 per gallon

Emission factor sourcehttp://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/documents/resources/mobilesource_guidance.pdf**Comment****C8.2e**

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	2560	2560	2560	2560
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2f

(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

Wind

Hydropower

Other low-carbon technology, please specify (Geothermal)

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

1043374

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

Our operations in USA have purchased RECs to cover of our electricity consumption during the period. All renewable energy purchased in the US through these programs are Green-e certified.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Energy attribute certificates, I-RECs

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

Hydropower

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

121198

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

These I-RECs were purchased through in India through the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX).

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Contract with suppliers or utilities (e.g. green tariff), supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

Wind

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

31356

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

Cisco participates in utility green power programs in the US. Through these programs, the utility provides Cisco renewable energy that has been produced within the utility's electric grid region. All renewable energy purchased in the US through these programs are Green-e certified.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

Wind

Hydropower

Other low-carbon technology, please specify (Geothermal)

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

93449

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

Our operations throughout Europe have engaged local utilities and purchased renewable guarantees of origin to cover part of our electricity consumption. The Guarantees of Origin are from a variety of eligible renewable energy sources.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

23762

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

Cisco entered into its first-ever solar power purchase agreement in Blythe, California in FY2017. Over its 20-year life, the 20-MW solar system will produce approximately 60,000 MWh of clean, renewable solar power each year. Cisco purchased 23,762 MWh of solar power from the solar farm in FY2017 (because the PPA was signed over halfway through FY2017).

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

2560

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

Five of our operations (4 in the USA, one in India) have installed onsite solar photovoltaic systems, increasing our total onsite solar PV capacity from 200 kW in FY2013 to 2.7 MW in FY2017 with the addition of our most recent carport solar installation in Boxborough, MA. All of the electricity produced by these systems are used by the buildings that they are installed on and no electricity is sold back to the electric utility.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Waste

Metric value

12519

Metric numerator

metric tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

27.68

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

This is the amount of waste generated within Cisco's internal operations during FY2017. This figure was verified as part of the third-party verification work completed by WSP USA. Note that Cisco changed its reporting methodology for this figure from FY2016 to FY2017. In FY2016, Cisco reported waste generated for 65% of its facilities where the data was available. In FY2017, Cisco reported waste generated for 100% of its facilities, which includes an extrapolation of data to facilities where we are unable to receive waste data. We modified our reporting methodology in this way per guidance received by our auditor, WSP USA in order to more accurately compare year over year changes in this metric.

Description

Other, please specify (Water Consumption)

Metric value

3066749

Metric numerator

meters cubed

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

0.55

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

This is the amount of water consumed within Cisco's internal operations during FY2017. This figure was verified as part of the third-party verification work completed by WSP USA. Note that Cisco changed its reporting methodology for this figure from FY2016 to FY2017. In FY2016, Cisco reported water consumption for 72% of its facilities where the data was available. In FY2017, Cisco reported water consumption for 100% of its facilities, which includes an extrapolation of data to facilities where we are unable to receive water data. We modified our reporting methodology in this way per guidance received by our auditor, WSP USA in order to more accurately compare year over year changes in this metric.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[Cisco FY2017 GHG, Waste, and Water Assurance Review Letter 20180515.pdf](#)

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Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[Cisco FY2017 GHG, Waste, and Water Assurance Review Letter 20180515.pdf](#)

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Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[Cisco FY2017 GHG, Waste, and Water Assurance Review Letter 20180515.pdf](#)

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Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 3- at least one applicable category

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Attach the statement

[Cisco FY2017 GHG, Waste, and Water Assurance Review Letter 20180515.pdf](#)

Page/section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (water and waste)	Verification guidance adapted for waste and water from ISO 14064-3.	In addition to its Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based), Scope 2 (market-based), and Scope 3 Business Travel data, Cisco's water and waste data were verified as part of the third-party verification work completed by WSP USA. See attached assurance statement for details. Cisco FY2017 GHG, Waste, and Water Assurance Review Letter 20180515.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Other carbon tax, please specify (CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme)

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems in which you participate.

