Juniper Networks, Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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09/24/2024, 08:25 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Juniper Networks delivers reliable and secure networking technology to our customers, including network operators, telecommunication and cloud providers, enterprise IT teams, lines of businesses and network users such as individual devices, machines, applications, microservices and data stores. Businesses across the world use our solutions to access the internet and digital services, and our networks support their mission critical tasks. Since our inception, we believe that our solutions have led the way in high-performance networking when scaling the internet was a top priority. As organizations shift to remote work models, and adopt hybrid and multi-cloud architectures, our customers are facing greater challenges operating increasingly complex networks and handling more traffic with fewer staff members and lower IT budgets. Our cloud-driven, Artificial Intelligence ("AI") native technology simplifies network operations and meaningfully improves end-user experience by proactively resolving problems, resulting in fewer support tickets and less time to deploy, manage, and maintain the network than other competitive solutions. We believe this is our key differentiator. We sell our products in more than 150 countries in three geographic regions: Americas; Europe, Middle East, and Africa, which we refer to as EMEA; and Asia Pacific, which we refer to as APAC. Our products and services address high-performance network requirements for our customers within our verticals: Cloud, Service Provider, and Enterprise, who view the network as critical to their success. We believe our silicon, systems, and software represent innovations that transform the economics and experience of networking, helping our customers achieve superior performance, greater choice, and flexibility, while reducing overall total cost of ownership. This questionnaire contains "forward-looking statements." Forward-looking statements in this questionnaire are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and other federal securities laws. These statements are

based on management's current opinions, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, or projections regarding future events or results, including, but not limited to our climate strategies, initiatives and commitments; our business plans and strategy; our technology, products and services; climate risks and opportunities; and our stakeholder engagement efforts. These forward-looking statements are only predictions, not historical fact, and involve certain risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions. Actual results, levels of activity, performance, achievements and events could differ materially from those stated, anticipated, or implied by such forward-looking statements. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, there are many risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements, including the risks discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent 10-Q filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Any references to "material," "priority" or "relevant" in this questionnaire are not intended to have the same meaning as the terms "material" or "materiality" in the context of financial statements or financial reporting or as defined by the securities laws of the United States. While we believe that our climate initiatives are important to operating in a sustainable manner, we do not believe that such initiatives are material to our financial results and results of operations. For a discussion of the risks that we believe could materially affect our financial results and results of operations, please see the "Risk Factors" section in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent 10-Q filings. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any statement contained in this questionnaire, except as otherwise required by law.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

5564500000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US48203R1041

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

48203R104

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JNPR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AUHIXNGG7U2U7JEHM527

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

946792355

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia

☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ Tunisia
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	*The data provided in 1.8.1 is for those facilities within the reporting boundary, which includes only major sites with associated labs.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.97877

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.65778

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 2

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.92608

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.67634

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 3

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.92622

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

77.67663

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 4

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.6938

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.70344

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 5

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.27762

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.7543

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 6

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.57338

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.41067

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 7

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.95325

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-77.39692

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 8

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.38867

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.04203

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 9

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.40719

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.02915

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Office 10

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.40594

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-120.18967

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Data Center 1

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.24856

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-119.81398

(1.8.1.4) Comment

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Juniper uses a third-party tool with a module that links suppliers from tier 1 to sub-tier suppliers. Juniper therefore has visibility into the mapping of each component to identify the companies linked to our supply chain.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Juniper short-term planning focuses on internal execution.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Juniper medium-term planning is primarily about setting the strategy to operate and win.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Juniper long-term planning is largely market driven, where we look at relevant macro trends.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

We are completing a double materiality assessment as required under the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive during the current reporting year and will evaluate dependencies, and also impacts more broadly across our organization, as part of this process.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.1.2) Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Both risks and opportunities

(2.2.1.3) Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.1.6) Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process

We are currently completing a double materiality assessment that will evaluate dependencies and impacts across our organization.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate risk assessment is incorporated into the company-wide multi-disciplinary enterprise risk management (ERM) process, which is reviewed quarterly. Under ERM, a Climate Risk Management Subcommittee has been established with the express role of identifying and assessing climate risk factors throughout Juniper's value chain, evaluating the impact and likelihood of those factors today and in future climate scenarios (capturing short-, medium- and long-term time horizons) using the COSO framework adopted by Juniper. Prioritized climate risk factors are addressed through the Action Plans of the related top enterprise risks to ensure that appropriate risk response and mitigations are carried out. When climate risk factors are plausibly financially material, they are escalated to the Executive Committee and possibly the Board of Directors to be considered for disclosure. On a quarterly basis, Juniper monitors events and trends affecting our risks and refreshes the list of climate risk factors and related top enterprise risks. Updates to enterprise risks, including changes to risk levels and status of mitigation plans are reported quarterly to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Risk Identification - Juniper identifies climate risk factors through input from members of the Climate Risk Management Subcommittee and their departments, items identified through a third-party risk identification tool, items identified by our insurance provider, and

examining whether illustrative examples—such as those found in TCFD guidance—apply to Juniper. Risk Assessment - Identified climate risk factors are placed into a catalogue that links them to relevant financial topics and line items. Internal experts are engaged to assess the risk factors according to the four COSO categories of operational, strategic, compliance and financial risk. Each risk is assigned a risk rating according to our risk assessment criteria, resulting in a heat map of risk factors. Risk Response - Informed by the results of the risk assessment, the Climate Risk Management Subcommittee determines any action to be taken for each risk factor. Actions taken could include: • ongoing monitoring of climate risk factor but no elevation to the ERM based on low-risk ratings. • relating climate risk factors to existing enterprise level risks and informing the company's understanding of these risks, application to Juniper, and how to mitigate. • elevating any risk factors deemed to be financially material in the risk assessment to the Executive Committee. • identifying additional risk mitigation measures needed and delegating these to relevant functional managers/groups.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Juniper is completing a double materiality assessment as required under the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive during the current reporting year. Following this assessment we will evaluate dependencies and impacts as part of this process.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We identified priority locations as part of a water risk review, using the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter tools. The scope of this review included our direct operations and tier 1 manufacturing supplier sites.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

For time horizon, we consider annual financial impact.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

For time horizon, we consider annual financial impact.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

We do not conduct activities at our sites that result in meaningful releases of water pollutants under planned operating conditions. While we do not identify and classify specific water pollutants potentially arising in our contract manufacturing supply chain, all suppliers are required to conform with our Code of Conduct for Business Partners, which specifies that 'Chemicals and other materials posing a hazard if released to the environment should be identified and managed to ensure their safe handling, movement, storage, use and disposal'. We attempt to confirm supplier compliance by requiring them to complete a yearly attestation indicating observance of key regulated chemicals.
[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

As Juniper outsources manufacturing, our direct operations are not vulnerable to the substantive risks identified

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have completed a review of water risk using the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter tools. We are continuing to evaluate the relevancy of water risk for our business which will be informed by our use of these tools.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Not a strategic priority.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Malaysia

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As weather-related events are inherently unpredictable, Juniper has assessed and incorporated these risks (such as flood, drought, and typhoons) into the company's emergency preparedness and continuity programs for our business-critical product supply chain operations. Juniper's manufacturing is primarily conducted through contract manufacturers and original design manufacturers in Malaysia and Vietnam. These regions are vulnerable to increased frequency and magnitude of severe weather events as a result of climate change. A severe weather event could result in a reduction or disruption to the production capacity of our suppliers. Any disruptions to Juniper's supply chain could decrease sales, earnings or otherwise adversely affect our business and result in increased costs. Juniper maintains systems and analytics in order to take proactive actions to mitigate potential disruptions, including severe weather-related events, to the components or assembly of Juniper's products. As a result of Juniper's business continuity planning, Juniper has identified alternate manufacturing locations and mitigation plans should the current sites become impacted. In Vietnam, for example, where weather-related risks could impact Juniper's contract manufacturing (5M in Daily Revenue), Juniper has identified sites in alternate locations (e.g., IN, MX, TW) to mitigate supply chain disruption due to a climate-related event, resulting in a low residual risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

