

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2021

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-39940



CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

77-0059951
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)
95134-1706
(Zip Code)

Registrant’s telephone number, including area code: (408) 526-4000
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class:	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	CSCO	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. ☐ Yes ☒ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management’s assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). ☐ Yes ☒ No

Aggregate market value of registrant’s common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of a share of the registrant’s common stock on January 22, 2021 as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market on that date: \$189.0 billion

Number of shares of the registrant’s common stock outstanding as of September 3, 2021: 4,217,735,917

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant’s definitive Proxy Statement relating to the 2021 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held on December 13, 2021, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated.

	<u>PART I</u>	
Item 1.	Business	1
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	13
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments	27
Item 2.	Properties	27
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings	27
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	27
	<u>PART II</u>	
Item 5.	Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	28
Item 6.	[Reserved]	29
Item 7.	Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	30
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	50
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	52
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	100
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures	100
Item 9B.	Other Information	101
	<u>PART III</u>	
Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	101
Item 11.	Executive Compensation	101
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	101
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	101
Item 14.	Principal Accountant Fees and Services	102
	<u>PART IV</u>	
Item 15.	Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	102
Item 16.	Form 10-K Summary	104
	Signatures	105

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “targets,” “goals,” “projects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” "momentum," “seeks,” “estimates,” “continues,” “endeavors,” “strives,” “may,” variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, future responses to and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified below, under “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” and elsewhere herein. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Cisco designs and sells a broad range of technologies that power the Internet. We are integrating our platforms across networking, security, collaboration, applications and the cloud. These platforms are designed to help our customers manage more users, devices and things connecting to their networks. This will enable us to provide customers with a highly secure, intelligent platform for their digital business.

We conduct our business globally and manage our business by geography. Our business is organized into the following three geographic segments: Americas; Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA); and Asia Pacific, Japan, and China (APJC).

Our products and technologies are grouped into the following categories: Infrastructure Platforms; Applications; Security and Other Products. In addition to our product offerings, we provide a broad range of service offerings, including technical support services and advanced services. Increasingly, we are delivering our technologies through software and services. Our customers include businesses of all sizes, public institutions, governments, and service providers, including large webscale providers. These customers often look to us as a strategic partner to help them use information technology (IT) to differentiate themselves and drive positive business outcomes.

At our annual meeting of shareholders held on December 10, 2020, shareholders voted to approve changing our state of incorporation from California to Delaware. The reincorporation became effective on January 25, 2021. Our headquarters are in San Jose, California. The mailing address of our headquarters is 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, California 95134-1706, and our telephone number at that location is (408) 526-4000. Our website is www.cisco.com. Through a link on the Investor Relations section of our website, we make available the following filings as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) at sec.gov: our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports or other information filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. All such filings are available free of charge. The information published on our website, or any other website referenced herein, is not incorporated into this report.

Strategy and Priorities

As our customers add billions of new connections to their enterprises, and as more applications move to a multicloud environment, the network becomes even more critical. Our customers are navigating change at an unprecedented pace and our mission is to shape the future of the Internet by inspiring new possibilities for them by helping transform their infrastructure, expand applications and analytics, address their security needs, and empower their teams. We believe that our customers are looking for outcomes that are data-driven and provide meaningful business value through automation, security, and analytics across private, hybrid, and multicloud environments.

We are focusing on four customer priorities: Reimagine Applications, Power of Hybrid Work, Transforming Infrastructure and Secure the Enterprise.

Reimagine Applications

In our view, over the next several years, customers will be increasingly writing modern software applications that can run on any hybrid cloud, and will be adding billions of connections to their environments. Customers will need to be able to build

applications quickly, deploy them nearly anywhere, monitor experiences, and act in real time.

We believe we are uniquely positioned to enable successful business outcomes for customers in hybrid and multicloud environments. In our view, networks are increasingly critical to business success and we believe our customers will benefit from the insights and intelligence that we are making accessible through our highly differentiated platforms.

We are continuing our commitment to deliver full stack observability from the application to the infrastructure to give our customers greater insights that enable faster, better decision making. We are doing this through adding key elements to our portfolio, such as: infrastructure optimization with Intersight, network monitoring with technology from our acquisition of ThousandEyes, application performance monitoring with AppDynamics, as well as our security innovations.

Power of Hybrid Work

Our customers’ communications continue to evolve as we move to a digital, cloud-based world. As our customers’ people are an important competitive advantage to them, their teams need effective and simple ways to work better together and to interact with their customers to build better relationships and increase collaboration. As an example, we believe our collaboration portfolio, which includes our subscription-based Webex conferencing platform, is at the center of our customers’ strategy for enabling their teams to be more productive and secure.

With the future of work being hybrid, we are focused on delivering highly secure collaboration experiences regardless of whether workers are physically at home or in the office. During fiscal 2021, we have added a significant number of new features, including digital signage, touchless calls, room capacity alerts, and environmental sensors to help enable a safer return to the office. We also extended our Webex suite of devices through our new desk camera and desk hub solutions.

Transforming Infrastructure

In an increasingly digital and connected world, our customers are looking to modernize and transform their infrastructure. Our strategy began with Software-Defined Access (SD-Access) technology, one of our leading enterprise architectures and continued with the launch of our Catalyst 9000 series of switches.

Since the initial launch, we have continued to transform our enterprise access portfolio by bringing together several technologies to form the only integrated architecture with built-in simplicity, automation and security at the foundation. This architecture is designed to enable our customers to securely connect their users and devices to applications and data over any network, to applications and data, no matter where they are.

We have introduced several innovations that extend our networking capabilities to wireless and enterprise routing products, including Software-Defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) and Internet of Things (IoT) edge platforms. Our SD-WAN solutions are designed to provide direct branch to cloud connectivity, enabling the workforce to access their software-as-a-service (SaaS) applications and workloads in an optimized and highly secure manner. We have continued to expand our SD-WAN offering, through our Cloud OnRamp integrations with several webscale providers to deliver predictable and highly secure application experiences.

To further our innovation in this area, we are applying the latest technologies, such as machine learning and advanced analytics, to operate and enhance network capabilities. These network product offerings are designed to enable customers to detect cybersecurity threats, even in encrypted traffic. As such, we have created, in our view, the only network that is designed for security while maintaining privacy.

Our customers are operating in multicloud environments with private, public and hybrid clouds. For the data center, our strategy is to deliver multicloud architectures that bring policy and operational consistency, regardless of where applications or data reside, by extending our Application Centric Infrastructure (ACI) and our hyperconverged offerings.

In fiscal 2020, we announced details of our technology strategy for the Internet for the Future aimed at addressing the broad adoption of multicloud and application environments. We continue to make significant investments in the development of software, silicon and optics — which we believe are the building blocks for the Internet for the Future.

We introduced Cisco Silicon One, a single unified silicon architecture, as well as the Cisco 8000 carrier-class router family built on Cisco Silicon One and our operating system, Cisco IOS XR7. We have also expanded our Cisco Silicon One platform from a routing focused solution to one which addresses the webscale switching market. We also launched a new routed optical networking solution integrating our routers and pluggable optics from our recent acquisition of Acacia, which further helps to deliver cost savings to our customers.

Secure the Enterprise

With the rapid growth in modern applications, more distributed work environments, and increasing cyber-attacks, we believe every organization requires new or enhanced security architectures. Our security strategy is focused on delivering a simple and

effective cyber-security architecture combining network, cloud and endpoint-based solutions that recognizes the critical importance of data privacy.

Our comprehensive security portfolio offers simplified protection for any workload on any cloud while minimizing the attack surface and automating security policies across an organization’s hybrid cloud footprint. This extends to our secure access service edge (SASE) framework and Zero Trust architecture, where we have developed a cloud-delivered stack across Umbrella, a secure Internet gateway, Meraki, SD-WAN, and Viptela. We are also delivering unified detection and response capabilities built on Cisco SecureX, our new cloud-native platform, which is a built-in platform that connects our Cisco Secure portfolio and our customers’ infrastructure.

Our strategy is to help our customers connect, secure, and automate in order to accelerate their digital agility in a cloud-first world. To execute on our strategy and address our customer priorities, we are focusing on the following six strategic pillars:

- *Secure, Agile Networks* — Build networking solutions with built-in simplicity, security, agility and automation that can be consumed as-a-service.
- *Optimized Application Experiences* — Enabling greater speed, agility and scale of cloud-native applications.
- *Hybrid Work* — Deliver highly secure access, a safer workplace and collaboration experiences for the hybrid workforce.
- *Internet for the Future* — Transform connectivity by efficiently meeting the ever-growing demand for low-latency and higher speeds.
- *End-to-End Security* — Build simple, integrated, and high efficacy end-to-end security solutions, delivered on-premise or in the cloud.
- *Capabilities at the Edge* — Develop new capabilities for a distributed world while enhancing the developer experience and extending enterprise and carrier networks.

We are also accelerating our efforts to enable the delivery of network functionality as a service as our customers increasingly want to consume our technologies in flexible ways. We have made the initial step with our new as-a-service portfolio, Cisco Plus, and our first offer, Cisco Plus hybrid cloud, which combines our data center compute, networking and storage portfolio. Cisco Plus includes our plans to deliver networking-as-a-service, which is designed to unify networking, security and observability across access, wide area network (WAN), and cloud domains.

Transforming our Business Model

We are transforming our offerings to meet the evolving needs of our customers. Historically, our various networking technology products have aligned with their respective product categories. However, increasingly our offerings are crossing multiple product categories. As our core networking offerings evolve, we expect we will add more common software features across our core networking platforms. We are increasing the amount of software offerings that we provide and the proportion of subscription software offerings. We have various software offerings that fall into the broad categories of subscription arrangements, including SaaS and term licenses, and perpetual licenses.

As part of the transformation of our business, we continued to make strides during fiscal 2021 to develop and sell more software and subscription-based offerings. We are also focused on the entire customer lifecycle to drive expansion and renewals. We will continue to invest in network-as-a-service offerings to provide our customers with flexibility in how they want to utilize our technologies.

For a discussion of the risks associated with our strategy, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factor entitled “We depend upon the development of new products and services, and enhancements to existing products and services, and if we fail to predict and respond to emerging technological trends and customers’ changing needs, our operating results and market share may suffer.” For information regarding sales of our major products and services, see Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Products and Services

Our products and services are grouped into the following categories:

Infrastructure Platforms

Infrastructure Platforms consist of our core networking technologies of switching, routing, wireless, and data center products that are designed to work together to deliver networking capabilities and transport and/or store data. These technologies consist of both hardware and software offerings that help our customers build networks, automate, orchestrate, integrate, and digitize data. We believe it is critical for us to continue to deliver continuous value to our customers. We continued to make progress in shifting more of our business to software and subscriptions across our core networking portfolio, and in expanding our software

offerings. Our objective is to continue moving to cloud-managed solutions across our enterprise networking portfolio. We started with our Nexus 9000 series of switches for the data center, which along with ACI, provide enhancements in security, programmability and performance while lowering operating costs. Our Cisco Catalyst 9000 series of switches were developed for security, mobility, IoT, and the cloud. These switches formed the foundation for our leading enterprise architectures, built on the principles of Cisco DNA. We continued to expand on this technology by extending SD-Access and Cisco DNA Center across our enterprise networking portfolio and by extending ACI to the public and private cloud. In addition, we now have a unified operating system and policy management platform for our enterprise networking portfolio to drive simplicity and consistency across our customers’ networks.

Our Switching portfolio encompasses campus switching as well as data center switching offerings. Our campus switching offerings provide the foundation for converged data, voice, video, and IoT services. These switches offer enhanced security and reliability and are designed to scale efficiently as our customers grow. Within campus switching are our Catalyst 9000 series of switches that include hardware with embedded software, along with a software subscription referred to as Cisco DNA. Cisco DNA provides automation, analytics and security features and can be centrally monitored, managed, and configured. With the expansion of WiFi-6, we have expanded our portfolio to include multigigabit technology in our switches in order to manage higher bandwidth and manage network speed. Our data center switching offerings provide the foundation for mission critical data centers with high availability, scalability, and security across traditional data centers and private and public cloud data centers. We continue to add deeper and broader visibility and analytics across our networks and applications, enabling us to deliver better experiences for our customers. We are also expanding our Nexus 9000 portfolio with 400G speed capability in order to support growing bandwidth demands for our customers.

Our Routing portfolio interconnects public and private wireline and mobile networks, delivering highly secure and reliable connectivity to campus, data center and branch networks. Our routing solutions are designed to meet the scale, reliability, and security needs of our customers. We introduced the principles of Cisco DNA into our routing portfolio by integrating SD-WAN into our offerings. We recently launched the Cisco 8000 portfolio, a family of high density, low power next generation routing platforms focused on our customers’ evolution to support 100G and 400G connectivity speeds.

Our Wireless portfolio provides indoor and outdoor wireless coverage designed for seamless roaming use of voice, video, and data applications. These products include wireless access points that are standalone, controller appliance-based, switch-converged, and Meraki cloud-managed offerings. Our Cisco DNA and Cisco DNA Spaces location-based services provide network assurance and automation for our customers’ wireless networks. Our Catalyst and Meraki WiFi-6 based access points are designed for high-density public or private environments to improve speed, performance, and capacity for wireless networking in both homes and enterprises.

Our Data Center portfolio incorporates various technologies and solutions including the Cisco Unified Computing System, HyperFlex, our hyperconverged offering, and software management capabilities, which combine computing, networking, and storage infrastructure management and virtualization to deliver agility, simplicity, and scale. These products are designed to extend the power and simplicity of unified computing for data-intensive workloads, applications at the edge of the network, and the next generation of distributed application architectures.

Applications

The Applications product category consists primarily of software-related offerings that utilize the core networking and data center platforms to provide their functions. Our Applications portfolio includes our collaboration products as well as our Applications Monitoring and IoT software offerings. Our offerings within the Applications portfolio are primarily delivered as software-as-a-service, but also includes perpetual software licenses as well as hardware offerings.

Our Collaboration strategy is to power hybrid work by reimagining employee and customer experiences to be more inclusive and engaging by providing technology that enables distributed teams to collaborate effortlessly. We offer end-to-end collaboration solutions that can be delivered from the cloud, on-premise or within hybrid cloud environments allowing customers to transition their collaboration solutions from on-premise to the cloud. These Webex solutions can be purchased on a stand-alone basis or as part of the Webex Suite that integrates voice, video, messaging, calling, polling, and event solutions enabled across a wide range of devices and endpoints such as mobile phones, tablets, desktop and laptop computers, video units, and collaboration appliances. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning capabilities are embedded across the Webex portfolio, providing collaboration experiences that integrate people insights, relationship and audio intelligence to help improve productivity.

Our Webex Cloud Contact Center solution, combined with the products from our recent IMImobile acquisition, creates a customer experience as-a-service offering (CXaaS), which leverages technology, including AI, experience management, collaboration tools, omnichannel capabilities, and programmability, for customization.

Our Webex devices portfolio has also been expanded to include comprehensive remote work devices with purpose-built software that embeds AI to help provide smart hybrid workplace experiences, that are both touch free and personalized, assisting with safer returns to the office.

Our analytics solutions seek to help businesses deliver consistently high-quality digital experiences by connecting end-user experience and application performance to business outcomes. Our analytics applications monitor, correlate, analyze, and act on application performance and business performance data in real time. This automated, cross-stack intelligence helps to enable developers, IT operations, and business owners to make mission critical and strategic improvements.

We continue to invest in IoT as we expect the number of connected IoT devices to continue to grow. Our Cisco IoT Control Center helps to enable enterprises to automate the lifecycle of connected devices, including tools designed to automatically and remotely onboard, manage, and monetize their IoT devices.

Security

The Security product category primarily includes our network security, cloud and email security, identity and access management, advanced threat protection, and unified threat management products. Leveraging the built-in Cisco SecureX platform, we provide interoperability with customers’ security infrastructure, including third-party technologies. This results in unified visibility, automation and stronger defenses.

Security continues to be a leading priority for our customers, regardless of size or industry. At the core of our strategy is addressing their number one concern: the complexity of security. We have built SecureX into our Security products to help our customers connect our integrated security portfolio and existing security infrastructure to provide simplicity, visibility, and efficiency. We have also delivered Zero Trust for the workforce, workplace and workloads to help address the security challenges associated with the transition to cloud and remote work.

In fiscal 2021, we continued to invest and innovate in solutions that enable an increasingly hybrid workforce, support our customers’ transition to the cloud and help mitigate attackers’ evolving threats and methods. We enhanced our offerings in SASE by expanding our SASE architecture while simplifying the offering for customers, combining network and security functionality in a single, cloud-native service to help secure access wherever users and applications reside. We continued to enhance our comprehensive zero trust framework, introducing passwordless authentication by Duo Security.

Other Products

Our Other Products category primarily consists of our emerging technologies products.

Services

In addition to our product offerings, we provide a broad range of service and support options for our customers. Our overall service and support offerings are combined into one organization, Customer Experience, that is responsible for the end-to-end customer experience.

Our support and maintenance services help our customers ensure their products operate efficiently, remain available, and benefit from the most up-to-date system and application software. These services help customers protect their network investments, manage risk, and minimize downtime for systems running mission-critical applications. A key example is Cisco Smart Services, which leverages the intelligence from the installed base of our products and customer connections to protect and optimize network investments for our customers and partners. We have expanded these offerings from traditional hardware support to include software, solutions, and premium support.

We also provide comprehensive advisory services that are focused on responsive, preventive, and consultative support of our technologies for specific networking needs. We are investing in and expanding advisory services in the areas of software, cloud, security, and analytics, which reflects our strategy of selling customer outcomes. We are focused on three priorities: utilizing technology advisory services to drive higher product and services; assessment and migration services providing the tools, expertise and methodologies to enable our customers to migrate to new technology platforms; and providing optimization services aligned with customers’ business expectations.

Customers and Markets

Many factors influence the IT, collaboration, and networking requirements of our customers. These include the size of the organization, number and types of technology systems, geographic location, and business applications deployed throughout the customer’s network. Our customer base is not limited to any specific industry, geography, or market segment. In each of the past three fiscal years, no single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue. Our customers primarily operate in the following markets: enterprise, commercial, service provider, and public sector.

Enterprise

Enterprise businesses are large regional, national, or global organizations with multiple locations or branch offices and typically employ 1,000 or more employees. Many enterprise businesses have unique IT, collaboration, and networking needs within a multivendor environment. We offer service and support packages, financing, and managed network services, primarily through our service provider partners. We sell these products through a network of third-party application and technology vendors and channel partners, as well as selling directly to these customers.

Commercial

Within the commercial market, we define large businesses as organizations which typically have fewer than 1,000 employees. We sell to the larger, or midmarket, customers within the commercial market through a combination of our direct sales force and channel partners. These customers typically require the latest advanced technologies that our enterprise customers demand, but with less complexity. Small businesses, or organizations with fewer than 100 employees, require information technologies and communications products that are easy to configure, install, and maintain. We sell to these smaller organizations within the commercial market primarily through channel partners.

Service Providers

Service providers offer data, voice, video, and mobile/wireless services to businesses, governments, utilities, and consumers worldwide. The service provider market includes regional, national, and international wireline carriers, webscale operators as well as Internet, cable, and wireless providers. We also include media, broadcast, and content providers within our service provider market, as the lines in the telecommunications industry continue to blur between traditional network-based, content-based and application-based services. Service providers use a variety of our products and services for their own networks. In addition, many service providers use Cisco data center, virtualization, and collaboration technologies to offer managed or Internet-based services to their business customers. Compared with other customers, service providers are more likely to require network design, deployment, and support services because of the greater scale and higher complexity of their networks, whose requirements are addressed, we believe, by our architectural approach.

Public Sector

The public sector market includes federal, state and local governments, as well as educational institution customers. Many public sector customers have unique IT, collaboration, and networking needs within a multi-vendor environment. We sell to public sector customers through a network of third-party application and technology vendors, channel partners, as well as through direct sales.

Sales Overview

As of the end of fiscal 2021, our worldwide sales and marketing functions consisted of approximately 25,000 employees, including managers, sales representatives, and technical support personnel. We have field sales offices in approximately 90 countries, and we sell our products and services both directly and through a variety of channels with support from our salesforce. A substantial portion of our products and services is sold through channel partners, and the remainder is sold through direct sales. Channel partners include systems integrators, service providers, other resellers, and distributors.

Systems integrators and service providers typically sell directly to end users and often provide system installation, technical support, professional services, and other support services in addition to network equipment sales. Systems integrators also typically integrate our products into an overall solution. Some service providers are also systems integrators.

Distributors may hold inventory and sell to systems integrators, service providers, and other resellers. We refer to sales through distributors as our two-tier system of sales to the end customer. Revenue from two-tier distributors is recognized based on a sell-in method. These distributors may be given business terms that allow them to return a limited portion of inventory, receive credits for changes in selling prices, receive certain rebates, and participate in various cooperative marketing programs.

For information regarding risks related to our sales channels, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factors entitled “Disruption of or changes in our distribution model could harm our sales and margins” and “Inventory management relating to our sales to our two-tier distribution channel is complex, and excess inventory may harm our gross margins.”

For information regarding risks relating to our international operations, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factors entitled “Our operating results may be adversely affected by unfavorable economic and market conditions and the uncertain geopolitical environment;” “Entrance into new or developing markets exposes us to additional competition and will likely increase demands on our service and support operations;” “Due to the global nature of our operations, political or economic changes or other factors in a specific country or region could harm our operating results and financial condition;” “We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates that could negatively impact our financial results and cash flows;” and “Cyber-attacks, data breaches or malware may disrupt our operations, harm our operating results and financial condition, and damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business; and cyber-attacks or data breaches on our customers’ networks, or in cloud-based services provided by or enabled by us, could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business,” among others.

Our service offerings complement our products through a range of consulting, technical, project, quality, and software maintenance services, including 24-hour online and telephone support through technical assistance centers.

Financing Arrangements

We provide financing arrangements for certain qualified customers to build, maintain, and upgrade their networks. We believe customer financing is a competitive advantage in obtaining business, particularly for those customers involved in significant infrastructure projects. Our financing arrangements include the following:

- Leases:
- Sales-type
 - Direct financing
 - Operating
- Loans
- Financed service contracts
- Channels financing arrangements
- End-user financing arrangements

Acquisitions, Investments, and Alliances

The markets in which we compete require a wide variety of technologies, products, and capabilities. Our growth strategy is based on the components of innovation, which we sometimes refer to as “build, buy, partner, invest, and co-develop.” This five-prong approach to how we innovate can be summarized as follows:

Build	Working within Cisco, with the developer community, or with customers
Buy	Acquiring or divesting, depending on goals
Partner	Strategically partnering to further build out the business
Invest	Making investments in areas where technology is in its infancy or where there is no dominant technology
Co-develop	Developing new solutions with multi-party teams that may include customers, channel partners, startups, independent software vendors, and academics

Acquisitions

We have acquired many companies, and we expect to make future acquisitions. Mergers and acquisitions of high-technology companies are inherently risky, especially if the acquired company has yet to generate revenue. No assurance can be given that our previous or future acquisitions will be successful or will not materially adversely affect our financial condition or operating results. Prior acquisitions have resulted in a wide range of outcomes, from successful introduction of new products and technologies to an inability to do so. The risks associated with acquisitions are more fully discussed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factor entitled “We have made and expect to continue to make acquisitions that could disrupt our operations and harm our operating results.”

Investments in Privately Held Companies

We make investments in privately held companies that develop technology or provide services that are complementary to our products or that provide strategic value. The risks associated with these investments are more fully discussed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factor entitled “We are exposed to fluctuations in the market values of our portfolio investments and in interest rates; impairment of our investments could harm our earnings.”

Strategic Alliances

We pursue strategic alliances with other companies in areas where collaboration can produce industry advancement and accelerate new markets. The objectives and goals of a strategic alliance can include one or more of the following: technology exchange, product development, joint sales and marketing, or new market creation. Companies with which we have added or expanded strategic alliances during fiscal 2021 and in recent years include Apple Inc., Equinix Inc., Google LLC, International Business Machines Corporation, Microsoft Corporation, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., and Amazon Web Services LLC, among others.

Companies with which we have strategic alliances in some areas may be competitors in other areas, and in our view this trend may increase. The risks associated with our strategic alliances are more fully discussed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factor entitled “If we do not successfully manage our strategic alliances, we may not realize the expected benefits from such alliances and we may experience increased competition or delays in product development.”

Competition

We compete in the networking and communications equipment markets, providing products and services designed to transport, and help secure data, voice, and video traffic across cloud, private and public networks and the Internet. These market factors represent a competitive threat to us. We compete with numerous vendors in each product category. The overall number of our competitors providing niche product solutions may increase. Also, the identity and composition of competitors may change as we increase our activity in newer product areas, and in key priority and growth areas. As we continue to expand globally, we may see new competition in different geographic regions. In particular, we have experienced price-focused competition from competitors in Asia, especially from China, and we anticipate this will continue.

Our competitors (in each case relative to only some of our products or services) include: Amazon Web Services LLC; Arista Networks, Inc.; Broadcom Inc.; CommScope Holding Company, Inc.; Check Point Software Technologies Ltd.; CrowdStrike Holdings, Inc.; Dell Technologies Inc.; Dynatrace Inc.; F5 Networks, Inc.; FireEye, Inc.; Fortinet, Inc.; Hewlett-Packard Enterprise Company; Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.; Juniper Networks, Inc.; Lenovo Group Limited; LogMeIn, Inc.; Microsoft Corporation; New Relic, Inc.; Nokia Corporation; Nutanix, Inc.; Palo Alto Networks, Inc.; RingCentral, Inc.; Ubiquiti Inc.; VMware, Inc.; Zoom Video Communications, Inc.; and Zscaler, Inc.; among others.

Some of our competitors compete across many of our product lines, while others are primarily focused in a specific product area. Barriers to entry are relatively low, and new ventures to create products that do or could compete with our products are regularly formed. In addition, some of our competitors may have greater resources, including technical and engineering resources, than we do. As we expand into new markets, we will face competition not only from our existing competitors but also from other competitors, including existing companies with strong technological, marketing, and sales positions in those markets. We also sometimes face competition from resellers and distributors of our products. Companies with which we have strategic alliances in some areas may be competitors in other areas, and this trend may increase. For example, the enterprise data center is undergoing a fundamental transformation arising from the convergence of technologies, including computing, networking, storage, and software, that previously were segregated. Due to several factors, including the availability of highly scalable and general purpose microprocessors, application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) offering advanced services, standards-based protocols, cloud computing and virtualization, the convergence of technologies within the enterprise data center is spanning multiple, previously independent, technology segments. Also, some of our current and potential competitors for enterprise data center business have made acquisitions, or announced new strategic alliances, designed to position them to provide end-to-end technology solutions for the enterprise data center. As a result of all of these developments, we face greater competition in the development and sale of enterprise data center technologies, including competition from entities that are among our long-term strategic alliance partners. Companies that are strategic alliance partners in some areas of our business may acquire or form alliances with our competitors, thereby reducing their business with us.

The principal competitive factors in the markets in which we presently compete and may compete in the future include the ability to sell successful business outcomes; the ability to provide a broad range of networking and communications products and services; product performance; price; the ability to introduce new products, including providing continuous new customer value and products with price-performance advantages; the ability to reduce production costs; the ability to provide value-added features such as security, reliability, and investment protection; conformance to standards; market presence; the ability to provide financing; and disruptive technology shifts and new business models.

We also face competition from customers to which we license or supply technology and suppliers from which we transfer technology. The inherent nature of networking requires interoperability. As such, we must cooperate and, at the same time, compete with many companies. Any inability to effectively manage these complicated relationships with customers, suppliers, and strategic alliance partners could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition and accordingly affect our chances of success.

Research and Development

We regularly introduce new products and features to address the requirements of our markets. We allocate our research and development budget among our product categories, which consist of Infrastructure Platforms, Applications, Security, and Other Product technologies. Our research and development expenditures are applied generally to all product areas, with specific areas of focus being identified from time to time. Recent areas of increased focus include our networking technologies (which encompasses switching, routing, and wireless technologies within Infrastructure Platforms), conferencing, security, and analytics products. Our expenditures for research and development costs were expensed as incurred.

The industry in which we compete is subject to rapid technological developments, evolving standards, changes in customer requirements, and new product introductions and enhancements. As a result, our success depends, in part, on our ability, on a cost-effective and timely basis, to continue to enhance our existing products and to develop and introduce new products that improve performance and reduce total cost of ownership. To achieve these objectives, our management and engineering personnel work with customers to identify and respond to customer needs, as well as with other innovators of Internet networking products, including universities, laboratories, and corporations. We also expect to continue to make acquisitions and strategic investments, where appropriate, to provide us with access to new technologies. Nonetheless, there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully develop products to address new customer requirements and technological changes or that those products will achieve market acceptance.

Manufacturing

We rely on contract manufacturers for our manufacturing needs. We presently use a variety of independent third-party companies to provide services related to printed-circuit board assembly, in-circuit test, product repair, and product assembly. Proprietary software in electronically programmable memory chips is used to configure products that meet customer requirements and to maintain quality control and security. The manufacturing process enables us to configure the hardware and software in unique combinations to meet a wide variety of individual customer requirements. The manufacturing process also uses automated testing equipment and burn-in procedures, as well as comprehensive inspection, testing, and statistical process controls, which are designed to help ensure the quality and reliability of our products. The manufacturing processes and procedures are generally certified to International Organization for Standardization 9001 standards.

Our arrangements with contract manufacturers generally provide for quality, cost, and delivery requirements, as well as manufacturing process terms, such as continuity of supply; inventory management; flexibility regarding capacity, quality, and cost management; oversight of manufacturing; and conditions for use of our intellectual property. We have not entered into any significant long-term contracts with any manufacturing service provider. We generally have the option to renew arrangements on an as-needed basis. These arrangements generally do not commit us to purchase any particular amount or any quantities beyond amounts covered by orders or forecasts that we submit covering discrete periods of time.

Patents, Intellectual Property, and Licensing

We seek to establish and maintain our proprietary rights in our technology and products through the use of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secret laws. We have a program to file applications for and obtain patents, copyrights, and trademarks in the United States and in selected foreign countries where we believe filing for such protection is appropriate. We also seek to maintain our trade secrets and confidential information by nondisclosure policies and through the use of appropriate confidentiality agreements. We have obtained a substantial number of patents and trademarks in the United States and in other countries. There can be no assurance, however, that the rights obtained can be successfully enforced against infringing products in every jurisdiction. Although we believe the protection afforded by our patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets has value, the rapidly changing technology in the networking industry and uncertainties in the legal process make our future success dependent primarily on the innovative skills, technological expertise, and management abilities of our employees rather than on the protection afforded by patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret laws.

Many of our products are designed to include software or other intellectual property licensed from third parties. While it may be necessary in the future to seek or renew licenses relating to various aspects of our products, we believe, based upon past experience and standard industry practice, that such licenses generally could be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. Nonetheless, there can be no assurance that the necessary licenses would be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Our inability to obtain certain licenses or other rights or to obtain such licenses or rights on favorable terms, or the need to engage in litigation regarding these matters, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Moreover, inclusion in our products of software or other intellectual property licensed from third parties on a nonexclusive basis can limit our ability to protect our proprietary rights in our products.

The industry in which we compete is characterized by rapidly changing technology, a large number of patents, and frequent claims and related litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. There can be no assurance that our patents and other proprietary rights will not be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented; that others will not assert intellectual property rights to technologies that are relevant to us; or that our rights will give us a competitive advantage. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. The risks associated with patents and intellectual property are more fully discussed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factors entitled “Our proprietary rights may prove difficult to enforce,” “We may be found to infringe on intellectual property rights of others,” and “We rely on the availability of third-party licenses.”

Environmental Sustainability

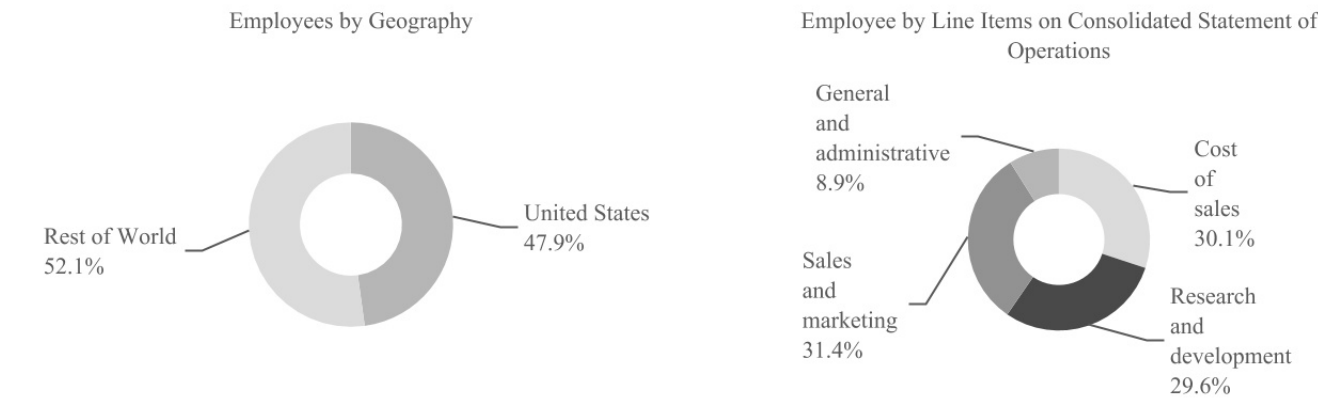
Sustainability and protecting the environment are both top priorities for Cisco. We have set long-term goals to address the environmental impacts from our products and business operations. We strive to reduce the impacts of our operations and supply chain, help our customers decrease greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and support our communities experiencing direct effects of a changing climate by, among others:

- Continuing to invest in renewable energy, including investments in solar and wind energy;
- Designing our products and packaging for reuse, repair, recycling, and resource efficiency and managing our equipment for multiple lifecycles;
- Enhancing our Webex and other remote collaboration tools;
- Investing in projects to improve the efficiency of our offices, labs, and data centers worldwide;
- Working with our component suppliers, manufacturing partners, and logistic providers to reduce emissions and set targets for absolute GHG emissions reductions;
- Helping our employees to engage with events and opportunities to raise awareness and create a sense of community around sustainability; and
- Providing critical connectivity in the aftermath of natural disasters.

Talent and Culture

At Cisco, we value our people, our technology, and changing the world for the better with a focus on creating a more inclusive future. Our goal is to attract, retain, and develop talent in order to help our customers connect, secure and automate to accelerate their digital agility in a cloud-first world. Our relationship with our employees is one of mutual benefit, our employees bring talent and ingenuity to everything we do. In turn, we provide employees meaningful careers and development opportunities. As a testament to this, Cisco has been named as the number one place to work on the “World’s Best Workplaces List” by *Great Places to Work* and *Fortune Magazine* for 2019 and 2020.

As of July 31, 2021, we had approximately 79,500 full-time employees and they are categorized as follows:



We have a responsibility to support our employees through times of change and enable them to be their best. We do this by fostering a Conscious Culture. Living a Conscious Culture requires us to act with dignity, respect, fairness, and equity in each of our interactions with one another, building a culture that allows us to become a catalyst for social change. By intentionally creating and cultivating an inclusive work environment where employees can thrive, we believe Cisco is helping to bring about a better world.

Inclusion & Diversity

Inclusion and diversity are core components in our Conscious Culture. Inclusivity is our strength and our priority. We want every employee to feel valued, respected, and heard. We are prioritizing inclusion and diversity across the company, recognizing that connecting people of all experiences and backgrounds allows us to innovate and collaborate. In order to continue accelerating diversity and finding extraordinary talent, we have designed a framework that includes: introducing new tools and technologies to help accurately map the talent market, creating job roles that attract highly qualified diverse candidates, and expanding the diversity within our interview panels.