Other carbon tax, please specify

Period start date

April 1 2014

Period end date

March 31 2019

% of emissions covered by tax

2

Total cost of tax paid

400000

Comment

Cisco's energy accounts in the UK are subject to the UK CRC (Carbon Reduction Commitment) Energy Efficiency Scheme. Read more about the program here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/crc-energy-efficiency-scheme-qualification-and-registration>

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?

Cisco will continue to comply with any carbon pricing systems and taxes applicable in the locations we operate in, as we have done with the UK CRC. Cisco's Regulatory Affairs group tracks laws and regulations applicable to Cisco and informs relevant stakeholders when a change in regulation occurs (such as the UK CRC). Carbon pricing systems like the UK CRC are factored into Cisco's overall energy prices for that location and can influence where we invest in mitigation projects such as energy efficiency and renewable energy projects across the globe. Energy prices, including carbon prices, are two of many factors (e.g. emission intensity of existing grid, project feasibility, vendor availability, local support, etc.) that our internal teams consider when making decisions on where to invest in mitigation projects.

Cisco has and will continue to invest in facility energy efficiency improvements and renewable power generation projects (both onsite and offsite) to reduce our energy use (scope 2 emissions) and thus reduce the impact of this carbon pricing system on our business. We implemented the following building energy efficiency projects in the UK:

- Updated the HVAC systems in our Greenpark, UK office and modified the controls to minimize energy consumption and maximize equipment resilience

- Replaced electric heaters in our Bedfont Lakes, UK office with a heat pump and central hot water system
- Installing LED lighting in the mechanical plant room of our Bedfont Lakes, UK office

Due to the energy efficiency projects implemented globally in FY2017, Cisco estimates that it conserved 29.0 million kWh of energy and avoided 14,912 metric tonnes of CO2e emissions through energy efficiency projects completed that year alone. Through the energy conservation projects implemented since FY2011, Cisco estimates it is saving 232 million kWh of energy and avoiding 105,752 metric tonnes CO2e each year.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

35

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

4

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We work with our suppliers through CDP's Supply Chain program. The suppliers we engage with include our manufacturing partners, component suppliers, logistics partners and recycling partners. By engaging with these suppliers, we are able to calculate and analyze the GHG emissions associated with scope 3 categories 1 (purchased goods and services), 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution), 9 (Downstream transportation and logistics) and 12 (End of life treatment of sold products). These suppliers were selected for engagement because they represent more than 90% of our procurement spend and we can link this engagement effort to our supplier score card management process.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Every year we contact our key suppliers via a letter from our Supply Chain Senior Vice President. Supplier relationship managers also engage with the suppliers and share best practices in measurement and reduction opportunities via direct meetings or CDP webinars / online resources. Our primary measure of success is "percent of spend reporting to CDP." Additionally, we want our suppliers to report publicly, be reviewed by a third party, have a reduction goal & show progress towards this (absolute preferred), and ask all their own suppliers to report to CDP. We report the performance against these metrics for the individual supplier categories in a standard table in our CSR Report. Moreover, we categorize suppliers to identify "hot spots" for funding and socializing GHG reduction initiatives. Our approach is customized based on the needs of the supplier. For example, high spend suppliers with high GHG emissions allocations might be prioritized for engagement on data quality or energy reduction program, while a consistently low-scoring supplier might be prioritized for participation in Action Exchange regardless of spend.

Comment

The information provide above only applies to our direct supply chain operations. Our justification is that Cisco operates a fully out-sourced operations that produces a tremendous value / has largest influence in the products and services we produce and thus direct supplier engagement is more material for our business and stakeholders.