We do not anticipate that any such event would be reasonably likely to result in more than 1 week of interruption. And we do not anticipate that more than one single event would affect a single site in a single season, and therefore have a greater impact in a single quarter or year. USD 25 million in lost revenue would not likely substantially impact revenue for a year and would not likely impact much more than 2% of revenue for a quarter based on our historical financial performance. We do not anticipate that a single event at a single site within a single season would be reasonably likely to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, financial performance or cash flow Juniper would publicly state within the time horizon.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5000000

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

25000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The impact from any unpredictable weather event is viewed in terms of potential revenue loss. In the event of a disruption in production capacity, we would expect minor inconvenience to customer base and a moderate change in the competitive landscape. Operations could be disrupted over 1-5 days. We could have potential revenue loss in the range of 5M of one day of manufacturing disruption, and up to 25M for a business week of manufacturing disruption.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

75000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is the total cost of implementation and management of the entire supply chain management function. The supply chain management function cost in 2023 totalled less than 2.7% of our operating expenses (which were about 2.7B in 2023), or about 75M. We do not separately track climate change related response costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We use contract and original design manufacturers located in areas susceptible to floods, droughts, and typhoons. We integrate climate-related risk management into our supply chain management function. Our manufacturing/supply chain business continuity planning (BCP) has positioned the company to respond to such events without losing production capacity. Case study: Our supply chain management function manages risks from severe weather events through the use of a Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) system which collects data from key suppliers and maps components to production factories. The SCRM system, which was implemented in 2019 and now covers 100% of our manufacturing partners and select critical component suppliers, can look at risks by part, component, supplier, and geography on a more granular level than was possible before. This improved system allows us to see and predict critical events and their impact to the supply chain and contact suppliers to understand potential impacts to delivery and create mitigation plans. The proactive risk mitigation planning assesses resiliency, financial, location & recovery risks; and revenue impacts. Real-time data helps the operations team make strategic decisions, maximize uptime, and minimize trade-offs. Our BCP includes an annual assessment of supplier plans, reviews the outputs from manufacturing partners' annual testing and provides input for improvement. As a result, the BCP has allowed the company to avoid losses from the physical impacts of climate change (i.e., extreme weather events).
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The 10,000,000 value includes potential property damage and logistical cost in addition to other factors. We have reported 0 for transition risks as we have not identified substantive transition risks. We have reported CAPEX as 0 – some investments have taken place, however, these were not significant in the report year. [Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No fines, enforcement orders and/or penalties.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Opportunities exist to realize cost savings from water conservation projects in our direct operations. However, as our direct operations are not water intensive, and we are not often directly billed for the water we use in our operations, these opportunities are not considered substantive using our financial thresholds of 5 million or more in annual operating expenses, impacting at least 0.1% annual gross margin, or 50 million in lifetime sales.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify **:**Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Malta
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Romania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Australia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

At Juniper, we're committed to enabling networks that deliver performance, automation, scalability, and security while constantly moving the needle toward lower energy consumption and greater overall sustainability. By focusing on performance and efficiency at every stage of our hardware and software products' lifecycle—from architecture to systems to operations—we improve our own environmental performance while empowering our customers to lower their operating expenses, reduce energy use, and meet their ambitions for carbon neutrality and net zero. Through the Juniper Certified Pre-Owned program, we contribute to the formation of a circular economy, and through our sustainable packaging initiatives we contribute to waste reduction. We measure product energy efficiency in throughput per watt—a metric on which we've improved year after year, with each product iteration—and we include energy consumption specifications on all of our product technical sheets. Juniper has been an active supporter of voluntary energy efficiency programs as a means of driving the development of more energy-efficient networking products and clear labelling of those products and maintaining a leadership position in the industry. Juniper completes efficiency testing using the

Telecommunications Energy Efficiency Ratio (TEER) methodology for measuring energy consumption. Following TEER standards has allowed Juniper to compete and win new revenue when customers are looking for TEER based specifications.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Our business insights tell us that 10-25% of the market is at play where environmental performance is expected to be a determining factor over the next three years if networking products do not show expected environmental performance—where data is primarily from a sales segment containing fastest adopters. We could foresee progressive adoption, and based on this estimate 5% of business, then 10%, then 15% in coming years. For purposes of financial performance, and less so financial position and cash flow, this could have a substantial effect in the time horizon.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1845000000

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

1845000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We are experiencing increased requests from our customers about the energy efficiency and environmental impacts of our products, particularly from our large, top customers. Internal market research completed in 2022 shows we can expect energy and sustainability considerations to incrementally become part of the prioritized buying criteria for 45% of the total area market for networking and services over the next 2-3 years. Given that Juniper has a 5% market share of the total area market, which is approximately 82B, we estimate the total opportunity to be 1.85B. We calculated this value as follows: 5% of 82B 4.1B. 45% of 4.1B 1.85B.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Juniper manages opportunities from increasing customer demand for energy efficient products by investing significant resources into R&D to ensure that our products are innovative and as energy efficient as possible. These costs are fully integrated to Juniper's regular cost of R&D, which in 2023 was 1,144.4M. As this aspect of product design is not separately itemized or tracked, we have reported a cost of zero.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

An example of our design innovation is with Trio and Express Silicon, the two customer chipset families driving Juniper's flagship MX and PTX families that help us to power 49 of the 50 top service providers and the 20 largest cloud providers globally. Energy efficiency enhancements by Juniper's design engineering team has enabled the watts-to-gigabit ratio to drop by over 96 percent in the past 10 years, creating a significant improvement in customers' operational carbon footprints and energy consumption. Beyond lower power usage, the enablement of modular functionality features allows our customers to turn off functions as needed, thereby further lowering energy consumption. Juniper's older chassis-based routers operated with a design that required air to move diagonally over a backplane. Juniper's design teams have innovated the product to move to modular chassis-based routers with orthogonal-mated fabrics and no physical backplanes. As a result of the past 10 years of innovation, this design improvement delivers up to 20 percent power savings by allowing simplified straight front-to-back airflow.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1845000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*To calculate the percent of revenue which aligned with the climate change opportunity, the following calculation was made: (Financial value of the opportunity/Juniper FY23 revenue)*100 In practice, this means: (1,845,000,000/5,600,000,000)*100 32.95%*
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

As stated in our publicly available Proxy statement, in evaluating the qualifications of candidates for our N&G Committee, the Committee considers many factors, including issues of character, judgment, independence, age, education, expertise, diversity of experience, length of service, other commitments and ability to serve on committees of the Board, as well as other individual qualities and attributes that contribute to Board heterogeneity, including characteristics such as race, gender, cultural background and national origin. The N&CG Committee believes that a Board with a variety of points of view contributes to a more effective decision-making process. When recommending candidates, the N&CG Committee strives to select candidates that have diverse perspectives, experiences and expertise such that the skill set of each candidate complements those of other directors and nominees to create a balanced Board.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Proxy Statement.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We expect our double materiality assessment to inform the materiality of biodiversity for our business.*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :2024 Proxy Statement, Charter for N&CG Committee, Charter of the Audit Committee, Charter of the Compensation Committee

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Juniper's Nominating and Corporate Governance (N&CG) Committee of the Board of Directors reviews and oversees climate-related issues through its responsibility to generally oversee CSR matters applicable to the Company. As set out in the publicly available Charter for this Committee, the Committee is responsible to "Oversee the Company's programs, policies, disclosures and practices relating to social and environmental issues and impact to support the sustainable growth of the Company's businesses, and oversee the Company's positions, strategies and practices related to influencing or contributing to the development of public policy." The N&CG Committee is comprised of two members of the Board of Directors and meets no less than three times per year. The N&CG Committee receives regular updates on CSR topics and strategy, including climate related matters. The Audit Committee provides oversight of the company's risk management policies and compliance of the company's legal and regulatory requirements. They receive updates on CSR initiatives and work with management on CSR-related issues that can create enterprise level risks for the company or that otherwise could have a significant impact on Juniper's business activities and performance. The Audit Committee is comprised of three members of the Board of Directors and meets no less than four times per year. Executive incentives linked to the delivery of corporate initiatives are overseen by the Board Compensation committee. Corporate initiatives in 2023 include climate related targets.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**2024 Proxy Statement, Charter for N&CG Committee, Charter of the Audit Committee and the Charter of the Compensation Committee.