We currently have a total of 29 Inclusive Communities comprised of 11 Employee Resource Organizations and 18 Employee Networks supporting full-spectrum diversity globally, including gender, ethnicity, race, orientation, age, ability, veteran status, religion, culture, background, as well as varied experiences, strengths, and perspectives. These thriving communities continue to be a source of strength and support for employees, and they help to foster a more conscious culture by providing opportunities for proximity and learning.

Cisco has signed the CEO Action for Diversity and Inclusion Pledge. The CEO Action for Diversity & Inclusion Pledge is a CEO-driven business commitment to drive measurable action and meaningful change in advancing diversity, equity and inclusion in the workplace. We are delivering on this pledge by accelerating full-spectrum diversity — including gender, age, race, ethnicity, orientation, ability, nationality, religion, veteran status, background, culture, experience, strengths and perspectives. At Cisco, it starts at the top: 46% of our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) are women and 54% are diverse in terms of gender or ethnicity.

We publish certain gender diversity and ethnic diversity workforce data annually. Across our global company, we have driven broad improvements in overall workforce diversity. Based on our annual fiscal 2020 data, our global employee base was 27% female and 73% male, and our U.S. employee base was comprised of the following ethnicities: 51.8% White/Caucasian, 36.5% Asian, 5.8% Hispanic/Latino, 4.1% African American/Black, 1.4% two or more races (Not Hispanic or Latino), and 0.4% additional groups (including American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander).

With respect to social justice, Cisco is taking a stand and partnering across the globe to multiply our positive impact throughout our communities. In September 2020, we announced our Social Justice Beliefs & Actions, which is our blueprint for how Cisco will show up when we see inequality and injustice in the world.

This work is part of a plan for Cisco to drive transformational, generational impact for vulnerable communities. Our Inclusive Future Action Office helps drive progress and excellence in our strategic actions in this area, which are designed to address the broader ecosystem including our employees, partners, customers and suppliers.

At present, our Inclusive Future Action Office is focused on driving impacts through our strategic actions in the African American/Black community, but these actions will be the blueprint for how we help address inequity in communities around the world in the future. We are creating actions that can be replicated and scaled and are designed to cover the full spectrum of diversity, inclusive of gender, generation, race, ethnicity, orientation, ability, nationality and background - the foundation of our Conscious Culture.

Compensation and Benefits

Our total compensation philosophy is designed to attract, reward & retain talent. It provides market competitive, performance-based compensation aligned with each employee’s contribution and impact to the value we drive to our customers, partners and stockholders. We reward and recognize our employees for effecting innovation, collaboration, profitability, and growth within our geographies, product lines, and functions.

Cisco has always been committed to compensating our employees fairly and equitably. We are a founding signer of the White House Equal Pay Pledge and the Parity.org pledge, and we are leading the charge to make fair pay a reality for all employees through the Employers for Pay Equity Consortium. We have also introduced an innovative and inclusive framework that provides us powerful analytics to evaluate our complex compensation system. For example, by using these powerful analytics, we are able to test for pay parity on a regular basis, and when gaps are found, we strive to correct them.

Health & Well-being

We have an ongoing commitment to focus on the health, safety, and well-being of our employees. We provide our employees and their families high-quality, flexible and convenient benefits and resources for their physical, mental, and financial well-being. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, employees have continually had to focus on how to balance careers and personal lives, all while managing their own physical, emotional, and financial health. During fiscal 2021, most of our global workforce was working from home. In addition, we are moving towards a hybrid work model, giving our employees the flexibility to work offsite or onsite Cisco locations. We developed a COVID-19 response and recovery strategy with a focus on both physical and mental health, recognizing the need to create an environment where employees can speak openly about

mental health. In fiscal 2021, we continued to offer employees “A Day for Me,” which were paid days off that allowed for each individual to recharge and rest.

Employee Development

We believe in open-ended, self-directed learning, understanding that each individual knows what skills and resources they need to succeed. We encourage employees to explore job roles outside of their daily work and encourage everyone to harness their strengths and improve the way we all work. Employees choose their own path and we support that choice by providing them tools and resources to help them achieve their career goals.

Employee Engagement

We believe that strong communication is key in our Conscious Culture. This communication includes regular, virtual all hands, which we refer to as a “Cisco Check-In,” and weekly team leader check-ins, which we refer to as a “Team Space Check-In.” Our regular virtual Cisco Check-Ins were initially launched with a focus on sharing medical information at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Cisco Check-Ins have since evolved into a forum where we can discuss much more with our employees, from business updates to social justice to physical and mental health.

In fiscal 2021, we have seen high level of employee engagement. For example, there were approximately 2 million Team Space Check-Ins by our employees in fiscal 2021, reflecting 85% of employees submitting Team Space Check-Ins. Employees also participate in our global Engagement Pulse Survey and the Real Deal Survey. These surveys allow our employees to provide confidential feedback on our culture, company strategy and trust in their direct leaders.

CSR Impact Report

Additional information regarding Cisco's activities related to its people and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), as well as our workforce diversity data, can be found in our CSR Impact Report and related supplemental information, which are located on our ESG Reporting Hub at https://www.cisco.com/c/m/en_us/about/csr/esg-hub.html. The contents of our CSR Impact Report and related supplemental information are not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in any other report or document we file with the SEC.

Information about our Executive Officers

The following table shows the name, age, and position as of August 31, 2021 of each of our executive officers:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position with the Company</u>
Charles H. Robbins	55	Chair and Chief Executive Officer
Gerri Elliott	65	Executive Vice President and Chief Customer and Partner Officer
R. Scott Herren	59	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Maria Martinez	63	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Deborah L. Stahlkopf	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer

Mr. Robbins serves as our Chief Executive Officer since July 2015, as a member of the Board of Directors since May 2015, and as Chair of the Board since December 2017. Mr. Robbins joined Cisco in December 1997, from which time until March 2002 he held a number of managerial positions within Cisco’s sales organization. Mr. Robbins was promoted to Vice President in March 2002, assuming leadership of Cisco’s U.S. channel sales organization. Additionally, in July 2005, Mr. Robbins assumed leadership of Cisco’s Canada channel sales organization. In December 2007, Mr. Robbins was promoted to Senior Vice President, U.S. Commercial, and, in August 2009 he was appointed Senior Vice President, U.S. Enterprise, Commercial and Canada. In July 2011, Mr. Robbins was named Senior Vice President, Americas. In October 2012, Mr. Robbins was promoted to Senior Vice President, Worldwide Field Operations, in which position he served until assuming the role of Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Robbins is also a member of the board of directors of BlackRock, Inc (since 2017).

Ms. Elliott joined Cisco in April 2018 and serves as our Executive Vice President and Chief Customer and Partner Officer. Ms. Elliott is a former Executive Vice President of Juniper Networks, Inc. (“Juniper”), where she served as Executive Vice President and Chief Customer Officer from March 2013 to February 2014, Executive Vice President and Chief Sales Officer from July 2011 to March 2013, and Executive Vice President, Strategic Alliances from June 2009 to July 2011. Before joining Juniper, Ms. Elliott held a series of senior executive positions with Microsoft Corporation (“Microsoft”) from 2001-2008, including as Corporate Vice President of Microsoft’s Industry Solutions Group, Worldwide Public Sector and North American Enterprise Sales organizations. Prior to joining Microsoft, Ms. Elliott spent 22 years at International Business Machines Corporation (“IBM”), where she held several senior executive positions both in the U.S. and internationally. Ms. Elliott is a member of the board of directors of Whirlpool Corporation (since 2014) and Marqeta, Inc. (since 2021).

Mr. Herren joined Cisco in December 2020 and serves as our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining Cisco, Mr. Herren served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Autodesk, Inc. (“Autodesk”) since November 2014. Prior to joining Autodesk, Mr. Herren served as Senior Vice President of Finance at Citrix Systems, Inc. (“Citrix”) from September 2011 to October 2014, and in a variety of other leadership roles after joining Citrix in March 2000, including as Vice President and Managing Director for EMEA and Vice President and General Manager of Citrix’s virtualization systems group. Before joining Citrix, Mr. Herren spent over 15 years in senior strategy and financial positions at FedEx Corporation and IBM.

Ms. Martinez joined Cisco in April 2018 and served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Customer Experience Officer until her appointment as our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer in March 2021. Prior to joining Cisco, Ms. Martinez served in a variety of senior executive roles at salesforce.com, inc. (“Salesforce”), including as President, Global Customer Success and Latin America from March 2016 to April 2018; President, Sales and Customer Success from February 2013 to March 2016; Executive Vice President and Chief Growth Officer from February 2012 to February 2013; and as Executive Vice President, Customers for Life from February 2010 to February 2012. Ms. Martinez’s experience prior to Salesforce includes serving as Corporate Vice President of Worldwide Services at Microsoft, President and Chief Executive Officer of Embrace Networks, Inc. and various senior leadership roles at Motorola, Inc. and AT&T Inc./Bell Laboratories. Ms. Martinez is a member of the board of directors of McKesson Corporation (since 2019).

Ms. Stahlkopf joined Cisco in August 2021 and serves as our Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer. Prior to joining Cisco, Ms. Stahlkopf spent 14 years at Microsoft, where she served most recently as Corporate Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, Corporate, External and Legal Affairs from April 2018 to July 2021. Ms. Stahlkopf also served in other leadership roles at Microsoft, including as Vice President and Deputy General Counsel from December 2015 to April 2018 and as Associate General Counsel from December 2010 to December 2015. Prior to joining Microsoft, Ms. Stahlkopf practiced law at Perkins Coie LLP and Cooley Godward LLP.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below and elsewhere in this report and in other documents we file with the SEC are descriptions of the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report.

Risks Related to our Business and Industry

Our business, results of operations and financial condition have been adversely affected and could in the future be materially adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting containment measures have caused economic and financial disruptions globally, including in most of the regions in which we sell our products and services and conduct our business operations. In the second half of fiscal 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on our financial results and business operations, with a significant impact in the third quarter of fiscal 2020 on our supply chain where we saw manufacturing challenges and component constraints. We continue to address these supply chain challenges and cost impacts, which we expect will continue at least through the first half of fiscal 2022 and potentially into the second half of fiscal 2022. The magnitude and duration of the disruption, its continuing impact on us, and resulting decline in global business activity is uncertain. These disruptions include the unprecedented actions taken to try to contain the pandemic such as travel bans and restrictions, business closures, and social distancing measures, such as quarantines and shelter-in-place orders.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the responsive measures taken in many countries have adversely affected and could in the future materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Shelter-in-place orders and other measures, including work-from-home and other policies implemented to protect workers, has and could in the future impact our supply chain. Such disruptions may continue, or worsen, in the future. In addition, current and future restrictions or disruptions of transportation, such as reduced availability of air transport, port closures, and increased border controls or closures, can also impact our ability to meet customer demand and could materially adversely affect us. Our customers have also experienced, and may continue to experience, disruptions in their operations, which can result in delayed, reduced, or canceled orders, and increased collection risks, and which may adversely affect our results of operations. The COVID-19 pandemic may also result in long-term changes in customer needs for our products and services in various sectors, along with IT-related capital spending reductions, or shifts in spending focus, that could materially adversely affect us if we are unable to adjust our product and service offerings to match customer needs.

The recent shift to a remote working environment also creates challenges. For example, governmental lockdowns, restrictions or new regulations has and could in the future impact the ability of our employees and vendors to work with the same speed and productivity in certain areas, even as other areas do not see negative impact. The extent and/or duration of ongoing workforce

restrictions and limitations could impact our ability to enhance, develop and support existing products and services, and hold product sales and marketing events to the extent we were able to previously. In addition, malefactors are seeking to use the COVID-19 pandemic to launch new cyber-attacks. The COVID-19 pandemic has also led to increased disruption and volatility in capital markets and credit markets. The pandemic and resulting economic uncertainty could adversely affect our liquidity and capital resources in the future. The inputs into certain of our judgments, assumptions, and estimates considered the economic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on our critical and significant accounting estimates. The actual results that we experience may differ materially from our estimates. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to develop, many of our estimates could require increased judgment and carry a higher degree of variability and volatility. As events continue to evolve our estimates may change materially in future periods.

We are continuing to monitor the pandemic and take appropriate actions in accordance with the recommendations and requirements of relevant authorities. The extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operational and financial performance is currently uncertain and will depend on many factors outside our control, including, without limitation, the timing, extent, trajectory and duration of the pandemic, the development and availability of effective treatments and vaccines, the imposition of protective public safety measures, and the impact of the pandemic on the global economy. Potential negative impacts of these external factors include, but are not limited to, material adverse effects on demand for our products and services; our supply chain and sales and distribution channels; collectability of customer accounts; our ability to execute strategic plans; impairments; and our profitability and cost structure. To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects our business, results of operations and financial condition, it may also have the effect of exacerbating the other risks discussed in this “Risk Factors” section.

Our operating results may fluctuate in future periods, which may adversely affect our stock price.

Our operating results have been in the past, and will continue to be, subject to quarterly and annual fluctuations as a result of numerous factors, some of which may contribute to more pronounced fluctuations in an uncertain global economic environment. These factors include:

- Fluctuations in demand for our products and services, especially with respect to service providers and Internet businesses, in part due to changes in the global economic environment
- Changes in sales and implementation cycles for our products and reduced visibility into our customers’ spending plans and associated revenue
- Our ability to maintain appropriate inventory levels and purchase commitments
- Price and product competition in the communications and networking industries, which can change rapidly due to technological innovation and different business models from various geographic regions
- The overall movement toward industry consolidation among both our competitors and our customers
- The introduction and market acceptance of new technologies and products, and our success in new and evolving markets, and in emerging technologies, as well as the adoption of new standards
- The transformation of our business to deliver more software and subscription offerings where revenue is recognized over time
- Variations in sales channels, product costs, mix of products sold, or mix of direct sales and indirect sales
- The timing, size, and mix of orders from customers
- Manufacturing and customer lead times
- Fluctuations in our gross margins, and the factors that contribute to such fluctuations
- The ability of our customers, channel partners, contract manufacturers and suppliers to obtain financing or to fund capital expenditures, especially during a period of global credit market disruption or in the event of customer, channel partner, contract manufacturer or supplier financial problems
- Actual events, circumstances, outcomes, and amounts differing from judgments, assumptions, and estimates used in determining the values of certain assets (including the amounts of related valuation allowances), liabilities, and other items reflected in our Consolidated Financial Statements
- How well we execute on our strategy and operating plans and the impact of changes in our business model that could result in significant restructuring charges
- Our ability to achieve targeted cost reductions
- Benefits anticipated from our investments
- Changes in tax laws or accounting rules, or interpretations thereof

As a consequence, operating results for a particular future period are difficult to predict, and, therefore, prior results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in future periods. Any of the foregoing factors, or any other factors discussed elsewhere herein, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition that could adversely affect our stock price.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by unfavorable economic and market conditions and the uncertain geopolitical environment.

Challenging economic conditions worldwide have from time to time contributed, and may continue to contribute, to slowdowns in the communications and networking industries at large, as well as in specific segments and markets in which we operate, resulting in: reduced demand for our products as a result of continued constraints on IT-related capital spending by our customers, particularly service providers, and other customer markets as well; increased price competition for our products, not only from our competitors but also as a consequence of customers disposing of unutilized products; risk of excess and obsolete inventories; risk of supply constraints; risk of excess facilities and manufacturing capacity; and higher overhead costs as a percentage of revenue and higher interest expense.

The global macroeconomic environment continues to be challenging and inconsistent, and is being significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During fiscal 2020 and the first quarter of fiscal 2021, we continued to see a broad-based weakening in the global macroeconomic environment which impacted our commercial and enterprise markets. We also experienced continuing weakness in emerging countries, and we expect ongoing uncertainty in this market. Additionally, instability in the global credit markets, the impact of uncertainty regarding global central bank monetary policy, the instability in the geopolitical environment in many parts of the world including as a result of the United Kingdom “Brexit” withdrawal from the European Union, the current economic challenges in China, including global economic ramifications of Chinese economic difficulties, and other disruptions may continue to put pressure on global economic conditions. If global economic and market conditions, or economic conditions in key markets, remain uncertain or deteriorate further, we may experience material impacts on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our operating results in one or more segments may also be affected by uncertain or changing economic conditions particularly germane to that segment or to particular customer markets within that segment. In addition, reports of certain intelligence gathering methods of the U.S. government could affect customers’ perception of the products of IT companies which design and manufacture products in the United States. Trust and confidence in us as an IT supplier are critical to the development and growth of our markets. Impairment of that trust, or foreign regulatory actions taken in response to reports of certain intelligence gathering methods of the U.S. government, could affect the demand for our products from customers outside of the United States and could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Our revenue for a particular period is difficult to predict, and a shortfall in revenue may harm our operating results.

As a result of a variety of factors discussed in this report, our revenue for a particular quarter is difficult to predict, especially in light of a challenging and inconsistent global macroeconomic environment, the significant impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and related market uncertainty. Our revenue may grow at a slower rate than in past periods or decline as it did in the first quarter of fiscal 2021 and fiscal 2020, and in certain prior periods on a year-over-year basis. Our ability to meet financial expectations could also be adversely affected if the nonlinear sales pattern seen in some of our past quarters recurs in future periods. We have experienced periods of time during which shipments have exceeded net bookings or manufacturing issues have delayed shipments, leading to nonlinearity in shipping patterns. In addition to making it difficult to predict revenue for a particular period, nonlinearity in shipping can increase costs, because irregular shipment patterns result in periods of underutilized capacity and periods in which overtime expenses may be incurred, as well as in potential additional inventory management-related costs. In addition, to the extent that manufacturing issues and any related component shortages result in delayed shipments in the future, and particularly in periods in which our contract manufacturers are operating at higher levels of capacity, it is possible that revenue for a quarter could be adversely affected if such matters occur and are not remediated within the same quarter.

The timing of large orders can also have a significant effect on our business and operating results from quarter to quarter. From time to time, we receive large orders that have a significant effect on our operating results in the period in which the order is recognized as revenue. The timing of such orders is difficult to predict, and the timing of revenue recognition from such orders may affect period to period changes in revenue. As a result, our operating results could vary materially from quarter to quarter based on the receipt of such orders and their ultimate recognition as revenue. Longer than normal manufacturing lead times in the past have caused, and in the future could cause, some customers to place the same or a similar order multiple times within our various sales channels and to cancel the duplicative orders upon shipment or receipt of the product, or to also place orders with other vendors with shorter manufacturing lead times. Such multiple ordering (along with other factors) or risk of order cancellation may cause difficulty in predicting our revenue. Further, our efforts to improve manufacturing lead-time performance may result in more variability and less predictability in our revenue and operating results. In addition, when facing

component supply-related challenges we have increased our efforts in procuring components in order to meet customer expectations, which in turn contribute to an increase in inventory and purchase commitments. For example, in fiscal 2021, we increased our inventory and purchase commitments in light of the supply chain challenges seen industrywide due to component shortages, caused in part by the COVID-19 pandemic. These increases in our inventory and purchase commitments to shorten lead times could also lead to significant excess and obsolete inventory charges if the demand for our products is less than our expectations. We plan our operating expense levels based primarily on forecasted revenue levels. These expenses and the impact of long-term commitments are relatively fixed in the short term. A shortfall in revenue could lead to operating results being below expectations because we may not be able to quickly reduce these fixed expenses in response to short-term business changes. Any of the above factors could have a material adverse impact on our operations and financial results.

Supply chain issues, including financial problems of contract manufacturers or component suppliers, or a shortage of adequate component supply or manufacturing capacity that increase our costs or cause a delay in our ability to fulfill orders, could have an adverse impact on our business and operating results, and our failure to estimate customer demand properly may result in excess or obsolete component supply, which could adversely affect our gross margins.

The fact that we do not own or operate the bulk of our manufacturing facilities and that we are reliant on our extended supply chain could have an adverse impact on the supply of our products and on our business and operating results. Financial problems of either contract manufacturers or component suppliers, reservation of manufacturing capacity at our contract manufacturers by other companies, and industry consolidation occurring within one or more component supplier markets, such as the semiconductor market, in each case, could either limit supply or increase costs.

A reduction or interruption in supply, including disruptions on our global supply chain as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic or a significant natural disaster (including as a result of climate change); a significant increase in the price of one or more components; a failure to adequately authorize procurement of inventory by our contract manufacturers; a failure to appropriately cancel, reschedule, or adjust our requirements based on our business needs; or a decrease in demand for our products could materially adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition and could materially damage customer relationships. Furthermore, as a result of binding price or purchase commitments with suppliers, we may be obligated to purchase components at prices that are higher than those available in the current market. In the event that we become committed to purchase components at prices in excess of the current market price when the components are actually used, our gross margins could decrease. In addition, vendors may be under pressure to allocate product to certain customers for business, regulatory or political reasons, and/or demand changes in agreed pricing as a condition of supply. Although we have generally secured additional supply or taken other mitigation actions when significant disruptions have occurred, if similar situations occur in the future, they could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our growth and ability to meet customer demands depend in part on our ability to obtain timely deliveries of parts from our suppliers and contract manufacturers. We have experienced component shortages in the past, including shortages caused by manufacturing process issues, that have affected our operations, including longer than normal lead times. There is currently a market shortage of semiconductor and other component supply which has affected, and could further affect, lead times, the cost of that supply, and our ability to meet customer demand for our products if we cannot secure sufficient supply in a timely manner. We expect these supply chain challenges and cost impacts to continue through at least the first half of fiscal 2022 and potentially into the second half of fiscal 2022. Additionally, we may in the future experience a shortage of certain component parts as a result of our own manufacturing issues, manufacturing issues at our suppliers or contract manufacturers, capacity problems experienced by our suppliers or contract manufacturers including capacity or cost problems resulting from industry consolidation, or strong demand for those parts. Growth in the economy is likely to create greater pressures on us and our suppliers to accurately project overall component demand and component demands within specific product categories and to establish optimal component levels and manufacturing capacity, especially for labor-intensive components, components for which we purchase a substantial portion of the supply, or the re-ramping of manufacturing capacity for highly complex products. During periods of shortages or delays the price of components may increase, or the components may not be available at all, and we may also encounter shortages if we do not accurately anticipate our needs. We may not be able to secure enough components at reasonable prices or of acceptable quality to build new products in a timely manner in the quantities or configurations needed. Accordingly, our revenue and gross margins could suffer until other sources can be developed.

Our operating results would also be adversely affected if, anticipating greater demand than actually develops, we commit to the purchase of more components than we need, which is more likely to occur in a period of demand uncertainties such as we are currently experiencing. There can be no assurance that we will not encounter these problems in the future. Although in many cases we use standard parts and components for our products, certain components are presently available only from a single source or limited sources, and a global economic downturn and related market uncertainty could negatively impact the availability of components from one or more of these sources, especially during times such as we have recently seen when there are supplier constraints based on labor and other actions taken during economic downturns. We may not be able to diversify

sources in a timely manner, which could harm our ability to deliver products to customers and seriously impact present and future sales.

We believe that we may be faced with the following challenges in the future: new markets in which we participate may grow quickly, which may make it difficult to quickly obtain significant component capacity; as we acquire companies and new technologies, we may be dependent on unfamiliar supply chains or relatively small supply partners; and we face competition for certain components that are supply-constrained, from existing competitors, and companies in other markets.

Manufacturing capacity and component supply constraints could continue to be significant issues for us. We purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use several contract manufacturers to provide manufacturing services for our products. During the normal course of business, in order to improve manufacturing lead-time performance and to help ensure adequate component supply, we enter into agreements with contract manufacturers and suppliers that either allow them to procure inventory based upon criteria as defined by us or that establish the parameters defining our requirements. In certain instances, these agreements allow us the option to cancel, reschedule, and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to firm orders being placed. When facing component supply-related challenges we have increased our efforts in procuring components in order to meet customer expectations, which in turn contributes to an increase in inventory and purchase commitments. For example, in fiscal 2021, we increased our inventory and purchase commitments in light of the supply chain challenges seen industrywide due to component shortages, caused in part by the COVID-19 pandemic. These increases in our inventory and purchase commitments to shorten lead times could also lead to significant excess and obsolete inventory charges if the demand for our products is less than our expectations. If we fail to anticipate customer demand properly, an oversupply of parts could result in excess or obsolete components that could adversely affect our gross margins. For additional information regarding our purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We expect gross margin to vary over time, and our level of product gross margin may not be sustainable.

Our level of product gross margins declined in fiscal 2021 and have declined in certain prior periods on a year-over-year basis, and could decline in future periods due to adverse impacts from various factors, including:

- Changes in customer, geographic, or product mix, including mix of configurations within each product group
- Introduction of new products, including products with price-performance advantages, and new business models including the transformation of our business to deliver more software and subscription offerings
- Our ability to reduce production costs
- Entry into new markets or growth in lower margin markets, including markets with different pricing and cost structures, through acquisitions or internal development
- Sales discounts
- Increases in material, labor or other manufacturing-related costs (i.e. component costs, broker fees, expedited freight and overtime) or higher supply chain logistics costs, any of which could be significant, especially during periods of supply constraints for certain costs, such as those impacting the market for components, including semiconductors and memory
- Excess inventory, inventory holding charges, and obsolescence charges
- Changes in shipment volume
- The timing of revenue recognition and revenue deferrals
- Increased cost (including those caused by tariffs), loss of cost savings or dilution of savings due to changes in component pricing or charges incurred due to inventory holding periods if parts ordering does not correctly anticipate product demand or if the financial health of either contract manufacturers or suppliers deteriorates
- Lower than expected benefits from value engineering
- Increased price competition, including competitors from Asia, especially from China
- Changes in distribution channels
- Increased warranty or royalty costs
- Increased amortization of purchased intangible assets, especially from acquisitions
- How well we execute on our strategy and operating plans

Changes in service gross margin may result from various factors such as changes in the mix between technical support services and advanced services, as well as the timing of technical support service contract initiations and renewals and the addition of personnel and other resources to support higher levels of service business in future periods.

Sales to the service provider market are especially volatile, and weakness in orders from this industry may harm our operating results and financial condition.

Sales to the service provider market have been characterized by large and sporadic purchases, especially relating to our router sales and sales of certain other Infrastructure Platforms and Applications products, in addition to longer sales cycles. Service provider product orders decreased during the first quarter of fiscal 2021 and in certain prior periods, and at various times in the past, including in recent quarters, we have experienced significant weakness in product orders from service providers. Product orders from the service provider market could continue to decline and, as has been the case in the past, such weakness could persist over extended periods of time given fluctuating market conditions. Sales activity in this industry depends upon the stage of completion of expanding network infrastructures; the availability of funding; and the extent to which service providers are affected by regulatory, economic, and business conditions in the country of operations. Weakness in orders from this industry, including as a result of any slowdown in capital expenditures by service providers (which may be more prevalent during a global economic downturn, or periods of economic, political or regulatory uncertainty), could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Such slowdowns may continue or recur in future periods. Orders from this industry could decline for many reasons other than the competitiveness of our products and services within their respective markets. For example, in the past, many of our service provider customers have been materially and adversely affected by slowdowns in the general economy, by overcapacity, by changes in the service provider market, by regulatory developments, and by constraints on capital availability, resulting in business failures and substantial reductions in spending and expansion plans. These conditions have materially harmed our business and operating results in the past, and could affect our business and operating results in any future period. Finally, service provider customers typically have longer implementation cycles; require a broader range of services, including design services; demand that vendors take on a larger share of risks; often require acceptance provisions, which can lead to a delay in revenue recognition; and expect financing from vendors. All these factors can add further risk to business conducted with service providers.

Disruption of or changes in our distribution model could harm our sales and margins.

If we fail to manage distribution of our products and services properly, or if our distributors’ financial condition or operations weaken, our revenue and gross margins could be adversely affected. A substantial portion of our products and services is sold through our channel partners, and the remainder is sold through direct sales. Our channel partners include systems integrators, service providers, other resellers, and distributors. Systems integrators and service providers typically sell directly to end users and often provide system installation, technical support, professional services, and other support services in addition to network equipment sales. Systems integrators also typically integrate our products into an overall solution, and a number of service providers are also systems integrators. Distributors stock inventory and typically sell to systems integrators, service providers, and other resellers. We refer to sales through distributors as our two-tier system of sales to the end customer. If sales through indirect channels increase, this may lead to greater difficulty in forecasting the mix of our products and, to a degree, the timing of orders from our customers.

Historically, we have seen fluctuations in our gross margins based on changes in the balance of our distribution channels. There can be no assurance that changes in the balance of our distribution model in future periods would not have an adverse effect on our gross margins and profitability. Some factors could result in disruption of or changes in our distribution model, which could harm our sales and margins, including the following: competition with some of our channel partners, including through our direct sales, which may lead these channel partners to use other suppliers that do not directly sell their own products or otherwise compete with them; some of our channel partners may demand that we absorb a greater share of the risks that their customers may ask them to bear; some of our channel partners may have insufficient financial resources and may not be able to withstand changes and challenges in business conditions; and revenue from indirect sales could suffer if our distributors’ financial condition or operations weaken. In addition, we depend on our channel partners globally to comply with applicable regulatory requirements. To the extent that they fail to do so, that could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Further, sales of our products outside of agreed territories can result in disruption to our distribution channels.

The markets in which we compete are intensely competitive, which could adversely affect our achievement of revenue growth.

The markets in which we compete are characterized by rapid change, converging technologies, and a migration to networking and communications solutions that offer relative advantages. These market factors represent a competitive threat to us. We compete with numerous vendors in each product category. The overall number of our competitors providing niche product solutions may increase. Also, the identity and composition of competitors may change as we increase our activity in newer product areas, and in key priority and growth areas. For example, as products related to network programmability, such as software defined networking (SDN) products, become more prevalent, we expect to face increased competition from companies that develop networking products based on commoditized hardware, referred to as “white box” hardware, to the extent customers decide to purchase those product offerings instead of ours. In addition, the growth in demand for technology

delivered as a service enables new competitors to enter the market. As we continue to expand globally, we may see new competition in different geographic regions. In particular, we have experienced price-focused competition from competitors in Asia, especially from China, and we anticipate this will continue. For information regarding our competitors, see the section entitled “Competition” contained in *Item 1. Business* of this report.

Some of our competitors compete across many of our product lines, while others are primarily focused in a specific product area. Barriers to entry are relatively low, and new ventures to create products that do or could compete with our products are regularly formed. In addition, some of our competitors may have greater resources, including technical and engineering resources, than we do. As we expand into new markets, we will face competition not only from our existing competitors but also from other competitors, including existing companies with strong technological, marketing, and sales positions in those markets. We also sometimes face competition from resellers and distributors of our products. Companies with which we have strategic alliances in some areas may be competitors in other areas, and this trend may increase. For example, the enterprise data center is undergoing a fundamental transformation arising from the convergence of technologies, including computing, networking, storage, and software, that previously were segregated. Due to several factors, including the availability of highly scalable and general purpose microprocessors, ASICs offering advanced services, standards based protocols, cloud computing and virtualization, the convergence of technologies within the enterprise data center is spanning multiple, previously independent, technology segments. Also, some of our current and potential competitors for enterprise data center business have made acquisitions, or announced new strategic alliances, designed to position them to provide end-to-end technology solutions for the enterprise data center. As a result of all of these developments, we face greater competition in the development and sale of enterprise data center technologies, including competition from entities that are among our long-term strategic alliance partners. Companies that are strategic alliance partners in some areas of our business may acquire or form alliances with our competitors, thereby reducing their business with us.

The principal competitive factors in the markets in which we presently compete and may compete in the future include the ability to sell successful business outcomes; the ability to provide a broad range of networking and communications products and services; product performance; price; the ability to introduce new products, including providing continuous new customer value and products with price-performance advantages; the ability to reduce production costs; the ability to provide value-added features such as security, reliability, and investment protection; conformance to standards; market presence; the ability to provide financing; and disruptive technology shifts and new business models.

We also face competition from customers to which we license or supply technology and suppliers from which we transfer technology. The inherent nature of networking requires interoperability. As such, we must cooperate and at the same time compete with many companies. Any inability to effectively manage these complicated relationships with customers, suppliers, and strategic alliance partners could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition and accordingly affect our chances of success.

If we do not successfully manage our strategic alliances, we may not realize the expected benefits from such alliances, and we may experience increased competition or delays in product development.

We have several strategic alliances with large and complex organizations and other companies with which we work to offer complementary products and services and, in the past, have established a joint venture to market services associated with our Cisco Unified Computing System products. These arrangements are generally limited to specific projects, the goal of which is generally to facilitate product compatibility and adoption of industry standards. There can be no assurance we will realize the expected benefits from these strategic alliances or from the joint venture. If successful, these relationships may be mutually beneficial and result in industry growth. However, alliances carry an element of risk because, in most cases, we must compete in some business areas with a company with which we have a strategic alliance and, at the same time, cooperate with that company in other business areas. Also, if these companies fail to perform or if these relationships fail to materialize as expected, we could suffer delays in product development or other operational difficulties. Joint ventures can be difficult to manage, given the potentially different interests of joint venture partners.

Inventory management relating to our sales to our two-tier distribution channel is complex, and excess inventory may harm our gross margins.

We must manage inventory relating to sales to our distributors effectively, because inventory held by them could affect our results of operations. Our distributors may increase orders during periods of product shortages, cancel orders if their inventory is too high, or delay orders in anticipation of new products. They also may adjust their orders in response to the supply of our products and the products of our competitors that are available to them, and in response to seasonal fluctuations in end-user demand. Our distributors are generally given business terms that allow them to return a portion of inventory, receive credits for changes in selling price, and participate in various cooperative marketing programs. Inventory management remains an area of focus as we balance the need to maintain strategic inventory levels to ensure competitive lead times against the risk of inventory obsolescence because of rapidly changing technology and customer requirements. When facing component supply-related

challenges, we have increased our efforts in procuring components in order to meet customer expectations. If we ultimately determine that we have excess inventory, we may have to reduce our prices and write down inventory, which in turn could result in lower gross margins.

We depend upon the development of new products and services, and enhancements to existing products and services, and if we fail to predict and respond to emerging technological trends and customers’ changing needs, our operating results and market share may suffer.

The markets for our products and services are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, new product and service introductions, and evolving methods of building and operating networks. Our operating results depend on our ability to develop and introduce new products and services into existing and emerging markets and to reduce the production costs of existing products. If customers do not purchase and/or renew our offerings our business could be harmed. The COVID-19 pandemic may also result in long-term changes in customer needs for our products and services in various sectors, along with IT-related capital spending reductions, or shifts in spending focus, that could materially adversely affect us if we are unable to adjust our product and service offerings to match customer needs.