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

99

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Supplier on-boarding and performance management is built around the Supply Base Classification (SBC) Process. Which varies by supplier category (manufacturing, component, logistics, recycling) and commodity type within the component category. The SBC process is used to develop and document supplier strategies, that are refreshed on an ongoing basis. Supplier strategies define the Preferred Supplier List (PSL), which sets the sourcing rules used by supply chain operations and engineering during New Product Introduction (NPI) activities. We evaluate supplier performance against the Supplier Scorecard and have certain thresholds/checks to be on-boarded as a new supplier or to maintain/improve PSL status (Preferred, Limited Developing, Limited).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

To manage supplier GHG emissions, we work with our suppliers to set expectations, build capabilities and award performance. We track progress and provide feedback through supplier scorecards and business reviews. Sustainability makes up a set percentage of the supplier scorecard used across all supplier categories. It is challenging for suppliers to meet the preferred scoring thresholds, if they do not address the criteria within the supplier sustainability score. CDP performance makes up the majority of the environmental criteria within the supplier sustainability score. We score suppliers based upon the following 5 CDP reporting steps: 1) Report to CDP annually, make it publicly available 2) Set reduction goals and report progress 3) Demonstrate verification (third-party review) 4) Allocate Cisco's share of emissions 5) Engage your suppliers. For suppliers that are performing well, a high score in the supplier scorecard will help elevate/maintain PSL status. This leads to more business opportunities. Alternatively, poor performance against the supplier scorecard can reduce ongoing business awards and result in a change in PSL status; influencing new business opportunities.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Top performing Suppliers (manufacturing, component, logistics, recycling) are eligible for the "Sustainability Award" at our yearly Supplier Appreciation Event. The Sustainability Award honors one supplier who excels at meeting our set expectations and demonstrates a sustainability initiative with direct impact to Cisco's business. See the Compliance and Onboarding answer to better understand the supplier performance management process.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our criteria for this score heavily weights performance on energy/GHG emissions as it is Cisco's most material environmental issue. In 2017, we used CDP data to select finalists for the Award.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Cisco's Partner Energy Management Plan)

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Based on the annual data collection process, as well as information gained from operational pilots and site-level energy audits, we recognize that the energy used in the final assembly and testing of our products leads to the majority of the emissions accounted for in manufacturing our products. Since we operate in a completely outsourced operation model, the associated GHG emissions from this energy consumption reports into and accounts for the majority of our category 1: purchased goods and services scope 3 emissions. Moreover, addressing these emissions requires strong collaboration with our manufacturing partners. New energy management programs and investments must balance the capabilities and needs of both Cisco and our partners. Building on the compliance, information collection and performance management activities, this year, the Partner Energy Management (PEM) program challenged our manufacturing partners to embrace digitization and engage with us to set specific energy reduction goals for the key sites building and testing Cisco products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The digitization of manufacturing data is helping Cisco remove carbon emissions from our extended supply chain operations. The journey started in August 2015 with the development of a pilot project between Cisco and a major manufacturing partner in Malaysia. Connecting Cisco's IoT energy management solution to thousands of sensors in their factory gave us tremendous insight about how our supply chain can produce products using less energy.

During this reporting cycle, we worked with the initial partner to go back and create a measurement and verification plan that officially accounts for the energy savings over this period. Additionally, another partner took the lead embracing this challenge, by developing and deploying their own IoT energy management system at their Thailand facility. We used these partner collaboration efforts to create the guidance and process documents required for additional partners and sites to follow suite. In FY17, the PEM program saved more than 11,000 metric tonnes of carbon emissions across these two sites. Currently, the other partners are working hard to set up the program management and define the data boundaries needed to build verifiable energy reduction measures. Cisco is providing guidance for the digitization efforts and we hope to prompt long-term greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals that are connected to actionable plans. Our engagement is leading our partners to define next generation energy management plans and strengthen their measurement and verification processes. This, in turn, validates the return on investment in energy efficiency.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

Size of engagement

25

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Cisco engages with the top 25% (by spend) of our customers through our account teams, investor relations and directly with our CSR team to provide information about our environmental programs, strategy, and performance. These customers are selected because they express and interest in understanding Cisco's sustainability program or have specific climate change related contractual requirements they want Cisco to comply with. We also engage directly with stakeholders to provide details on products/solutions that can help customers be more sustainable by reducing GHG emissions or improving energy efficiency. The number of engagements varies per quarter based on customer and internal Cisco team needs, but on average we engage with more than a thousand stakeholders each year. We keep a record of all enagements to help inform our CSR process and make sure we are making the

information requested by customers publicly available via our CSR reporting. Customer feedback is also analyzed to identify opportunities for improvement in Cisco's impact on their carbon footprint, such as implementing Cisco Energy Manager solution in a customer data center, or creation of special multi-packs of high volume products to avoid logistics & packaging emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We track number of engagements as a measure of successful market awareness and customer engagement. These inquiries are only considered complete once the stakeholder has the information they requested. We also use formal survey techniques to measure partner and customer awareness of Cisco sustainability performance (as reported by our annual CSR report), products and solutions (Cisco collaboration solutions, e.g. WebEx, TelePresence, etc.).