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

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Juniper's Audit Committee of the Board of Directors provides oversight of the company's risk management policies and compliance of the company's legal and regulatory requirements. They receive updates on CSR initiatives and work with management on CSR-related issues that can create enterprise level risks for the company or that otherwise could have a significant impact on Juniper's business activities and performance. Juniper's ERM Committee includes a subcommittee on Climate Risk Management that separately identifies climate risk factors, some of which are also water-related. These risk factors, if they become material, are raised with the Audit Committee. The Committee is comprised of three members of the Board of Directors and meets no less than four times per year.

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level competency on this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Not an immediate strategic priority	*In our 2022 materiality assessment, climate strategy was identified as a material topic. We have answered No, but we plan to in the next two years.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Not an immediate strategic priority	*In our 2022 materiality assessment, climate strategy was identified as a material topic. We have answered No, but we plan to in the next two years.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:*	*Select from:*	*We expect our double materiality assessment to inform the materiality of biodiversity for our business.*

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
	☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Juniper's General Counsel is responsible for overseeing all legal matters, including those associated with Juniper's corporate governance, securities, and financings, mergers and acquisitions, intellectual property protection, regulatory and trade, commercial contracts, employment law, litigation, and dispute resolution, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The scope of CSR includes all corporate climate strategy, planning, and execution. This role serves as the principal legal advisor to the CEO and the Company's executive leadership team as well as a principal legal advisor to the Board of Directors. A dedicated CSR team reporting to the General Counsel coordinates the company's programs and disclosures relevant to climate change.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Juniper's General Counsel is responsible for overseeing all legal matters, including those associated with Juniper's corporate governance, securities, and financings, mergers and acquisitions, intellectual property protection, regulatory and trade, commercial contracts, employment law, litigation and dispute resolution, and Corporate Social Responsibility, which includes all corporate water-related risk assessment and supplier engagement activities. This role serves as the principal legal advisor to the CEO and the Company's executive leadership team as well as a principal legal advisor to the Board of Directors.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

3

(4.5.3) Please explain

In addition to emissions reduction factoring into FY24 executive compensation as described above, we have publicly committed to sustainability and emissions reduction goals as components of our corporate strategy because we believe these initiatives are important to our customers, employees, and stockholders, and ultimately contribute to improving the performance of the company and providing value to our stockholders. Our executive compensation program is designed to align pay with performance, and achievement of our climate goals will result in increased pay to our executives. Similarly, failure to achieve our publicly stated climate initiatives may result in decreased company financial or stock price performance and result in decreased compensation.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We have no current plans to introduce monetary incentives for water.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

In addition to emissions reduction factoring into FY24 executive compensation as described above, we have publicly committed to sustainability and emissions reduction goals as components of our corporate strategy because we believe these initiatives are important to our customers, employees, and stockholders, and ultimately contribute to improving the performance of the company and providing value to our stockholders. Our executive compensation program is designed to align pay with performance, and achievement of our climate goals will result in increased pay to our executives. Similarly, failure to achieve our publicly stated climate initiatives may result in decreased company financial or stock price performance and result in decreased compensation.

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

The compensation plan for named executive officers reflects our pay for performance philosophy, and a portion of short-term executive compensation is tied to the accomplishment of important strategic initiatives, one of which includes progress towards our emissions reduction goals.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Juniper's environmental policy applies to all Juniper sites, operations, personnel and products.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to reduce waste in direct operations and advance circular design in products.

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to increase use of clean energy sources and improve energy efficiency in Juniper products and operations

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Juniper Environmental Sustainability Policy & Government Affairs Policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ We Mean Business

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

Juniper leverages responsible business practices through its UN Global Compact membership, which provides a universal language for corporate social responsibility expectations and a sustainability framework to guide all businesses. Our membership to the BSR sustainable business network and consultancy allows us to utilize its sustainable business expertise, which includes climate change and supply chain sustainability.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Juniper Networks Government Affairs Policy.docx

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Juniper's Government Affairs group is responsible for identifying public policies that may have an impact on the company's ability to meet its business goals and objectives, coordinating with internal stakeholders (including the engineering, legal, supply chain operations, and environmental, health, safety & security teams) on legislative/regulatory issues and areas of interest that Juniper favors, and working to mitigate any adverse impact on Juniper from policies that raise concern. Juniper strives to promote corporate-wide awareness of key public policy issues through internal and public communications and provides a repository of information that represents a consistent body of messaging and related assets for use throughout our worldwide operations. For trade associations and other membership organizations, the Juniper Government Affairs team carries out a process of alignment at the time of membership application. The team also does an alignment review at the time of any charter or bylaws updates by the organization in question.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Juniper Networks is a continuing member of the technology trade association Information Technology Industry Council (ITI), which advocates for U.S. policies – both for government and industry – that reflect mandatory targets that meet or exceed recommendations by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Further, ITI supports government investment in clean technologies, infrastructure, and programs. Juniper Networks participates in the ITI's Climate Committee where discussions include related policy positions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

14-15

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Juniper 2024 Proxy Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Proxy Statement

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Emission targets

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

15-17, 21-27

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

corporate-social-responsibility-report-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

ESG Report

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

15, 17, 26, 31, 34

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Juniper 2024 Form 10-K.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Annual Form 10-K
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ First time carrying out analysis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Juniper's direct operations are not water intensive. We regularly engage with customers, suppliers, and shareholders on ESG and CSR-related topics and prioritize taking action on those deemed most material to our shareholders and other stakeholders. Water use in our direct operations is not currently identified as a material priority for our business and stakeholders.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

As part of our scenario analysis, Juniper has established economic, environmental, social and political assumptions. (1) Our economic assumptions include changes in global demand for natural resources, supply chain disruptions, interest rate changes, and changing commerce in demand in middle- and low-income countries. (2) Our environmental assumptions include the growing impacts of climate change on our built and natural environment affecting our global population. This includes the impacts of heightened extreme weather conditions, food security and the loss of flora and fauna. (3) Our social and political assumptions include transitions to alternative transportation routes to minimize our travel footprint, the changing regulatory environment to encourage products and programs to minimize our environmental footprint. Some constraints we face are short corporate planning cycles and the limited forecasting from value chain partners. There are a number of uncertainties which would impact Juniper. For example, the status of innovation in Artificial Intelligence (AI), silicon- or system-level energy efficiency. Juniper is monitoring the development in these spaces.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The primary reason for selecting this scenario was to provide a reasonably foreseeable and appropriate scenario for the specific time horizons (2025 and 2030) for our analysis.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

One of the risks identified by the climate scenario analysis was not meeting decarbonization goals. In May 2024, Juniper committed to the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) for our short- and long-term targets to achieve next zero emissions by 2040. This significant decision was informed by the scenario analysis and the resulting commitment is being managed through ERM and internal working groups to track our goal progress and identify emissions reduction projects. Additionally, the scenario analysis has helped generate insights on whether the company is prepared to meet climate commitments in view of burgeoning advancements in industry—like AI for networking and conversely networking for AI—that could alter power demands in our value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Juniper has focused its sustainability efforts on the development of science-based targets, climate risk assessments, and other foundational elements. We expect to focus efforts on a climate transition plan once the foundation is firmly established.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The transition risks of needing to meet data center energy efficiency requirements and design features for hardware, needing to meet low energy use requirements across all customer verticals, and the potential for having insufficient measurement of our product energy efficiency, contribute to Juniper's strategy to proactively create energy efficient product models, and to best quantify. Every year, we update our product carbon footprint calculator to incorporate the latest product power information to best quantify emissions for customers. We continue to collaborate with customers to reduce emissions and to understand their climate ambitions. Our strategy remains to deliver sustainable networking solutions to customers.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The physical risks of heat/drought across many geographies, intensity of droughts, floods, and typhoons can affect the upstream supply chain of Juniper. We use multiple third-party platforms to help us to detect and to plan for any disruptions. Based on this, we conduct risk assessments and contingency planning to strengthen our supply chain and ensure our business continuity.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