The process of developing new technology, including more programmable, flexible and virtual networks, and technology related to other market transitions— such as security, digital transformation and IoT, and cloud— is complex and uncertain, and if we fail to accurately predict customers’ changing needs and emerging technological trends our business could be harmed. We must commit significant resources, including the investments we have been making in our strategic priorities to developing new products and services before knowing whether our investments will result in products and services the market will accept. In particular, if our model of the evolution of networking does not emerge as we believe it will, or if the industry does not evolve as we believe it will, or if our strategy for addressing this evolution is not successful, many of our strategic initiatives and investments may be of no or limited value. For example, if we do not introduce products related to network programmability, such as software-defined-networking products, in a timely fashion, or if product offerings in this market that ultimately succeed are based on technology, or an approach to technology, that differs from ours, such as, for example, networking products based on “white box” hardware, our business could be harmed. Similarly, our business could be harmed if we fail to develop, or fail to develop in a timely fashion, offerings to address other transitions, or if the offerings addressing these other transitions that ultimately succeed are based on technology, or an approach to technology, different from ours. In addition, our business could be adversely affected in periods surrounding our new product introductions if customers delay purchasing decisions to qualify or otherwise evaluate the new product offerings. We have also been transforming our business to move from selling individual products and services to selling products and services integrated into architectures and solutions, and we are seeking to meet the evolving needs of customers which include offering our products and solutions in the manner in which customers wish to consume them. As a part of this transformation, we continue to make changes to how we are organized and how we build and deliver our technology, including changes in our business models with customers. If our strategy for addressing our customer needs, or the architectures and solutions we develop do not meet those needs, or the changes we are making in how we are organized and how we build and deliver or technology is incorrect or ineffective, our business could be harmed.

Furthermore, we may not execute successfully on our vision or strategy because of challenges with regard to product planning and timing, technical hurdles that we fail to overcome in a timely fashion, or a lack of appropriate resources. This could result in competitors, some of which may also be our strategic alliance partners, providing those solutions before we do and loss of market share, revenue, and earnings. In addition, the growth in demand for technology delivered as a service enables new competitors to enter the market. The success of new products and services depends on several factors, including proper new product and service definition, component costs, timely completion and introduction of these products and services, differentiation of new products and services from those of our competitors, and market acceptance of these products and services. There can be no assurance that we will successfully identify new product and services opportunities, develop and bring new products and services to market in a timely manner, or achieve market acceptance of our products and services or that products, services and technologies developed by others will not render our products, services or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive. The products and technologies in our other product categories and key priority and growth areas may not prove to have the market success we anticipate, and we may not successfully identify and invest in other emerging or new products and services.

Changes in industry structure and market conditions could lead to charges related to discontinuances of certain of our products or businesses, asset impairments and workforce reductions or restructurings.

In response to changes in industry and market conditions, we may be required to strategically realign our resources and to consider restructuring, disposing of, or otherwise exiting businesses. Any resource realignment, or decision to limit investment in or dispose of or otherwise exit businesses, may result in the recording of special charges, such as inventory and technology-related write-offs, workforce reduction or restructuring costs, charges relating to consolidation of excess facilities, or claims from third parties who were resellers or users of discontinued products. Our estimates with respect to the useful life or ultimate recoverability of our carrying basis of assets, including purchased intangible assets, could change as a result of such

assessments and decisions. Although in certain instances our supply agreements allow us the option to cancel, reschedule, and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to firm orders being placed, our loss contingencies may include liabilities for contracts that we cannot cancel with contract manufacturers and suppliers. Further, our estimates relating to the liabilities for excess facilities are affected by changes in real estate market conditions. Additionally, we are required to perform goodwill impairment tests on an annual basis and between annual tests in certain circumstances, and future goodwill impairment tests may result in a charge to earnings. We initiated a restructuring plan in the first quarter of fiscal 2021, which included a voluntary early retirement program, and which has now been substantially completed. Our business may not be more efficient or effective than prior to implementation of the plan. Our restructuring activities, including any related charges and the impact of the related headcount restructurings, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Over the long term we intend to invest in engineering, sales, service and marketing activities, and in key priority and growth areas, and these investments may achieve delayed, or lower than expected, benefits which could harm our operating results.

While we intend to focus on managing our costs and expenses, over the long term, we also intend to invest in personnel and other resources related to our engineering, sales, service and marketing functions as we realign and dedicate resources on key priority and growth areas, such as Security and Applications, and we also intend to focus on maintaining leadership in Infrastructure Platforms and in Services. We are likely to recognize the costs associated with these investments earlier than some of the anticipated benefits, and the return on these investments may be lower, or may develop more slowly, than we expect. If we do not achieve the benefits anticipated from these investments (including if our selection of areas for investment does not play out as we expect), or if the achievement of these benefits is delayed, our operating results may be adversely affected.

We have made and expect to continue to make acquisitions that could disrupt our operations and harm our operating results.

Our growth depends upon market growth, our ability to enhance our existing products, and our ability to introduce new products on a timely basis. We intend to continue to address the need to develop new products and enhance existing products through acquisitions of other companies, product lines, technologies, and personnel. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including the following:

- Difficulties in integrating the operations, systems, technologies, products, and personnel of the acquired companies, particularly companies with large and widespread operations and/or complex products
- Diversion of management’s attention from normal daily operations of the business and the challenges of managing larger and more widespread operations resulting from acquisitions
- Potential difficulties in completing projects associated with in-process research and development intangibles
- Difficulties in entering markets in which we have no or limited direct prior experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions
- Initial dependence on unfamiliar supply chains or relatively small supply partners
- Insufficient revenue to offset increased expenses associated with acquisitions
- The potential loss of key employees, customers, distributors, vendors and other business partners of the companies we acquire following and continuing after announcement of acquisition plans

Acquisitions may also cause us to:

- Issue common stock that would dilute our current stockholders’ percentage ownership
- Use a substantial portion of our cash resources, or incur debt
- Significantly increase our interest expense, leverage and debt service requirements if we incur additional debt to pay for an acquisition
- Assume liabilities
- Record goodwill and intangible assets that are subject to impairment testing on a regular basis and potential periodic impairment charges
- Incur amortization expenses related to certain intangible assets
- Incur tax expenses related to the effect of acquisitions on our legal structure
- Incur large write-offs and restructuring and other related expenses
- Become subject to intellectual property or other litigation

Mergers and acquisitions of high-technology companies are inherently risky and subject to many factors outside of our control, and no assurance can be given that our previous or future acquisitions will be successful and will not materially adversely affect our business, operating results, or financial condition. Failure to manage and successfully integrate acquisitions could materially harm our business and operating results. Prior acquisitions have resulted in a wide range of outcomes, from successful introduction of new products and technologies to a failure to do so. Even when an acquired company has already developed and marketed products, there can be no assurance that product enhancements will be made in a timely fashion or that pre-acquisition due diligence will have identified all possible issues that might arise with respect to such products. In addition, our effective tax rate for future periods is uncertain and could be impacted by mergers and acquisitions. Risks related to new product development also apply to acquisitions.

Entrance into new or developing markets exposes us to additional competition and will likely increase demands on our service and support operations.

As we focus on new market opportunities and key priority and growth areas, we will increasingly compete with large telecommunications equipment suppliers as well as startup companies. Several of our competitors may have greater resources, including technical and engineering resources, than we do. Additionally, as customers in these markets complete infrastructure deployments, they may require greater levels of service, support, and financing than we have provided in the past, especially in emerging countries. Demand for these types of service, support, or financing contracts may increase in the future. There can be no assurance that we can provide products, service, support, and financing to effectively compete for these market opportunities. Further, entry into other markets has subjected and will subject us to additional risks, particularly to those markets, including the effects of general market conditions and reduced consumer confidence. For example, as we add direct selling capabilities globally to meet changing customer demands, we will face increased legal and regulatory requirements.

Industry consolidation may lead to increased competition and may harm our operating results.

There is a continuing trend toward industry consolidation in our markets. We expect this trend to continue as companies attempt to strengthen or hold their market positions in an evolving industry and as companies are acquired or are unable to continue operations. For example, some of our current and potential competitors for enterprise data center business have made acquisitions, or announced new strategic alliances, designed to position them with the ability to provide end-to-end technology solutions for the enterprise data center. Companies that are strategic alliance partners in some areas of our business may acquire or form alliances with our competitors, thereby reducing their business with us. We believe that industry consolidation may result in stronger competitors that are better able to compete as sole-source vendors for customers. This could lead to more variability in our operating results and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Furthermore, particularly in the service provider market, rapid consolidation will lead to fewer customers, with the effect that loss of a major customer could have a material impact on results not anticipated in a customer marketplace composed of more numerous participants.

Product quality problems could lead to reduced revenue, gross margins, and net income.

We produce highly complex products that incorporate leading-edge technology, including both hardware and software. Software typically contains bugs that can unexpectedly interfere with expected operations. There can be no assurance that our pre-shipment testing programs will be adequate to detect all defects, either ones in individual products or ones that could affect numerous shipments, which might interfere with customer satisfaction, reduce sales opportunities, or affect gross margins. From time to time, we have had to replace certain components and provide remediation in response to the discovery of defects or bugs in products that we had shipped. There can be no assurance that such remediation, depending on the product involved, would not have a material impact. An inability to cure a product defect could result in the failure of a product line, temporary or permanent withdrawal from a product or market, damage to our reputation, inventory costs, or product reengineering expenses, any of which could have a material impact on our revenue, margins, and net income.

Due to the global nature of our operations, political or economic changes or other factors in a specific country or region could harm our operating results and financial condition.

We conduct significant sales and customer support operations in countries around the world. As such, our growth depends in part on our increasing sales into emerging countries. We also depend on non-U.S. operations of our contract manufacturers, component suppliers and distribution partners. Our business in emerging countries in the aggregate experienced a decline in orders in the first half of fiscal 2021 and in certain prior periods. We continue to assess the sustainability of any improvements in our business in these countries and there can be no assurance that our investments in these countries will be successful. Our future results could be materially adversely affected by a variety of political, economic or other factors relating to our operations inside and outside the United States, any or all of which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition, including the following: impacts from global central bank monetary policy; issues related to the political relationship between the United States and other countries that can affect regulatory matters, affect the willingness of customers in those countries to purchase products from companies headquartered in the United States or affect our ability to

procure components if a government body were to deny us access to those components; government-related disruptions or shutdowns; the challenging and inconsistent global macroeconomic environment; foreign currency exchange rates; political or social unrest; economic instability or weakness or natural disasters in a specific country or region, including economic challenges in China and global economic ramifications of Chinese economic difficulties; instability as a result of Brexit; environmental protection regulations (including new laws and regulations related to climate change), trade protection measures such as tariffs, and other legal and regulatory requirements, some of which may affect our ability to import our products to, export our products from, or sell our products in various countries or affect our ability to procure components; political considerations that affect service provider and government spending patterns; health or similar issues, including pandemics or epidemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic which could continue to affect customer purchasing decisions; difficulties in staffing and managing international operations; and adverse tax consequences, including imposition of withholding or other taxes on our global operations.

We are exposed to the credit risk of some of our customers and to credit exposures in weakened markets, which could result in material losses.

Most of our sales are on an open credit basis, with typical payment terms of 30 days in the United States and, because of local customs or conditions, longer in some markets outside the United States. Beyond our open credit arrangements, we have also experienced demands for customer financing and facilitation of leasing arrangements. Our loan financing arrangements may include not only financing the acquisition of our products and services but also providing additional funds for other costs associated with network installation and integration of our products and services. Our exposure to the credit risks relating to our financing activities may increase if our customers are adversely affected by a global economic downturn or periods of economic uncertainty. There can be no assurance that programs we have in place to monitor and mitigate credit risks will be effective. In the past, there have been significant bankruptcies among customers both on open credit and with loan or lease financing arrangements, particularly among Internet businesses and service providers, causing us to incur economic or financial losses. There can be no assurance that additional losses will not be incurred. Although these losses have not been material to date, future losses, if incurred, could harm our business and have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. Additionally, to the degree that turmoil in the credit markets makes it more difficult for some customers to obtain financing, those customers’ ability to pay could be adversely impacted, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We are exposed to fluctuations in the market values of our portfolio investments and in interest rates; impairment of our investments could harm our earnings.

We maintain an investment portfolio of various holdings, types, and maturities. Our portfolio includes available-for-sale debt investments and equity investments, the values of which are subject to market price volatility. If such investments suffer market price declines, as we experienced with some of our investments in the past, we may recognize in earnings the decline in the fair value of our investments below their cost basis. Our privately held investments are subject to risk of loss of investment capital. These investments are inherently risky because the markets for the technologies or products they have under development are typically in the early stages and may never materialize. We could lose our entire investment in these companies. For information regarding the market risks associated with the fair value of portfolio investments and interest rates, refer to the section titled “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.”

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates that could negatively impact our financial results and cash flows.

Because a significant portion of our business is conducted outside the United States, we face exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates, including emerging market currencies which can have extreme currency volatility. An increase in the value of the dollar could increase the real cost to our customers of our products in those markets outside the United States where we sell in dollars and a weakened dollar could increase the cost of local operating expenses and procurement of raw materials to the extent that we must purchase components in foreign currencies. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve, and they could have a material adverse impact on our financial results and cash flows.

Failure to retain and recruit key personnel would harm our ability to meet key objectives.

Our success has always depended in large part on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled technical, managerial, sales, and marketing personnel. Competition for these personnel is intense, especially in the Silicon Valley area of Northern California. Stock incentive plans are designed to reward employees for their long-term contributions and provide incentives for them to remain with us. Volatility or lack of positive performance in our stock price or equity incentive awards, or changes to our overall compensation program, including our stock incentive program, resulting from the management of share dilution and share-based compensation expense or otherwise, may also adversely affect our ability to retain key employees. As a result of one or more of these factors, we may increase our hiring in geographic areas outside the United States, which could subject us to additional geopolitical and exchange rate risk. The loss of services of any of our key personnel; the inability to retain and attract qualified personnel in the future; or delays in hiring required personnel, particularly engineering and sales personnel,

could make it difficult to meet key objectives, such as timely and effective product introductions. In addition, companies in our industry whose employees accept positions with competitors frequently claim that competitors have engaged in improper hiring practices. We have received these claims in the past and may receive additional claims to this effect in the future.

Adverse resolution of litigation or governmental investigations may harm our operating results or financial condition.

We are a party to lawsuits in the normal course of our business. Litigation can be expensive, lengthy, and disruptive to normal business operations. Moreover, the results of complex legal proceedings are difficult to predict. An unfavorable resolution of lawsuits or governmental investigations could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, or financial condition. For additional information regarding certain of the matters in which we are involved, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, subsection (f) “Legal Proceedings.”

Our operating results may be adversely affected and damage to our reputation may occur due to production and sale of counterfeit versions of our products.

As is the case with leading products around the world, our products are subject to efforts by third parties to produce counterfeit versions of our products. While we work diligently with law enforcement authorities in various countries to block the manufacture of counterfeit goods and to interdict their sale, and to detect counterfeit products in customer networks, and have succeeded in prosecuting counterfeiters and their distributors, resulting in fines, imprisonment and restitution to us, there can be no guarantee that such efforts will succeed. While counterfeiters often aim their sales at customers who might not have otherwise purchased our products due to lack of verifiability of origin and service, such counterfeit sales, to the extent they replace otherwise legitimate sales, could adversely affect our operating results.

Changes in our provision for income taxes or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income tax returns could adversely affect our results.

Our provision for income taxes is subject to volatility and could be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in countries that have lower tax rates and higher than anticipated in countries that have higher tax rates; by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; by changes to foreign-derived intangible income, global intangible low-tax income and base erosion and anti-abuse tax laws, regulations, or interpretations thereof; by expiration of or lapses in tax incentives; by transfer pricing adjustments, including the effect of acquisitions on our legal structure; by tax effects of nondeductible compensation; by tax costs related to intercompany realignments; by changes in accounting principles; or by changes in tax laws and regulations, treaties, or interpretations thereof, including changes to the taxation of earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, the deductibility of expenses attributable to foreign income, and the foreign tax credit rules. Significant judgment is required to determine the recognition and measurement attribute prescribed in the accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an international association comprised of 38 countries, including the United States, has made changes and is contemplating additional changes to numerous long-standing tax principles. There can be no assurance that these changes and any contemplated changes if finalized, once adopted by countries, will not have an adverse impact on our provision for income taxes. Further, as a result of certain of our ongoing employment and capital investment actions and commitments, our income in certain countries was subject to reduced tax rates. Our failure to meet these commitments could adversely impact our provision for income taxes. In addition, we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these continuous examinations will not have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Our business and operations are especially subject to the risks of earthquakes, floods, and other natural catastrophic events (including as a result of global climate change).

Our corporate headquarters, including certain of our research and development operations are located in the Silicon Valley area of Northern California, a region known for seismic activity. Additionally, a certain number of our facilities are located near rivers that have experienced flooding in the past. Also certain of our suppliers and logistics centers are located in regions that have been or may be affected by earthquake, tsunami and flooding activity which in the past has disrupted, and in the future could disrupt, the flow of components and delivery of products. In addition, global climate change may result in significant natural disasters occurring more frequently or with greater intensity, such as drought, wildfires, storms, sea-level rise, and flooding. A significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, a hurricane, volcano, flood or a wildfire, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Terrorism and other events may harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

The continued threat of terrorism and heightened security and military action in response to this threat, or any future acts of terrorism, may cause further disruptions to the economies of the United States and other countries and create further uncertainties or otherwise materially harm our business, operating results, and financial condition. Likewise, events such as loss

of infrastructure and utilities services such as energy, transportation, or telecommunications could have similar negative impacts. To the extent that such disruptions or uncertainties result in delays or cancellations of customer orders or the manufacture or shipment of our products, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

There can be no assurance that our operating results and financial condition will not be adversely affected by our incurrence of debt.

As of the end of fiscal 2021, we have senior unsecured notes outstanding in an aggregate principal amount of \$11.5 billion that mature at specific dates from calendar year 2021 through 2040. We have also established a commercial paper program under which we may issue short-term, unsecured commercial paper notes on a private placement basis up to a maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any time of \$10.0 billion, and we had no commercial paper notes outstanding under this program as of July 31, 2021. There can be no assurance that our incurrence of this debt or any future debt will be a better means of providing liquidity to us than would our use of our existing cash resources. Further, we cannot be assured that our maintenance of this indebtedness or incurrence of future indebtedness will not adversely affect our operating results or financial condition. In addition, changes by any rating agency to our credit rating can negatively impact the value and liquidity of both our debt and equity securities, as well as the terms upon which we may borrow under our commercial paper program or future debt issuances.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

Our proprietary rights may prove difficult to enforce.

We generally rely on patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secret laws to establish and maintain proprietary rights in our technology and products. Although we have been issued numerous patents and other patent applications are currently pending, there can be no assurance that any of these patents or other proprietary rights will not be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented or that our rights will, in fact, provide competitive advantages to us. Furthermore, many key aspects of networking technology are governed by industrywide standards, which are usable by all market entrants. In addition, there can be no assurance that patents will be issued from pending applications or that claims allowed on any patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. The outcome of any actions taken in these foreign countries may be different than if such actions were determined under the laws of the United States. Although we are not dependent on any individual patents or group of patents for particular segments of the business for which we compete, if we are unable to protect our proprietary rights to the totality of the features (including aspects of products protected other than by patent rights) in a market, we may find ourselves at a competitive disadvantage to others who need not incur the substantial expense, time, and effort required to create innovative products that have enabled us to be successful.

We may be found to infringe on intellectual property rights of others.

Third parties, including customers, have in the past and may in the future assert claims or initiate litigation related to exclusive patent, copyright, trademark, and other intellectual property rights to technologies and related standards that are relevant to us. These assertions have increased over time as a result of our growth and the general increase in the pace of patent claims assertions, particularly in the United States. Because of the existence of a large number of patents in the networking field, the secrecy of some pending patents, and the rapid rate of issuance of new patents, it is not economically practical or even possible to determine in advance whether a product or any of its components infringes or will infringe on the patent rights of others. The asserted claims and/or initiated litigation can include claims against us or our manufacturers, suppliers, or customers, alleging infringement of their proprietary rights with respect to our existing or future products or components of those products. Regardless of the merit of these claims, they can be time-consuming, result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel, or require us to develop a non-infringing technology or enter into license agreements. Where claims are made by customers, resistance even to unmeritorious claims could damage customer relationships. There can be no assurance that licenses will be available on acceptable terms and conditions, if at all, or that our indemnification by our suppliers will be adequate to cover our costs if a claim were brought directly against us or our customers. Furthermore, because of the potential for high court awards that are not necessarily predictable, it is not unusual to find even arguably unmeritorious claims settled for significant amounts. If any infringement or other intellectual property claim made against us by any third party is successful, if we are required to indemnify a customer with respect to a claim against the customer, or if we fail to develop non-infringing technology or license the proprietary rights on commercially reasonable terms and conditions, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. For additional information regarding our indemnification obligations, see Note 14(e) to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this report. Our exposure to risks associated with the use of intellectual property may be increased as a result of acquisitions, as we have a lower level of visibility into the development process with respect to such technology or the care taken to safeguard against infringement risks. Further, in the

past, third parties have made infringement and similar claims after we have acquired technology that had not been asserted prior to our acquisition.

We rely on the availability of third-party licenses.

Many of our products are designed to include software or other intellectual property licensed from third parties. It may be necessary in the future to seek or renew licenses relating to various aspects of these products. There can be no assurance that the necessary licenses would be available on acceptable terms, if at all. The inability to obtain certain licenses or other rights or to obtain such licenses or rights on favorable terms, or the need to engage in litigation regarding these matters, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Moreover, the inclusion in our products of software or other intellectual property licensed from third parties on a nonexclusive basis could limit our ability to protect our proprietary rights in our products.

Risks Related to Cybersecurity and Regulations

Cyber-attacks, data breaches or malware may disrupt our operations, harm our operating results and financial condition, and damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business; and cyber-attacks or data breaches on our customers’ networks, or in cloud-based services provided by or enabled by us, could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

We experience cyber-attacks and other attempts to gain unauthorized access to our systems on a regular basis, and we anticipate continuing to be subject to such attempts. Despite our implementation of security measures, (i) our products and services, and (ii) the servers, data centers, and cloud-based solutions on which our and third-party data is stored, are vulnerable to cyber-attacks, data breaches, malware, and disruptions from unauthorized access, tampering or other theft or misuse, including by employees, malicious actors or inadvertent error. Such events have and could in the future compromise or disrupt access to or the operation of our products, services, and networks or those of our customers, or result in the information stored on our systems or those of our customers being improperly accessed, processed, disclosed, lost or stolen. We have not to date experienced a material event; however, the occurrence of any such event in the future could subject us to liability to our customers, suppliers, business partners and others, give rise to legal and/or regulatory action, could damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Efforts to limit the ability of malicious actors to disrupt the operations of the Internet or undermine our own security efforts may be costly to implement and may not be successful. Breaches of security in our customers’ networks, or in cloud-based services provided by or enabled by us, regardless of whether the breach is attributable to a vulnerability in our products or services, could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

Vulnerabilities and critical security defects, prioritization decisions regarding remedying vulnerabilities or security defects, failure of third-party providers to remedy vulnerabilities or security defects, or customers not deploying security releases or deciding not to upgrade products, services or solutions could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation, or otherwise materially harm our business.

The products and services we sell to customers, and our cloud-based solutions, inevitably contain vulnerabilities or critical security defects which have not been remedied and cannot be disclosed without compromising security. We also make prioritization decisions in determining which vulnerabilities or security defects to fix and the timing of these fixes. Customers may also need to test security releases before they can be deployed which can delay implementation. In addition, we rely on third-party providers of software and cloud-based services, and we cannot control the rate at which they remedy vulnerabilities. When customers do not deploy specific releases, or decide not to upgrade to the latest versions of our products, services or cloud-based solutions containing the release, they may be left vulnerable. Vulnerabilities and critical security defects, prioritization errors in remedying vulnerabilities or security defects, failure of third-party providers to remedy vulnerabilities or security defects, or customers not deploying specific releases or deciding not to upgrade products, services or solutions could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

Our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially harmed by regulatory uncertainty applicable to our products and services.

Changes in regulatory requirements applicable to the industries in which we operate, in the United States and in other countries, could materially affect the sales of our products and services. In particular, changes in telecommunications regulations could impact our service provider customers’ purchase of our products and offers, and they could also impact sales of our own regulated offers. In addition, evolving legal requirements restricting or controlling the collection, processing, or cross-border transmission of data, including regulation of cloud-based services, could materially affect our customers’ ability to use, and our ability to sell, our products and offers. Additional areas of uncertainty that could impact sales of our products and offers include laws and regulations related to encryption technology, environmental sustainability (including climate change), export control,

product certification, and national security controls applicable to our supply chain. For example, new laws and regulations in response to climate change could result in increased energy efficiency for our products and increased compliance and energy costs. Changes in regulatory requirements in any of these areas could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Stock

Our stock price may be volatile.

Historically, our common stock has experienced substantial price volatility, particularly as a result of variations between our actual financial results and the published expectations of analysts and as a result of announcements by our competitors and us. Furthermore, speculation in the press or investment community about our strategic position, financial condition, results of operations, business, security of our products, or significant transactions can cause changes in our stock price. In addition, the stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many technology companies, in particular, and that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. These factors, as well as general economic and political conditions and the announcement of proposed and completed acquisitions or other significant transactions, or any difficulties associated with such transactions, by us or our current or potential competitors, may materially adversely affect the market price of our common stock in the future. Additionally, volatility, lack of positive performance in our stock price or changes to our overall compensation program, including our stock incentive program, may adversely affect our ability to retain key employees, virtually all of whom are compensated, in part, based on the performance of our stock price.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters are located at an owned site in San Jose, California, in the United States of America. The locations of our headquarters by geographic segment are as follows:

<u>Americas</u>	<u>EMEA</u>	<u>APJC</u>
San Jose, California, USA	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Singapore

In addition to our headquarters site, we own additional sites in the United States, which include facilities in the surrounding areas of San Jose, California; Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; Richardson, Texas; and Lawrenceville, Georgia. We also own land for expansion in some of these locations. In addition, we lease office space in many U.S. locations.

Outside the United States our operations are conducted primarily in leased sites. Other significant sites (in addition to the two non-U.S. headquarters locations) are located in Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Poland, and the United Kingdom.

We believe that our existing facilities, including both owned and leased, are in good condition and suitable for the conduct of our business.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

For a description of pending legal proceedings in which we are involved, see Note 14 “Commitments and Contingencies - (f) Legal Proceedings” of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

- (a) Cisco common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol CSCO. There were 36,408 registered stockholders as of September 3, 2021.
- (b) None.
- (c) Issuer purchases of equity securities (in millions, except per-share amounts):

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
May 2, 2021 to May 29, 2021	5	\$ 52.50	5	\$ 8,477
May 30, 2021 to June 26, 2021	4	\$ 53.50	4	\$ 8,240
June 27, 2021 to July 31, 2021	6	\$ 53.82	6	\$ 7,940
Total	15	\$ 53.30	15	

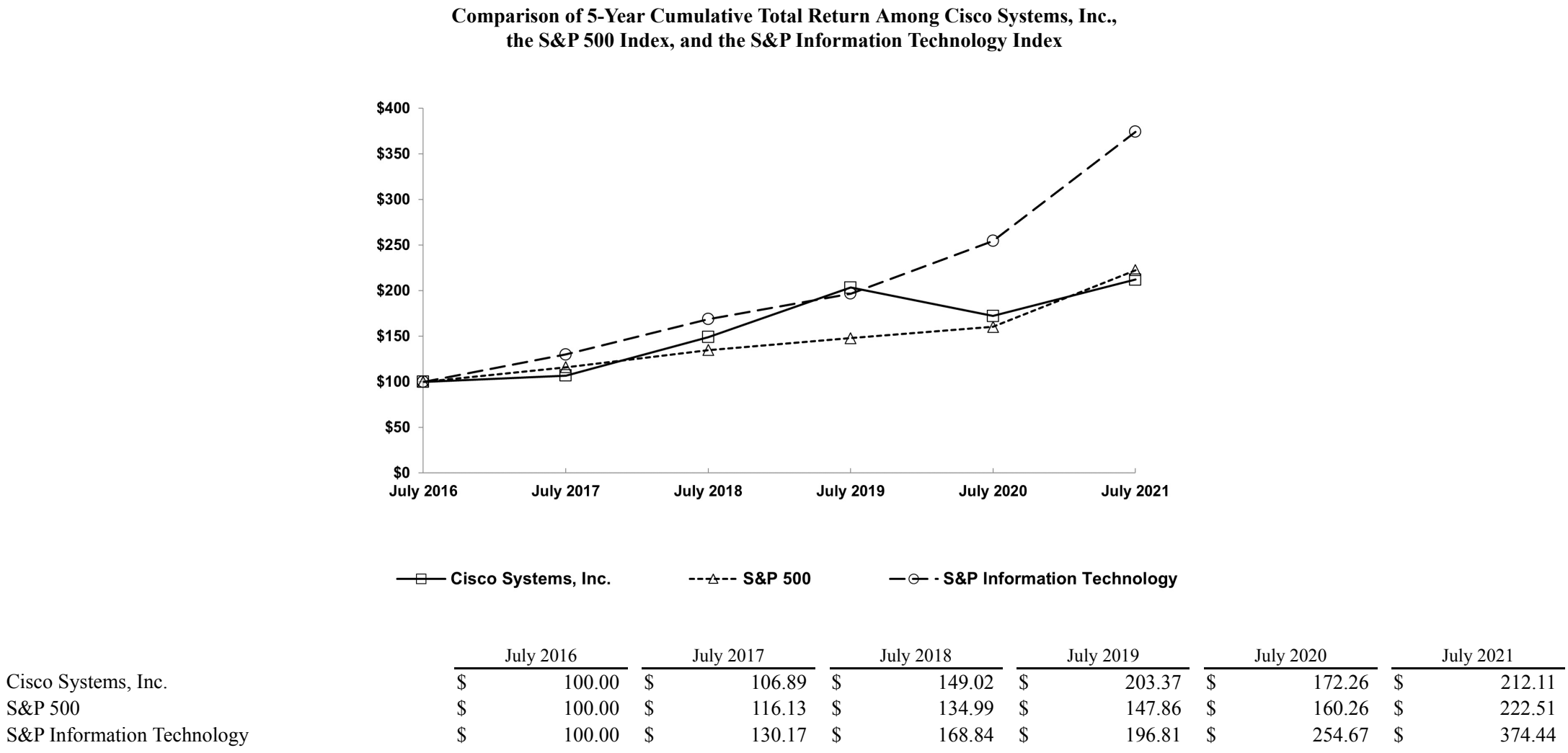
On September 13, 2001, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a stock repurchase program. As of July 31, 2021, the remaining authorized amount for stock repurchases under this program is approximately \$7.9 billion with no termination date.

For the majority of restricted stock units granted, the number of shares issued on the date the restricted stock units vest is net of shares withheld to meet applicable tax withholding requirements. Although these withheld shares are not issued or considered common stock repurchases under our stock repurchase program and therefore are not included in the preceding table, they are treated as common stock repurchases in our financial statements as they reduce the number of shares that would have been issued upon vesting (see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

Stock Performance Graph

The information contained in this Stock Performance Graph section shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or “filed” or incorporated by reference in future filings with the SEC, or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), except to the extent that Cisco specifically incorporates it by reference into a document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

The following graph shows a five-year comparison of the cumulative total stockholder return on Cisco common stock with the cumulative total returns of the S&P 500 Index, and the S&P Information Technology Index. The graph tracks the performance of a \$100 investment in the Company’s common stock and in each of the indexes (with the reinvestment of all dividends) on the date specified. Stockholder returns over the indicated period are based on historical data and should not be considered indicative of future stockholder returns.



Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “targets,” “goals,” “projects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “momentum,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “continues,” “endeavors,” “strives,” “may,” variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, future responses to and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those under “Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors,” and elsewhere herein. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

OVERVIEW

Cisco designs and sells a broad range of technologies that power the Internet. We are integrating our platforms across networking, security, collaboration, applications and the cloud. These platforms are designed to help our customers manage more users, devices and things connecting to their networks. This will enable us to provide customers with a highly secure, intelligent platform for their digital business.

A summary of our results is as follows (in millions, except percentages and per-share amounts):

	Three Months Ended			Years Ended		
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	Variance	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	Variance
Revenue	\$ 13,126	\$ 12,154	8 %	\$ 49,818	\$ 49,301	1 %
Gross margin percentage	63.6 %	63.2 %	0.4 pts	64.0 %	64.3 %	(0.3) pts
Research and development	\$ 1,713	\$ 1,565	9 %	\$ 6,549	\$ 6,347	3 %
Sales and marketing	\$ 2,448	\$ 2,218	10 %	\$ 9,259	\$ 9,169	1 %
General and administrative	\$ 521	\$ 494	5 %	\$ 2,152	\$ 1,925	12 %
Total R&D, sales and marketing, general and administrative	\$ 4,682	\$ 4,277	9 %	\$ 17,960	\$ 17,441	3 %
Total as a percentage of revenue	35.7 %	35.2 %	0.5 pts	36.1 %	35.4 %	0.7 pts
Amortization of purchased intangible assets included in operating expenses	\$ 79	\$ 33	139 %	\$ 215	\$ 141	52 %
Restructuring and other charges included in operating expenses	\$ 8	\$ 127	(94)%	\$ 886	\$ 481	84 %
Operating income as a percentage of revenue	27.2 %	26.7 %	0.5 pts	25.8 %	27.6 %	(1.8) pts
Interest and other income (loss), net	\$ 160	\$ 59	171 %	\$ 429	\$ 350	23 %
Income tax percentage	19.4 %	20.3 %	(0.9) pts	20.1 %	19.7 %	0.4 pts
Net income	\$ 3,009	\$ 2,636	14 %	\$ 10,591	\$ 11,214	(6)%
Net income as a percentage of revenue	22.9 %	21.7 %	1.2 pts	21.3 %	22.7 %	(1.4) pts
Earnings per share—diluted	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.62	15 %	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.64	(5)%

Fiscal 2021 Compared with Fiscal 2020

In fiscal 2021, we delivered growth in revenue in a very challenging environment. As customers have accelerated their digitization and cloud investments stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, we focused on executing and innovating to support and assist that transition. In the second half of fiscal 2021, we began to see customers prepare for office re-openings and hybrid work by increasing investments in their technologies. Total revenue increased by 1% compared with fiscal 2020. Our product revenue reflected growth in Security, partially offset by declines in Applications. Infrastructure Platforms was flat. We continued to make progress in the transition of our business model delivering increased software and subscriptions. We remain focused on accelerating innovation across our portfolio, and we believe that we have made continued progress on our strategic priorities. We continue to operate in a challenging macroeconomic and highly competitive environment. While the overall environment remains uncertain, we continue to aggressively invest in priority areas with the objective of driving profitable growth over the long term.

Within total revenue, product revenue was flat and service revenue increased by 4%. Fiscal 2021 had 53 weeks, compared with 52 weeks in fiscal 2020, thus our results for fiscal 2021 reflect an extra week compared with fiscal 2020. We estimate that a majority of our revenue increase was attributable to the extra week. In fiscal 2021, total software revenue was \$15.0 billion across all product areas and service, an increase of 7%. Within total software revenue, subscription revenue increased 15%. Total gross margin decreased by 0.3 percentage points. Product gross margin decreased by 0.2 percentage points, due to lower productivity benefits largely driven by ongoing costs related to supply chain constraints. The effect of pricing erosion was moderate. We have partnered with several of our key suppliers utilizing our volume purchasing and extending supply coverage, including revising supplier arrangements, to address supply chain challenges. As a percentage of revenue, research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses, collectively, increased by 0.7 percentage points. The total impact associated with the extra week on our cost of sales and operating expenses was approximately \$150 million (excluding the impact of share-based compensation expense). Operating income as a percentage of revenue decreased by 1.8 percentage points. We incurred restructuring and other charges of \$886 million, which resulted in a decrease of 6% in net income and a decrease of 5% in diluted earnings per share.

In terms of our geographic segments, revenue from the Americas decreased by \$0.1 billion, EMEA revenue increased by \$0.3 billion and revenue in our APJC segment increased by \$0.4 billion. The “BRICM” countries experienced a product revenue decline of 6% in the aggregate, driven by a decrease in product revenue across each of the BRICM countries with the exception of India.