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Trade associations

Other

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

RBA (formerly EICC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

RBA is a nonprofit coalition of leading electronics companies dedicated to supply chain responsibility. In 2015 RBA partnered with CDP to help expand greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting and reductions in the electronics supply chain. RBA is collaborating with CDP to encourage electronics companies to disclose through CDP's supply chain program.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

Cisco has been asking its supply chain partners to participate in the CDP supply chain initiative since 2014.

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

Example #1

Method of engagement: Directly engaged as an individual company with European Commission (DG Connect) and EC consultancies on carbon accounting of life cycle of IT products and solutions. Topic was also addressed in membership with DigitalEurope industry group.

Topic of engagement: EC was considering legislation to implement by law ICT sector commitments in Digital Agenda (section 2.7, ICT-enabled benefits for EU society).

Nature of engagement: Cisco participated in the EC pilot with an important service provider customer in an extensive half-year program to pilot GHG Protocol, IEC, ETSI and ITU carbon accounting methodologies. The engagement included physical meeting attendance, meetings over Cisco TelePresence and WebEx, and the creation and submittal of technical study reports/LCAs to EC consultancies for each studied methodology. Cisco is co-founder of GHG Protocol ICT Sector Supplement and is editor of the Transport Substitution chapter of this supplement.

Actions advocating: Cisco does not believe legislation requiring life-cycle assessments for products (or carbon labeling) is the right technical action to address climate change. The study technical consensus, also supported by the EC consultants after detailed analysis, is that the LCA tools are not appropriate for the purposes of informing customer selection among competing products. LCA is meant to identify "hot spots" and prioritize reduction initiatives within an industry sector, and provide context among activities between industry sectors.

Example #2

Method of engagement: Directly engaged as an individual company and as a member of industry groups to address product energy efficiency standards.

Topic of engagement: Cisco has been actively working with the EPA to define ENERGY STAR standards for servers, small network equipment (SNE), and large network equipment (LNE). We also led construction of IEEE energy-efficient Ethernet standard (IEEE 802.3az).

Nature of engagement: Cisco provided initial framework guidance and ongoing comment and support for the development of the standard mentioned above. Cisco has also actively worked with Lawrence Berkeley National Labs, the EPA technical arm, on measurement methodologies and metrics. Cisco routinely provides feedback to these organizations on best practices, draft standards, and actual power measurement procedures for relevant products. Cisco developed and was co-editor of the ATIS TEER standard for network routing and switching power measurement, on which most ongoing energy efficiency standardization efforts are based.

Actions advocating: Cisco supports competent open standards defining product energy efficiency features and energy measurement methodologies.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

All Cisco sustainability activities are managed from a single corporate function, Sustainable Business Practices (SBP). This group is responsible for all corporate social responsibility (CSR): environment, social and corporate governance, assuring consistency across an even wider scope of related subject matter. The SBP is chartered specifically to interface with all business functions worldwide to manage external reporting, stakeholder engagement (including public policy/law, regulations and standards) to maintain consistency and to be sure the CSR-related views of all business functions are fully represented. These business functions include Legal/General Counsel, executive management, Sales, Manufacturing, Supply Chain, Communications, Finance, Product Development, Marketing, Services, Workplace Resources, HR, and IT, plus each geographic theaters (Europe/Middle East, LatAm, North America and Asia/Pacific).