As in prior years, opportunities for competitive advantage influence our investment in R&D. Juniper's Product Lifecyle Management teams and engineers are acutely aware of customer demands surrounding energy efficient products to design greater energy efficiency at the silicon and circuit board levels, at the router/switch

system level, and at the operational level where are solutions/products reside--and interface with the energy efficiencies brought about by cloud infrastructure. This investment helps us to remain competitive.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Both physical and transition risks impact Juniper operations, where risks stated under supply chain similarly impact our direct operations. There is the added risk of wildfire affecting certain of our office and lab locations in North America, and transition risks related to our site selections. Juniper relocated labs from flood risk to other locations for energy efficiency reasons. Energy efficiency motivated the completion of energy audits completed at all North American sites in 2023 as well as the implementation of energy conservation measures at Juniper headquarters in Sunnyvale, CA.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

When planning for operating (indirect) costs, Juniper considers the energy costs and levels of efficiency for all operating locations. Juniper's climate commitment is prompting increased use of renewable energy in our global operations, which can help us realize various energy and cost savings. Juniper's long term renewable energy arrangements also present an opportunity to save on operating costs. Physical climate change risks such as flooding have been factored into Juniper's financial planning.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

17

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

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

We did not experience any water related CAPEX in 2022 or 2023 and have therefore reported 0% change. We do not anticipate future CAPEX related spend in the next 2 years. Our water costs for our main campus in Sunnyvale, California where we are directly billed for water usage increased by 17% between 2022 and 202. 3. We anticipate annual variations of approximately 10-20% in the next 3 years.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

To date, this has not been a strategic priority. There is additional analysis that needs to be completed in order to inform Juniper's internal carbon pricing. [Fixed row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Our prioritization of stakeholders has meant that our engagement efforts have been prioritized toward value chain stakeholders, suppliers, customers, and government.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**No other value chain stakeholders identified.

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

We have not identified other relevant value chain stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We consider our top spend direct suppliers which cumulatively contribute 80% of our total direct spend as having a substantive impact. We additionally consider our top spend indirect suppliers which cumulatively contribute 50% of our total indirect spend as having a substantive impact. Based on our current method for calculating supply chain emissions, spend approximately equates to emissions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

55

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We consider our top spend direct suppliers which cumulatively contribute 80% of our total direct spend as having a substantive impact. Based on our current method for calculating supply chain emissions, spend approximately equates to emissions.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As a lead member of CDP's Supply Chain program, we have built a strong supplier engagement platform that drives disclosure and action on climate-related impacts. Since 2009, we have invited our direct material suppliers, including our tier one component suppliers, contract manufacturers and original design manufacturers to measure and report on their GHG emissions. We have now expanded our engagement to additionally include suppliers representing 80% of our indirect procurement spend. Taken together the group of suppliers we are engaging with represents 14% of our suppliers by number and 90% of our total direct and indirect procurement spend. The group of suppliers selected to participate in the CDP Supply Chain program not only represents the majority of the spend, but also: (1) potentially has the largest impact to Juniper's scope 3 emissions (as associated with upstream and downstream transportation and distribution and purchased goods and services) and (2) poses a potential climate change risk to Juniper in terms of supply chain disruptions due to transition and physical risks

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As a lead member of CDP's Supply Chain program, we have built a strong supplier engagement platform that drives disclosure and action on climate-related impacts. Since 2009, we have invited our direct material suppliers, including our tier one component suppliers, contract manufacturers and original design manufacturers to

measure and report on their GHG emissions. We have now expanded our engagement to additionally include suppliers representing 80% of our indirect procurement spend. Taken together the group of suppliers we are engaging with represents 14% of our suppliers by number and 90% of our total direct and indirect procurement spend. The group of suppliers selected to participate in the CDP Supply Chain program not only represents the majority of the spend, but also: (1) potentially has the largest impact to Juniper's scope 3 emissions (as associated with upstream and downstream transportation and distribution and purchased goods and services) and (2) poses a potential climate change risk to Juniper in terms of supply chain disruptions due to transition and physical risks.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All Juniper suppliers are required to adhere to Juniper's Supplier contracts. As of 2023, these contracts require suppliers to comply with relevant environmental requirements including: 1. Compliance with relevant environmental regulations, 2. Disclosure to CDP questionnaire, 3. Reporting of GHG emissions, goal progress and advancements of SBTI targets. Additionally, these contracts outline a supplier's need to comply with Juniper's Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCoC) which incorporates RBA standards that, 1. Juniper business partners are expected to take steps to ensure conservation of resources and reduction of waste generation of all types, including water, energy, and air emissions, 2. Juniper business partners are expected to look for cost-effective methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All Juniper suppliers are required to adhere to Juniper's Supplier contracts. These contracts outline a supplier's need to comply with Juniper's Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCoC). Our BPCoC outlines our expectations of suppliers. On water stewardship, the CoC states 'Juniper business partners are expected to take steps to ensure conservation of resources and reduction of waste generation of all types, including water […]'. As Juniper refreshes supplier master service and purchase agreements, the BPCoC is integrated into contracts. Additionally, key suppliers by spend are measured on their compliance to the BPCoC annually, including participation in related activities, such as CDP Supply Chain and onsite audits completed by a third party. This includes a formal scoring process which allows Juniper to communicate the importance of managing environmental and other risks to suppliers and to measure supplier performance in a quantitative way. Poor environmental performance results in downside exposure to the supplier by awarding negative points on the final business review score, which is reviewed by Juniper's supply chain executive management team.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :internal escalation and direct outreach to individual suppliers to encourage compliance.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All Juniper suppliers are required to adhere to Juniper's Supplier contracts. As of 2023, these contracts require suppliers to comply with relevant environmental requirements including: 1. Compliance with relevant environmental regulations, 2. Disclosure to CDP questionnaire, 3. Reporting of GHG emissions, goal progress and advancements of SBTI targets. Additionally, these contracts outline a supplier's need to comply with Juniper's Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCoC) which incorporates RBA standards that: 1. Juniper business partners are expected to take steps to ensure conservation of resources and reduction of waste generation of all types, including water, energy, and air emissions. 2. Juniper business partners are expected to look for cost-effective methods to improve energy efficiency and to minimize their energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ On-site third-party audit

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Internal escalation and direct outreach to individual suppliers to encourage compliance.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All Juniper suppliers are required to adhere to Juniper's Supplier contracts. These contracts outline a supplier's need to comply with Juniper's Business Partner Code of Conduct (BPCoC). Our BPCoC outlines our expectations of suppliers. On water stewardship, the BPCoC states 'Juniper business partners are expected to take

steps to ensure conservation of resources and reduction of waste generation of all types, including water […]'. As Juniper refreshes supplier master service and purchase agreements, the BPCoC is integrated into contracts. Additionally, on an annual basis, we measure compliance to the BPCoC by our key suppliers, ranked by our total spend. We also include our key supplier's participation in related activities such as CDP Supply Chain and onsite audits completed by a third party in this evaluation. This includes a formal scoring process which allows Juniper to communicate the importance of managing environmental and other risks to suppliers and to quantitatively measure supplier performance. Poor environmental performance negatively impacts the points that may be earned on the final business review score, which is evaluated by Juniper's supply chain executive management team.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify **:**Incentivize behavior change