From a customer market standpoint, we experienced product revenue growth in the public sector and service provider markets partially offset by declines in the enterprise and commercial markets. As fiscal 2021 progressed, we saw improvement in business momentum in our customer markets, which we believe was related to an improving global macroeconomic environment.

From a product category perspective, total product revenue was flat year over year, driven by growth in revenue in Security of 7%, offset by a product revenue decline in Applications of 1%. Infrastructure Platforms was flat.

Fourth Quarter Snapshot

For the fourth quarter of fiscal 2021, as compared with the fourth quarter of fiscal 2020, total revenue increased by 8%. Within total revenue, product revenue increased by 10% and service revenue increased by 3%. With regard to our geographic segment performance, on a year-over-year basis, revenue in the Americas, EMEA and APJC increased by 8%, 6% and 13%, respectively. From a product category perspective, we experienced product revenue growth in Infrastructure Platforms and Security, offset by declines in Applications. Total gross margin increased by 0.4 percentage points, driven by productivity benefits, and to a lesser extent, favorable product mix, partially offset by pricing erosion. As a percentage of revenue, research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses collectively increased by 0.5 percentage points. Operating income as a percentage of revenue increased by 0.5 percentage points. Net income increased by 14% and diluted earnings per share increased by 15%.

COVID-19 Pandemic Response Summary

During this extraordinary time, our priority has been supporting our employees, customers, partners and communities, while positioning Cisco for the future. The pandemic has driven organizations across the globe to digitize their operations and support remote workforces at a faster speed and greater scale than ever before. We remain focused on providing the technology and solutions our customers need to accelerate their digital organizations. The actions we have taken and are taking include:

Employees

- Most of our global workforce is working from home.
- Seamless transition to work from home with a long-standing flexible work policy, and we build the technologies that allow organizations to stay connected, secure and productive.
- For the remainder who must be in the office to perform their roles, we are focused on their health and safety, and are taking all of the necessary precautions.

Customer and Partners

- Provided a variety of free offers and trials for our Webex and security technologies as they dramatically shifted entire workforces to be remote.

Communities

- Committed significant funds to support both global and local pandemic response efforts.
- Provided technology and financial support for non-profits, first responders, and governments.
- Donated personal protective equipment to hospital workers including N95 masks and face shields 3D-printed by Cisco volunteers around the world.

We are moving towards a hybrid work model, giving our employees the flexibility to work offsite or at onsite Cisco locations.

Strategy and Priorities

As our customers add billions of new connections to their enterprises, and as more applications move to a multicloud environment, the network becomes even more critical. Our customers are navigating change at an unprecedented pace and our mission is to shape the future of the Internet by inspiring new possibilities for them by helping transform their infrastructure, expand applications and analytics, address their security needs, and empower their teams. We believe that our customers are looking for outcomes that are data-driven and provide meaningful business value through automation, security, and analytics across private, hybrid, and multicloud environments. Our strategy is to help our customers connect, secure, and automate in order to accelerate their digital agility in a cloud-first world.

For a full discussion of our strategy and priorities, see “Item 1. Business.”

Other Key Financial Measures

The following is a summary of our other key financial measures for fiscal 2021 compared with fiscal 2020 (in millions):

	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2020
Cash and cash equivalents and investments	\$24,518	\$29,419
Cash provided by operating activities	\$15,454	\$15,426
Deferred revenue	\$22,164	\$20,446
Repurchases of common stock—stock repurchase program	\$2,902	\$2,619
Dividends paid	\$6,163	\$6,016
Inventories	\$1,559	\$1,282

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The accounting policies described below are significantly affected by critical accounting estimates. Such accounting policies require significant judgments, assumptions, and estimates used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements, and actual results could differ materially from the amounts reported based on these policies.

The inputs into certain of our judgments, assumptions and estimates considered the economic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on our critical and significant accounting estimates. The COVID-19 pandemic did not have a material impact on our significant judgments, assumptions and estimates that are reflected in our results for fiscal 2021. These estimates include: goodwill and identified purchased intangible assets and income taxes, among other items. The actual results that we experience may differ materially from our estimates. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, many of our estimates could require increased judgment and carry a higher degree of variability and volatility. As events continue to evolve our estimates may change materially in future periods.

Revenue Recognition

We enter into contracts with customers that can include various combinations of products and services which are generally distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations. As a result, our contracts may contain multiple performance obligations. We determine whether arrangements are distinct based on whether the customer can benefit from the product or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available and whether our commitment to transfer the product or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other obligations in the contract. We classify our hardware, perpetual software licenses, and SaaS as distinct performance obligations. Term software licenses represent multiple obligations, which include software licenses and software maintenance. In transactions where we deliver hardware or software, we are typically the principal and we record revenue and costs of goods sold on a gross basis.

We recognize revenue upon transfer of control of promised goods or services in a contract with a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. Transfer of control occurs once the customer has the contractual right to use the product, generally upon shipment, electronic delivery (or when the software is available for download by the customer), or once title and risk of loss has transferred to the customer. Transfer of control can also occur over time for software maintenance and services as the customer receives the benefit over the contract term. Our hardware and perpetual software licenses are distinct performance obligations where revenue is recognized upfront upon transfer of control. Term software licenses include multiple performance obligations where the term licenses are recognized upfront upon transfer of control, with the associated software maintenance revenue recognized ratably over the contract term as services and software updates are provided. SaaS arrangements do not include the right for the customer to take possession of the software during the term, and therefore have one distinct performance obligation which is satisfied over time with revenue recognized ratably over the contract term as the customer consumes the services. On our product sales, we record consideration from shipping and handling on a gross basis within net product sales. We record our revenue net of any associated sales taxes.

Revenue is allocated among these performance obligations in a manner that reflects the consideration that we expect to be entitled to for the promised goods or services based on standalone selling prices (SSP). SSP is estimated for each distinct performance obligation and judgment may be required in their determination. The best evidence of SSP is the observable price of a product or service when we sell the goods separately in similar circumstances and to similar customers. In instances where SSP is not directly observable, we determine SSP using information that may include market conditions and other observable inputs.

We assess relevant contractual terms in our customer contracts to determine the transaction price. We apply judgment in identifying contractual terms and determining the transaction price as we may be required to estimate variable consideration when determining the amount of revenue to recognize. Variable consideration includes potential contractual penalties and various rebate, cooperative marketing and other incentive programs that we offer to our distributors, channel partners and customers. When determining the amount of revenue to recognize, we estimate the expected usage of these programs, applying the expected value or most likely estimate and update the estimate at each reporting period as actual utilization becomes available. We also consider the customers' right of return in determining the transaction price, where applicable. If actual credits received by distributors under these programs were to deviate significantly from our estimates, which are based on historical experience, our revenue could be adversely affected.

See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more details.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various losses arising in the ordinary course of business. We consider the likelihood of the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss, in determining loss contingencies. An estimated loss contingency is accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We regularly evaluate information available to us to determine whether such accruals should be made or adjusted and whether new accruals are required.

Third parties, including customers, have in the past and may in the future assert claims or initiate litigation related to exclusive patent, copyright, trademark, and other intellectual property rights to technologies and related standards that are relevant to us. These assertions have increased over time as a result of our growth and the general increase in the pace of patent claims assertions, particularly in the United States. If any infringement or other intellectual property claim made against us by any third party is successful, or if we fail to develop non-infringing technology or license the proprietary rights on commercially reasonable terms and conditions, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Asset Impairments

Our methodology for allocating the purchase price relating to purchase acquisitions is determined through established valuation techniques. Goodwill represents a residual value as of the acquisition date, which in most cases results in measuring goodwill as an excess of the purchase consideration transferred plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interest in the acquired company over the fair value of net assets acquired, including contingent consideration. We perform goodwill impairment tests on an annual basis in the fourth fiscal quarter and between annual tests in certain circumstances for each reporting unit. The assessment of fair value for goodwill and purchased intangible assets is based on factors that market participants would use in an orderly transaction in accordance with the new accounting guidance for the fair value measurement of nonfinancial assets.

In response to changes in industry and market conditions, we could be required to strategically realign our resources and consider restructuring, disposing of, or otherwise exiting businesses, which could result in an impairment of goodwill. There was no impairment of goodwill in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019. For the annual impairment testing in fiscal 2021, the excess of the fair value over the carrying value for each of our reporting units was \$80.3 billion for the Americas, \$73.0 billion for EMEA, and \$33.2 billion for APJC.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2021, we performed a sensitivity analysis for goodwill impairment with respect to each of our respective reporting units and determined that a hypothetical 10% decline in the fair value of each reporting unit would not result in an impairment of goodwill for any reporting unit.

The fair value of acquired technology and patents, as well as acquired technology under development, is determined at acquisition date primarily using the income approach, which discounts expected future cash flows to present value. The discount rates used in the present value calculations are typically derived from a weighted-average cost of capital analysis and then adjusted to reflect risks inherent in the development lifecycle as appropriate. We consider the pricing model for products related to these acquisitions to be standard within the high-technology communications industry, and the applicable discount rates represent the rates that market participants would use for valuation of such intangible assets.

We make judgments about the recoverability of purchased intangible assets with finite lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment may exist. Recoverability of purchased intangible assets with finite lives is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to the future undiscounted cash flows the asset is expected to generate. We review indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. If the asset is considered to be impaired, the amount of any impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the impaired asset. Assumptions and estimates about future values and remaining useful lives of our purchased intangible assets are complex and subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including external factors such as industry and economic trends, and internal factors such as changes in our business strategy and our internal forecasts. Our ongoing consideration of all the factors described previously could result in impairment charges in the future, which could adversely affect our net income.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Our effective tax rates differ from the statutory rate, primarily due to the tax impact of state taxes, foreign operations, R&D tax credits, foreign-derived intangible income deductions, global intangible low-taxed income, tax audit settlements, nondeductible compensation, international realignments, and transfer pricing adjustments. Our effective tax rate was 20.1%, 19.7%, and 20.2% in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating our uncertain tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. Although we believe our reserves are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different from that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit or the refinement of an estimate. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate, as well as the related net interest and penalties.

Significant judgment is also required in determining any valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we consider all available evidence, including past operating results, estimates of future taxable income, and the feasibility of tax planning strategies. In the event that we change our determination as to the amount of deferred tax assets that can be realized, we will adjust our valuation allowance with a corresponding impact to the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made.

Our provision for income taxes is subject to volatility and could be adversely impacted by earnings being lower than anticipated in countries that have lower tax rates and higher than anticipated in countries that have higher tax rates; by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; by changes to foreign-derived intangible income deduction, global intangible low-tax income and base erosion and anti-abuse tax laws, regulations, or interpretations thereof; by expiration of or lapses in tax incentives; by transfer pricing adjustments, including the effect of acquisitions on our legal structure; by tax effects of nondeductible compensation; by tax costs related to intercompany realignments; by changes in accounting principles; or by changes in tax laws and regulations, treaties, or interpretations thereof, including changes to the taxation of earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, the deductibility of expenses attributable to foreign income, and the foreign tax credit rules. Significant judgment is required to determine the recognition and measurement attributes prescribed in the accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an international association comprised of 38 countries, including the United States, has made changes and is contemplating additional changes to numerous long-standing tax principles. There can be no assurance that these changes and any contemplated changes if finalized, once adopted by countries, will not have an adverse impact on our provision for income taxes. As a result of certain of our ongoing employment and capital investment actions and commitments, our income in certain countries was subject to reduced tax rates. Our failure to meet these commitments could adversely impact our provision for income taxes. In addition, we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these continuous examinations will not have an adverse impact on our operating results and financial condition.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

A discussion regarding our financial condition and results of operations for fiscal 2021 compared to fiscal 2020 is presented below. A discussion regarding our financial condition and results of operations for fiscal 2020 compared to fiscal 2019 can be found under Item 7 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 25, 2020, filed with the SEC on September 3, 2020.

Revenue

The following table presents the breakdown of revenue between product and service (in millions, except percentages):

	Years Ended			2021 vs. 2020	
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
Revenue:					
Product	\$ 36,014	\$ 35,978	\$ 39,005	\$ 36	— %
Percentage of revenue	72.3 %	73.0 %	75.1 %		
Service	13,804	13,323	12,899	481	4 %
Percentage of revenue	27.7 %	27.0 %	24.9 %		
Total	<u>\$ 49,818</u>	<u>\$ 49,301</u>	<u>\$ 51,904</u>	<u>\$ 517</u>	1 %

We manage our business primarily on a geographic basis, organized into three geographic segments. Our revenue, which includes product and service for each segment, is summarized in the following table (in millions, except percentages):

	Years Ended			2021 vs. 2020	
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
Revenue:					
Americas	\$ 29,161	\$ 29,291	\$ 30,927	\$ (130)	— %
Percentage of revenue	58.5 %	59.4 %	59.6 %		
EMEA	12,951	12,659	13,100	292	2 %
Percentage of revenue	26.0 %	25.7 %	25.2 %		
APJC	7,706	7,352	7,877	354	5 %
Percentage of revenue	15.5 %	14.9 %	15.2 %		
Total	<u>\$ 49,818</u>	<u>\$ 49,301</u>	<u>\$ 51,904</u>	<u>\$ 517</u>	1 %

Amounts may not sum and percentages may not recalculate due to rounding.

Total revenue in fiscal 2021 increased by 1% compared with fiscal 2020. Product revenue was flat and service revenue increased by 4%. Our total revenue reflected growth in EMEA and APJC. Americas was flat. Product revenue for the emerging countries of BRICM, in the aggregate, experienced a 6% product revenue decline, with decreases in each of these countries with the exception of India.

In addition to the impact of macroeconomic factors, including the IT spending environment and the level of spending by government entities, revenue by segment in a particular period may be significantly impacted by several factors related to revenue recognition, including the complexity of transactions such as multiple performance obligations; the mix of financing arrangements provided to channel partners and customers; and final acceptance of the product, system, or solution, among other factors. In addition, certain customers tend to make large and sporadic purchases, and the revenue related to these transactions may also be affected by the timing of revenue recognition, which in turn would impact the revenue of the relevant segment.

Product Revenue by Segment

The following table presents the breakdown of product revenue by segment (in millions, except percentages):

	Years Ended			2021 vs. 2020	
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
Product revenue:					
Americas	\$ 20,688	\$ 21,006	\$ 22,754	\$ (318)	(2)%
Percentage of product revenue	57.5 %	58.4 %	58.3 %		
EMEA	9,805	9,647	10,246	158	2 %
Percentage of product revenue	27.2 %	26.8 %	26.3 %		
APJC	5,521	5,326	6,005	195	4 %
Percentage of product revenue	15.3 %	14.8 %	15.4 %		
Total	\$ 36,014	\$ 35,978	\$ 39,005	\$ 36	— %

Amounts may not sum and percentages may not recalculate due to rounding.

Americas

Product revenue in the Americas segment decreased by 2%. The product revenue decrease was driven by declines in the enterprise and commercial markets, partially offset by growth in the public sector and service provider markets. From a country perspective, product revenue decreased by 1% in the United States, 18% in Mexico, and 9% in Brazil, partially offset by a product revenue increase of 4% in Canada.

EMEA

The increase in product revenue in the EMEA segment of 2% was driven by growth in the service provider and public sector markets, partially offset by declines in the commercial and enterprise markets. Product revenue from emerging countries within EMEA decreased by 7%, and product revenue for the remainder of the EMEA segment, which primarily consists of countries in Western Europe, increased by 4%. From a country perspective, product revenue increased by 4% in Germany, partially offset by declines in the United Kingdom and France by 1% and 2%, respectively.

APJC

Product revenue in the APJC segment increased by 4%, driven by growth in the public sector, service provider and enterprise markets, partially offset by declines in the commercial market. From a country perspective, product revenue increased in Japan, Australia and India by 11%, 6% and 3%, respectively, partially offset by a decline of 4% in China.

Product Revenue by Category

In addition to the primary view on a geographic basis, we also prepare financial information related to product categories and customer markets for various purposes. We report our product revenue in the following categories: Infrastructure Platforms, Applications, Security, and Other Products.

The following table presents product revenue by category (in millions, except percentages):

	Years Ended			2021 vs. 2020	
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
Product revenue:					
Infrastructure Platforms	\$ 27,109	\$ 27,219	\$ 30,184	\$ (110)	— %
Applications	5,504	5,568	5,803	(64)	(1)%
Security	3,382	3,158	2,822	224	7 %
Other Products	19	33	196	(14)	(43)%
Total	<u>\$ 36,014</u>	<u>\$ 35,978</u>	<u>\$ 39,005</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	— %

Amounts may not sum and percentages may not recalculate due to rounding. Prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period’s presentation.

Infrastructure Platforms

The Infrastructure Platforms product category represents our core networking offerings related to switching, routing, wireless, and the data center. Infrastructure Platforms revenue was flat compared to fiscal 2020, with growth in routing and wireless, offset by declines in switching and data center. This was the product area most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic environment in the first half of fiscal 2021. Switching revenue declined in both campus switching and data center switching, although we had strong revenue growth in our Catalyst 9000 Series, Meraki switching offerings and Nexus 9000 Series. We experienced an increase in sales of routing products, with growth primarily in the service provider market. Wireless had strong growth driven by our Meraki and WiFi-6 products. Revenue from data center declined driven by continued market contraction impacting primarily our servers products.

Applications

The Applications product category includes our collaboration offerings (unified communications, Cisco TelePresence and conferencing) as well as IoT and AppDynamics analytics software offerings. Revenue in our Applications product category decreased by 1%, or \$64 million, with a decline in Unified Communications and Cisco TelePresence partially offset by double digit growth in IoT software offerings and growth in Webex.

Security

Revenue in our Security product category increased 7%, or \$224 million. Revenue from our cloud security portfolio reflected strong double-digit growth and continued momentum with our Duo and Umbrella offerings.

Service Revenue by Segment

The following table presents the breakdown of service revenue by segment (in millions, except percentages):

	Years Ended			2021 vs. 2020	
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
Service revenue:					
Americas	\$ 8,472	\$ 8,285	\$ 8,173	\$ 187	2 %
Percentage of service revenue	61.4 %	62.2 %	63.4 %		
EMEA	3,146	3,012	2,854	134	4 %
Percentage of service revenue	22.8 %	22.6 %	22.1 %		
APJC	2,186	2,026	1,872	160	8 %
Percentage of service revenue	15.8 %	15.2 %	14.5 %		
Total	\$ 13,804	\$ 13,323	\$ 12,899	\$ 481	4 %

Amounts may not sum and percentages may not recalculate due to rounding.

Service revenue increased 4%, driven by growth in our maintenance business and solution support offerings. Service revenue increased across all geographic segments. Service revenue benefited from the extra week in fiscal 2021.

Gross Margin

The following table presents the gross margin for products and services (in millions, except percentages):

Years Ended	AMOUNT			PERCENTAGE		
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Gross margin:						
Product	\$ 22,714	\$ 22,779	\$ 24,142	63.1 %	63.3 %	61.9 %
Service	9,180	8,904	8,524	66.5 %	66.8 %	66.1 %
Total	\$ 31,894	\$ 31,683	\$ 32,666	64.0 %	64.3 %	62.9 %

Product Gross Margin

The following table summarizes the key factors that contributed to the change in product gross margin percentage from fiscal 2020 to fiscal 2021:

	Product Gross Margin Percentage
Fiscal 2020	63.3 %
Productivity ⁽¹⁾	0.8 %
Product pricing	(1.2)%
Mix of products sold	0.6 %
Legal and indemnification charge	(0.1)%
Others	(0.3)%
Fiscal 2021	63.1 %

⁽¹⁾Productivity includes overall manufacturing-related costs, such as component costs, warranty expense, provision for inventory, freight, logistics, shipment volume, and other items not categorized elsewhere.

Product gross margin decreased by 0.2 percentage points driven by pricing erosion, partially offset by favorable product mix and lower productivity benefits. The effect of pricing erosion was moderate driven by typical market factors and impacted each of our geographic segments. Productivity improvements were adversely impacted by ongoing costs related to supply chain constraints. The favorable mix was driven by changes in the proportion of products sold from each of our product categories.

During fiscal 2021, we continued to manage through supply chain challenges seen industry wide due to component shortages, caused in part by the COVID-19 pandemic. These challenges resulted in increased costs (i.e. component costs, broker fees,

expedited freight and overtime) which had a negative impact on product gross margin, and extended lead times to us and our customers. We have partnered with several of our key suppliers utilizing our volume purchasing and extending supply coverage, including revising supplier arrangements, to address supply chain challenges. We believe these actions will enable us to optimize our access to critical components, including semiconductors. We expect these supply chain challenges to continue through at least the first half of fiscal 2022 and potentially into the second half of fiscal 2022.

Productivity improvements were driven by memory cost savings and other cost reductions including value engineering efforts (e.g. component redesign, board configuration, test processes and transformation processes) and continued operational efficiency in manufacturing operations.

Service Gross Margin

Our service gross margin percentage decreased by 0.3 percentage points primarily due to higher headcount-related and delivery costs, partially offset by higher sales volume and to a lesser extent, favorable mix of service offerings.

Our service gross margin normally experiences some fluctuations due to various factors such as the timing of contract initiations in our renewals, our strategic investments in headcount, and the resources we deploy to support the overall service business. Other factors include the mix of service offerings, as the gross margin from our advanced services is typically lower than the gross margin from technical support services.

Gross Margin by Segment

The following table presents the total gross margin for each segment (in millions, except percentages):

Years Ended	AMOUNT			PERCENTAGE		
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Gross margin:						
Americas	\$ 19,499	\$ 19,547	\$ 20,338	66.9 %	66.7 %	65.8 %
EMEA	8,466	8,304	8,457	65.4 %	65.6 %	64.6 %
APJC	4,949	4,688	4,683	64.2 %	63.8 %	59.5 %
Segment total	32,914	32,538	33,479	66.1 %	66.0 %	64.5 %
Unallocated corporate items ⁽¹⁾	(1,020)	(855)	(813)			
Total	\$ 31,894	\$ 31,683	\$ 32,666	64.0 %	64.3 %	62.9 %

⁽¹⁾ The unallocated corporate items include the effects of amortization and impairments of acquisition-related intangible assets, share-based compensation expense, significant litigation settlements and other contingencies, charges related to asset impairments and restructurings, and certain other charges. We do not allocate these items to the gross margin for each segment because management does not include such information in measuring the performance of the operating segments.

Amounts may not sum and percentages may not recalculate due to rounding.

We experienced a gross margin percentage increase in our Americas segment due to favorable product mix and productivity improvements, partially offset by pricing erosion.

Gross margin in our EMEA segment decreased due to pricing erosion, partially offset by productivity improvements and, to a lesser extent, favorable product mix. Lower service gross margin also contributed to the decrease in the gross margin in this geographic segment.

The APJC segment gross margin percentage increase was due to productivity improvements and favorable product mix, partially offset by pricing erosion.

The gross margin percentage for a particular segment may fluctuate, and period-to-period changes in such percentages may or may not be indicative of a trend for that segment.

Research and Development (“R&D”), Sales and Marketing, and General and Administrative (“G&A”) Expenses

R&D, sales and marketing, and G&A expenses are summarized in the following table (in millions, except percentages):

	Years Ended			2021 vs. 2020	
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
Research and development	\$ 6,549	\$ 6,347	\$ 6,577	\$ 202	3 %
Percentage of revenue	13.1 %	12.9 %	12.7 %		
Sales and marketing	9,259	9,169	9,571	90	1 %
Percentage of revenue	18.6 %	18.6 %	18.4 %		
General and administrative	2,152	1,925	1,827	227	12 %
Percentage of revenue	4.3 %	3.9 %	3.5 %		
Total	\$ 17,960	\$ 17,441	\$ 17,975	\$ 519	3 %
Percentage of revenue	36.1 %	35.4 %	34.6 %		

Fiscal 2021 had an extra week compared to fiscal 2020. The extra week in fiscal 2021 contributed to the increase in headcount-related expenses in our R&D, sales and marketing, and G&A expenses.

R&D Expenses

R&D expenses increased due to higher headcount-related expenses, higher share-based compensation expense, higher acquisition-related costs and higher contracted services spending, partially offset by lower discretionary spending.

We continue to invest in R&D in order to bring a broad range of products to market in a timely fashion. If we believe that we are unable to enter a particular market in a timely manner with internally developed products, we may purchase or license technology from other businesses, or we may partner with or acquire businesses as an alternative to internal R&D.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses increased primarily due to higher headcount-related expenses, higher contracted services spending and higher share-based compensation expense, partially offset by lower discretionary spending.

G&A Expenses

G&A expenses increased due to the impact from the gain recognized on the sale of property in fiscal 2020 and higher headcount-related expenses.

Effect of Foreign Currency

In fiscal 2021, foreign currency fluctuations, net of hedging, increased the combined R&D, sales and marketing, and G&A expenses by approximately \$214 million, or 1.2%, compared with fiscal 2020.

Amortization of Purchased Intangible Assets

The following table presents the amortization of purchased intangible assets (in millions):

Years Ended	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Amortization of purchased intangible assets:			
Cost of sales	\$ 716	\$ 659	\$ 624
Operating expenses	215	141	150
Total	\$ 931	\$ 800	\$ 774

The increase in amortization of purchased intangible assets was due largely to the amortization of purchased intangibles from our recent acquisitions.

Restructuring and Other Charges

The following table presents restructuring and other charges (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Restructuring and other charges included in operating expenses	\$ 886	\$ 481	\$ 322

In the first quarter of fiscal 2021, we initiated a restructuring plan, which included a voluntary early retirement program, in order to realign the organization and enable further investment in key priority areas. The total pretax charges are estimated to be approximately \$900 million. In connection with this restructuring plan, we incurred charges of \$881 million during fiscal 2021. We substantially completed the Fiscal 2021 Plan in fiscal 2021 and do not expect any remaining charges related to this plan to be material. We estimate the Fiscal 2021 Plan will generate cost savings of approximately \$1.0 billion on an annualized basis.

We incurred total restructuring and other charges of \$886 million in fiscal 2021. We incurred charges of \$881 million related to the restructuring plan initiated during fiscal 2021 and the remainder of which was related to the restructuring plan announced during fiscal 2020.

Operating Income

The following table presents our operating income and our operating income as a percentage of revenue (in millions, except percentages):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Operating income	\$ 12,833	\$ 13,620	\$ 14,219
Operating income as a percentage of revenue	25.8 %	27.6 %	27.4 %

Operating income decreased by 6%, and as a percentage of revenue operating income decreased by 1.8 percentage points. These changes resulted primarily from: higher restructuring and other charges and a gross margin percentage decrease (driven by pricing erosion, partially offset by productivity improvements and product mix), partially offset by a revenue increase.

Interest and Other Income (Loss), Net

Interest Income (Expense), Net The following table summarizes interest income and interest expense (in millions):

	<u>Years Ended</u>			<u>2021 vs. 2020</u>
	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>	<u>Variance in Dollars</u>
Interest income	\$ 618	\$ 920	\$ 1,308	\$ (302)
Interest expense	(434)	(585)	(859)	151
Interest income (expense), net	<u>\$ 184</u>	<u>\$ 335</u>	<u>\$ 449</u>	<u>\$ (151)</u>

Interest income decreased driven by lower interest rates and lower average balances of cash and available-for-sale debt investments. The decrease in interest expense was driven by a lower average debt balance and the impact of lower effective interest rates.

Other Income (Loss), Net The components of other income (loss), net, are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Years Ended			2021 vs. 2020
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019	Variance in Dollars
Gains (losses) on investments, net:				
Available-for-sale debt investments	\$ 53	\$ 42	\$ (13)	\$ 11
Marketable equity investments	6	(5)	(3)	11
Privately held investments	266	95	6	171
Net gains (losses) on investments	325	132	(10)	193
Other gains (losses), net	(80)	(117)	(87)	37
Other income (loss), net	\$ 245	\$ 15	\$ (97)	\$ 230

The change in net gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt investments was primarily attributable to higher realized gains as a result of market conditions, and the timing of sales of these investments. The change in net gains (losses) on marketable equity investments was attributable to market value fluctuations and the timing of recognition of gains and losses. The change in net gains (losses) on privately held investments was primarily due to higher net unrealized gains and lower impairment charges, partially offset by lower realized gains. The change in other gains (losses), net was primarily driven by lower donation expense and favorable impacts from our equity derivatives, partially offset by unfavorable impacts from foreign exchange.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes resulted in an effective tax rate of 20.1% for fiscal 2021, compared with 19.7% for fiscal 2020. The net 0.4 percentage points increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a decrease in the tax benefit from foreign income taxed at other than U.S. rates, offset by an increase in foreign-derived intangible income deduction and a decrease in state taxes.

For a full reconciliation of our effective tax rate to the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% and for further explanation of our provision for income taxes, see Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following sections discuss the effects of changes in our balance sheet, our capital allocation strategy including stock repurchase program and dividends, our contractual obligations, and certain other commitments and activities on our liquidity and capital resources.

Balance Sheet and Cash Flows

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments The following table summarizes our cash and cash equivalents and investments (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	Increase (Decrease)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,175	\$ 11,809	\$ (2,634)
Available-for-sale debt investments	15,206	17,610	(2,404)
Marketable equity securities	137	—	137
Total	<u>\$ 24,518</u>	<u>\$ 29,419</u>	<u>\$ (4,901)</u>

The net decrease in cash and cash equivalents and investments from fiscal 2020 to fiscal 2021 was primarily driven by net cash paid for acquisitions and divestitures of \$7.0 billion, cash returned to stockholders in the form of repurchases of common stock of \$2.9 billion under the stock repurchase program and cash dividends of \$6.2 billion, net decrease in debt of \$3.0 billion, net increase in restricted cash of \$0.8 billion, and capital expenditures of \$0.7 billion. These uses of cash were partially offset by cash provided by operating activities of \$15.5 billion.

In addition to cash requirements in the normal course of business, we have approximately \$0.7 billion of the U.S. transition tax on accumulated earnings for foreign subsidiaries and \$2.5 billion of long-term debt outstanding at July 31, 2021 that will mature within the next 12 months from the balance sheet date. See further discussion of liquidity and future payments under “Contractual Obligations” and “Liquidity and Capital Resource Requirements” below.

We maintain an investment portfolio of various holdings, types, and maturities. We classify our investments as short-term investments based on their nature and their availability for use in current operations. We believe the overall credit quality of our portfolio is strong, with our cash equivalents and our available-for-sale debt investment portfolio consisting primarily of high quality investment-grade securities. We believe that our strong cash and cash equivalents and investments position is critical at this time of uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic and allows us to use our cash resources for strategic investments to gain access to new technologies, for acquisitions, for customer financing activities, for working capital needs, and for the repurchase of shares of common stock and payment of dividends as discussed below.

Securities Lending We periodically engage in securities lending activities with certain of our available-for-sale debt investments. These transactions are accounted for as a secured lending of the securities, and the securities are typically loaned only on an overnight basis. We require collateral equal to at least 102% of the fair market value of the loaned security and that the collateral be in the form of cash or liquid, high-quality assets. We engage in these secured lending transactions only with highly creditworthy counterparties, and the associated portfolio custodian has agreed to indemnify us against collateral losses. We did not experience any losses in connection with the secured lending of securities during the periods presented.

Free Cash Flow and Capital Allocation As part of our capital allocation strategy, we intend to return a minimum of 50% of our free cash flow annually to our stockholders through cash dividends and repurchases of common stock.

We define free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities less cash used to acquire property and equipment. The following table reconciles our net cash provided by operating activities to free cash flow (in millions):

Years Ended	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 15,454	\$ 15,426	\$ 15,831
Acquisition of property and equipment	(692)	(770)	(909)
Free cash flow	<u>\$ 14,762</u>	<u>\$ 14,656</u>	<u>\$ 14,922</u>

We expect that cash provided by operating activities may fluctuate in future periods as a result of a number of factors, including fluctuations in our operating results, the rate at which products are shipped during the quarter (which we refer to as shipment linearity), the timing and collection of accounts receivable and financing receivables, inventory and supply chain management, deferred revenue and the timing and amount of tax and other payments. For additional discussion, see “Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this report.

We consider free cash flow to be a liquidity measure that provides useful information to management and investors because of our intent to return a stated percentage of free cash flow to stockholders in the form of dividends and stock repurchases. We further regard free cash flow as a useful measure because it reflects cash that can be used to, among other things, invest in our business, make strategic acquisitions, repurchase common stock, and pay dividends on our common stock, after deducting capital investments. A limitation of the utility of free cash flow as a measure of financial performance and liquidity is that the free cash flow does not represent the total increase or decrease in our cash balance for the period. In addition, we have other required uses of cash, including repaying the principal of our outstanding indebtedness. Free cash flow is not a measure calculated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and should not be regarded in isolation or as an alternative for net cash provided by operating activities or any other measure calculated in accordance with such principles, and other companies may calculate free cash flow in a different manner than we do.

The following table summarizes the dividends paid and stock repurchases (in millions, except per-share amounts):

Years Ended	DIVIDENDS		STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM			TOTAL
	Per Share	Amount	Shares	Weighted-Average Price per Share	Amount	Amount
July 31, 2021	\$ 1.46	\$ 6,163	64	\$ 45.48	\$ 2,902	\$ 9,065
July 25, 2020	\$ 1.42	\$ 6,016	59	\$ 44.36	\$ 2,619	\$ 8,635
July 27, 2019	\$ 1.36	\$ 5,979	418	\$ 49.22	\$ 20,577	\$ 26,556

Any future dividends are subject to the approval of our Board of Directors.

The remaining authorized amount for stock repurchases under this program is approximately \$7.9 billion, with no termination date.

Accounts Receivable, Net The following table summarizes our accounts receivable, net (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	Increase (Decrease)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 5,766	\$ 5,472	\$ 294

Our accounts receivable net, as of July 31, 2021 increased by approximately 5% compared with the end of fiscal 2020.

Inventory Supply Chain The following table summarizes our inventories (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	Increase (Decrease)
Inventories	\$ 1,559	\$ 1,282	\$ 277

Inventory as of July 31, 2021 increased by 22% from our inventory balance at the end of fiscal 2020. The increase in inventory was primarily due to an increase in raw materials, partially offset by a decrease in finished goods.

We purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use several contract manufacturers to provide manufacturing services for our products. During the normal course of business, in order to manage manufacturing lead times and help ensure adequate component supply, we enter into agreements with contract manufacturers and suppliers that allow them to procure inventory based upon criteria as defined by us or that establish the parameters defining our requirements and our commitment to securing manufacturing capacity.

Our purchase commitments are for short-term product manufacturing requirements as well as for commitments to suppliers to secure manufacturing capacity. Certain of our purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers relate to arrangements to secure long-term supply and pricing for certain product components for multi-year periods. A significant portion of our reported purchase commitments arising from these agreements are firm, noncancelable, and unconditional commitments. In certain instances, these agreements allow us the option to cancel, reschedule, and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to firm orders being placed. We believe our inventory and purchase commitments are in line with our current demand forecasts.

The following table summarizes our purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers (in millions):

Commitments by Period	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Less than 1 year	\$ 6,903	\$ 3,994
1 to 3 years	1,806	412
3 to 5 years	1,545	—
Total	\$ 10,254	\$ 4,406

The increase in purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers compared with the end of fiscal 2020 was due to arrangements to secure long-term supply and pricing for certain product components for multi-year periods. We have partnered with several of our key suppliers utilizing our volume purchasing and extending supply coverage, including revising supplier arrangements, to address supply chain challenges.