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[CSR-Report-2017.pdf](#)

[2017-annual-report-full.PDF](#)

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

C14. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President Operations	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	48005000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	17275R1023

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Accenture

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Alphabet, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)**

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1

and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Barclays

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

BT Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

California Department of General Services (DGS)

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Companhia de Concessões Rodoviárias - CCR

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Eaton Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Endesa

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)**

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Fujitsu Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1

and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Nokia Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Royal Bank of Canada

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Sky plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Swisscom

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

TD Bank Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Tesco

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)**

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1

and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

VMware, Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Volkswagen AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****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.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Accenture

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Alphabet, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Amdocs Ltd

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Barclays

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

BT Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

California Department of General Services (DGS)

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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

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Requesting member

Companhia de Concessões Rodoviárias - CCR

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1

and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Eaton Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Endesa

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Ford Motor Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Fujitsu Ltd.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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

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Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Nokia Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Royal Bank of Canada

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1

and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Sky plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Swisscom

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

TD Bank Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Tesco

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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

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Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Requesting member

VMware, Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Volkswagen AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Requesting member

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Requesting member

Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**Uncertainty (±%)****Major sources of emissions**

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1 and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

There are no useful means--or recognized standard--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. This intensity metric for Cisco Scope 1

and 2 emissions is provided in response to CC6.10 of the Investor 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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Our reporting methodology is described in our response to CC5.1-5.2, 7.1 and 8.2d of the 2018 Investor survey.

In our response to CC6.4, we indicated that there are no sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions which are not included in our disclosure. Our response to CC6.5 provides the methodologies used for the various reported categories of Scope 3 emissions.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Other, please specify (No accurate means to allocate emissions)	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 (<20%). Emissions from Cisco's own operations (design, sales) are very small, and don't warrant dedicated allocation. Cisco provides carbon life-cycle information for products when requested by customers. Cisco was co-editor of the iNEMI guide for such LCAs, and initiated and co-founded the GHG Protocol Scope 3/Product ICT Sector Supplement. We believe our use of LCA is best practice and actively share our method in industry fora. Generally, Cisco does not believe this type of intensity allocation is cost effective for the network

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
	equipment supply chain. The underlying concern is valid, but this approach to addressing the concern is too fragile and with too many "moving parts" to be practical. Like Cisco's customers, Cisco's Scope 1 and 2 emissions can change through changes to business scope. If Cisco subcontracts an activity previously done in-house--uses the "supply chain"--then all associated Scope 1 and 2 emissions "disappear." Attempting to track and allocate reported emissions through the supply chain is unproductive for ICT products. Cisco is interested in our suppliers reporting and reducing ALL their emissions, since highly efficient operations just for Cisco's products, but poor performance in the balance of a supplier's business does not address the larger problem of climate change. Cisco's annual letter to our suppliers is published each year in our CSR report.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) 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 per unit of revenue against their spend on Cisco products. Because of 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.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Accenture

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Alphabet, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Amdocs Ltd

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

AT&T Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Bank of America

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Barclays

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

BT Group

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

California Department of General Services (DGS)

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Companhia de Concessões Rodoviárias - CCR

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Eaton Corporation

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Endesa

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Ford Motor Company

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Fujitsu Ltd.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Johnson & Johnson

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

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Requesting member

Microsoft Corporation

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Nokia Group

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

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Requesting member

Royal Bank of Canada

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

As part of our Circular Economy Initiative, Cisco is interested in encouraging customers to use the new Send IT Back App/process for requesting free product return. Cisco's product takeback programs will take 100% of Cisco products back at no cost to be properly recycled or remanufactured and reused. Streamlining our product takeback programs will help ensure the highest level of product recycling and reusability possible, thus lowering the embedded carbon impacts from our products. For more information on the Send IT Back program please contact us directly. Our Send IT Back mobile application can be found at the following URL:

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Requesting member

Sky plc

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Swisscom

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

TD Bank Group

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

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Estimated payback

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Requesting member

Tesco

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

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Requesting member

The Coca-Cola Company

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

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Requesting member

U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (Depends on Customer Scope 3 Goals)

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Requesting member

VMware, Inc

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

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Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

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Requesting member

Volkswagen AG

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

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Requesting member

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

Emissions targeted

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Requesting member

Wells Fargo & Company

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improved product takeback process)

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SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2018-2019 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2017-2018 Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services, if so, what functionality will you be using?

No, I am not providing data

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors Customers	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms



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