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Success is measured by the creation of productive relationships that align with our vision, values and business objectives and continual improvement of supply chain performance. As a lead member of CDP's Supply Chain program, we have built a strong supplier engagement platform that drives disclosure and action on climate-related impacts. Since 2009, we have invited our direct material suppliers, including our tier one component suppliers, contract manufacturers and original design manufacturers to measure and report on their GHG emissions and climate-related programs. Measures of success include the percentage of our procurement spend we capture in our engagement outreach (90% in 2023), and the percentage response rate. In 2023, we expanded our CDP outreach to indirect suppliers. 59% of the requested suppliers submitted a CDP Supply Chain response. This value includes responses from our component suppliers, contract manufacturers, ODMs and indirect suppliers. To encourage our suppliers to respond to CDP and to educate them about why this is important to their relationship with Juniper Networks, we held a joint webinar with CDP during the 2023 reporting season to which we invited all suppliers who had not yet registered to submit a response. The webinar was centered around educating suppliers on climate change topics. The recording of the webinar has been made available to the invited suppliers that participated as well as those who did not attend. Since 2019, our climate-related expectations have been integrated to our direct material supplier scorecard across all commodities, which helps to set expectations with suppliers to reduce their environmental footprint, allow for continued performance monitoring and benchmarking, and increase transparency in areas for improvement. Poor performance is escalated where needed through quarterly business reviews. In 2023, we started to engage directly with key suppliers to request greenhouse gas emissions data and achieved a 60% response rate. We aim to achieve an 80% response rate.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

We ask direct suppliers and, starting in 2023, the top 80% of our indirect suppliers by spend (determined by our total spend), to report on water related issues through the CDP Supply Chain survey. As a lead member of CDP's Supply Chain program, we have built a strong supplier engagement platform that drives disclosure and action on water-related risks. While the group of suppliers selected to participate in the CDP Supply Chain program represents less than 25% of our suppliers by number, this group represents the majority of our spend (90% to total procurement spend for the current engagement year) and the majority of our supply chain water footprint and poses a potential impact on Juniper's ability to deliver products to customers due to water risks and supply chain disruptions. Success is measured by the creation of productive relationships that align with our vision, values and business objectives and continual improvement of supply chain performance. Measures of success include achieving an 80% response rate by direct suppliers on the CDP Supply Chain questionnaires, with suppliers achieving a C grade or better.

Supplier performance associated with these metrics are communicated to them during business reviews. In 2023, we asked all of our direct material suppliers to respond to the CDP supply chain. 41% of the suppliers requested to participate responded to the survey and 26 % of responding suppliers achieved a score of C or better. Our water commitment is integrated into annual business reviews, our supplier vetting process and our direct material supplier scorecard across all commodities. This helps to set expectations with suppliers to reduce their environmental footprint, allow for continued performance monitoring and benchmarking, and increase transparency in areas for improvement.

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Juniper engages with customers who actively request information from Juniper through a request for information or proposal process, contract reviews, questionnaires, and recurring performance/engagement meetings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Juniper engages with our customers on GHG emissions and climate change strategy in various ways. We respond to CDP Supply Chain requests and other associated questionnaires issued by our customers, and we have agreed to codes of conduct and contract language that include a commitment to manage and reduce GHG emissions from our operations. Additionally, Juniper has routine direct engagements with key customers to share information about our climate initiatives and future plans and to learn how we can collaborate and support specific customer climate goals. Success is measured by our rate of responsiveness to customer requests. We aim to respond to 100% of customer requests and we achieved a 94% response rate. We responded to 97 out of 103 requests in 2023. Additionally, success is measured through the award of ongoing and new business and our performance on customer driven scorecards and questionnaires. One demonstration of this is the execution of agreements with customers that prioritize climate-related issues and energy efficiency in their contracts. Juniper's customers are increasingly using RFQs and RFPs to communicate questions and expectations about Juniper's climate, environment, and sustainability practices. In responding to these requests for information, Juniper leverages a key opportunity to communicate its policies and practices related to climate change, as well as our commitment to transparency.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Juniper has chosen the operational control boundary because it has the greatest control over the emissions sources, fuels, etc. for sites we operate. Juniper defines boundaries to clearly delineate the organizational and operational aspects that contribute to GHG emissions. This includes the identifying of operational facilities, processes, and activities that fall within the inventory boundary. The boundary encompasses owned or leased operating office with associated lab facilities at the Sunnyvale, CA, United States; Westford, MA, United States, Herndon, VA, United States, Quincy and Wenatchee, WA, United States, Bangaluru, India, Amsterdam, Netherlands and Tokyo, Japan locations.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Juniper has chosen the operational control boundary because it has the greatest control over the sites we operate. Juniper defines boundaries to clearly delineate the organizational and operational aspects that contribute to GHG emissions. This includes the identifying of operational facilities, processes, and activities that fall within the inventory boundary. The boundary encompasses owned or leased operating office with associated lab facilities at the Sunnyvale, CA, United States; Westford, MA, United States, Herndon, VA, United States, Quincy and Wenatchee, WA, United States, Bangaluru, India, Amsterdam, Netherlands and Tokyo, Japan locations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have not defined boundaries for plastics.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have not defined boundaries for biodiversity
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Methodological changes to Scope 3 include separation of Category 1 and Category 2 emissions, updates to Category 4 emissions to incorporate supplier-specific data and addition of margins to Category 1 emissions factor sources. Category 1 methodology changes: For 2024 reporting we used hybrid methodology to report emissions from our Scope 3 Cat 1 Purchased Goods & Services. We reached out to our top 80% spend suppliers to collect their 2023 GHG emissions data. We were able to collect actual emissions data contributing to 12% of our overall PG&S spend, which make up 8% of our total Cat 1 emissions. The rest of the emissions comes from spend-based calculations. This year we also migrated from US EEIO 1.1 to US EEIO 1.2 version codes in order to get a better estimate of our emissions through spend-based calculations. Category 2 methodology changes: We summed all our spend for direct manufacturing capex and all indirect capex, and then used spend-based methodology to calculate emissions. Category 4 methodology changes: 100% of the emissions data is direct emissions obtained from our logistics partners. We reached out to our 3rd party logistics partners to collect Juniper attributable emissions. All our partners use the GLEC framework in line with GHG protocol to calculate their emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Our recalculation policy is triggered by structural or methodological changes resulting in 5% change in emissions

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Juniper defines boundaries to clearly delineate the organizational and operational aspects that contribute to GHG emissions. This includes the identifying of operational facilities, processes, and activities that fall within the inventory boundary. The boundary encompasses owned or leased operating office with associated lab facilities at the Sunnyvale, CA, United States; Westford, MA, United States, Herndon, VA, United States, Quincy and Wenatchee, WA, United States, Bangaluru, India, Amsterdam, Netherlands and Tokyo, Japan locations.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6673

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions sources include diesel used in transportation and stationary combustion, natural gas used for heating, backup generators and industrial processes, and refrigerants used in cooling and refrigeration systems. For diesel, consumption data is combined with the latest USEPA emissions factor to convert to CO2e. Natural gas consumption is tracked in therms, and converted to CO2e using USEPA emissions factors. For refrigerants the quantity and type of refrigerants used to recharge and top off systems is tacked. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fourth Assessment Report (AR4) Global Warming Potentials are used to convert to CO2e.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99431

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity emissions refer to GHG emissions resulting from the generation and consumption of electrical energy. The metric for electricity consumption data is kWh. Consumption data is sourced from meters, utility invoices and landlords. The GHG emissions associated with electricity consumption are calculated within our third-party platform by applying emissions factors from sources including U.S. EPA eGRID regions, DEFRA, California National Ignition Facility (CA NIF), National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme (NGERS), New Zealand Ministry of Environment, and International Energy Agency guidance. Location based emissions are calculated using average regional grid factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48647

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity emissions refer to GHG emissions resulting from the generation and consumption of electrical energy. The metric for electricity consumption data is kWh. Consumption data is sourced from meters, utility invoices and landlords. The GHG emissions associated with electricity consumption are calculated within our third-party platform by applying emissions factors from sources including U.S. EPA eGRID regions, DEFRA, California National Ignition Facility (CA NIF), National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme (NGERS), New Zealand Ministry of Environment, and International Energy Agency guidance. Market based emissions consider Juniper's renewable energy purchases and use residual mix emissions factors for regions where these are available.