Inventory and supply chain management remain areas of focus as we balance the need to maintain supply chain flexibility to help ensure competitive lead times with the risk of inventory obsolescence because of rapidly changing technology and customer requirements. We believe the amount of our inventory and purchase commitments is appropriate for our revenue levels.

Financing Receivables and Guarantees The following table summarizes our financing receivables (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	Increase (Decrease)
Lease receivables, net	\$ 1,697	\$ 2,088	\$ (391)
Loan receivables, net	5,117	5,856	(739)
Financed service contracts, net	2,450	2,821	(371)
Total, net	\$ 9,264	\$ 10,765	\$ (1,501)

Financing Receivables Our financing arrangements include leases, loans, and financed service contracts. Lease receivables include sales-type leases. Arrangements related to leases are generally collateralized by a security interest in the underlying assets. Our loan receivables include customer financing for purchases of our hardware, software and services and also may include additional funds for other costs associated with network installation and integration of our products and services. We also provide financing to certain qualified customers for long-term service contracts, which primarily relate to technical support services. The majority of the revenue from these financed service contracts is deferred and is recognized ratably over the period during which the services are performed. Financing receivables decreased by 14%.

Financing Guarantees In the normal course of business, third parties may provide financing arrangements to our customers and channel partners under financing programs. The financing arrangements to customers provided by third parties are related to leases and loans and typically have terms of up to three years. In some cases, we provide guarantees to third parties for these lease and loan arrangements. The financing arrangements to channel partners consist of revolving short-term financing provided by third parties, with payment terms generally ranging from 60 to 90 days. In certain instances, these financing arrangements result in a transfer of our receivables to the third party. The receivables are derecognized upon transfer, as these transfers qualify as true sales, and we receive payments for the receivables from the third party based on our standard payment terms.

The volume of channel partner financing was \$26.7 billion, \$26.9 billion, and \$29.6 billion in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. These financing arrangements facilitate the working capital requirements of the channel partners, and in some cases, we guarantee a portion of these arrangements. The balance of the channel partner financing subject to guarantees was \$1.3 billion and \$1.1 billion as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively. We could be called upon to make payments under these guarantees in the event of nonpayment by the channel partners or end-user customers. Historically, our payments under these arrangements have been immaterial. Where we provide a guarantee, we defer the revenue associated with the channel partner and end-user financing arrangement in accordance with revenue recognition policies, or we record a liability for the fair value of the guarantees. In either case, the deferred revenue is recognized as revenue when the guarantee is removed. As of July 31, 2021, the total maximum potential future payments related to these guarantees was approximately \$160 million, of which approximately \$21 million was recorded as deferred revenue.

Borrowings

Senior Notes The following table summarizes the principal amount of our senior notes (in millions):

	Maturity Date	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Senior notes:			
Fixed-rate notes:			
2.20%	February 28, 2021	\$ —	\$ 2,500
2.90%	March 4, 2021	—	500
1.85%	September 20, 2021	2,000	2,000
3.00%	June 15, 2022	500	500
2.60%	February 28, 2023	500	500
2.20%	September 20, 2023	750	750
3.625%	March 4, 2024	1,000	1,000
3.50%	June 15, 2025	500	500
2.95%	February 28, 2026	750	750
2.50%	September 20, 2026	1,500	1,500
5.90%	February 15, 2039	2,000	2,000
5.50%	January 15, 2040	2,000	2,000
Total		\$ 11,500	\$ 14,500

Interest is payable semiannually on each class of the senior fixed-rate notes, each of which is redeemable by us at any time, subject to a make-whole premium. We were in compliance with all debt covenants as of July 31, 2021.

Our \$2.0 billion senior fixed-rate notes with a maturity date of September 20, 2021 were redeemed on August 20, 2021, pursuant to our par call redemption option. The redemption price was equal to 100% of the principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, August 20, 2021.

Commercial Paper We have a short-term debt financing program in which up to \$10.0 billion is available through the issuance of commercial paper notes. We use the proceeds from the issuance of commercial paper notes for general corporate purposes. We had no commercial paper outstanding as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020.

Credit Facility On May 13, 2021, we entered into a 5-year credit agreement with certain institutional lenders that provides for a \$3.0 billion unsecured revolving credit facility that is scheduled to expire on May 13, 2026. The credit agreement is structured as an amendment and restatement of our 364-day credit agreement which would have terminated on May 14, 2021. As of July 31, 2021, we were in compliance with the required interest coverage ratio and the other covenants, and we had not borrowed any funds under the credit agreement. Any advances under the 5-year credit agreement will accrue interest at rates that are equal to, based on certain conditions, either (a) with respect to loans in U.S. dollars, (i) LIBOR or (ii) the Base Rate (to be defined as the highest of (x) the Bank of America prime rate, (y) the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% and (z) a daily rate equal to one-month LIBOR plus 1.0%), (b) with respect to loans in Euros, EURIBOR, (c) with respect to loans in Yen, TIBOR and (d) with respect to loans in Pounds Sterling, SONIA plus a credit spread adjustment, plus a margin that is based on our senior debt credit ratings as published by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services, LLC and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., provided that in no event will the interest rate be less than 0.0%. We will pay a quarterly commitment fee during the term of the 5-year credit agreement which may vary depending on our senior debt credit ratings. In addition, the 5-year credit agreement incorporates certain sustainability-linked metrics. Specifically, our applicable interest rate and commitment fee are subject to upward or downward adjustments if we achieve, or fail to achieve, certain specified targets based on two key performance indicator metrics: (i) social impact and (ii) foam reduction. We may also, upon the agreement of either the then-existing lenders or additional lenders not currently parties to the agreement, increase the commitments under the credit facility by up to an additional \$2.0 billion and, at our option, extend the maturity of the facility for an additional year up to two times. The credit agreement requires that we comply with certain covenants, including that we maintain an interest coverage ratio as defined in the agreement.

Remaining Performance Obligations The following table presents the breakdown of remaining performance obligations (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	Increase (Decrease)
Product	\$ 13,270	\$ 11,261	\$ 2,009
Service	17,623	17,093	530
Total	<u>\$ 30,893</u>	<u>\$ 28,354</u>	<u>\$ 2,539</u>

Total remaining performance obligations increased 9% in fiscal 2021. Remaining performance obligations for product and service increased 18% and 3%, respectively, compared to fiscal 2020.

Deferred Revenue The following table presents the breakdown of deferred revenue (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	Increase (Decrease)
Product	\$ 9,416	\$ 7,895	\$ 1,521
Service	12,748	12,551	197
Total	<u>\$ 22,164</u>	<u>\$ 20,446</u>	<u>\$ 1,718</u>
Reported as:			
Current	\$ 12,148	\$ 11,406	\$ 742
Noncurrent	10,016	9,040	976
Total	<u>\$ 22,164</u>	<u>\$ 20,446</u>	<u>\$ 1,718</u>

Total deferred revenue increased 8% in fiscal 2021. The increase in deferred product revenue of 19% was primarily due to increased deferrals related to our recurring software offerings. The increase in deferred service revenue was driven by the impact of contract renewals, partially offset by amortization of deferred service revenue.

Contractual Obligations

The impact of contractual obligations on our liquidity and capital resources in future periods should be analyzed in conjunction with the factors that impact our cash flows from operations discussed previously. In addition, we plan for and measure our liquidity and capital resources through an annual budgeting process. The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at July 31, 2021 (in millions):

July 31, 2021	PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Operating leases	\$ 1,245	\$ 355	\$ 474	\$ 197	\$ 219
Purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers	10,254	6,903	1,806	1,545	—
Other purchase obligations	1,074	584	336	96	58
Senior notes	11,500	2,500	2,250	1,250	5,500
Transition tax payable	6,910	727	2,091	4,092	—
Other long-term liabilities	1,428	—	291	160	977
Total by period	\$ 32,411	<u>\$ 11,069</u>	<u>\$ 7,248</u>	<u>\$ 7,340</u>	<u>\$ 6,754</u>
Other long-term liabilities (uncertainty in the timing of future payments)	2,490				
Total	<u>\$ 34,901</u>				

Operating Leases For more information on our operating leases, see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Purchase Commitments with Contract Manufacturers and Suppliers We purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use several contract manufacturers to provide manufacturing services for our products. Our purchase commitments are for short-term product manufacturing requirements as well as for commitments to suppliers to secure manufacturing capacity. Certain of our purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers relate to arrangements to secure long-term pricing for certain product components for multi-year periods. A significant portion of our reported estimated purchase

commitments arising from these agreements are firm, noncancelable, and unconditional commitments. We record a liability for firm, noncancelable, and unconditional purchase commitments for quantities in excess of our future demand forecasts consistent with the valuation of our excess and obsolete inventory. See further discussion in “Inventory Supply Chain.”

Other Purchase Obligations Other purchase obligations represent an estimate of all contractual obligations in the ordinary course of business, other than operating leases and commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers, for which we have not received the goods or services. Purchase orders are not included in the preceding table as they typically represent our authorization to purchase rather than binding contractual purchase obligations.

Long-Term Debt The amount of long-term debt in the preceding table represents the principal amount of the respective debt instruments. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Transition Tax Payable Transition tax payable represents future cash tax payments associated with the one-time U.S. transition tax on accumulated earnings of foreign subsidiaries as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“the Tax Act”). See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Long-Term Liabilities Other long-term liabilities primarily include noncurrent income taxes payable, accrued liabilities for deferred compensation, deferred tax liabilities, and certain other long-term liabilities. Due to the uncertainty in the timing of future payments, our noncurrent income taxes payable of approximately \$2.4 billion and deferred tax liabilities of \$134 million were presented as one aggregated amount in the total column on a separate line in the preceding table. Noncurrent income taxes payable include uncertain tax positions. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Commitments

In connection with our acquisitions, we have agreed to pay certain additional amounts contingent upon the achievement of certain agreed-upon technology, development, product, or other milestones or the continued employment with us of certain employees of the acquired entities. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We also have certain funding commitments primarily related to our privately held investments, some of which may be based on the achievement of certain agreed-upon milestones, and some of which are required to be funded on demand. The funding commitments were \$0.2 billion and \$0.3 billion as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We consider our investments in unconsolidated variable interest entities to be off-balance sheet arrangements. In the ordinary course of business, we have privately held investments and provide financing to certain customers. Certain of these investments are considered to be variable interest entities. We evaluate on an ongoing basis our privately held investments and customer financings, and we have determined that as of July 31, 2021 there were no material unconsolidated variable interest entities.

On an ongoing basis, we reassess our privately held investments and customer financings to determine if they are variable interest entities and if we would be regarded as the primary beneficiary pursuant to the applicable accounting guidance. As a result of this ongoing assessment, we may be required to make additional disclosures or consolidate these entities. Because we may not control these entities, we may not have the ability to influence these events.

We provide financing guarantees, which are generally for various third-party financing arrangements extended to our channel partners and end-user customers. We could be called upon to make payments under these guarantees in the event of nonpayment by the channel partners or end-user customers. See the previous discussion of these financing guarantees under “Financing Receivables and Guarantees.”

Liquidity and Capital Resource Requirements

While the COVID-19 pandemic has not materially impacted our liquidity and capital resources to date, it has led to increased disruption and volatility in capital markets and credit markets. The pandemic and resulting economic uncertainty could adversely affect our liquidity and capital resources in the future. Based on past performance and current expectations, we believe our cash and cash equivalents, investments, cash generated from operations, and ability to access capital markets and committed credit lines will satisfy, through at least the next 12 months, our liquidity requirements, both in total and domestically, including the following: working capital needs, capital expenditures, investment requirements, stock repurchases, cash dividends, contractual obligations, commitments, principal and interest payments on debt, pending acquisitions, future customer financings, and other liquidity requirements associated with our operations. There are no other transactions, arrangements, or relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect the liquidity and the availability of, as well as our requirements for, capital resources.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our financial position is exposed to a variety of risks, including interest rate risk, equity price risk, and foreign currency exchange risk. We have seen an increase in these risks and related uncertainties with increased volatility in the financial markets in the current environment with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Interest Rate Risk

Available-for-Sale Debt Investments We maintain an investment portfolio of various holdings, types, and maturities. Our primary objective for holding available-for-sale debt investments is to achieve an appropriate investment return consistent with preserving principal and managing risk. At any time, a sharp rise in market interest rates could have a material adverse impact on the fair value of our available-for-sale debt investment portfolio. Conversely, declines in interest rates as has also happened recently, including the impact from lower credit spreads, could have a material adverse impact on interest income for our investment portfolio. We may utilize derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments to achieve our investment objectives. We had no outstanding hedging instruments for our available-for-sale debt investments as of July 31, 2021. Our available-for-sale debt investments are held for purposes other than trading. Our available-for-sale debt investments are not leveraged as of July 31, 2021. We monitor our interest rate and credit risks, including our credit exposures to specific rating categories and to individual issuers. We believe the overall credit quality of our portfolio is strong.

The following tables present the hypothetical fair values of our available-for-sale debt investments, including the hedging effects when applicable, as a result of selected potential market decreases and increases in interest rates. The market changes reflect immediate hypothetical parallel shifts in the yield curve of plus or minus 50 basis points (BPS), plus 100 BPS, and plus 150 BPS. The hypothetical fair values as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020 are as follows (in millions):

	VALUATION OF SECURITIES GIVEN AN INTEREST RATE DECREASE OF X BASIS POINTS			FAIR VALUE AS OF JULY 31, 2021	VALUATION OF SECURITIES GIVEN AN INTEREST RATE INCREASE OF X BASIS POINTS		
	(150 BPS)	(100 BPS)	(50 BPS)		50 BPS	100 BPS	150 BPS
Available-for-sale debt investments	\$15,537	\$15,427	\$15,317	\$15,206	\$15,096	\$14,986	\$14,875

	VALUATION OF SECURITIES GIVEN AN INTEREST RATE DECREASE OF X BASIS POINTS			FAIR VALUE AS OF JULY 25, 2020	VALUATION OF SECURITIES GIVEN AN INTEREST RATE INCREASE OF X BASIS POINTS		
	(150 BPS)	(100 BPS)	(50 BPS)		50 BPS	100 BPS	150 BPS
Available-for-sale debt investments	\$17,877	\$17,788	\$17,699	\$17,610	\$17,522	\$17,433	\$17,344

Financing Receivables As of July 31, 2021, our financing receivables had a carrying value of \$9.3 billion, compared with \$10.8 billion as of July 25, 2020. As of July 31, 2021, a hypothetical 50 BPS increase or decrease in market interest rates would change the fair value of our financing receivables by a decrease or increase of approximately \$0.1 billion, respectively.

Debt As of July 31, 2021, we had \$11.5 billion in principal amount of senior fixed-rate notes outstanding. The carrying amount of the senior notes was \$11.5 billion, and the related fair value based on market prices was \$13.7 billion. As of July 31, 2021, a hypothetical 50 BPS increase or decrease in market interest rates would change the fair value of the fixed-rate debt, excluding the \$2.0 billion of hedged debt, by a decrease or increase of approximately \$0.4 billion, respectively. However, this hypothetical change in interest rates would not impact the interest expense on the fixed-rate debt that is not hedged.

Equity Price Risk

Marketable Equity Investments The fair value of our marketable equity investments is subject to market price volatility. We hold equity securities for strategic purposes or to diversify our overall investment portfolio. These equity securities are held for purposes other than trading. As of July 31, 2021, the total fair value of our investments in marketable equity securities was \$137 million. We had no outstanding marketable equity securities as of July 25, 2020.

Privately Held Investments These investments are recorded in other assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of July 31, 2021, the total carrying amount of our investments in privately held investments was \$1.5 billion, compared with \$1.3 billion at July 25, 2020. Some of these companies in which we invested are in the startup or development stages. These investments are inherently risky because the markets for the technologies or products these companies are developing are typically in the early stages and may never materialize. We could lose our entire investment in these companies. Our evaluation of privately held investments is based on the fundamentals of the businesses invested in, including, among other factors, the nature of their technologies and potential for financial return.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Our foreign exchange forward contracts outstanding at fiscal year-end are summarized in U.S. dollar equivalents as follows (in millions):

	July 31, 2021		July 25, 2020	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Forward contracts:				
Purchased	\$ 2,441	\$ (14)	\$ 2,441	\$ 1
Sold	\$ 1,698	\$ 12	\$ 1,874	\$ 4

At July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, we had no option contracts outstanding.

We conduct business globally in numerous currencies. The direct effect of foreign currency fluctuations on revenue has not been material because our revenue is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars. However, if the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to other currencies, such strengthening could have an indirect effect on our revenue to the extent it raises the cost of our products to non-U.S. customers and thereby reduces demand. A weaker U.S. dollar could have the opposite effect. However, the precise indirect effect of currency fluctuations is difficult to measure or predict because our revenue is influenced by many factors in addition to the impact of such currency fluctuations.

Approximately 70% of our operating expenses are U.S.-dollar denominated. In fiscal 2021, foreign currency fluctuations, net of hedging, increased our combined R&D, sales and marketing, and G&A expenses by approximately \$214 million, or 1.2%, as compared with fiscal 2020. To reduce variability in operating expenses and service cost of sales caused by non-U.S.-dollar denominated operating expenses and costs, we may hedge certain forecasted foreign currency transactions with currency options and forward contracts. These hedging programs are not designed to provide foreign currency protection over long time horizons. In designing a specific hedging approach, we consider several factors, including offsetting exposures, significance of exposures, costs associated with entering into a particular hedge instrument, and potential effectiveness of the hedge. The gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts mitigate the effect of currency movements on our operating expenses and service cost of sales.

We also enter into foreign exchange forward and option contracts to reduce the short-term effects of foreign currency fluctuations on receivables and payables that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the entities. The market risks associated with these foreign currency receivables and payables relate primarily to variances from our forecasted foreign currency transactions and balances. We do not enter into foreign exchange forward or option contracts for speculative purposes.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>53</u>
<u>Reports of Management</u>	<u>55</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>59</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Note 1: Basis of Presentation</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Note 3: Revenue</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Note 4: Acquisitions and Divestitures</u>	<u>69</u>
<u>Note 5: Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>Note 6: Restructuring and Other Charges</u>	<u>71</u>
<u>Note 7: Balance Sheet and Other Details</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Note 8: Leases</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>Note 9: Financing Receivables</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Note 10: Available-for-Sale Debt and Equity Investments</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Note 11: Fair Value</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Note 12: Borrowings</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Note 13: Derivative Instruments</u>	<u>83</u>
<u>Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>Note 15: Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>Note 16: Employee Benefit Plans</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>Note 17: Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>94</u>
<u>Note 18: Income Taxes</u>	<u>95</u>
<u>Note 19: Segment Information and Major Customers</u>	<u>97</u>
<u>Note 20: Net Income per Share</u>	<u>99</u>

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Cisco Systems, Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cisco Systems, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 31, 2021, including the related notes and schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts for each of the three years in the period ended July 31, 2021 appearing under Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 31, 2021 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Changes in Accounting Principles

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for leases in 2020 and the manner in which it accounts for revenue from contracts with customers in 2019.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Revenue recognition — identification of contractual terms in certain customer arrangements

As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, management assesses relevant contractual terms in its customer arrangements to determine the transaction price and recognizes revenue upon transfer of control of the promised goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Management applies judgment in determining the transaction price which is dependent on the contractual terms. In order to determine the transaction price, management may be required to estimate variable consideration when determining the amount of revenue to recognize. For the year ended July 31, 2021, the Company’s total revenue was \$49.8 billion.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the identification of contractual terms in certain customer arrangements is a critical audit matter are the significant judgment by management in identifying contractual terms due to the volume and customized nature of the Company’s customer arrangements. This in turn led to significant auditor judgment and effort in performing procedures to evaluate whether the contractual terms used in the determination of the transaction price and the timing of revenue recognition were appropriately identified and determined by management.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the revenue recognition process, including those related to the identification of contractual terms in customer arrangements that impact the determination of the transaction price and revenue recognition. These procedures also included, among others, (i) testing the completeness and accuracy of management’s identification of the contractual terms by examining customer arrangements on a test basis, and (ii) testing management’s process for determining the appropriate amount and timing of revenue recognition based on the contractual terms identified in the customer arrangements.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
San Jose, California
September 9, 2021

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 1988.

Reports of Management

Statement of Management's Responsibility

Cisco’s management has always assumed full accountability for maintaining compliance with our established financial accounting policies and for reporting our results with objectivity and the highest degree of integrity. It is critical for investors and other users of the Consolidated Financial Statements to have confidence that the financial information that we provide is timely, complete, relevant, and accurate. Management is responsible for the fair presentation of Cisco’s Consolidated Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and has full responsibility for their integrity and accuracy.

Management, with oversight by Cisco’s Board of Directors, has established and maintains a strong ethical climate so that our affairs are conducted to the highest standards of personal and corporate conduct. Management also has established an effective system of internal controls. Cisco’s policies and practices reflect corporate governance initiatives that are compliant with the listing requirements of Nasdaq and the corporate governance requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We are committed to enhancing stockholder value and fully understand and embrace our fiduciary oversight responsibilities. We are dedicated to ensuring that our high standards of financial accounting and reporting, as well as our underlying system of internal controls, are maintained. Our culture demands integrity, and we have the highest confidence in our processes, our internal controls and our people, who are objective in their responsibilities and who operate under the highest level of ethical standards.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for Cisco. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management (with the participation of the principal executive officer and principal financial officer) conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of Cisco’s internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that Cisco’s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of July 31, 2021. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of Cisco’s internal control over financial reporting and has issued a report on Cisco’s internal control over financial reporting, which is included in their report on the preceding pages.

/S/ CHARLES H. ROBBINS

Charles H. Robbins
Chair and Chief Executive Officer
September 9, 2021

/S/ R. SCOTT HERREN

R. Scott Herren
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
September 9, 2021

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC. Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions, except par value)		
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,175	\$ 11,809
Investments	15,343	17,610
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$109 at July 31, 2021 and \$143 at July 25, 2020	5,766	5,472
Inventories	1,559	1,282
Financing receivables, net	4,380	5,051
Other current assets	2,889	2,349
Total current assets	39,112	43,573
Property and equipment, net	2,338	2,453
Financing receivables, net	4,884	5,714
Goodwill	38,168	33,806
Purchased intangible assets, net	3,619	1,576
Deferred tax assets	4,360	3,990
Other assets	5,016	3,741
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 97,497	\$ 94,853
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 2,508	\$ 3,005
Accounts payable	2,362	2,218
Income taxes payable	801	839
Accrued compensation	3,818	3,122
Deferred revenue	12,148	11,406
Other current liabilities	4,620	4,741
Total current liabilities	26,257	25,331
Long-term debt	9,018	11,578
Income taxes payable	8,538	8,837
Deferred revenue	10,016	9,040
Other long-term liabilities	2,393	2,147
Total liabilities	56,222	56,933
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Equity:		
Cisco stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 5 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock and additional paid-in capital, \$0.001 par value: 20,000 shares authorized; 4,217 and 4,237 shares issued and outstanding at July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively	42,346	41,202
Accumulated deficit	(654)	(2,763)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(417)	(519)
Total equity	41,275	37,920
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 97,497	\$ 94,853

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.			
Consolidated Statements of Operations			
(in millions, except per-share amounts)			
Years Ended	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
REVENUE:			
Product	\$ 36,014	\$ 35,978	\$ 39,005
Service	13,804	13,323	12,899
Total revenue	49,818	49,301	51,904
COST OF SALES:			
Product	13,300	13,199	14,863
Service	4,624	4,419	4,375
Total cost of sales	17,924	17,618	19,238
GROSS MARGIN	31,894	31,683	32,666
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Research and development	6,549	6,347	6,577
Sales and marketing	9,259	9,169	9,571
General and administrative	2,152	1,925	1,827
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	215	141	150
Restructuring and other charges	886	481	322
Total operating expenses	19,061	18,063	18,447
OPERATING INCOME	12,833	13,620	14,219
Interest income	618	920	1,308
Interest expense	(434)	(585)	(859)
Other income (loss), net	245	15	(97)
Interest and other income (loss), net	429	350	352
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	13,262	13,970	14,571
Provision for income taxes	2,671	2,756	2,950
NET INCOME	\$ 10,591	\$ 11,214	\$ 11,621
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.63
Diluted	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.61
Shares used in per-share calculation:			
Basic	4,222	4,236	4,419
Diluted	4,236	4,254	4,453

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(in millions)

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 10,591</u>	<u>\$ 11,214</u>	<u>\$ 11,621</u>
Available-for-sale investments:			
Change in net unrealized gains and losses, net of tax benefit (expense) of \$46, \$(84), and \$(101) for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively	(95)	336	459
Net (gains) losses reclassified into earnings, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$15, \$21, and \$6 for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively	<u>(38)</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>19</u>
	(133)	315	478
Cash flow hedging instruments:			
Change in unrealized gains and losses, net of tax benefit (expense) of \$(4), \$0, and \$0 for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively	16	7	—
Net (gains) losses reclassified into earnings, net of tax (benefit) expense of \$3, \$0, and \$0 for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively	<u>(11)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(3)</u>
	5	8	(3)
Net change in cumulative translation adjustment and actuarial gains and losses, net of tax benefit (expense) of \$(2), \$(5), and \$15 for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively	<u>230</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>(250)</u>
Other comprehensive income	<u>102</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>225</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 10,693</u>	<u>\$ 11,487</u>	<u>\$ 11,846</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in millions)			
Years Ended	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 10,591	\$ 11,214	\$ 11,621
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization, and other	1,862	1,808	1,897
Share-based compensation expense	1,761	1,569	1,570
Provision (benefit) for receivables	(6)	93	40
Deferred income taxes	(384)	(38)	(350)
(Gains) losses on divestitures, investments and other, net	(354)	(138)	(24)
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and divestitures:			
Accounts receivable	(107)	(107)	(84)
Inventories	(244)	84	131
Financing receivables	1,577	(797)	(249)
Other assets	(797)	96	(955)
Accounts payable	(53)	141	87
Income taxes, net	(549)	(322)	312
Accrued compensation	643	(78)	277
Deferred revenue	1,560	2,011	1,407
Other liabilities	(46)	(110)	151
Net cash provided by operating activities	15,454	15,426	15,831
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of investments	(9,328)	(9,212)	(2,416)
Proceeds from sales of investments	3,373	5,631	7,388
Proceeds from maturities of investments	8,409	7,975	12,928
Acquisitions, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired and divestitures	(7,038)	(327)	(2,175)
Purchases of investments in privately held companies	(175)	(190)	(148)
Return of investments in privately held companies	194	224	159
Acquisition of property and equipment	(692)	(770)	(909)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	28	179	22
Other	(56)	(10)	(12)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(5,285)	3,500	14,837
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuances of common stock	643	655	640
Repurchases of common stock - repurchase program	(2,877)	(2,659)	(20,717)
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on vesting of restricted stock units	(636)	(727)	(862)
Short-term borrowings, original maturities of 90 days or less, net	(5)	(3,470)	3,446
Issuances of debt	—	—	2,250
Repayments of debt	(3,000)	(6,720)	(6,780)
Dividends paid	(6,163)	(6,016)	(5,979)
Other	(1)	51	113
Net cash used in financing activities	(12,039)	(18,886)	(27,889)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(1,870)	40	2,779
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of fiscal year	11,812	11,772	8,993
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, end of fiscal year	\$ 9,942	\$ 11,812	\$ 11,772
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 438	\$ 603	\$ 892
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$ 3,604	\$ 3,116	\$ 2,986
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC. Consolidated Statements of Equity (in millions, except per-share amounts)					
	Shares of Common Stock	Common Stock and Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JULY 28, 2018	4,614	\$ 42,820	\$ 1,233	\$ (849)	\$ 43,204
Net income			11,621		11,621
Other comprehensive income (loss)				225	225
Issuance of common stock	71	640			640
Repurchase of common stock	(418)	(3,902)	(16,675)		(20,577)
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on vesting of restricted stock units	(17)	(862)			(862)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.36 per common share)			(5,979)		(5,979)
Effect of adoption of accounting standards			3,897	(168)	3,729
Share-based compensation		1,570			1,570
BALANCE AT JULY 27, 2019	4,250	\$ 40,266	\$ (5,903)	\$ (792)	\$ 33,571
Net income			11,214		11,214
Other comprehensive income (loss)				273	273
Issuance of common stock	61	655			655
Repurchase of common stock	(59)	(561)	(2,058)		(2,619)
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on vesting of restricted stock units	(15)	(727)			(727)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.42 per common share)			(6,016)		(6,016)
Share-based compensation		1,569			1,569
BALANCE AT JULY 25, 2020	4,237	\$ 41,202	\$ (2,763)	\$ (519)	\$ 37,920
Net income			10,591		10,591
Other comprehensive income (loss)				102	102
Issuance of common stock	58	643			643
Repurchase of common stock	(64)	(625)	(2,277)		(2,902)
Shares repurchased for tax withholdings on vesting of restricted stock units	(14)	(636)			(636)
Cash dividends declared (\$1.46 per common share)			(6,166)		(6,166)
Effect of adoption of accounting standard			(38)		(38)
Share-based compensation		1,761			1,761
Other		1	(1)		—
BALANCE AT JULY 31, 2021	4,217	\$ 42,346	\$ (654)	\$ (417)	\$ 41,275

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation

The fiscal year for Cisco Systems, Inc. (the “Company,” “Cisco,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) is the 52 or 53 weeks ending on the last Saturday in July. Fiscal 2021 was a 53-week fiscal year, and each of fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2019 were 52-week fiscal years. The Consolidated Financial Statements include our accounts and those of our subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. We conduct business globally and are primarily managed on a geographic basis in the following three geographic segments: the Americas; Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA); and Asia Pacific, Japan, and China (APJC).

At our annual meeting of shareholders held on December 10, 2020, shareholders voted to approve changing our state of incorporation from California to Delaware. The reincorporation became effective January 25, 2021.

Our consolidated financial statements include our accounts and entities consolidated under the variable interest and voting models. The noncontrolling interests attributed to these investments, if any, are presented as a separate component from our equity in the equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The share of earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interests are not presented separately in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as these amounts are not material for any of the fiscal periods presented.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the amounts for prior years in order to conform to the current year’s presentation. We have evaluated subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were issued.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents We consider all highly liquid investments purchased with an original or remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with various financial institutions.

(b) Available-for-Sale Debt Investments We classify our investments in fixed income securities as available-for-sale debt investments. Our available-for-sale debt investments primarily consist of U.S. government, U.S. government agency, corporate debt, and U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities. These available-for-sale debt investments are primarily held in the custody of a major financial institution. A specific identification method is used to determine the cost basis of available-for-sale debt investments sold. These investments are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on these investments are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), net of tax. We classify our investments as current based on the nature of the investments and their availability for use in current operations.

(c) Equity Instruments Our equity investments are accounted for as follows:

- *Marketable equity securities* have readily determinable fair value (RDFV) that are measured and recorded at fair value through income.
- *Non-marketable equity securities* do not have RDFV and are measured using a measurement alternative recorded at cost less any impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from qualifying observable price changes. For certain of these securities, we have elected to apply the net asset value (NAV) practical expedient. The NAV is the estimated fair value of these investments.
- *Equity method investments* are securities we do not control, but are able to exert significant influence over the investee. These investments are measured at cost less any impairment, plus or minus our share of equity method investee income or loss.

(d) Impairments of Investments For our available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, we determine whether a credit loss exists. In this assessment, among other factors, we consider the extent to which the fair value is less than the amortized cost, any changes to the rating of the security by a rating agency, and adverse conditions specifically related to the security. If factors indicate a credit loss exists, an allowance for credit loss is recorded to other income (loss), net, limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. The amount of fair value change relating to all other factors will be recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

We hold non-marketable equity and other investments (“privately held investments”) which are included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. We monitor these investments for impairments and make reductions in carrying values if we determine that an impairment charge is required based primarily on the financial condition and near-term prospects of these companies.

(e) Inventories Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is computed using standard cost, which approximates actual cost, on a first-in, first-out basis. We provide inventory write-downs based on excess and obsolete inventories determined primarily by future demand forecasts. The write-down is measured as the difference between the cost of the inventory and market based upon assumptions about future demand and charged to the provision for inventory, which is a component of cost of sales. At the point of the loss recognition, a new, lower cost basis for that inventory is established, and subsequent changes in facts and circumstances do not result in the restoration or increase in that newly established cost basis. In addition, we record a liability for firm, noncancelable, and unconditional purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers for quantities in excess of our future demand forecasts consistent with our valuation of excess and obsolete inventory.

(f) Allowance for Accounts Receivable, Contract Assets and Financing Receivables We estimate our allowances for credit losses using relevant available information from internal and external sources, related to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. When assessing for credit losses, we determine collectibility by pooling our assets with similar characteristics.

The allowances for credit losses are each measured on a collective basis when similar risk characteristics exist. Our internal credit risk ratings are categorized as 1 through 10, with the lowest credit risk rating representing the highest quality. Our assets within each internal credit risk rating share similar risk characteristics and therefore are assessed as one portfolio segment for credit loss. Assets that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis. The allowances for credit losses are each measured by multiplying the exposure probability of default, the probability the asset will default within a given time frame, by the loss given default rate, the percentage of the asset not expected to be collected due to default, based on the pool of assets.

Probability of default rates are published quarterly by third-party credit agencies. Adjustments to our internal credit risk ratings may take into account including, but not limited to, various customer-specific factors, the potential sovereign risk of the geographic locations in which the customer is operating and macroeconomic conditions. These factors are updated regularly or when facts and circumstances indicate that an update is deemed necessary.

(g) Financing Receivables and Guarantees We provide financing arrangements, including leases, financed service contracts, and loans, for certain qualified end-user customers to build, maintain, and upgrade their networks. Lease receivables primarily represent sales-type and direct-financing leases. Leases have on average a four-year term and are usually collateralized by a security interest in the underlying assets. Loan receivables include customers financing purchases of our hardware, software and services and also may include additional funds for other costs associated with network installation and integration of our products and services. Loan receivables have terms of three years on average. Financed service contracts typically have terms of one year to three years and primarily relate to technical support services.

Outstanding financing receivables that are aged 31 days or more from the contractual payment date are considered past due. We do not accrue interest on financing receivables that are considered impaired or more than 120 days past due unless either the receivable has not been collected due to administrative reasons or the receivable is well secured and in the process of collection. Financing receivables may be placed on nonaccrual status earlier if, in management’s opinion, a timely collection of the full principal and interest becomes uncertain. After a financing receivable has been categorized as nonaccrual, interest will be recognized when cash is received. A financing receivable may be returned to accrual status after all of the customer’s delinquent balances of principal and interest have been settled, and the customer remains current for an appropriate period.

We facilitate arrangements for third-party financing extended to channel partners, consisting of revolving short-term financing, generally with payment terms ranging from 60 to 90 days. In certain instances, these financing arrangements result in a transfer of our receivables to the third party. The receivables are derecognized upon transfer, as these transfers qualify as true sales, and we receive a payment for the receivables from the third party based on our standard payment terms. These financing arrangements facilitate the working capital requirements of the channel partners, and, in some cases, we guarantee a portion of these arrangements. We also provide financing guarantees for third-party financing arrangements extended to end-user customers related to leases and loans, which typically have terms of up to three years. We could be called upon to make payments under these guarantees in the event of nonpayment by the channel partners or end-user customers. Deferred revenue relating to these financing arrangements is recorded in accordance with revenue recognition policies or for the fair value of the financing guarantees.

(h) Leases We lease real estate, information technology (IT) and other equipment and vehicles. We also have arrangements with certain suppliers and contract manufacturers which includes the leasing of dedicated space and equipment costs. Our leases have the option to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option.