98 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

472198

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We used a spend based methodology to calculate emissions from our Scope 3 Cat 1 Purchased Goods & Services. Opex category-level spend was combined with US EPA EEIO emissions factors to calculate emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9759

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We summed up all our spend for direct manufacturing capex and all indirect capex, and used a spend-based methodology to calculate emissions, using US EPA EEIO emissions factors.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12772

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is automatically calculated through our GHG accounting platform based on upstream emissions arising from reported Scope 1 fuel combustion and reported Scope 2 electricity use.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77743

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For 2022 we received emissions data from 3 out of 4 partners calculated using the distance methodology. For the one partner who did not provide the data, we have estimated the 2022 emissions by applying its emissions/ton from 2023 partner data and applying that to the weights shipped in 2022.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

762

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Operational waste is tracked by the sites under our operational control. EPA emissions factors were applied to the amount of tons/year of each category of waste, then the total metrics tons of CO2e were added for a total.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4798

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Juniper's travel agency classifies flights as short/medium/long and categorizes by class, and uses the DEFRA emissions factors to calculation air travel emissions. This total is added to the DEFRA tool application to rail miles traveled. Juniper's travel agency provides an annual report.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7645

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commute emissions are tabulated by RideShark and based on a voluntary commuter survey for Juniper employees across all global sites. Total emissions are extrapolated based on the response rate and the total number of employees at each site.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2831

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category reflects emissions derived through the average data method for the operation of assets leased by Juniper.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1068000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Juniper calculates the GHG emissions from the use of its products using primary data. The product of shipped quantity, product power, electricity emissions factor and product lifetime is summed for each product shipment. We count a product when it is shipped to one of our distribution partners or when delivered to the end customer for sales direct to customer. Product power is estimated based on an average configuration and usage across daily, weekly and seasonal network duty cycles. We use either a customer-specific EF (obtained from customer CDP climate change questionnaire responses or valid information on customer websites) or a country-specific EF using the ship-to location from our order-fulfillment system and country EF data published by the International Energy Agency/IEA. Juniper assumes an average five-year product life based on general industry practice. Juniper reports total fleet emissions in accordance with GHG Protocol guidance, which indicates the current year's shipments and GHG emissions should be multiplied by product life.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

352

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have tallied end of life treatment emissions based on product sold and packaging data. Juniper product emissions are calculated by applying EPA emissions factors to the complete list of sold Juniper product in a given year. Packaging emissions are calculated by applying the EPA emissions factors to tons/year of each category of packaging.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5821

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Juniper defines boundaries to clearly delineate the organizational and operational aspects that contribute to GHG emissions. This includes the identifying of operational facilities, processes, and activities that fall within the inventory boundary. The boundary encompasses owned or leased operating office with associated lab facilities at the Sunnyvale, CA, United States; Westford, MA, United States, Herndon, VA, United States, Quincy and Wenatchee, WA, United States, Bangaluru, India, Amsterdam, Netherlands and Tokyo, Japan locations. Scope 1 emissions sources include diesel used in transportation and stationary combustion, natural gas used for heating, backup generators and industrial processes, and refrigerants used in cooling and refrigeration systems. For diesel, consumption data is combined with the latest USEPA emissions factor to convert to CO2e. Natural gas consumption is tracked in therms, and converted to CO2e using USEPA emissions factors. For refrigerants the quantity and type of refrigerants used to recharge and top off systems is tacked. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fourth Assessment Report (AR4) Global Warming Potentials are used to convert to CO2e.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109894

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

49875

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Electricity emissions refer to GHG emissions resulting from the generation and consumption of electrical energy. The metric for electricity consumption data is kWh. Consumption data is sourced from meters, utility invoices and landlords. The GHG emissions associated with electricity consumption are calculated within our third-party platform by applying emissions factors from sources including U.S. EPA eGRID regions, DEFRA, California National Ignition Facility (CA NIF), National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme (NGERS), New Zealand Ministry of Environment, and International Energy Agency guidance. Market based emissions consider Juniper's renewable energy purchases and use residual mix emissions factors for regions where these are available. Location based emissions are calculated using average regional grid factors.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

438066

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

8

(7.8.5) Please explain

We used a hybrid methodology to report emissions from our Scope 3 Cat 1 Purchased Goods & Services. We reached out to our top 80% spend (determined by our top 80% spend) suppliers to collect their 2023 GHG emissions data. We were able to collect actual emissions data contributing to 12% of our overall PG&S spend, which make up 8% of our total Cat 1 emissions. The rest of the emissions comes from spend-based calculations. This year we also migrated to US EEIO 1.2 version codes to get a better estimate of our emissions through spending-based calculations

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

18427

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We summed all our spend for direct manufacturing capex and all indirect capex, and used a spend-based methodology to calculate emissions, using US EPA EEIO emissions factors.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

14151

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is automatically calculated through our GHG accounting platform based on upstream emissions arising from reported Scope 1 fuel combustion and reported Scope 2 electricity use.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

90987

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We reviewed the logistics data that we received from our 3PL partners. The total distances, weights and emissions data was reviewed internally with the logistics team to determine accuracy. We also obtained and reviewed our partner's methodology accreditation certs, where available.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

136

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

EPA emissions factors were applied the amount of tons/year of each category of waste, then the total metrics tons of CO2e were added for a total. We have improved our waste data collection process and can now substantiate that our operational electronic waste is recycled. In previous years, we used the most conservative estimate and cataloged our e-waste as hazardous waste, resulting in higher total emissions. We have also changed our waste data collection methodology at our headquarters in Sunnyvale from an estimate conducted by our waste management vendor to active weighing of our waste streams, this has resulted in an overall decrease in our total waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6901

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Juniper's travel agency classifies flights as short/medium/long and categorizes by class, and uses the DEFRA emissions factors to calculation air travel emissions. This total is added to the DEFRA tool application to rail miles traveled. Juniper's travel agency provides an annual report.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6713

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commute emissions are tabulated by RideShark and based on a voluntary commuter survey for Juniper employees across all global sites. Total emissions are extrapolated based on the response rate and the total number of employees at each site.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2609

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category reflects emissions derived through the average data method for the operation of assets leased by Juniper.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable, as Juniper reports all emissions derived in the transport of product to customer in upstream transportation & distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Juniper sells all equipment in its final form and has no processing of sold product emissions

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1227000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

25

(7.8.5) Please explain

Juniper calculates the GHG emissions from the use of its products using primary data. The product of shipped quantity, product power, electricity emissions factor and product lifetime is summed for each product shipment. We count a product when it is shipped to one of our distribution partners or when delivered to the end customer for sales direct to customer. Product power is estimated based on an average configuration and usage across daily, weekly and seasonal network duty cycles. We use either a customer-specific EF (obtained from customer CDP climate change questionnaire responses or valid information on customer websites) or a

country-specific EF using the ship-to location from our order-fulfillment system and country EF data published by the International Energy Agency/IEA. Juniper assumes an average five-year product life based on general industry practice. Juniper reports total fleet emissions in accordance with GHG Protocol guidance, which indicates the current year's shipments and GHG emissions should be multiplied by product life.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

425

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have tallied end of life treatment emissions based on product sold and packaging data. Due to a lack of packaging data in 2023, we have instead modified the 2022 packaging tonnage based on products sold in 2023 and then applied the relevant emissions factors based on type of packaging.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category is not applicable because Juniper is not the lessor of any assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category is not applicable because Juniper does not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category is not applicable because Juniper does not have any investments.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

None identified

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

None identified
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM CVS – Limited Assurance Report for Juniper Networks 2024 (18 SEP 24).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS – Limited Assurance Report for Juniper Networks 2024 (18 SEP 24).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS – Limited Assurance Report for Juniper Networks 2024 (18 SEP 24).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS – Limited Assurance Report for Juniper Networks 2024 (18 SEP 24).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1230.21

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Our India facility purchased an additional 13,157MWH of renewable energy in 2023 compared with 2022. As a result, market-based electricity emissions for the facility were reduced by 1,230.21. Our total 2022 scope 1 and 2 emissions were 55,320MTCO2e. The percentage reduction was calculated using this formula: (-1,230.21/55,320)*100 -2.2%.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other emissions reduction measures were implemented in the reporting year.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1606.21

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

During the reporting year we experienced an increase in electricity consumption due to increased business activity/output at several of our facilities.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

4674

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

2

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

5

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

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

1140

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Cayman Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2324

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

65829

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

6199

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

520

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

520

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41

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

1873

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

2716

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3456

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

41671

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

40440

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Herndon, Virginia, United States of America

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.95325

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.39692

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Quincy, Washington, United States of America

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.24856

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-119.81398

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Amsterdam, Netherlands

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.27762

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.7543

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wenatchee, Washington, United States of America

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.40594

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-120.18967

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bangalore, India

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2324

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.92608

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.67634

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sunnyvale, California, United States of America

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2841

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.4071

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-122.02915

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Westford, Massachusetts, United States of America

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

242

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.57338

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.41067
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Quincy, Washington, United States of America

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

24211

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

23360

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sunnyvale, California, United States of America

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

10772

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

10584

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wenatchee, Washington, United States of America

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

942

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

909

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Herndon, Virginia, United States of America

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

701

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

683

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Amsterdam, Netherlands

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

1873

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

2716

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bangalore, India

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

65829

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

6199

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tokyo, Japan

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

520

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

520

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Westford, Massachusetts, United States of America

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

5046

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

4904
[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5821

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109894

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49875

(7.22.4) Please explain

All company emissions are captured at the consolidated accounting group level.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

No other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

34.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

299

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10823.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7356

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

79.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

678.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs

represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24547

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16682.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

139

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5032

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3419.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

190

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6877.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4673.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

52.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1887.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1282.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

55.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

478.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs

represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17314.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11767.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

177.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1520.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

55032.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37401.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

152.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☑ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☑ Category 6: Business travel
- ☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5516.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3749

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

79.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

682.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24699.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16785.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

97.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

838.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30356.3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20630.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

61.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

527

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs

represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19077.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12965.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

159.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5759.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3914.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

215.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☑ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☑ Category 6: Business travel
- ☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7788.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5293

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

129.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4697.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3192.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

243.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8812.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5989.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1062.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

722.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

189.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 68

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1627.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs

represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

58905.7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

40033.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

70.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Facilities within the GHG inventory scope are spaces with research and development labs, server labs, and customer support labs. Based on a global review of energy consumption across Juniper facilities and the use of assumptions and extrapolations to estimate total energy use for locations with unknown information (primarily due to lack of granular data associated with Juniper-leased spaces), it was identified that the aggregate energy consumption of locations with labs represented the majority of total global energy use across all Juniper locations. Therefore, Juniper leased and owned spaces without lab operations and their associated emissions are not relevant. Scope 1 emission sources include diesel/gas oil, natural gas and refrigerants.

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☑ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☑ Category 6: Business travel
- ☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2541.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Major sources of upstream emissions are our direct supply chain (i.e., manufacturing spend). Additional substantial sources include indirect spend and upstream transportation and distribution.

Row 74

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1727.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

This category relates to electricity used by our customers to operate our sold products.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Availability of data from suppliers

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Juniper works with manufacturing partners and logistics partners to provide goods and services to our customers. Juniper does not own manufacturing or logistic processes or the facilities. We have recently expanded our supply chain engagement beyond direct suppliers to also include indirect suppliers. The group of suppliers

we engage with represents 14% of our suppliers by number and 90% of our total direct and indirect procurement spend. We request this selected group participate in the CDP Supply Chain Program to allow for more transparency in their operations and emissions and encourage them to establish more responsible emissions practices. This can then translate to further emissions transparency for both Juniper and Juniper customers. The remaining limitations in emissions data from suppliers and partners included in our scope 3 inventory, are due to (1) Juniper is not requesting data from all suppliers, (2) not all requested suppliers respond, and (3) a percentage of suppliers who respond do not allocate emissions to Juniper. Additionally, we recognize some customers are seeking more granular data (e.g., facility level) and we are starting to collect such data from direct manufacturing facilities. Further efforts to build supplier capability in this space is required (and Juniper recognizes and continues to invest in this) as well as clear, consistent, and ongoing communication of expectations to suppliers. To this end, in 2020, Juniper joined the CDP ICT Industry Group, which is comprised of ICT industry members who are also CDP Supply Chain members. To further accelerate the ICT industry's suppliers' commitment and action to environmental sustainability, the members identified shared priorities and went out as a group through a signed commitment letter and supplier-specific training urging them to align with their ICT customers and disclose their environmental performance through the annual CDP response process.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

22988

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

22988

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

86058

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

170437

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

256495

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

178

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

178

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

86236

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

193424

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

279661
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7164

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

7164

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15823

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

12553

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3270

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

22987

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

19717

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3270

(7.30.7.8) Comment

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5775

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5775

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

178

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

178

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3270

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3270

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3270

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

86058

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comments.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Cayman Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95005

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95005.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1087

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1087.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6187

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

225

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6412.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

154216

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

178

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3045

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

157439.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000010018

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

55696

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5564500000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.08

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Intensity decreased due to an increase in Juniper's revenue by 5% and a smaller (1%) increase in our Scope 1 and 2 (market based) emissions due to an increase in renewable energy consumption.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Juniper Networks_ Inc. - Near-Term Approval Letter - Wednesday_ 21 August 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6673

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48647

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

55320.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

97

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

32085.600

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5821

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49875

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

55696.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-1.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target captures 100% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions arising from global sites falling within our operational control definition. The target development work took place during the reporting year of 2023. The targets were validated by SBTi during 2024.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The strategic objective of the target is to reduce our emissions in absolute terms in line with a 1.5 degree celsius pathway.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Juniper Networks is establishing renewable energy arrangements for our largest international sites. We are also in the process of retiring our fuel cell system to reduce Scope 1 emissions and implementing energy conservation measures at our headquarters. While our emissions increased slightly in 2023, we expect our emissions to decrease once new renewable energy procurement arrangements come online.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Juniper Networks_ Inc. - Near-Term Approval Letter - Wednesday_ 21 August 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

472198

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

77743

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1068000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1617941.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1617941.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1213455.750

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

438066

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90987

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1226991

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1756044.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1756044.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-34.14

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target captures 100% of emissions in Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4 and 11. The target development work took place during the reporting year of 2023. The targets were validated by SBTi during 2024.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The strategic objective of the target is to reduce emissions in key scope 3 categories in absolute terms in line with a well below 2 degree celsius pathway.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For scope 3 category 1 emissions, Juniper Networks is rolling out a robust supplier engagement and customer program on climate commitments, including an updated sustainability section of our supplier scorecard with a particular score associated with supplier SBT commitments. For scope 3 category 4 emissions, upstream transportation and distribution emissions are expected to be driven through internal prioritization of water over air transport as well as engagement with Juniper's primary logistics provider to reduce emissions. For scope 3 category 11, Juniper expects Use of Sold Product emissions to decrease as customers increasingly procure renewable energy in line with their own Science-Based Targets.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

08/21/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Juniper Networks_ Inc. - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Wednesday_ 21 August 2024.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target captures our total scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions. The target development work took place during the reporting year of 2023. The targets were validated by SBTi during 2024.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our strategic objective is to reduce our total emissions by 90% as part of our commitment to a net zero future.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

None identified to date.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We will review our target in line with prevailing SBTi criteria.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*2*	*88*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	*2*	*3093*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

26

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

11194

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Juniper-developed smart control system for power down events for our manufacturing partners.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify **:**Site consolidation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3067

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

156000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

27000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Lab consolidation to a higher efficiency building.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Budget allocated for implementation of energy conservation measures.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