As a lessee, we determine if an arrangement is a lease at commencement. Our ROU lease assets represent our right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments related to the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. We use incremental borrowing rates based on information available at the commencement date to determine the present value of our lease payments. Certain of our lease agreements contain variable lease payments. Our variable lease payments can fluctuate depending on the level of activity or the cost of certain services where we have elected to combine lease and non-lease components. While these payments are not included as part of our lease liabilities, they are recognized as variable lease expense in the period they are incurred.

We provide leasing of our equipment and complementary third-party products primarily through our channel partners and distributors, for which the income arising from these leases is recognized through interest income. As a lessor, we determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. We provide leasing arrangements for our equipment to certain qualified customers. Our lease portfolio primarily consists of sales-type leases. We allocate the consideration in a bundled contract with our customers based on relative standalone selling prices of our lease and non-lease components. The residual value on our leased equipment is determined at the inception of the lease based on an analysis of estimates of the value of equipment, market factors and historical customer behavior. Residual value estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis and other-than-temporary declines are expensed in the period they occur. Our leases generally provide an end-of-term option for the customer to extend the lease under mutually-agreed terms, return the leased equipment, or purchase the equipment for either the then-market value of the equipment or a pre-determined purchase price. If a customer chooses to terminate their lease prior to the original end of term date, the customer is required to pay all remaining lease payments in full.

We adopted Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 842 at the beginning of fiscal 2020 and applied it at the beginning of the period of adoption and did not restate prior periods. For additional information, see Note 8.

(i) Depreciation and Amortization Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation or amortization, whenever applicable. Depreciation and amortization expenses for property and equipment were approximately \$0.8 billion, \$0.9 billion, and \$1.0 billion for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method, generally over the following periods:

Asset Category	Period
Buildings	25 years
Building improvements	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of remaining lease term or up to 10 years
Computer equipment and related software	30 to 36 months
Production, engineering, and other equipment	Up to 5 years
Operating lease assets	Based on lease term
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

(j) Business Combinations We allocate the fair value of the purchase consideration of our acquisitions to the tangible assets, liabilities, and intangible assets acquired, including in-process research and development (IPR&D), based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. IPR&D is initially capitalized at fair value as an intangible asset with an indefinite life and assessed for impairment thereafter. When an IPR&D project is completed, the IPR&D is reclassified as an amortizable purchased intangible asset and amortized over the asset’s estimated useful life. Acquisition-related expenses and related restructuring costs are recognized separately from the business combination and are expensed as incurred.

(k) Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis in the fourth fiscal quarter and, when specific circumstances dictate, between annual tests. When impaired, the carrying value of goodwill is written down to fair value. Identifying a potential impairment consists of comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. Purchased intangible assets with finite lives are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. See “Long-Lived Assets” for our policy regarding impairment testing of purchased intangible assets with finite lives. Purchased intangible assets with indefinite lives are assessed for potential impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts might be impaired.

(l) Long-Lived Assets Long-lived assets that are held and used by us are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Determination of recoverability of long-lived assets is based on an estimate of the undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Measurement of an impairment loss for long-lived assets that management expects to hold and use is

based on the difference between the fair value of the asset and its carrying value. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

(m) Fair Value Fair value is defined as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be either recorded or disclosed at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which we would transact, and we also consider assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

The accounting guidance for fair value measurement requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument’s categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data. We use inputs such as actual trade data, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, and other similar data, which are obtained from quoted market prices, independent pricing vendors, or other sources, to determine the ultimate fair value of assets or liabilities.

Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities. The fair values are determined based on model-based techniques such as discounted cash flow models using inputs that we could not corroborate with market data.

(n) Derivative Instruments We recognize derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities and measure those instruments at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation. For a derivative instrument designated as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss is recognized in earnings in the period of change together with the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributed to the risk being hedged. For a derivative instrument designated as a cash flow hedge, the gain or loss is initially reported as a component of AOCI and subsequently reclassified into earnings when the hedged exposure affects earnings. For a derivative instrument designated as a net investment hedge of our foreign operations, the gain or loss is recorded in the cumulative translation adjustment within AOCI together with the offsetting loss or gain of the hedged exposure of the underlying foreign operations. For derivative instruments that are not designated as accounting hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in earnings in the period of change. We record derivative instruments in the statements of cash flows to operating, investing, or financing activities consistent with the cash flows of the hedged item.

Hedge effectiveness for foreign exchange forward contracts used as cash flow hedges is assessed by comparing the change in the fair value of the hedge contract with the change in the fair value of the forecasted cash flows of the hedged item. Hedge effectiveness for equity forward contracts and foreign exchange net investment hedge forward contracts is assessed by comparing changes in fair value due to changes in spot rates for both the derivative and the hedged item. For foreign exchange option contracts, hedge effectiveness is assessed based on the hedging instrument’s entire change in fair value. Hedge effectiveness for interest rate swaps is assessed by comparing the change in fair value of the swap with the change in the fair value of the hedged item due to changes in the benchmark interest rate.

(o) Foreign Currency Translation Assets and liabilities of non-U.S. subsidiaries that operate in a local currency environment, where that local currency is the functional currency, are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, with the resulting translation adjustments directly recorded to a separate component of AOCI. Income and expense accounts are translated at average exchange rates during the year. Remeasurement adjustments are recorded in other income (loss), net. The effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents was not material for any of the fiscal years presented.

(p) Concentrations of Risk Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with several financial institutions. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Generally, these deposits may be redeemed upon demand and are maintained with financial institutions with reputable credit and therefore bear minimal credit risk. We seek to mitigate our credit risks by spreading such risks across multiple counterparties and monitoring the risk profiles of these counterparties.

We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and, with the exception of certain financing transactions, do not require collateral from our customers. We receive certain of our components from sole suppliers. Additionally, we rely on a limited number of contract manufacturers and suppliers to provide manufacturing services for our products. The inability of a contract manufacturer or supplier to fulfill our supply requirements could materially impact future operating results.

(g) Revenue Recognition We enter into contracts with customers that can include various combinations of products and services which are generally distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations. As a result, our contracts may contain multiple performance obligations. We determine whether arrangements are distinct based on whether the customer can benefit from the product or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available and whether our commitment to transfer the product or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other obligations in the contract. We classify our hardware, perpetual software licenses, and SaaS as distinct performance obligations. Term software licenses represent multiple obligations, which include software licenses and software maintenance. In transactions where we deliver hardware or software, we are typically the principal and we record revenue and costs of goods sold on a gross basis. We refer to our term software licenses, security software licenses, SaaS, and associated service arrangements as subscription offers.

We recognize revenue upon transfer of control of promised goods or services in a contract with a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. Transfer of control occurs once the customer has the contractual right to use the product, generally upon shipment, electronic delivery (or when the software is available for download by the customer), or once title and risk of loss has transferred to the customer. Transfer of control can also occur over time for software maintenance and services as the customer receives the benefit over the contract term. Our hardware and perpetual software licenses are distinct performance obligations where revenue is recognized upfront upon transfer of control. Term software licenses include multiple performance obligations where the term licenses are recognized upfront upon transfer of control, with the associated software maintenance revenue recognized ratably over the contract term as services and software updates are provided. SaaS arrangements do not include the right for the customer to take possession of the software during the term, and therefore have one distinct performance obligation which is satisfied over time with revenue recognized ratably over the contract term as the customer consumes the services. On our product sales, we record consideration from shipping and handling on a gross basis within net product sales. We record our revenue net of any associated sales taxes.

An allowance for future sales returns is established based on historical trends in product return rates. The allowance for future sales returns as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020 was \$55 million and \$79 million, respectively, and was recorded as a reduction of our accounts receivable and revenue.

Significant Judgments

Revenue is allocated among these performance obligations in a manner that reflects the consideration that we expect to be entitled to for the promised goods or services based on standalone selling prices (SSP). SSP is estimated for each distinct performance obligation and judgment may be required in their determination. The best evidence of SSP is the observable price of a product or service when we sell the goods separately in similar circumstances and to similar customers. In instances where SSP is not directly observable, we determine SSP using information that may include market conditions and other observable inputs.

We assess relevant contractual terms in our customer contracts to determine the transaction price. We apply judgment in identifying contractual terms and determining the transaction price as we may be required to estimate variable consideration when determining the amount of revenue to recognize. Variable consideration includes potential contractual penalties and various rebate, cooperative marketing and other incentive programs that we offer to our distributors, channel partners and customers. When determining the amount of revenue to recognize, we estimate the expected usage of these programs, applying the expected value or most likely estimate and update the estimate at each reporting period as actual utilization becomes available. We also consider the customers' right of return in determining the transaction price, where applicable.

We assess certain software licenses, such as for security software, that contain critical updates or upgrades which customers can download throughout the contract term. Without these updates or upgrades, the functionality of the software would diminish over a relatively short time period. These updates or upgrades provide the customer the full functionality of the purchased security software licenses and are required to maintain the security license's utility as the risks and threats in the environment are rapidly changing. In these circumstances, the revenue from these software arrangements is recognized as a single performance obligation satisfied over the contract term.

We adopted ASC 606 at the beginning of fiscal 2019 using the modified retrospective method to those contracts that were not completed as of July 28, 2018. For the additional information, see Note 3.

(r) Advertising Costs We expense all advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs included within sales and marketing expenses were approximately \$268 million, \$187 million, and \$204 million for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

(s) Share-Based Compensation Expense We measure and recognize the compensation expense for all share-based awards made to employees and directors, including employee stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs), performance-based restricted stock units (PRSUs), and employee stock purchases related to the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Employee Stock Purchase Rights) based on estimated fair values. The fair value of employee stock options is estimated on the date of grant using a lattice-binomial option-pricing model (Lattice-Binomial Model) or the Black-Scholes model, and for employee stock purchase rights we estimate the fair value using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value for time-based stock awards and stock awards that are contingent upon the achievement of financial performance metrics is based on the grant date share price reduced by the present value of the expected dividend yield prior to vesting. The fair value of market-based stock awards is estimated using an option-pricing model on the date of grant. Share-based compensation expense is reduced for forfeitures.

(t) Software Development Costs Software development costs, including costs to develop software sold, leased, or otherwise marketed, that are incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility are capitalized if significant. Costs incurred during the application development stage for internal-use software are capitalized if significant. Capitalized software development costs are amortized using the straight-line amortization method over the estimated useful life of the applicable software. Such software development costs required to be capitalized have not been material to date.

(u) Income Taxes Income tax expense is based on pretax financial accounting income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that will more likely than not be realized.

We account for uncertainty in income taxes using a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. We classify the liability for unrecognized tax benefits as current to the extent that we anticipate payment (or receipt) of cash within one year. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recognized in the provision for income taxes.

(v) Computation of Net Income per Share Basic net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted shares outstanding includes the dilutive effect of in-the-money options, unvested restricted stock, and restricted stock units. The dilutive effect of such equity awards is calculated based on the average share price for each fiscal period using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the amount the employee must pay for exercising stock options and the amount of compensation cost for future service that we have not yet recognized are collectively assumed to be used to repurchase shares.

(w) Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities Our approach in assessing the consolidation requirement for variable interest entities focuses on identifying which enterprise has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the variable interest entity’s economic performance and which enterprise has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the variable interest entity. Should we conclude that we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of the variable interest entity will be included in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

(x) Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are used for the following, among others:

- Revenue recognition
- Allowances for accounts receivable, sales returns, and financing receivables
- Inventory valuation and liability for purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers
- Loss contingencies and product warranties
- Fair value measurements
- Goodwill and purchased intangible asset impairments
- Income taxes

The inputs into certain of our judgments, assumptions, and estimates considered the economic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on our critical and significant accounting estimates. The actual results experienced by us may differ materially from our estimates. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, many of our estimates could require increased judgment and carry a higher degree of variability and volatility. As events continue to evolve our estimates may change materially in future periods.

(y) New Accounting Updates Recently Adopted

Credit Losses of Financial Instruments In June 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard update that requires measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets held based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectibility of the reported amount. We adopted this standard at the beginning of our first quarter of fiscal 2021, applied it at the beginning of the period of adoption and did not restate prior periods. The standard primarily impacts our financial assets measured at amortized cost and available-for-sale debt securities. The standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

(z) Recent Accounting Standards or Updates Not Yet Effective as of Fiscal Year End

Reference Rate Reform In March 2020, the FASB issued an accounting standard update and subsequent amendments that provide optional expedients and exceptions to the current guidance on contract modification and hedging relationships to ease the financial reporting burden of the expected market transition from the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and other interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates. This accounting standard update was effective upon issuance and may be applied prospectively through December 31, 2022. We are currently evaluating the impact of this accounting standard update on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Revenue

(a) Disaggregation of Revenue

We disaggregate our revenue into groups of similar products and services that depict the nature, amount, and timing of revenue and cash flows for our various offerings. The sales cycle, contractual obligations, customer requirements, and go-to-market strategies differ for each of our product categories, resulting in different economic risk profiles for each category.

The following table presents this disaggregation of revenue (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Revenue:			
Infrastructure Platforms	\$ 27,109	\$ 27,219	\$ 30,184
Applications	5,504	5,568	5,803
Security	3,382	3,158	2,822
Other Products	19	33	196
Total Product	36,014	35,978	39,005
Services	13,804	13,323	12,899
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$ 49,818	\$ 49,301	\$ 51,904

Amounts may not sum due to rounding. We have made certain reclassifications to the product revenue amounts for prior years to conform to the current year’s presentation.

⁽¹⁾ During the second quarter of fiscal 2019, we completed the divestiture of the Service Provider Video Software Solutions (SPVSS) business. Total revenue includes SPVSS business revenue of \$168 million for fiscal 2019.

Infrastructure Platforms consist of our core networking technologies of switching, routing, wireless, and data center products that are designed to work together to deliver networking capabilities and transport and/or store data. These technologies consist of both hardware and software offerings, including software licenses and software-as-a-service (SaaS), that help our customers build networks, automate, orchestrate, integrate, and digitize data. We are shifting and expanding more of our business to software and subscriptions across our core networking portfolio. Our hardware and perpetual software in this category are distinct performance obligations where revenue is recognized upfront upon transfer of control. Term software licenses are multiple performance obligations where the term license is recognized upfront upon transfer of control with the associated software maintenance revenue recognized ratably over the contract term. SaaS arrangements in this category have one distinct performance obligation which is satisfied over time with revenue recognized ratably over the contract term.

Applications consists of offerings that utilize the core networking and data center platforms to provide their functions. The products consist primarily of software offerings, including software licenses and SaaS, as well as hardware. Our perpetual software and hardware in this category are distinct performance obligations where revenue is recognized upfront upon transfer of control. Term software licenses are multiple performance obligations where the term license is recognized upfront upon transfer of control with the associated software maintenance revenue recognized ratably over the contract term. SaaS arrangements in this category have one distinct performance obligation which is satisfied over time with revenue recognized ratably over the contract term.

Security primarily includes our network security, cloud and email security, identity and access management, advanced threat protection, and unified threat management products. These products consist of both hardware and software offerings, including software licenses and SaaS. Updates and upgrades for the term software licenses are critical for our software to perform its intended commercial purpose because of the continuous need for our software to secure our customers' network environments against frequent threats. Therefore, security software licenses are generally represented by a single distinct performance obligation with revenue recognized ratably over the contract term. Our hardware and perpetual software in this category are distinct performance obligations where revenue is recognized upfront upon transfer of control. SaaS arrangements in this category have one distinct performance obligation which is satisfied over time with revenue recognized ratably over the contract term.

Other Products primarily includes our emerging technologies products. These products include both hardware and software licenses. Our offerings in this category are distinct performance obligations where revenue is recognized upfront upon transfer of control.

In addition to our product offerings, we provide a broad range of service and support options for our customers, including technical support services and advanced services. Technical support services represent the majority of these offerings which are distinct performance obligations that are satisfied over time with revenue recognized ratably over the contract term. Advanced services are distinct performance obligations that are satisfied over time with revenue recognized as services are delivered.

The sales arrangements as discussed above are typically made pursuant to customer purchase orders based on master purchase or partner agreements. Cash is received based on our standard payment terms which is typically 30 days. We provide financing arrangements to customers for all of our hardware, software and service offerings. Refer to Note 9 for additional information. For these arrangements, cash is typically received over time.

(b) Contract Balances

Accounts receivable, net was \$5.8 billion as of July 31, 2021 compared to \$5.5 billion as of July 25, 2020, as reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Contract assets consist of unbilled receivables and are recorded when revenue is recognized in advance of scheduled billings to our customers. These amounts are primarily related to software and service arrangements where transfer of control has occurred but we have not yet invoiced. As of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, our contract assets for these unbilled receivables, net of allowances, were \$1.4 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively, and were included in other current assets and other assets.

Gross contract assets by our internal risk ratings are summarized as follows (in millions):

	July 31, 2021
1 to 4	\$ 521
5 to 6	770
7 and Higher	166
Total	<u>\$ 1,457</u>

Contract liabilities consist of deferred revenue. Deferred revenue was \$22.2 billion as of July 31, 2021 compared to \$20.4 billion as of July 25, 2020. We recognized approximately \$11.3 billion of revenue during fiscal 2021 that was included in the deferred revenue balance at July 25, 2020.

(c) Capitalized Contract Acquisition Costs

We capitalize direct and incremental costs incurred to acquire contracts, primarily sales commissions, for which the associated revenue is expected to be recognized in future periods. We incur these costs in connection with both initial contracts and renewals. These costs are initially deferred and typically amortized over the term of the customer contract which corresponds to the period of benefit. Deferred sales commissions were \$967 million and \$732 million as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively, and were included in other current assets and other assets. The amortization expense associated with these costs was \$532 million and \$477 million for fiscal 2021 and 2020, respectively, and was included in sales and marketing expenses.

4. Acquisitions and Divestitures

(a) Acquisition Summary

We completed 13 acquisitions during fiscal 2021. A summary of the allocation of the total purchase consideration is presented as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal 2021</u>	<u>Purchase Consideration</u>	<u>Net Tangible Assets Acquired (Liabilities Assumed)</u>	<u>Purchased Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Goodwill</u>
Acacia	\$ 4,983	\$ 442	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,381
Others	2,472	(130)	754	1,848
Total	<u>\$ 7,455</u>	<u>\$ 312</u>	<u>\$ 2,914</u>	<u>\$ 4,229</u>

On March 1, 2021, we completed our acquisition of Acacia Communications, Inc. (“Acacia”), a public fabless semiconductor company that develops, manufactures and sells high-speed coherent optical interconnect products that are designed to transform communications networks through improvements in performance, capacity and cost. Revenue from the Acacia acquisition has been included in our Infrastructure Platforms product category.

The total purchase consideration related to our acquisitions completed during fiscal 2021 consisted of cash consideration and vested share-based awards assumed. The total cash and cash equivalents acquired from these acquisitions was approximately \$338 million.

Fiscal 2020 Acquisitions

Allocation of the purchase consideration for acquisitions completed in fiscal 2020 is summarized as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal 2020</u>	<u>Purchase Consideration</u>	<u>Net Tangible Assets Acquired (Liabilities Assumed)</u>	<u>Purchased Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Goodwill</u>
Total acquisitions (six in total)	<u>\$ 359</u>	<u>\$ (11)</u>	<u>\$ 172</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>

The total purchase consideration related to our acquisitions completed during fiscal 2020 consisted of cash consideration and vested share-based awards assumed. The total cash and cash equivalents acquired from these acquisitions was approximately \$23 million.

Fiscal 2019 Acquisitions

In fiscal 2019, we completed five acquisitions for total purchase consideration of \$2.7 billion.

(b) Other Acquisition and Divestiture Information

Total transaction costs related to our acquisition and divestiture activities during fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019 were \$46 million, \$21 million, and \$21 million, respectively. These transaction costs were expensed as incurred in G&A expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The goodwill generated from our acquisitions completed during fiscal 2021 is primarily related to expected synergies. The goodwill is generally not deductible for income tax purposes.

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the operating results of each acquisition from the date of acquisition. Pro forma results of operations and the revenue and net income subsequent to the acquisition date for the acquisitions completed during fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019 have not been presented because the effects of the acquisitions, individually and in the aggregate, were not material to our financial results.

5. Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets

(a) Goodwill

The following tables present the goodwill allocated to our reportable segments as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, as well as the changes to goodwill during fiscal 2021 and 2020 (in millions):

	Balance at July 25, 2020	Acquisitions & Divestitures	Foreign Currency Translation and Other	Balance at July 31, 2021
Americas	\$ 21,304	\$ 2,275	\$ 94	\$ 23,673
EMEA	8,040	1,019	35	9,094
APJC	4,462	920	19	5,401
Total	<u>\$ 33,806</u>	<u>\$ 4,214</u>	<u>\$ 148</u>	<u>\$ 38,168</u>

	Balance at July 27, 2019	Acquisitions	Foreign Currency Translation and Other	Balance at July 25, 2020
Americas	\$ 21,120	\$ 132	\$ 52	\$ 21,304
EMEA	7,977	44	19	8,040
APJC	4,432	22	8	4,462
Total	<u>\$ 33,529</u>	<u>\$ 198</u>	<u>\$ 79</u>	<u>\$ 33,806</u>

(b) Purchased Intangible Assets

The following tables present details of our intangible assets acquired through acquisitions completed during fiscal 2021 and 2020 (in millions, except years):

	FINITE LIVES						INDEFINITE LIVES	TOTAL
	TECHNOLOGY		CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS		OTHER		IPR&D	
	Weighted-Average Useful Life (in Years)	Amount	Weighted-Average Useful Life (in Years)	Amount	Weighted-Average Useful Life (in Years)	Amount	Amount	
Fiscal 2021								
Acacia	4.0	\$ 1,290	4.0	\$ 490	3.1	\$ 35	\$ 345	\$ 2,160
Others	4.3	545	4.6	174	2.9	35	—	754
Total		<u>\$ 1,835</u>		<u>\$ 664</u>		<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 345</u>	<u>\$ 2,914</u>

	FINITE LIVES						INDEFINITE LIVES	TOTAL
	TECHNOLOGY		CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS		OTHER		IPR&D	
	Weighted-Average Useful Life (in Years)	Amount	Weighted-Average Useful Life (in Years)	Amount	Weighted-Average Useful Life (in Years)	Amount	Amount	
Fiscal 2020								
Total acquisitions (six in total)	4.8	<u>\$ 161</u>	4.2	<u>\$ 10</u>	1.5	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 172</u>

The following tables present details of our purchased intangible assets (in millions):

	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
July 31, 2021			
Purchased intangible assets with finite lives:			
Technology	\$ 3,629	\$ (1,437)	\$ 2,192
Customer relationships	1,387	(523)	864
Other	71	(13)	58
Total purchased intangible assets with finite lives	5,087	(1,973)	3,114
In-process research and development, with indefinite lives	505	—	505
Total	<u>\$ 5,592</u>	<u>\$ (1,973)</u>	<u>\$ 3,619</u>

<u>July 25, 2020</u>	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Purchased intangible assets with finite lives:			
Technology	\$ 3,298	\$ (2,336)	\$ 962
Customer relationships	760	(365)	395
Other	26	(20)	6
Total purchased intangible assets with finite lives	4,084	(2,721)	1,363
In-process research and development, with indefinite lives	213	—	213
Total	<u>\$ 4,297</u>	<u>\$ (2,721)</u>	<u>\$ 1,576</u>

Purchased intangible assets include intangible assets acquired through acquisitions as well as through direct purchases or licenses.

The following table presents the amortization of purchased intangible assets, including impairment charges (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Amortization of purchased intangible assets:			
Cost of sales	\$ 716	\$ 659	\$ 624
Operating expenses	215	141	150
Total	<u>\$ 931</u>	<u>\$ 800</u>	<u>\$ 774</u>

The estimated future amortization expense of purchased intangible assets with finite lives as of July 31, 2021 is as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	Amount
2022	\$ 1,037
2023	\$ 873
2024	\$ 749
2025	\$ 396
2026	\$ 55
Thereafter	\$ 4

6. Restructuring and Other Charges

We initiated a restructuring plan during fiscal 2021 (the “Fiscal 2021 Plan”), which included a voluntary early retirement program, in order to realign the organization and enable further investment in key priority areas with estimated pretax charges of approximately \$900 million. In connection with the Fiscal 2021 Plan, we incurred charges of \$881 million during fiscal 2021. We substantially completed the Fiscal 2021 Plan in fiscal 2021 and do not expect any remaining charges related to this plan to be material.

We initiated a restructuring plan during fiscal 2020 (the “Fiscal 2020 Plan”) in order to realign the organization and enable further investment in key priority areas, with estimated pretax charges of approximately \$300 million. In connection with the Fiscal 2020 Plan, we incurred cumulative charges of \$260 million. We completed the Fiscal 2020 Plan in fiscal 2021.

In prior years, we initiated restructuring plans in order to realign our organization and enable further investment in key priority areas. The aggregate pretax charges related to these plans are primarily cash-based and consist of severance and other one-time termination benefits, and other costs.

The following table summarizes the activities related to the restructuring and other charges, as discussed above (in millions):

	FISCAL 2020 AND PRIOR PLANS		FISCAL 2021 PLAN		Total
	Employee Severance	Other	Employee Severance	Other	
Liability as of July 28, 2018	\$ 60	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 73
Charges	252	70	—	—	322
Cash payments	(289)	(10)	—	—	(299)
Non-cash items	(1)	(62)	—	—	(63)
Liability as of July 27, 2019	22	11	—	—	33
Charges	353	128	—	—	481
Cash payments	(317)	(10)	—	—	(327)
Non-cash items	—	(115)	—	—	(115)
Liability as of July 25, 2020	58	14	—	—	72
Charges	—	5	836	45	886
Cash payments	(58)	(6)	(821)	(5)	(890)
Non-cash items	—	(3)	1	(32)	(34)
Liability as of July 31, 2021	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ 16	\$ 8	\$ 34

7. Balance Sheet and Other Details

The following tables provide details of selected balance sheet and other items (in millions):

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,175	\$ 11,809
Restricted cash included in other current assets	14	—
Restricted cash included in other assets	753	3
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	\$ 9,942	\$ 11,812

Our restricted cash balances are funds primarily related to contractual obligations with suppliers.

Inventories

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Raw materials	\$ 801	\$ 456
Work in process	54	25
Finished goods:		
Deferred cost of sales	97	59
Manufactured finished goods	422	542
Total finished goods	519	601
Service-related spares	174	184
Demonstration systems	11	16
Total	\$ 1,559	\$ 1,282

Our provision for inventory was \$116 million, \$74 million, and \$77 million in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Property and Equipment, Net

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Gross property and equipment:		
Land, buildings, and building and leasehold improvements	\$ 4,304	\$ 4,252
Computer equipment and related software	858	875
Production, engineering, and other equipment	5,106	5,163
Operating lease assets	273	337
Furniture, fixtures and other	377	387
Total gross property and equipment	10,918	11,014
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(8,580)	(8,561)
Total	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,453

Remaining Performance Obligations

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Product	\$ 13,270	\$ 11,261
Service	17,623	17,093
Total	\$ 30,893	\$ 28,354

Remaining Performance Obligations (RPO) are comprised of deferred revenue plus unbilled contract revenue. As of July 31, 2021, the aggregate amount of RPO was comprised of \$22.2 billion of deferred revenue and \$8.7 billion of unbilled contract revenue. We expect approximately 53% of this amount to be recognized as revenue over the next 12 months. As of July 25, 2020, the aggregate amount of RPO was comprised of \$20.4 billion of deferred revenue and \$7.9 billion of unbilled contract revenue. Unbilled contract revenue represents noncancelable contracts for which we have not invoiced, have an obligation to perform, and revenue has not yet been recognized in the financial statements.

Deferred Revenue

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Product	\$ 9,416	\$ 7,895
Service	12,748	12,551
Total	\$ 22,164	\$ 20,446
Reported as:		
Current	\$ 12,148	\$ 11,406
Noncurrent	10,016	9,040
Total	\$ 22,164	\$ 20,446

8. Leases

(a) Lessee Arrangements

The following table presents our operating lease balances (in millions):

	Balance Sheet Line Item	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Operating lease right-of-use assets	Other assets	\$ 1,095	\$ 921
Operating lease liabilities	Other current liabilities	\$ 337	\$ 341
Operating lease liabilities	Other long-term liabilities	831	661
Total operating lease liabilities		\$ 1,168	\$ 1,002

The components of our lease expenses were as follows (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>
Operating lease expense	\$ 399	\$ 428
Short-term lease expense	65	69
Variable lease expense	173	157
Total lease expense	<u>\$ 637</u>	<u>\$ 654</u>

Supplemental information related to our operating leases is as follows (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities — operating cash flows	\$ 407	\$ 413
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating leases liabilities	\$ 536	\$ 197

The weighted-average lease term was 5.2 years and 4.0 years as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively. The weighted-average discount rate was 1.7% and 1.5% as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively.

The maturities of our operating leases (undiscounted) as of July 31, 2021 are as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2022	\$ 355
2023	279
2024	195
2025	127
2026	70
Thereafter	219
Total lease payments	<u>1,245</u>
Less interest	<u>(77)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,168</u>

(b) Lessor Arrangements

Our leases primarily represent sales-type leases with terms of four years on average. We provide leasing of our equipment and complementary third-party products primarily through our channel partners and distributors, for which the income arising from these leases is recognized through interest income. Interest income for fiscal 2021 and 2020 was \$75 million and \$94 million, respectively, and was included in interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The net investment of our lease receivables is measured at the commencement date as the gross lease receivable, residual value less unearned income and allowance for credit loss. For additional information, see Note 9.

Future minimum lease payments on our lease receivables as of July 31, 2021 are summarized as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2022	\$ 682
2023	556
2024	286
2025	144
2026	41
Thereafter	1
Total	<u>1,710</u>
Less: Present value of lease payments	<u>1,632</u>
Unearned income	<u>\$ 78</u>

Actual cash collections may differ from the contractual maturities due to early customer buyouts, refinancings, or defaults.

We provide financing of certain equipment through operating leases, and the amounts are included in property and equipment in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts relating to equipment on operating lease assets held by us and the associated accumulated depreciation are summarized as follows (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Operating lease assets	\$ 273	\$ 337
Accumulated depreciation	(165)	(198)
Operating lease assets, net	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 139</u>

Our operating lease income for fiscal 2021 and 2020 was \$151 million and \$190 million, respectively, and was included in product revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Minimum future rentals on noncancelable operating leases as of July 31, 2021 are summarized as follows (in millions):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2022	\$ 49
2023	24
2024	6
2025	1
Total	<u>\$ 80</u>

9. Financing Receivables

(a) Financing Receivables

Financing receivables primarily consist of lease receivables, loan receivables, and financed service contracts. Lease receivables represent sales-type leases resulting from the sale of Cisco's and complementary third-party products and are typically collateralized by a security interest in the underlying assets. Lease receivables consist of arrangements with terms of four years on average. Loan receivables represent financing arrangements related to the sale of our hardware, software, and services, which may include additional funding for other costs associated with network installation and integration of our products and services. Loan receivables have terms of three years on average. Financed service contracts include financing receivables related to technical support and advanced services. Revenue related to the technical support services is typically deferred and included in deferred service revenue and is recognized ratably over the period during which the related services are to be performed, which typically ranges from one year to three years.

A summary of our financing receivables is presented as follows (in millions):

	Lease Receivables	Loan Receivables	Financed Service Contracts	Total
July 31, 2021				
Gross	\$ 1,710	\$ 5,203	\$ 2,453	\$ 9,366
Residual value	103	—	—	103
Unearned income	(78)	—	—	(78)
Allowance for credit loss	(38)	(86)	(3)	(127)
Total, net	<u>\$ 1,697</u>	<u>\$ 5,117</u>	<u>\$ 2,450</u>	<u>\$ 9,264</u>
Reported as:				
Current	\$ 780	\$ 2,372	\$ 1,228	\$ 4,380
Noncurrent	917	2,745	1,222	4,884
Total, net	<u>\$ 1,697</u>	<u>\$ 5,117</u>	<u>\$ 2,450</u>	<u>\$ 9,264</u>

July 25, 2020	Lease Receivables	Loan Receivables	Financed Service Contracts	Total
Gross	\$ 2,127	\$ 5,937	\$ 2,830	\$ 10,894
Residual value	123	—	—	123
Unearned income	(114)	—	—	(114)
Allowance for credit loss	(48)	(81)	(9)	(138)
Total, net	<u>\$ 2,088</u>	<u>\$ 5,856</u>	<u>\$ 2,821</u>	<u>\$ 10,765</u>
Reported as:				
Current	\$ 918	\$ 2,692	\$ 1,441	\$ 5,051
Noncurrent	1,170	3,164	1,380	5,714
Total, net	<u>\$ 2,088</u>	<u>\$ 5,856</u>	<u>\$ 2,821</u>	<u>\$ 10,765</u>

(b) Credit Quality of Financing Receivables

Gross financing receivables⁽¹⁾ categorized by our internal credit risk rating by period of origination as of July 31, 2021 are summarized as follows (in millions):

Internal Credit Risk Rating	Prior	Fiscal Year					Total
		July 29, 2017	July 28, 2018	July 27, 2019	July 25, 2020	July 31, 2021	
Lease Receivables:							
1 to 4	\$ 2	\$ 20	\$ 100	\$ 168	\$ 282	\$ 227	\$ 799
5 to 6	1	17	65	187	285	231	786
7 and Higher	—	2	6	12	23	4	47
Total Lease Receivables	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 171</u>	<u>\$ 367</u>	<u>\$ 590</u>	<u>\$ 462</u>	<u>\$ 1,632</u>
Loan Receivables:							
1 to 4	\$ 4	\$ 86	\$ 134	\$ 577	\$ 990	\$ 1,552	\$ 3,343
5 to 6	—	19	75	202	505	925	1,726
7 and Higher	1	2	4	50	43	34	134
Total Loan Receivables	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 107</u>	<u>\$ 213</u>	<u>\$ 829</u>	<u>\$ 1,538</u>	<u>\$ 2,511</u>	<u>\$ 5,203</u>
Financed Service Contracts:							
1 to 4	\$ —	\$ 38	\$ 26	\$ 106	\$ 252	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,475
5 to 6	—	6	26	105	302	520	959
7 and Higher	—	—	1	6	7	5	19
Total Financed Service Contracts	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 217</u>	<u>\$ 561</u>	<u>\$ 1,578</u>	<u>\$ 2,453</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 190</u>	<u>\$ 437</u>	<u>\$ 1,413</u>	<u>\$ 2,689</u>	<u>\$ 4,551</u>	<u>\$ 9,288</u>

⁽¹⁾ Lease receivables calculated as gross lease receivables, excluding residual value, less unearned income.

The following table summarizes our gross receivables categorized by our internal credit risk rating as of July 25, 2020 and was not restated to reflect the impact of adoption of the accounting standards update on *Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*:

July 25, 2020	INTERNAL CREDIT RISK RATING			
	1 to 4	5 to 6	7 and Higher	Total
Lease receivables	\$ 992	\$ 952	\$ 69	\$ 2,013
Loan receivables	3,808	1,961	168	5,937
Financed service contracts	1,645	1,153	32	2,830
Total	<u>\$ 6,445</u>	<u>\$ 4,066</u>	<u>\$ 269</u>	<u>\$ 10,780</u>

The following tables present the aging analysis of gross receivables as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020 (in millions):

	DAYS PAST DUE (INCLUDES BILLED AND UNBILLED)					120+ Still Accruing	Nonaccrual Financing Receivables	Impaired Financing Receivables
	31 - 60	61 - 90	91+	Total Past Due	Current			
July 31, 2021								
Lease receivables	\$ 21	\$ 17	\$ 29	\$ 67	\$ 1,565	\$ 1,632	\$ 1	\$ 33
Loan receivables	71	17	35	123	5,080	5,203	4	33
Financed service contracts	18	13	18	49	2,404	2,453	3	3
Total	\$ 110	\$ 47	\$ 82	\$ 239	\$ 9,049	\$ 9,288	\$ 8	\$ 69

	DAYS PAST DUE (INCLUDES BILLED AND UNBILLED)					Total	Nonaccrual Financing Receivables	Impaired Financing Receivables
	31 - 60	61 - 90	91+	Total Past Due	Current			
July 25, 2020								
Lease receivables	\$ 29	\$ 47	\$ 48	\$ 124	\$ 1,889	\$ 2,013	\$ 43	\$ 43
Loan receivables	129	78	78	285	5,652	5,937	65	65
Financed service contracts	69	75	124	268	2,562	2,830	4	4
Total	\$ 227	\$ 200	\$ 250	\$ 677	\$ 10,103	\$ 10,780	\$ 112	\$ 112

Past due financing receivables are those that are 31 days or more past due according to their contractual payment terms. The data in the preceding tables is presented by contract, and the aging classification of each contract is based on the oldest outstanding receivable, and therefore past due amounts also include unbilled and current receivables within the same contract.

As of July 25, 2020, we had financing receivables of \$67 million, net of unbilled or current receivables, that were greater than 120 days plus past due but remained on accrual status as they are well secured and in the process of collection.

(c) Allowance for Credit Loss Rollforward

The allowances for credit loss and the related financing receivables are summarized as follows (in millions):

	CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCES			
	Lease Receivables	Loan Receivables	Financed Service Contracts	Total
Allowance for credit loss as of July 25, 2020	\$ 48	\$ 81	\$ 9	\$ 138
Provisions (benefits)	(10)	(12)	(5)	(27)
Recoveries (write-offs), net	(1)	(1)	—	(2)
Foreign exchange and other	1	18	(1)	18
Allowance for credit loss as of July 31, 2021	\$ 38	\$ 86	\$ 3	\$ 127

	CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCES			
	Lease Receivables	Loan Receivables	Financed Service Contracts	Total
Allowance for credit loss as of July 27, 2019	\$ 46	\$ 71	\$ 9	\$ 126
Provisions (benefits)	5	32	1	38
Recoveries (write-offs), net	(3)	(19)	—	(22)
Foreign exchange and other	—	(3)	(1)	(4)
Allowance for credit loss as of July 25, 2020	\$ 48	\$ 81	\$ 9	\$ 138

CREDIT LOSS ALLOWANCES				
	Lease Receivables	Loan Receivables	Financed Service Contracts	Total
Allowance for credit loss as of July 28, 2018	\$ 135	\$ 60	\$ 10	\$ 205
Provisions (benefits)	(54)	11	27	(16)
Recoveries (write-offs), net	(14)	—	(28)	(42)
Foreign exchange and other	(21)	—	—	(21)
Allowance for credit loss as of July 27, 2019	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>

10. Available-for-Sale Debt and Equity Investments

(a) Summary of Available-for-Sale Debt Investments

The following tables summarize our available-for-sale debt investments (in millions):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized and Credit Losses	Fair Value
<u>July 31, 2021</u>				
U.S. government securities	\$ 1,773	\$ 21	\$ —	\$ 1,794
U.S. government agency securities	152	—	—	152
Non-U.S. government and agency securities	3	—	—	3
Corporate debt securities	8,727	213	(30)	8,910
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	2,838	34	(10)	2,862
Commercial paper	1,190	—	—	1,190
Certificates of deposit	295	—	—	295
Total	<u>\$ 14,978</u>	<u>\$ 268</u>	<u>\$ (40)</u>	<u>\$ 15,206</u>
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<u>July 25, 2020</u>				
U.S. government securities	\$ 2,614	\$ 71	\$ —	\$ 2,685
U.S. government agency securities	110	—	—	110
Corporate debt securities	11,549	334	(6)	11,877
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	1,987	49	(1)	2,035
Commercial paper	727	—	—	727
Certificates of deposit	176	—	—	176
Total	<u>\$ 17,163</u>	<u>\$ 454</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>	<u>\$ 17,610</u>

The following table presents the gross realized gains and gross realized losses related to available-for-sale debt investments (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Gross realized gains	\$ 55	\$ 70	\$ 17
Gross realized losses	(2)	(28)	(30)
Total	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 42</u>	<u>\$ (13)</u>

The following tables present the breakdown of the available-for-sale debt investments with gross unrealized losses and the duration that those losses had been unrealized at July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020 (in millions):

	UNREALIZED LOSSES LESS THAN 12 MONTHS		UNREALIZED LOSSES 12 MONTHS OR GREATER		TOTAL	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
July 31, 2021						
U.S. government securities	\$ 468	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 468	\$ —
U.S. government agency securities	26	—	—	—	26	—
Corporate debt securities	1,086	(5)	6	—	1,092	(5)
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	1,293	(10)	13	—	1,306	(10)
Commercial paper	37	—	—	—	37	—
Total	\$ 2,910	\$ (15)	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ 2,929	\$ (15)
	UNREALIZED LOSSES LESS THAN 12 MONTHS		UNREALIZED LOSSES 12 MONTHS OR GREATER		TOTAL	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
July 25, 2020						
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 33	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 33	\$ —
Corporate debt securities	1,060	(6)	3	—	1,063	(6)
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	265	(1)	—	—	265	(1)
Total	\$ 1,358	\$ (7)	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1,361	\$ (7)

The following table summarizes the maturities of our available-for-sale debt investments as of July 31, 2021 (in millions):

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within 1 year	\$ 4,981	\$ 4,976
After 1 year through 5 years	6,517	6,677
After 5 years through 10 years	637	685
After 10 years	5	6
Mortgage-backed securities with no single maturity	2,838	2,862
Total	\$ 14,978	\$ 15,206

Actual maturities may differ from the contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay certain obligations.

(b) Summary of Equity Investments

We recognized a net unrealized gain during fiscal 2021 on our marketable securities still held as of the reporting date of \$8 million. Our net adjustments to non-marketable equity securities measured using the measurement alternative still held was a net gain of \$39 million and a net loss of \$13 million for fiscal 2021 and 2020, respectively. We held equity interests in certain private equity funds of \$0.9 billion and \$0.7 billion as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively, which are accounted for under the NAV practical expedient.

In the ordinary course of business, we have investments in privately held companies and provide financing to certain customers. These privately held companies and customers are evaluated for consolidation under the variable interest or voting interest entity models. We evaluate on an ongoing basis our investments in these privately held companies and our customer financings, and have determined that as of July 31, 2021, there were no significant variable interest or voting interest entities required to be consolidated in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of July 31, 2021, the carrying value of our investments in privately held companies was \$1.5 billion. Of the total carrying value of our investments in privately held companies as of July 31, 2021, \$0.9 billion of such investments are considered to be in variable interest entities which are unconsolidated. We have total funding commitments of \$0.2 billion related to privately held investments, some of which may be based on the achievement of certain agreed-upon milestones, and some of which are required to be funded on demand. The carrying value of these investments and the additional funding commitments collectively represent our maximum exposure related to privately held investments.

11. Fair Value

(a) Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows (in millions):

	JULY 31, 2021			JULY 25, 2020			
	FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS			FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS			
	Level 1	Level 2	Total Balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Balance
Assets:							
Cash equivalents:							
Money market funds	\$ 5,694	\$ —	\$ 5,694	\$ 9,687	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,687
Commercial paper	—	114	114	—	—	—	—
U.S. government securities	—	300	300	—	—	—	—
Corporate debt securities	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Available-for-sale debt investments:							
U.S. government securities	—	1,794	1,794	—	2,685	—	2,685
U.S. government agency securities	—	152	152	—	110	—	110
Corporate debt securities	—	8,910	8,910	—	11,877	—	11,877
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	—	2,862	2,862	—	2,035	—	2,035
Non-U.S. government agency securities	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Commercial paper	—	1,190	1,190	—	727	—	727
Certificates of deposit	—	295	295	—	176	—	176
Equity investments:							
Marketable equity securities	137	—	137	—	—	—	—
Other assets:							
Money market funds	750	—	750	—	—	—	—
Derivative assets	—	126	126	—	190	1	191
Total	\$ 6,581	\$ 15,746	\$ 22,327	\$ 9,687	\$ 17,808	\$ 1	\$ 27,496
Liabilities:							
Derivative liabilities	\$ —	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ 10
Total	\$ —	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ —	\$ 10

Level 1 marketable securities are determined by using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 available-for-sale debt investments are priced using quoted market prices for similar instruments or nonbinding market prices that are corroborated by observable market data. Our derivative instruments are primarily classified as Level 2, as they are not actively traded and are valued using pricing models that use observable market inputs. We did not have any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the periods presented. Level 3 assets include certain derivative instruments, the values of which are determined based on discounted cash flow models using inputs that we could not corroborate with market data.

(b) Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The carrying value of our non-marketable equity securities measured using the measurement alternative recorded to fair value on a non-recurring basis is adjusted for observable transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer or impairment. These securities are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy because we estimate the value based on valuation methods using the observable transaction price at the transaction date and other unobservable inputs such as volatility, rights, and obligations of the securities we hold.

(c) Other Fair Value Disclosures

The fair value of our short-term loan receivables and financed service contracts approximates their carrying value due to their short duration. The aggregate carrying value of our long-term loan receivables and financed service contracts as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020 was \$4.0 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively. The estimated fair value of our long-term loan

receivables and financed service contracts approximates their carrying value. We use significant unobservable inputs in determining discounted cash flows to estimate the fair value of our long-term loan receivables and financed service contracts, and therefore they are categorized as Level 3.

As of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, the estimated fair value of our short-term debt approximates its carrying value due to the short maturities. As of July 31, 2021, the fair value of our senior notes was \$13.7 billion, with a carrying amount of \$11.5 billion. This compares to a fair value of \$17.4 billion and a carrying amount of \$14.6 billion as of July 25, 2020. The fair value of the senior notes was determined based on observable market prices in a less active market and was categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

12. Borrowings

(a) Short-Term Debt

The following table summarizes our short-term debt (in millions, except percentages):

	July 31, 2021		July 25, 2020	
	Amount	Effective Rate	Amount	Effective Rate
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 2,508	1.75 %	\$ 3,005	2.07 %

We have a short-term debt financing program of up to \$10.0 billion through the issuance of commercial paper notes. We use the proceeds from the issuance of commercial paper notes for general corporate purposes. We had no commercial paper outstanding as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020.

The effective rates for the short- and long-term debt include the interest on the notes, the accretion of the discount, the issuance costs, and, if applicable, adjustments related to hedging.

(b) Long-Term Debt

The following table summarizes our long-term debt (in millions, except percentages):

	Maturity Date	July 31, 2021		July 25, 2020	
		Amount	Effective Rate	Amount	Effective Rate
Senior notes:					
Fixed-rate notes:					
2.20%	February 28, 2021	\$ —	—	\$ 2,500	2.30%
2.90%	March 4, 2021	—	—	500	0.94%
1.85%	September 20, 2021	2,000	1.90%	2,000	1.90%
3.00%	June 15, 2022	500	1.13%	500	1.21%
2.60%	February 28, 2023	500	2.68%	500	2.68%
2.20%	September 20, 2023	750	2.27%	750	2.27%
3.625%	March 4, 2024	1,000	1.00%	1,000	1.06%
3.50%	June 15, 2025	500	1.29%	500	1.37%
2.95%	February 28, 2026	750	3.01%	750	3.01%
2.50%	September 20, 2026	1,500	2.55%	1,500	2.55%
5.90%	February 15, 2039	2,000	6.11%	2,000	6.11%
5.50%	January 15, 2040	2,000	5.67%	2,000	5.67%
Total		11,500		14,500	
Unaccreted discount/issuance costs		(80)		(88)	
Hedge accounting fair value adjustments		106		171	
Total		\$ 11,526		\$ 14,583	
Reported as:					
Short-term debt		\$ 2,508		\$ 3,005	
Long-term debt		9,018		11,578	
Total		\$ 11,526		\$ 14,583	

We have entered into interest rate swaps in prior periods with an aggregate notional amount of \$2.0 billion designated as fair value hedges of certain of our fixed-rate senior notes. These swaps convert the fixed interest rates of the fixed-rate notes to floating interest rates based on the LIBOR. The gains and losses related to changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps substantially offset changes in the fair value of the hedged portion of the underlying debt that are attributable to the changes in market interest rates. For additional information, see Note 13.

Interest is payable semiannually on each class of the senior fixed-rate notes. Each of the senior fixed-rate notes is redeemable by us at any time, subject to a make-whole premium. The senior notes rank at par with the commercial paper notes that may be issued in the future pursuant to our short-term debt financing program, as discussed above under “(a) Short-Term Debt.” As of July 31, 2021, we were in compliance with all debt covenants.

As of July 31, 2021, future principal payments for long-term debt, including the current portion, are summarized as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2022	\$	2,500
2023		500
2024		1,750
2025		500
2026		750
Thereafter		5,500
Total	\$	<u>11,500</u>

Our \$2.0 billion senior fixed-rate notes with a maturity date of September 20, 2021 were redeemed on August 20, 2021, pursuant to our par call redemption option. The redemption price was equal to 100% of the principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, August 20, 2021.

(c) Credit Facility

On May 13, 2021, we entered into a 5-year credit agreement with certain institutional lenders that provides for a \$3.0 billion unsecured revolving credit facility that is scheduled to expire on May 13, 2026. The credit agreement is structured as an amendment and restatement of our 364-day credit agreement, which would have terminated on May 14, 2021. As of July 31, 2021, we were in compliance with the required interest coverage ratio and the other covenants, and we had not borrowed any funds under the credit agreement.

Any advances under the 5-year credit agreement will accrue interest at rates that are equal to, based on certain conditions, either (a) with respect to loans in U.S. dollars, (i) LIBOR or (ii) the Base Rate (to be defined as the highest of (x) the Bank of America prime rate, (y) the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% and (z) a daily rate equal to one-month LIBOR plus 1.0%), (b) with respect to loans in Euros, EURIBOR, (c) with respect to loans in Yen, TIBOR and (d) with respect to loans in Pounds Sterling, SONIA plus a credit spread adjustment, plus a margin that is based on our senior debt credit ratings as published by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services, LLC and Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., provided that in no event will the interest rate be less than 0.0%. We will pay a quarterly commitment fee during the term of the 5-year credit agreement which may vary depending on our senior debt credit ratings. In addition, the 5-year credit agreement incorporates certain sustainability-linked metrics. Specifically, our applicable interest rate and commitment fee are subject to upward or downward adjustments if we achieve, or fail to achieve, certain specified targets based on two key performance indicator metrics: (i) social impact and (ii) foam reduction. We may also, upon the agreement of either the then-existing lenders or additional lenders not currently parties to the agreement, increase the commitments under the credit facility by up to an additional \$2.0 billion and, at our option, extend the maturity of the facility for an additional year up to two times. The credit agreement requires that we comply with certain covenants, including that we maintain an interest coverage ratio as defined in the agreement.

13. Derivative Instruments

(a) Summary of Derivative Instruments

We use derivative instruments primarily to manage exposures to foreign currency exchange rate, interest rate, and equity price risks. Our primary objective in holding derivatives is to reduce the volatility of earnings and cash flows associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices. Our derivatives expose us to credit risk to the extent that the counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of the agreement. We do, however, seek to mitigate such risks by limiting our counterparties to major financial institutions and requiring collateral in certain cases. In addition, the potential risk of loss with any one counterparty resulting from this type of credit risk is monitored. Management does not expect material losses as a result of defaults by counterparties.

The fair values of our derivative instruments and the line items on the Consolidated Balance Sheets to which they were recorded are summarized as follows (in millions):

DERIVATIVE ASSETS				DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES			
	Balance Sheet Line Item	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020		Balance Sheet Line Item	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:							
Foreign currency derivatives	Other current assets	\$ 14	\$ 7	Other current liabilities	\$ 3	\$ 2	
Foreign currency derivatives	Other assets	1	—	Other long-term liabilities	—	—	
Interest rate derivatives	Other current assets	9	6	Other current liabilities	—	—	
Interest rate derivatives	Other assets	99	169	Other long-term liabilities	—	—	
Total		123	182		3	2	
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:							
Foreign currency derivatives	Other current assets	3	8	Other current liabilities	16	8	
Foreign currency derivatives	Other assets	—	—	Other long-term liabilities	1	—	
Equity derivatives	Other assets	—	1	Other long-term liabilities	—	—	
Total		3	9		17	8	
Total		\$ 126	\$ 191		\$ 20	\$ 10	

The following amounts were recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to cumulative basis adjustments for our fair value hedges (in millions):

Balance Sheet Line Item of Hedged Item	CARRYING AMOUNT OF THE HEDGED ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		CUMULATIVE AMOUNT OF FAIR VALUE HEDGING ADJUSTMENT INCLUDED IN THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF THE HEDGED ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)	
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Short-term debt	\$ (508)	\$ (506)	\$ (9)	\$ (6)
Long-term debt	\$ (1,594)	\$ (2,159)	\$ (97)	\$ (165)

The effect of derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges, recognized in interest and other income (loss), net is summarized as follows (in millions):

	GAINS (LOSSES) FOR THE YEARS ENDED		
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Interest rate derivatives:			
Hedged items	\$ 65	\$ (98)	\$ (138)
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	(67)	101	145
Total	\$ (2)	\$ 3	\$ 7

The effect on the Consolidated Statements of Operations of derivative instruments not designated as hedges is summarized as follows (in millions):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Line Item in Statements of Operations	GAINS (LOSSES) FOR THE YEARS ENDED		
		July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Foreign currency derivatives	Other income (loss), net	\$ 2	\$ (5)	\$ (60)
Total return swaps—deferred compensation	Operating expenses and other	157	15	5
Equity derivatives	Other income (loss), net	20	9	3
Total		<u>\$ 179</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ (52)</u>

The notional amounts of our outstanding derivatives are summarized as follows (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Foreign currency derivatives	\$ 4,139	\$ 4,315
Interest rate derivatives	2,000	2,500
Total return swaps—deferred compensation	730	580
Total	<u>\$ 6,869</u>	<u>\$ 7,395</u>

(b) Offsetting of Derivative Instruments

We present our derivative instruments at gross fair values in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. However, our master netting and other similar arrangements with the respective counterparties allow for net settlement under certain conditions, which are designed to reduce credit risk by permitting net settlement with the same counterparty. As of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, the potential effects of these rights of set-off associated with the derivative contracts would be a reduction to both derivative assets and derivative liabilities of \$17 million and \$10 million, respectively.

To further limit credit risk, we also enter into collateral security arrangements related to certain derivative instruments whereby cash is posted as collateral between the counterparties based on the fair market value of the derivative instrument. Under these collateral security arrangements, the net cash collateral received as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020 was \$109 million and \$173 million, respectively. Including the effects of collateral, this results in a net derivative liability of \$3 million and a net derivative asset of \$8 million as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively.

(c) Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We conduct business globally in numerous currencies. Therefore, we are exposed to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. To limit the exposure related to foreign currency changes, we enter into foreign currency contracts. We do not enter into such contracts for speculative purposes.

We hedge forecasted foreign currency transactions related to certain revenues, operating expenses and service cost of sales with currency options and forward contracts. These currency options and forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges, generally have maturities of less than 24 months. The derivative instrument’s gain or loss is initially reported as a component of AOCI and subsequently reclassified into earnings when the hedged exposure affects earnings. During the fiscal years presented, we did not discontinue any cash flow hedges for which it was probable that a forecasted transaction would not occur.

We enter into foreign exchange forward and option contracts to reduce the short-term effects of foreign currency fluctuations on assets and liabilities such as foreign currency receivables, long-term customer financings and payables. These derivatives are not designated as hedging instruments. Gains and losses on the contracts are included in other income (loss), net, and substantially offset foreign exchange gains and losses from the remeasurement of intercompany balances, other current assets, or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the reporting entity.

We hedge certain net investments in our foreign operations with forward contracts to reduce the effects of foreign currency fluctuations on our net investment in those foreign subsidiaries. These derivative instruments generally have maturities of up to six months.

(d) Interest Rate Risk

We hold interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges related to fixed-rate senior notes that are due in fiscal 2022 through 2025. Under these interest rate swaps, we receive fixed-rate interest payments and make interest payments based on LIBOR plus a fixed number of basis points. The effect of such swaps is to convert the fixed interest rates of the senior fixed-rate notes to floating interest rates based on LIBOR. The gains and losses related to changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps are included in interest expense and substantially offset changes in the fair value of the hedged portion of the underlying debt that are attributable to the changes in market interest rates.

(e) Equity Price Risk

We hold marketable equity securities in our portfolio that are subject to price risk. To diversify our overall portfolio, we also hold equity derivatives that are not designated as accounting hedges. The change in the fair value of each of these investment types are included in other income (loss), net.

We are also exposed to variability in compensation charges related to certain deferred compensation obligations to employees. Although not designated as accounting hedges, we utilize derivatives such as total return swaps to economically hedge this exposure and offset the related compensation expense.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Purchase Commitments with Contract Manufacturers and Suppliers

We purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use several contract manufacturers to provide manufacturing services for our products. During the normal course of business, in order to manage manufacturing lead times and help ensure adequate component supply, we enter into agreements with contract manufacturers and suppliers that either allow them to procure inventory based upon criteria as defined by us or establish the parameters defining our requirements. A significant portion of our reported purchase commitments arising from these agreements consists of firm, noncancelable, and unconditional commitments. Certain of these purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers relate to arrangements to secure long-term supply and pricing for certain product components for multi-year periods. In certain instances, these agreements allow us the option to cancel, reschedule, and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to firm orders being placed.

The following table summarizes our purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers (in millions):

Commitments by Period	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Less than 1 year	\$ 6,903	\$ 3,994
1 to 3 years	1,806	412
3 to 5 years	1,545	—
Total	<u>\$ 10,254</u>	<u>\$ 4,406</u>

We record a liability for firm, noncancelable, and unconditional purchase commitments for quantities in excess of our future demand forecasts consistent with the valuation of our excess and obsolete inventory. As of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, the liability for these purchase commitments was \$151 million and \$141 million, respectively, and was included in other current liabilities. The provision for the liability related to purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers was \$76 million, \$139 million, and \$95 million in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

(b) Other Commitments

In connection with our acquisitions, we have agreed to pay certain additional amounts contingent upon the achievement of certain agreed-upon technology, development, product, or other milestones or upon the continued employment with Cisco of certain employees of the acquired entities.

The following table summarizes the compensation expense related to acquisitions (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Compensation expense related to acquisitions	\$ 262	\$ 214	\$ 313

As of July 31, 2021, we estimated that future cash compensation expense of up to \$719 million may be required to be recognized pursuant to the applicable business combination agreements.

We also have certain funding commitments, primarily related to our privately held investments, some of which are based on the achievement of certain agreed-upon milestones, and some of which are required to be funded on demand. The funding commitments were \$0.2 billion and \$0.3 billion as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively.

(c) Product Warranties

The following table summarizes the activity related to the product warranty liability (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 331	\$ 342	\$ 359
Provisions for warranties issued	496	561	600
Adjustments for pre-existing warranties	—	(8)	(12)
Settlements	(491)	(564)	(603)
Acquisitions and divestitures	—	—	(2)
Balance at end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 336</u>	<u>\$ 331</u>	<u>\$ 342</u>

We accrue for warranty costs as part of our cost of sales based on associated material product costs, labor costs for technical support staff, and associated overhead. Our products are generally covered by a warranty for periods ranging from 90 days to five years, and for some products we provide a limited lifetime warranty.

(d) Financing and Other Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, we provide financing guarantees for various third-party financing arrangements extended to channel partners and end-user customers. Payments under these financing guarantee arrangements were not material for the periods presented.

Channel Partner Financing Guarantees We facilitate arrangements for third-party financing extended to channel partners, consisting of revolving short-term financing, with payment terms generally ranging from 60 to 90 days. These financing arrangements facilitate the working capital requirements of the channel partners, and, in some cases, we guarantee a portion of these arrangements. The volume of channel partner financing was \$26.7 billion, \$26.9 billion, and \$29.6 billion in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. The balance of the channel partner financing subject to guarantees was \$1.3 billion and \$1.1 billion as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively.

End-User Financing Guarantees We also provide financing guarantees for third-party financing arrangements extended to end-user customers related to leases and loans, which typically have terms of up to three years. The volume of financing provided by third parties for leases and loans as to which we had provided guarantees was \$10 million, \$9 million, and \$14 million in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Financing Guarantee Summary The aggregate amounts of financing guarantees outstanding at July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, representing the total maximum potential future payments under financing arrangements with third parties along with the related deferred revenue, are summarized in the following table (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
Maximum potential future payments relating to financing guarantees:		
Channel partner	\$ 155	\$ 198
End user	5	9
Total	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>
Deferred revenue associated with financing guarantees:		
Channel partner	\$ (16)	\$ (19)
End user	(5)	(9)
Total	<u>\$ (21)</u>	<u>\$ (28)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 139</u>	<u>\$ 179</u>

(e) Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, we have indemnification obligations to other parties, including customers, lessors, and parties to other transactions with us, with respect to certain matters. We have agreed to indemnify against losses arising from a breach of representations or covenants or out of intellectual property infringement or other claims made against certain parties. These agreements may limit the time or circumstances within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim.

It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount for claims made under the indemnification obligations discussed in this section (e) due to uncertainties in the litigation process, coordination with and contributions by other parties and the defendants in these cases, and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular case and agreement. We are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate outcome of the cases discussed below in this section (e), but we do not believe that any potential indemnity liability would be material, and historically, indemnity payments made by us have not had a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

We were asked to indemnify certain of our service provider customers that were subject to patent infringement claims asserted by ChanBond, LLC (“ChanBond”) in federal court in Delaware on September 21, 2015. All of the service provider customer defendants entered into an agreement to resolve ChanBond’s claims. We resolved the service providers’ indemnity claims, effective July 7, 2021, for an amount that did not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Verizon Communications Inc. requested that we indemnify it and seven of its subsidiaries (collectively, “Verizon”) for a subset of the patent infringement claims asserted by Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. (“Huawei”) in lawsuits filed against Verizon on February 5, 2020, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas (“E.D. Tex”) and the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas (“W.D. Tex”). Huawei and Verizon reached a confidential settlement agreement and Huawei dismissed both the E.D. Tex and W.D. Tex cases. Verizon indicated that they no longer are seeking indemnity contribution from us.

We have been asked by seven of our customers to indemnify them in connection with patent infringement claims asserted against them by Estech Systems, Inc. (“Estech”) in the E.D. Tex and W.D. Tex courts between April 24, 2020 and August 25, 2020. Estech alleges that the customer defendants infringe three patents generally related to IP telephony by using collaboration technology from us and other providers. Estech is seeking monetary damages from the customer defendants. The first E.D. Tex case against one of the customer defendants is scheduled for trial on October 4, 2021, and the W.D. Tex cases are set for trial on December 7, 2021 and April 1, 2022. We believe the customer defendants have strong defenses and do not believe our indemnity obligations, if any, would have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors, and our Amended and Restated Bylaws contain similar indemnification obligations to our agents.

(f) Legal Proceedings

Brazil Brazilian authorities have investigated our Brazilian subsidiary and certain of its former employees, as well as a Brazilian importer of our products, and its affiliates and employees, relating to alleged evasion of import taxes and alleged improper transactions involving the subsidiary and the importer. Brazilian tax authorities have assessed claims against our Brazilian subsidiary based on a theory of joint liability with the Brazilian importer for import taxes, interest, and penalties. In addition to claims asserted by the Brazilian federal tax authorities in prior fiscal years, tax authorities from the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo have asserted similar claims on the same legal basis in prior fiscal years.

The asserted claims by Brazilian federal tax authorities are for calendar years 2003 through 2007, and the asserted claims by the tax authorities from the state of Sao Paulo are for calendar years 2005 through 2007. The total asserted claims by Brazilian state and federal tax authorities aggregate to \$155 million for the alleged evasion of import and other taxes, \$771 million for interest, and \$384 million for various penalties, all determined using an exchange rate as of July 31, 2021.

We have completed a thorough review of the matters and believe the asserted claims against our Brazilian subsidiary are without merit, and we are defending the claims vigorously. While we believe there is no legal basis for the alleged liability, due to the complexities and uncertainty surrounding the judicial process in Brazil and the nature of the claims asserting joint liability with the importer, we are unable to determine the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome against our Brazilian subsidiary and are unable to reasonably estimate a range of loss, if any. We do not expect a final judicial determination for several years.

China We are investigating allegations of a self-enrichment scheme involving now-former employees in China. Some of those employees are also alleged to have made or directed payments from the funds they received to various third parties, including employees of state-owned enterprises. We voluntarily disclosed this investigation to the Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). We take such allegations very seriously and we are providing results of our investigation to the DOJ and SEC. While the outcome of our investigation is currently not determinable, we do not expect that it will have a material adverse effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

SRI International On September 4, 2013, SRI International, Inc. (“SRI”) asserted patent infringement claims against us in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (“D. Del.”), accusing our products and services in the area of network intrusion detection of infringing two patents. SRI sought monetary damages of at least a reasonable royalty and enhanced damages. On May 12, 2016, a jury returned a verdict finding willful infringement. The jury awarded SRI damages of \$24 million. On May 25, 2017, the district court awarded SRI enhanced damages and attorneys’ fees, entered judgment in the new amount of \$57 million, and ordered an ongoing royalty of 3.5% through the expiration of the patents in 2018. We appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (“Federal Circuit”), and on July 12, 2019, the Federal Circuit vacated the enhanced

damages award; vacated and remanded in part the willful infringement finding; vacated and remanded the attorneys’ fees award for further proceedings; and affirmed the district court’s other findings. On April 1, 2020, the district court issued a final judgment on the remanded issues, finding no evidence of willful infringement and reinstating the \$8 million award of attorneys’ fees. SRI appealed the judgment of no willful infringement to the Federal Circuit on April 3, 2020, and Cisco filed a cross-appeal on the attorneys’ fees award on April 9, 2020. Cisco has paid SRI \$28 million, representing the portion of the judgment that the Federal Circuit previously affirmed, plus interest and royalties on post-verdict sales. While the remaining proceedings may result in an additional loss, we do not believe it would have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Centripetal On February 13, 2018, Centripetal Networks, Inc. (“Centripetal”) asserted patent infringement claims against us in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, alleging that several Cisco products and services (including Cisco’s Catalyst switches, ASR and ISR series routers, ASAs with FirePOWER services, and Stealthwatch products) infringe eleven Centripetal U.S. patents. Cisco thereafter petitioned the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (“PTAB”) of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) to review the validity of nine of the asserted patents. The PTAB instituted *inter partes* review proceedings (“IPR Proceedings”) on six asserted patents and certain claims of another asserted patent. The PTAB has issued Final Written Decisions for seven patents in the instituted IPR Proceedings, and all claims of five patents have been found unpatentable and several of the claims of the other two patents have been found unpatentable. Centripetal appealed the PTAB’s findings of unpatentability to the Federal Circuit. The Federal Circuit affirmed the PTAB’s findings of unpatentability as to three of the patents on March 10, 2021, and affirmed the PTAB’s findings of unpatentability as to the remaining four patents on May 11, 2021. On August 9, 2021, Centripetal filed a writ of certiorari seeking the U.S. Supreme Court’s review of the Federal Circuit’s affirmance of several of the PTAB’s unpatentability findings.

For the five asserted U.S. patents not subject to the IPR Proceedings, the district court conducted a bench trial by videoconference from May 6, 2020 to June 25, 2020. On October 5, 2020, the district court issued a judgment finding validity and willful infringement of four of the asserted patents and non-infringement of the fifth patent. The district court awarded Centripetal \$1.9 billion, comprised of \$756 million in damages, \$1.1 billion in enhanced damages for willful infringement, and pre-judgment interest in the amount of \$14 million. The district court declined to issue an injunction but, instead, awarded Centripetal a running royalty against revenue from the products found to infringe for an initial three-year term at a rate of 10%, with a minimum annual royalty of \$168 million and a maximum annual royalty of \$300 million, and for a second three-year term at a rate of 5%, with a minimum annual royalty of \$84 million and a maximum annual royalty of \$150 million. We believe that the district court’s findings of validity, infringement, and willful infringement, its award of damages, including enhanced damages, and its award of an ongoing royalty are not supported by either the law or the evidence presented at trial. We have appealed the district court’s judgment as to the four patents found valid and infringed to the Federal Circuit. On October 28, 2020, by agreement of the parties, the district court stayed execution of the judgment until after resolution of any appeal in the matter and waived the requirement of any bond or security; accordingly, no money is currently due under the judgment.

On April 29, 2020 and April 30, 2020, Centripetal submitted complaints in the District Court of Dusseldorf in Germany against Cisco Systems GmbH and Cisco Systems, Inc., asserting three European patents seeking both injunctive relief and damages. Two of the three European patents are counterparts to two U.S. patents Centripetal asserted against us in the U.S. district court proceedings, one of which has been invalidated by the PTAB. On June 22, 2021, Centripetal amended one of its complaints to assert one additional European patent and one additional German Utility Model patent. Centripetal seeks both injunctive relief and damages on these newly added patents. We believe we have strong defenses.

Due to uncertainty surrounding patent litigation processes in the U.S. and Europe, however, we are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate outcome of either litigation at this time. If we do not prevail in either litigation, we believe that any damages ultimately assessed would not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Finjan On January 6, 2017, Finjan, Inc. (“Finjan”) asserted patent infringement claims against us in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. On May 24, 2021, we resolved Finjan’s claims for an amount that did not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Ramot On June 12, 2019, Ramot at Tel Aviv University Ltd. (“Ramot”) asserted patent infringement claims against us in E.D. Tex, seeking damages, including enhanced damages for allegations of willful infringement, and a running royalty on future sales. Ramot alleges that certain Cisco optical transceiver modules and line cards infringe three patents. As of November 27, 2020, the PTO preliminarily found all asserted claims unpatentable in ex parte reexamination proceedings. On January 13, 2021, the court entered an order staying the case pending the conclusion of the ex parte reexamination proceedings (“Reexamination Proceedings”). While we believe that we have strong non-infringement and invalidity arguments, and that Ramot’s damages theories are not supported by prevailing law, we are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate outcome of this litigation at this time due to uncertainties in the litigation processes. If we do not prevail in court, we believe that any damages ultimately assessed would not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

On February 26, 2021, Ramot asserted patent infringement claims against Acacia Communications, Inc. (“Acacia”) (which we subsequently acquired) in D. Del, seeking damages, including enhanced damages for allegations of willful infringement, and a

running royalty on future sales. Ramot alleges that certain Acacia optical transceiver modules and integrated circuits infringe two of the three patents that Ramot has asserted in its E.D. Tex case. On September 3, 2021, the court stayed the case pending the ultimate resolution of the Reexamination Proceedings. Due to the early stage of the litigation as well as uncertainties in the litigation processes, we are unable, at this time, to reasonably estimate a potential range of loss, if any, or the ultimate outcome of this litigation.

Monarch On January 21, 2020, Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (“Monarch”) asserted patent infringement claims against us in E.D. Tex alleging that certain Cisco routers and firewalls infringe three U.S. patents. On May 13, 2020, Monarch filed a second action against us in W.D. Tex, alleging that two factor authentication functionality in Duo and Meraki MR and MX access point products infringe one U.S. patent. On June 24, 2021, we resolved Monarch’s claims in both E.D. Tex and W.D. Tex for an amount that did not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Viasat On January 21, 2016, Viasat, Inc. (“Viasat”) filed suit against Acacia (which we subsequently acquired) in the California Superior Court for San Diego County (“SDSC”) seeking unpaid royalties for breach of contract and the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and damages for trade secret misappropriation for certain products (“Viasat 1”). Acacia counterclaimed for patent and trade secret misappropriation, contract, and unfair competition claims. On July 17, 2019, the jury found for Viasat on its contract claims, and awarded Viasat \$49 million for unpaid royalties through 2018. The jury further found that Acacia willfully misappropriated Viasat’s trade secrets and awarded Viasat \$1. On Acacia’s counterclaims, the jury found for Acacia on its contract and trade secret claims and awarded Acacia \$1. Both Acacia and Viasat have pending appeals to the California Court of Appeal. On November 6, 2019, Viasat filed a second suit in SDSC, alleging contract and trade secret claims for Acacia products sold from January 1, 2019 forward (“Viasat 2”). On February 28, 2020, the court stayed Viasat 2 pending the appeal in Viasat 1. On June 9, 2020, Viasat filed a third suit in SDSC (“Viasat 3”). In Viasat 3, Viasat alleges contract and trade secrets claims for sales of additional Acacia products. On August 11, 2020, the court stayed Viasat 3 pending the appeal in Viasat 1.

On July 28, 2017, Acacia filed suit in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Superior Court - Business Litigation Session against ViaSat alleging claims for defamation, unfair competition, business torts, and declaratory judgment of no trade secret misappropriation. On April 5, 2018, ViaSat counterclaimed with contract, trade secret, and unfair competition claims (collectively, with Viasat 1, Viasat 2 and Viasat 3, the “Viasat Cases”). On December 13, 2018, the Massachusetts court entered an order staying the Massachusetts litigation, which has been extended to December 31, 2021.

While we believe Acacia has strong defenses in each of the Viasat Cases, we are unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate outcome of any of the Viasat Cases at this time due to uncertainties in the litigation processes. If Acacia does not prevail, we believe that any relief ultimately assessed in any of the Viasat Cases would not have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition, we are subject to other legal proceedings, claims, and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, including intellectual property litigation. While the outcome of these matters is currently not determinable, we do not believe that the ultimate costs to resolve these matters will have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

For additional information regarding intellectual property litigation, see “Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors—We may be found to infringe on intellectual property rights of others” herein.

15. Stockholders’ Equity

(a) Cash Dividends on Shares of Common Stock

We declared and paid cash dividends of \$1.46, \$1.42 and \$1.36 per common share, or \$6.2 billion during fiscal 2021 and \$6.0 billion, on our outstanding common stock during each of fiscal 2020 and 2019.

Any future dividends will be subject to the approval of our Board of Directors.

(b) Stock Repurchase Program

In September 2001, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program. As of July 31, 2021, the remaining authorized amount for stock repurchases under this program was approximately \$7.9 billion with no termination date.

A summary of the stock repurchase activity under the stock repurchase program, reported based on the trade date, is summarized as follows (in millions, except per-share amounts):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Price per Share</u>	<u>Amount</u>
July 31, 2021	64	\$ 45.48	\$ 2,902
July 25, 2020	59	\$ 44.36	\$ 2,619
July 27, 2019	418	\$ 49.22	\$ 20,577

There was \$25 million in stock repurchases that were pending settlement as of July 31, 2021. There was no stock repurchases pending settlement as of July 25, 2020. There was \$40 million in stock repurchases that were pending settlement as of July 27, 2019.

The purchase price for the shares of our stock repurchased is reflected as a reduction to stockholders’ equity.

We are required to allocate the purchase price of the repurchased shares as (i) a reduction to retained earnings or an increase to accumulated deficit and (ii) a reduction of common stock and additional paid-in capital.

(c) Preferred Stock

Under the terms of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to issue preferred stock of one or more series and, in connection with the creation of such series, to fix by resolution the designation, powers (including voting powers (if any)), preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of such series, and any qualification, limitations or restrictions thereof, of the shares of such series. As of July 31, 2021, we had not issued any shares of preferred stock.

16. Employee Benefit Plans

(a) Employee Stock Incentive Plans

Stock Incentive Plan Program Description We have one stock incentive plan: the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2005 Plan”). In addition, we have, in connection with our acquisitions of various companies, assumed the share-based awards granted under stock incentive plans of the acquired companies or issued share-based awards in replacement thereof. Share-based awards are designed to reward employees for their long-term contributions to us and provide incentives for them to remain with us. The number and frequency of share-based awards are based on competitive practices, our operating results, government regulations, and other factors. Our primary stock incentive plan is summarized as follows:

2005 Plan The 2005 Plan provides for the granting of stock options, stock grants, stock units and stock appreciation rights (SARs), the vesting of which may be time-based or upon satisfaction of performance goals, or both, and/or other conditions. Employees (including employee directors and executive officers) and consultants of Cisco and its subsidiaries and affiliates and non-employee directors of Cisco are eligible to participate in the 2005 Plan. As of July 31, 2021, the maximum number of shares issuable under the 2005 Plan over its term was 790 million shares. The 2005 Plan may be terminated by our Board of Directors at any time and for any reason, and is currently set to terminate at the 2030 Annual Meeting unless re-adopted or extended by our stockholders prior to or on such date.

Under the 2005 Plan’s share reserve feature, a distinction is made between the number of shares in the reserve attributable to (i) stock options and SARs and (ii) “full value” awards (i.e., stock grants and stock units). Shares issued as stock grants, pursuant to stock units or pursuant to the settlement of dividend equivalents are counted against shares available for issuance under the 2005 Plan on a 1.5-to-1 ratio. For each share awarded as restricted stock or a restricted stock unit award under the 2005 Plan, 1.5 shares was deducted from the available share-based award balance. If awards issued under the 2005 Plan are forfeited or

terminated for any reason before being exercised or settled, then the shares underlying such awards, plus the number of additional shares, if any, that counted against shares available for issuance under the 2005 Plan at the time of grant as a result of the application of the share ratio described above, will become available again for issuance under the 2005 Plan. As of July 31, 2021, 245 million shares were authorized for future grant under the 2005 Plan.

(b) Employee Stock Purchase Plan

We have an Employee Stock Purchase Plan under which 721 million shares of our common stock have been reserved for issuance as of July 31, 2021. Eligible employees are offered shares through a 24-month offering period, which consists of four consecutive 6-month purchase periods. Employees may purchase a limited amount of shares of our stock at a discount of up to 15% of the lesser of the fair market value at the beginning of the offering period or the end of each 6-month purchase period. The Employee Stock Purchase Plan is scheduled to terminate on the earlier of (i) January 3, 2030 and (ii) the date on which all shares available for issuance under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan are sold pursuant to exercised purchase rights. We issued 17 million, 18 million, and 19 million shares under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. As of July 31, 2021, 125 million shares were available for issuance under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

(c) Summary of Share-Based Compensation Expense

Share-based compensation expense consists primarily of expenses for RSUs, stock purchase rights, and stock options, granted to employees or assumed from acquisitions. The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Cost of sales—product	\$ 99	\$ 93	\$ 90
Cost of sales—service	176	144	130
Share-based compensation expense in cost of sales	275	237	220
Research and development	694	592	540
Sales and marketing	540	500	519
General and administrative	226	215	250
Restructuring and other charges	26	25	62
Share-based compensation expense in operating expenses	1,486	1,332	1,371
Total share-based compensation expense	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,591
Income tax benefit for share-based compensation	\$ 387	\$ 452	\$ 542

As of July 31, 2021, the total compensation cost related to unvested share-based awards not yet recognized was \$3.8 billion, which is expected to be recognized over approximately 2.7 years on a weighted-average basis.

(d) Restricted Stock Unit Awards

A summary of the restricted stock and stock unit activity, which includes time-based and performance-based or market-based RSUs, is as follows (in millions, except per-share amounts):

	<u>Restricted Stock/ Stock Units</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share</u>	<u>Aggregate Fair Value</u>
UNVESTED BALANCE AT JULY 28, 2018	119	\$ 30.56	
Granted	45	47.71	
Vested	(50)	29.25	\$ 2,446
Canceled/forfeited/other	(14)	32.01	
UNVESTED BALANCE AT JULY 27, 2019	100	38.66	
Granted and assumed	49	42.61	
Vested	(44)	35.20	\$ 2,045
Canceled/forfeited/other	(9)	40.45	
UNVESTED BALANCE AT JULY 25, 2020	96	42.03	
Granted and assumed	51	41.89	
Vested	(39)	39.63	\$ 1,813
Canceled/forfeited/other	(14)	42.13	
UNVESTED BALANCE AT JULY 31, 2021	94	\$ 42.93	

(e) Valuation of Employee Share-Based Awards

Time-based restricted stock units and PRSUs that are based on our financial performance metrics or non-financial operating goals are valued using the market value of our common stock on the date of grant, discounted for the present value of expected dividends. On the date of grant, we estimated the fair value of the total shareholder return (TSR) component of the PRSUs using a Monte Carlo simulation model. The assumptions for the valuation of time-based RSUs and PRSUs are summarized as follows:

Years Ended	RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS		
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Number of shares granted (in millions)	48	47	43
Grant date fair value per share	\$ 42.04	\$ 42.68	\$ 47.75
Weighted-average assumptions/inputs:			
Expected dividend yield	3.3 %	3.1 %	2.7 %
Range of risk-free interest rates	0.0% – 0.9%	0.0% – 2.0%	0.0% – 2.9%

Years Ended	PERFORMANCE BASED RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS		
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Number of shares granted (in millions)	2	2	2
Grant date fair value per share	\$ 37.91	\$ 41.91	\$ 47.00
Weighted-average assumptions/inputs:			
Expected dividend yield	3.6 %	2.8 %	2.8 %
Range of risk-free interest rates	0.1% – 0.4%	1.7% – 2.0%	2.1% – 3.0%

The PRSUs granted during the fiscal years presented are contingent on the achievement of our financial performance metrics, our comparative market-based returns, or the achievement of financial and non-financial operating goals. For the awards based on financial performance metrics or comparative market-based returns, generally 50% of the PRSUs are earned based on the average of annual operating cash flow and earnings per share goals established at the beginning of each fiscal year over a three-year performance period. Generally, the remaining 50% of the PRSUs are earned based on our TSR measured against the benchmark TSR of a peer group over the same period. Each PRSU recipient could vest in 0% to 150% of the target shares granted contingent on the achievement of our financial performance metrics or our comparative market-based returns, and 0% to 100% of the target shares granted contingent on the achievement of non-financial operating goals.

The assumptions for the valuation of employee stock purchase rights are summarized as follows:

Years Ended	EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE RIGHTS		
	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Weighted-average assumptions:			
Expected volatility	29.2 %	22.2 %	20.4 %
Risk-free interest rate	0.3 %	1.8 %	1.9 %
Expected dividend	3.2 %	3.0 %	3.0 %
Expected life (in years)	1.3	1.3	1.3
Weighted-average estimated grant date fair value per share	\$ 12.46	\$ 10.20	\$ 9.06

The valuation of employee stock purchase rights and the related assumptions are for the employee stock purchases made during the respective fiscal years.

We used third-party analyses to assist in developing the assumptions used in our Black-Scholes model. We are responsible for determining the assumptions used in estimating the fair value of our share-based payment awards.

We used the implied volatility for traded options (with contract terms corresponding to the expected life of the employee stock purchase rights) on our stock as the expected volatility assumption required in the Black-Scholes model. The implied volatility is more representative of future stock price trends than historical volatility. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based upon observed interest rates appropriate for the term of our employee stock purchase rights. The dividend yield assumption is based on the history and expectation of dividend payouts at the grant date.

(f) Employee 401(k) Plans

We sponsor the Cisco Systems, Inc. 401(k) Plan (the “Plan”) to provide retirement benefits for our employees. As allowed under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Plan provides for tax-deferred salary contributions and after-tax contributions for eligible employees. The Plan allows employees to contribute up to 75% of their annual eligible earnings to the Plan on a pretax and after-tax basis, including Roth contributions. Employee contributions are limited to a maximum annual amount as set periodically by the Internal Revenue Code. We match pretax and Roth employee contributions up to 100% of the first 4.5% of eligible earnings that are contributed by employees. Therefore, the maximum matching contribution that we may allocate to each participant’s account will not exceed \$13,050 for the 2021 calendar year due to the \$290,000 annual limit on eligible earnings imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. All matching contributions vest immediately. Our matching contributions to the Plan totaled \$290 million, \$295 million, and \$283 million in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

The Plan allows employees who meet the age requirements and reach the Plan contribution limits to make catch-up contributions (pretax or Roth) not to exceed the lesser of 75% of their annual eligible earnings or the limit set forth in the Internal Revenue Code. Catch-up contributions are not eligible for matching contributions. In addition, the Plan provides for discretionary profit-sharing contributions as determined by the Board of Directors. Such contributions to the Plan are allocated among eligible participants in the proportion of their salaries to the total salaries of all participants. There were no discretionary profit-sharing contributions made in fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019.

We also sponsor other 401(k) plans as a result of acquisitions of other companies. Our contributions to these plans were not material to Cisco on either an individual or aggregate basis for any of the fiscal years presented.

(g) Deferred Compensation Plans

The Cisco Systems, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (the “Deferred Compensation Plan”), a nonqualified deferred compensation plan, became effective in 2007. As required by applicable law, participation in the Deferred Compensation Plan is limited to a select group of our management employees. Under the Deferred Compensation Plan, which is an unfunded and unsecured deferred compensation arrangement, a participant may elect to defer base salary, bonus, and/or commissions, pursuant to such rules as may be established by Cisco, up to the maximum percentages for each deferral election as described in the plan. We may also, at our discretion, make a matching contribution to the employee under the Deferred Compensation Plan. A matching contribution equal to 4.5% of eligible compensation in excess of the Internal Revenue Code limit for qualified plans for calendar year 2021 that is deferred by participants under the Deferred Compensation Plan (with a \$1.5 million cap on eligible compensation) will be made to eligible participants’ accounts at the end of calendar year 2021. The total deferred compensation liability under the Deferred Compensation Plan, together with deferred compensation plans assumed from acquired companies, was approximately \$845 million and \$704 million as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020, respectively, and was recorded primarily in other long-term liabilities.

17. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of AOCI, net of tax, and the other comprehensive income (loss) are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for- Sale Investments	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) Cash Flow Hedging Instruments	Cumulative Translation Adjustment and Actuarial Gains and Losses	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
BALANCE AT JULY 28, 2018	\$ (310)	\$ (11)	\$ (528)	\$ (849)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	560	—	(267)	293
(Gains) losses reclassified out of AOCI	13	(3)	2	12
Tax benefit (expense)	(95)	—	15	(80)
Total change for the period	478	(3)	(250)	225
Effect of adoption of accounting standard	(168)	—	—	(168)
BALANCE AT JULY 27, 2019	—	(14)	(778)	(792)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	420	7	(51)	376
(Gains) losses reclassified out of AOCI	(42)	1	6	(35)
Tax benefit (expense)	(63)	—	(5)	(68)
BALANCE AT JULY 25, 2020	315	(6)	(828)	(519)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(141)	20	229	108
(Gains) losses reclassified out of AOCI	(53)	(14)	3	(64)
Tax benefit (expense)	61	(1)	(2)	58
BALANCE AT JULY 31, 2021	\$ 182	\$ (1)	\$ (598)	\$ (417)

18. Income Taxes

(a) Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of the following (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Federal:			
Current	\$ 1,959	\$ 1,101	\$ 1,760
Deferred	(203)	(374)	(84)
	<u>1,756</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>1,676</u>
State:			
Current	513	264	302
Deferred	(46)	287	(2)
	<u>467</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>300</u>
Foreign:			
Current	583	1,429	1,238
Deferred	(135)	49	(264)
	<u>448</u>	<u>1,478</u>	<u>974</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,671</u>	<u>\$ 2,756</u>	<u>\$ 2,950</u>

Income before provision for income taxes consists of the following (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
United States	\$ 12,335	\$ 7,534	\$ 7,611
International	927	6,436	6,960
Total	<u>\$ 13,262</u>	<u>\$ 13,970</u>	<u>\$ 14,571</u>

The items accounting for the difference between income taxes computed at the federal statutory rate and the provision for income taxes consist of the following:

<u>Years Ended</u>	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Federal statutory rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Effect of:			
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	2.7	3.5	2.0
Foreign income at other than U.S. rates	1.5	(1.5)	(4.5)
Tax credits	(1.4)	(0.9)	(1.7)
Foreign-derived intangible income deduction	(4.2)	(2.6)	(1.3)
Stock-based compensation	0.6	(0.1)	(0.6)
Impact of the Tax Act	—	—	6.1
Other, net	(0.1)	0.3	(0.8)
Total	<u>20.1 %</u>	<u>19.7 %</u>	<u>20.2 %</u>

During fiscal 2019, we recorded an \$872 million charge related to the Tax Act. This charge was the reversal of the previously recorded benefit associated with the U.S. taxation of deemed foreign dividends recorded in fiscal 2018 because of a retroactive final U.S. Treasury regulation issued during fiscal 2019.

During fiscal 2020, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Cisco settled all outstanding items related to the audit of our federal income tax returns for the fiscal year ended July 30, 2011 through July 27, 2013. As a result of the settlement, we recognized a net benefit to the provision for income taxes of \$102 million, net of a reduction in interest expense of \$4 million.

Foreign taxes associated with the repatriation of earnings of foreign subsidiaries were not provided on a cumulative total of \$6.5 billion of undistributed earnings for certain foreign subsidiaries as of the end of fiscal 2021. We intend to reinvest these earnings indefinitely in such foreign subsidiaries. If these earnings were distributed in the form of dividends or otherwise, or if the shares of the relevant foreign subsidiaries were sold or otherwise transferred, we could be subject to additional income and withholding taxes. The amount of potential unrecognized deferred income tax liability related to these earnings is approximately \$681 million.

As a result of certain employment and capital investment actions, our income in certain foreign countries was subject to reduced tax rates. The tax incentives expired at the end of fiscal 2019. As of the end of fiscal 2019, the gross income tax benefits attributable to tax incentives were estimated to be \$0.3 billion (\$0.08 per diluted share). The gross income tax benefits were partially offset by accruals of U.S. income taxes on foreign earnings.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The aggregate changes in the balance of gross unrecognized tax benefits were as follows (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 2,518	\$ 1,925	\$ 2,000
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	224	188	185
Additions for tax positions of prior years	618	554	84
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(122)	(136)	(283)
Settlements	(93)	(4)	(38)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(39)	(9)	(23)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 3,106</u>	<u>\$ 2,518</u>	<u>\$ 1,925</u>

As of July 31, 2021, \$2.3 billion of the unrecognized tax benefits would affect the effective tax rate if realized. During fiscal 2021, we recognized \$74 million of net interest expense and increased our unrecognized tax benefits for prior year tax positions by \$618 million to reflect expected settlement positions in on-going U.S. federal, state, and foreign income tax return examinations. We recognized net interest expense of \$104 million during fiscal 2020 and \$30 million during fiscal 2019. Our net penalty expense for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019 was not material. Our total accrual for interest and penalties was \$444 million, \$340 million, and \$220 million as of the end of fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. We are no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax audit for returns covering tax years through fiscal 2013. We are no longer subject to foreign or state income tax audits for returns covering tax years through fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2008, respectively.

We regularly engage in discussions and negotiations with tax authorities regarding tax matters in various jurisdictions. We believe it is reasonably possible that certain federal, foreign, and state tax matters may be concluded in the next 12 months. Specific positions that may be resolved include issues involving transfer pricing and various other matters. We estimate that the unrecognized tax benefits at July 31, 2021 could be reduced by \$800 million in the next 12 months.

(b) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents the breakdown for net deferred tax assets (in millions):

	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>
Deferred tax assets	\$ 4,360	\$ 3,990
Deferred tax liabilities	(134)	(81)
Total net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 4,226</u>	<u>\$ 3,909</u>

The following table presents the components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities (in millions):

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020
ASSETS		
Allowance for accounts receivable and returns	\$ 68	\$ 110
Sales-type and direct-financing leases	157	179
Inventory write-downs and capitalization	392	350
Deferred foreign income	164	253
IPR&D and purchased intangible assets	1,195	1,289
Deferred revenue	1,526	1,182
Credits and net operating loss carryforwards	1,264	1,105
Share-based compensation expense	123	135
Accrued compensation	333	353
Lease liabilities	277	240
Capitalized research expenditures	303	223
Other	454	348
Gross deferred tax assets	6,256	5,767
Valuation allowance	(771)	(700)
Total deferred tax assets	5,485	5,067
LIABILITIES		
Goodwill and purchased intangible assets	(686)	(577)
Depreciation	(164)	(179)
Unrealized gains on investments	(112)	(119)
ROU lease assets	(260)	(222)
Other	(37)	(61)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,259)	(1,158)
Total net deferred tax assets	\$ 4,226	\$ 3,909

As of July 31, 2021, our federal, state, and foreign net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes were \$540 million, \$1.1 billion, and \$617 million, respectively. A significant amount of the net operating loss carryforwards relates to acquisitions and, as a result, is limited in the amount that can be recognized in any one year. If not utilized, the federal, state, and foreign net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in fiscal 2022. We have provided a valuation allowance of \$104 million for deferred tax assets related to foreign net operating losses that are not expected to be realized.

As of July 31, 2021, our federal, state, and foreign tax credit carryforwards for income tax purposes were approximately \$31 million, \$1.4 billion, and \$7 million, respectively. The federal tax credit carryforwards will begin to expire in fiscal 2023. The majority of state and foreign tax credits can be carried forward indefinitely. We have provided a valuation allowance of \$595 million for deferred tax assets related to state and foreign tax credits carryforwards that are not expected to be realized.

19. Segment Information and Major Customers

(a) Revenue and Gross Margin by Segment

We conduct business globally and are primarily managed on a geographic basis consisting of three segments: the Americas, EMEA, and APJC. Our management makes financial decisions and allocates resources based on the information it receives from our internal management system. Sales are attributed to a segment based on the ordering location of the customer. We do not allocate research and development, sales and marketing, or general and administrative expenses to our segments in this internal management system because management does not include the information in our measurement of the performance of the operating segments. In addition, we do not allocate amortization and impairment of acquisition-related intangible assets, share-based compensation expense, significant litigation settlements and other contingencies, charges related to asset impairments and restructurings, and certain other charges to the gross margin for each segment because management does not include this information in our measurement of the performance of the operating segments.

Summarized financial information by segment for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, based on our internal management system and as utilized by our Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), is as follows (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Revenue:			
Americas	\$ 29,161	\$ 29,291	\$ 30,927
EMEA	12,951	12,659	13,100
APJC	7,706	7,352	7,877
Total	<u>\$ 49,818</u>	<u>\$ 49,301</u>	<u>\$ 51,904</u>
Gross margin:			
Americas	\$ 19,499	\$ 19,547	\$ 20,338
EMEA	8,466	8,304	8,457
APJC	4,949	4,688	4,683
Segment total	<u>32,914</u>	<u>32,538</u>	<u>33,479</u>
Unallocated corporate items	<u>(1,020)</u>	<u>(855)</u>	<u>(813)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 31,894</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 31,683</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 32,666</u></u>

Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

Revenue in the United States was \$26.1 billion, \$26.1 billion, and \$27.4 billion for fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

(b) Revenue for Groups of Similar Products and Services

We design and sell IP-based networking and other products related to the communications and IT industry and provide services associated with these products and their use.

The following table presents revenue for groups of similar products and services (in millions):

<u>Years Ended</u>	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Revenue:			
Infrastructure Platforms	\$ 27,109	\$ 27,219	\$ 30,184
Applications	5,504	5,568	5,803
Security	3,382	3,158	2,822
Other Products	19	33	196
Total Product	<u>36,014</u>	<u>35,978</u>	<u>39,005</u>
Services	13,804	13,323	12,899
Total ⁽¹⁾	<u><u>\$ 49,818</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 49,301</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 51,904</u></u>

⁽¹⁾Includes SPVSS business revenue of \$168 million for fiscal 2019.

Amounts may not sum due to rounding. We have made certain reclassifications to the product revenue amounts for prior years to conform to the current year’s presentation.

(c) Additional Segment Information

The majority of our assets as of July 31, 2021 and July 25, 2020 were attributable to our U.S. operations. In fiscal 2021, 2020, and 2019, no single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue.

Our long-lived assets are based on the physical location of the assets. The following table presents our long-lived assets, which consists of property and equipment, net and operating lease right-of-use assets information for geographic areas (in millions):

	<u>July 31, 2021</u>	<u>July 25, 2020</u>	<u>July 27, 2019</u>
Long-lived assets:			
United States	\$ 2,189	\$ 2,328	\$ 2,266
International	1,244	1,046	523
Total	<u><u>\$ 3,433</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,374</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,789</u></u>

20. Net Income per Share

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share (in millions, except per-share amounts):

Years Ended	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Net income	\$ 10,591	\$ 11,214	\$ 11,621
Weighted-average shares—basic	4,222	4,236	4,419
Effect of dilutive potential common shares	14	18	34
Weighted-average shares—diluted	4,236	4,254	4,453
Net income per share—basic	\$ 2.51	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.63
Net income per share—diluted	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.61
Antidilutive employee share-based awards, excluded	69	76	55

Employee equity share options, unvested shares, and similar equity instruments granted and assumed by us are treated as potential common shares outstanding in computing diluted earnings per share. Diluted shares outstanding include the dilutive effect of in-the-money options, unvested restricted stock, and restricted stock units. The dilutive effect of such equity awards is calculated based on the average share price for each fiscal period using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the amount the employee must pay for exercising stock options and the amount of compensation cost for future service that has not yet been recognized are collectively assumed to be used to repurchase shares.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on our management’s evaluation (with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer), as of the end of the period covered by this report, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the “Exchange Act”)) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management’s report on our internal control over financial reporting and the report of our independent registered public accounting firm on our internal control over financial reporting are set forth, respectively, on page 55 under the caption “Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting” and on page 53 of this report.

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our fourth quarter of fiscal 2021 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

Required Disclosure Pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)

Under Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act, we are required to disclose in our periodic reports if we or any of our affiliates knowingly conducted a transaction or dealing with entities or individuals designated pursuant to certain Executive Orders. On March 2, 2021, the U.S. government designated the Russian Federal Security Service (the “FSB”) as a blocked party subject to such reporting requirements; however, on the same day, the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control updated General License No. 1B (the “OFAC General License”), which now also generally authorizes U.S. companies to engage in certain transactions and dealings with the FSB necessary and ordinarily incident to requesting or obtaining licenses, permits, certifications or notifications issued or registered by the FSB for the importation, distribution or use of information technology products in Russia.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2021, a subsidiary of Cisco filed notifications with, or applied for import licenses and permits from, the FSB as required pursuant to Russian encryption product import controls for the purpose of enabling Cisco or our subsidiaries to import and distribute certain products in Russia. Neither Cisco nor our subsidiaries generated any gross revenues or net profits directly from such approval activity and neither Cisco nor our subsidiaries sell to the FSB. Cisco expects that we or our subsidiaries will continue to file notifications with and apply for import licenses and permits from the FSB as required for importation and distribution of our products in Russia, if and as permitted by applicable law, including the OFAC General License.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item relating to our executive officers is included under the caption “Information about our Executive Officers” in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

The information required by this item relating to our directors and nominees is included under the caption “Proposal No. 1 — Election of Directors” in our Proxy Statement related to the 2021 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “Proxy Statement”) and is incorporated herein by reference. The information required by this item regarding our Audit Committee is included under the caption “Board Meetings and Committees” in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference. We will provide disclosure of delinquent Section 16(a) reports, if any, in our Proxy Statement, and such disclosure, if any, is incorporated herein by reference.

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer and all members of our finance department, including the principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. This code of ethics can be found at the “Financial Officer Code of Ethics” link in the Corporate Governance section of Cisco’s Investor Relations website at investor.cisco.com. We intend to satisfy any disclosure requirement regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of this code of ethics by posting such information on that website or in a report on Form 8-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item relating to director and executive compensation is included under the captions “Director Compensation,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Compensation Committee Report,” “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation,” “Fiscal 2021 Compensation Tables,” and “CEO Pay Ratio” in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item relating to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is included under the caption “Ownership of Securities” in our Proxy Statement, and the information required by this item relating to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is included under the caption “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in our Proxy Statement, and, in each case, is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item relating to review, approval or ratification of transactions with related persons is included under the caption “Certain Relationships and Transactions with Related Persons” in our Proxy Statement, and the

information required by this item relating to director independence is included under the caption “Independent Directors” in our Proxy Statement, and, in each case, is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item is included under the caption “Proposal No. 3 — Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

- (a) 1. Financial Statements
See the “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements” on page 52 of this report.
2. Financial Statement Schedule
See “Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts” (below) within Item 15 of this report.
3. Exhibits
See the “Index to Exhibits” beginning on page 103 of this report.

SCHEDULE II
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(in millions)

	July 31, 2021	July 25, 2020	July 27, 2019
Allowance for Accounts Receivable:			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 143	\$ 136	\$ 129
Provisions (benefits)	21	55	56
Recoveries (write-offs), net	(29)	(48)	(50)
Foreign exchange and other	(26)	—	1
Balance at end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 109</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>
Allowance for Financing Receivables:			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 138	\$ 126	\$ 205
Provisions (benefits)	(27)	38	(16)
Recoveries (write-offs), net	(2)	(22)	(42)
Foreign exchange and other	18	(4)	(21)
Balance at end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 138</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>
Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowance:			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 700	\$ 457	\$ 374
Additions	91	279	112
Deductions	(5)	(29)	(20)
Write-offs	(16)	(7)	(8)
Foreign exchange and other	1	—	(1)
Balance at end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 771</u>	<u>\$ 700</u>	<u>\$ 457</u>

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of January 25, 2021 by and between Cisco Systems, Inc., a California corporation, and Cisco Systems (DE), Inc., a Delaware corporation	8-K12B	001-39940	2.1	1/25/2021	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Cisco Systems, Inc., as currently in effect	8-K12B	001-39940	3.1	1/25/2021	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Cisco Systems, Inc., as currently in effect	8-K12B	001-39940	3.2	1/25/2021	
4.1	Indenture, dated February 17, 2009, between Cisco Systems, Inc. and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee	8-K	000-18225	4.1	2/17/2009	
4.2	Indenture, dated November 17, 2009, between Cisco Systems, Inc. and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee	8-K	000-18225	4.1	11/17/2009	
4.3	Indenture, dated March 3, 2014, between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee	8-K	000-18225	4.1	3/3/2014	
4.4	First Supplemental Indenture, dated January 25, 2021 to the Indenture, dated February 17, 2009, between Cisco Systems, Inc. and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee	10-Q	001-39940	4.1	2/16/2021	
4.5	First Supplemental Indenture, dated January 25, 2021 to the Indenture, dated November 17, 2009, between Cisco Systems, Inc. and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee	10-Q	001-39940	4.2	2/16/2021	
4.6	First Supplemental Indenture, dated January 25, 2021 to the Indenture, dated March 3, 2014, between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company	10-Q	001-39940	4.3	2/16/2021	
4.7	Forms of Global Note for the registrant’s 5.90% Senior Notes due 2039	8-K	000-18225	4.1	2/17/2009	
4.8	Forms of Global Note for the registrant’s 4.45% Senior Notes due 2020 and 5.50% Senior Notes due 2040	8-K	000-18225	4.1	11/17/2009	
4.9	Form of Officer’s Certificate setting forth the terms of the Fixed and Floating Rate Notes issued in March 2014	8-K	000-18225	4.2	3/3/2014	
4.10	Form of Officer’s Certificate setting forth the terms of the Fixed and Floating Notes issued in June 2015	8-K	000-18225	4.1	6/18/2015	
4.11	Form of Officer’s Certificate setting forth the terms of the Fixed and Floating Notes issued in February 2016	8-K	000-18225	4.1	2/29/2016	
4.12	Form of Officer’s Certificate setting forth the terms of the Fixed and Floating Notes issued in September 2016	8-K	000-18225	4.1	9/20/2016	
4.13	Description of Registrant’s Securities					X
10.1*	Cisco Systems, Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (including related form agreements)	10-Q	001-39940	10.5	2/16/2021	
10.2*	Cisco Systems, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan	10-Q	001-39940	10.7	2/16/2021	
10.3*	Cisco Systems, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended	10-Q	001-39940	10.6	2/16/2021	
10.4*	Cisco Systems, Inc. Executive Incentive Plan	8-K	000-18225	10.2	12/12/2017	
10.5*	Form of Indemnity Agreement	8-K12B	001-39940	10.1	1/25/2021	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.6	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 13, 2021, by and among Cisco Systems, Inc., certain lenders party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A., as administration agent, swing line lender, L/C issuer and sustainability coordinator	8-K	001-39940	10.1	5/14/2021	
10.7	Form of Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement	10-Q	000-18225	10.1	2/23/2011	
10.8	Commercial Paper Issuing and Paying Agent Agreement dated January 31, 2011 between the Registrant and Bank of America, N.A.	10-Q	000-18225	10.2	2/23/2011	
10.9*	Letter Agreement by and between Cisco Systems, Inc. and R. Scott Herren	8-K	000-18225	10.1	11/13/2020	
10.10*	Transition Agreement by and between Cisco Systems, Inc. and Kelly A. Kramer	8-K	000-18225	10.2	11/13/2020	
10.11*	Letter of Transfer — International Transfer by and between Cisco Systems, Inc. and Irving Tan	8-K	001-39940	10.1	2/25/2021	
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant					X
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm					X
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on page 105 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K)					X
31.1	Rule 13a–14(a)/15d–14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer					X
31.2	Rule 13a–14(a)/15d–14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer					X
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer					X
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer					X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (Embedded within the Inline XBRL document and included in Exhibit 101)					X
* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.						

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

September 9, 2021

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.

/S/ CHARLES H. ROBBINS

Charles H. Robbins
Chair and Chief Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Charles H. Robbins and R. Scott Herren, jointly and severally, his attorney-in-fact, each with the full power of substitution, for such person, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might do or could do in person hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or his substitute, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<div>/S/ CHARLES H. ROBBINS</div> <div>Charles H. Robbins</div>	Chair and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ R. SCOTT HERREN</div> <div>R. Scott Herren</div>	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ PRAT S. BHATT</div> <div>Prat S. Bhatt</div>	Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	September 9, 2021

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<div>/S/ M. MICHELE BURNS</div> <div>M. Michele Burns</div>	Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ WESLEY G. BUSH</div> <div>Wesley G. Bush</div>	Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ MICHAEL D. CAPELLAS</div> <div>Michael D. Capellas</div>	Lead Independent Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ MARK GARRETT</div> <div>Mark Garrett</div>	Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ JOHN D. HARRIS II</div> <div>John D. Harris II</div>	Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ KRISTINA M. JOHNSON</div> <div>Dr. Kristina M. Johnson</div>	Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ RODERICK C. MCGEARY</div> <div>Roderick C. McGeary</div>	Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ BRENTON L. SAUNDERS</div> <div>Brenton L. Saunders</div>	Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ LISA T. SU</div> <div>Dr. Lisa T. Su</div>	Director	September 9, 2021
<div>/S/ MARIANNA TESSEL</div> <div>Marianna Tessel</div>	Director	September 9, 2021