To calculate total withdrawals for 100% of sites under our operational control, Juniper utilizes the following combination of data inputs: invoices where available, allocation information from property managers for leased spaces, and average industry standard consumption intensity factors per square footage for office and data center spaces.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We track water withdrawals annually.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals by 100% of sites under our operational control are sourced from public utilities. We confirm this with our local Facilities team for each site under our operational control on an annual basis. Local Facilities teams are able to confirm the source for their site water withdrawals through a review of water utility bills and/or discussion with third party landlords.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We track this metric on an annual basis.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Juniper does not actively test water quality for water withdrawals which are in all cases from public utilities.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Juniper calculates water discharges by subtracting water used for landscaping and in cooling towers from total water withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We calculate this metric annually.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges from 100% of sites under our operational control are to the local utility operated sanitary system. Local Facilities teams confirm the destination for their site water discharges through a review of water utility bills and/or discussion with third party landlords.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We calculate this metric annually.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water discharges are sent for treatment at the local municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant. We do currently monitor the specific treatment methods used by third party utilities to treat the water discharges.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is not considered relevant because we do not conduct activities at our sites that, under normal operating conditions, would materially impact the quality of wastewater being discharged to the sanitary sewer or trigger a reasonable requirement for testing of water discharge quality by Juniper. We do not expect this situation to change in the foreseeable future.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is not considered relevant because we do not conduct activities at our sites that result in nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, or other priority substances being discharged at levels that would trigger a reasonable requirement for monitoring of their concentrations, for example via a water discharge permit issued by a regulatory agency. We do not expect this situation to change in the foreseeable future.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is not considered relevant because we do not conduct activities at our site that would materially impact the temperature of wastewater being discharged to the sanitary sewer such that a reasonable requirement for measurement of temperature would be triggered.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Juniper calculates water consumption by adding the total water withdrawals for landscaping and the total amount of water used to replace water evaporated from cooling towers. We track landscaping usage using metered data provided on water utility bills and we estimate water evaporated from cooling towers by tracking the volume of make- up water used in the cooling towers, for example through meters installed at certain sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We calculate this metric annually.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our Bangalore, India site implemented a project in early 2022 to utilize de-humidifier extracted water for chilled water makeup system. Recycled water use is now being metered at that site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We calculate this metric annually.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Juniper sites are all designed and maintained to provide fully functioning WASH services for workers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of Juniper facilities (owned and leased) provide fully functioning WASH services for workers.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

177.1

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our operational control boundary for water withdrawals includes only major sites with associated labs. This is in line with our operational control boundary used for climate-related reporting. Potable water consumption, discharge and withdrawal are associated primarily with the following office and lab activities: cafes and break rooms, WASH services and cooling. For 2023, we have revised and improved our water withdrawal, consumption and discharges tracking method, utilizing more data from metered sources.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

107.8

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our operational control boundary for water withdrawals includes only major sites with associated labs. This is in line with our operational control boundary used for climate-related reporting. Potable water consumption, discharge and withdrawal are associated primarily with the following office and lab activities: cafes and break rooms, WASH services and cooling. For 2023, we have revised and improved our water withdrawal, consumption and discharges tracking method, utilizing more data from metered sources.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

69.3

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our operational control boundary for water withdrawals includes only major sites with associated labs. This is in line with our operational control boundary used for climate-related reporting. Potable water consumption, discharge and withdrawal are associated primarily with the following office and lab activities: cafes and break rooms, WASH services and cooling. For 2023, we have revised and improved our water withdrawal, consumption and discharges tracking method, utilizing more data from metered sources.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

121

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

68.32

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Juniper Networks conducted an annual basin-level water risk assessment encompassing the company's facilities under its operational control. The assessment identified facilities with inherent water-related risks, prioritizing them for future water stewardship initiatives. Juniper Networks identified that 68% of water withdrawals are coming from areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress (BWS risk score 3), according to the WRI Aqueduct risk indicator.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Juniper's organization as our operations do not involve activities or processes that require the use of this withdrawal source

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Juniper's organization as our operations do not involve activities or processes that require the use of this withdrawal source

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Juniper's organization as our operations do not involve activities or processes that require the use of this withdrawal source

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Juniper's organization as our operations do not involve activities or processes that require the use of this withdrawal source

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not relevant to Juniper's organization as our operations do not involve activities or processes that require the use of this withdrawal source

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

177.1

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All water used by facilities within the reporting boundary comes from municipal suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Given our industry and operational context, we do not discharge wastewater directly to groundwater, seawater freshwater bodies, or locations of high ecological value. All wastewater discharges are to municipal wastewater treatment systems.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Given our industry and operational context, we do not discharge wastewater directly to groundwater, seawater freshwater bodies, or locations of high ecological value. All wastewater discharges are to municipal wastewater treatment systems.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Given our industry and operational context, we do not discharge wastewater directly to groundwater, seawater freshwater bodies, or locations of high ecological value. All wastewater discharges are to municipal wastewater treatment systems.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

107.8

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All water discharged by facilities within the reporting boundary go to the local municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plant.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We are in the process of completing an evaluation of water related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, and their implications for our direct operations and upstream value chain, including through a double materiality assessment. To inform this evaluation, we have completed a basin-level water risk assessment encompassing the company's facilities under its operational control and critical manufacturing supplier sites. The assessment identified facilities with inherent water-related risks at the basin level. Select indicators from two water risk tools, the World Resources Institute's (WRI's) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (Aqueduct) and the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF's) Water Risk Filter (WRF), were considered alongside operational data to evaluate basin-level water risk. Preliminary filtering focused on sites meeting any one of the following criteria: High or extremely high basin water risk (risk indicator score 3), including physical quantity, physical quality, regulatory, and reputational risk, as identified by either Aqueduct or the WRF High or extremely high current (Aqueduct's baseline water stress or WRF's water depletion), 2030 or 2050 future water stress (Aqueduct's business-as-usual conditions) High or extremely high interannual variability, seasonal variability, drought risk (Aqueduct), estimated flood occurrence, or surface water quality risk (WRF).

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We are in the process of completing an evaluation of water related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, and their implications for our direct operations and upstream value chain, including through a double materiality assessment. To inform this evaluation, we have completed a basin-level water risk assessment encompassing the company's facilities under its operational control and critical manufacturing supplier sites. The assessment identified facilities with inherent water-related risks at the basin level. Select indicators from two water risk tools, the World Resources Institute's (WRI's) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (Aqueduct) and the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF's) Water Risk Filter (WRF), were considered alongside operational data to evaluate basin-level water risk. Preliminary filtering focused on sites meeting any one of the following criteria: High or extremely high basin water risk (risk indicator score 3), including physical quantity, physical quality, regulatory, and reputational risk, as identified by either Aqueduct or the WRF High or extremely high current (Aqueduct's baseline water stress or WRF's water depletion), 2030 or 2050 future water stress (Aqueduct's business-as-usual conditions) High or extremely high interannual variability, seasonal variability, drought risk (Aqueduct), estimated flood occurrence, or surface water quality risk (WRF)

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	55645000000	*314201016.37*	*We anticipate our water withdrawal efficiency will remain about the same.*

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Certain of our products contain substances classified as hazardous by regulations.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Certain of our products contain substances classified as hazardous by regulations.

Row 3

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :China RoHS SJ/T 11364-2014 , EU 2015/863+ Phthalates, TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Certain of our products contain substances classified as hazardous by regulations.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

While we do engage with our supply chain through the CDP Water Supply Chain program, we have not assessed water impacts over the entire value chain of our products.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*As Juniper Network's operations are not water intensive this has not been a strategic priority.*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*As Juniper Network's operations are not water intensive this has not been a strategic priority.*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*We provide WASH services across our global operations.*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Supplier engagement

☑ Increase in number of suppliers engaged

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

67

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

80

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

41

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-200

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, no alignment after assessment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to our direct material suppliers and suppliers representing 80% of our indirect spend.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2022, through our membership of the CDP Supply Chain program we asked all of our direct material suppliers to respond to the CDP Water survey. In 2023 we expanded our supplier engagement to additionally include suppliers representing 80% of our indirect procurement spend. This has increased the number of suppliers we are asking to respond to the 2023 CDP Water survey to over 400 and this is the reason for the apparent reduction in progress towards our target in 2023 compared to 2022. We are targeting an 80% response rate by 2025.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

No further details.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Year over year changes in Scope 1 and 2 emissions were included in our 2023 external verification process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM CVS – Limited Assurance Report for Juniper Networks 2024 (18 SEP 24).pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

General Counsel

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ General Counsel
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute