A Greener and Climate-Resilient Network

Governance

Board Level:
- Board Risk Oversight and Sustainability Committee
- Audit and Related Party Transactions Committee
- Finance Committee

Management Level:
- President and CEO
- Chief Audit Executive
- Chief Compliance Officer, Senior Vice President – Legal and Compliance, and Assistant Corporate Secretary
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Treasurer, and Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
- Chief Sustainability and Corporate Communications Officer
- Chief Transformation and Operations Officer (CTOO), and Chief Customer Experience Officer (CCEO)
- General Counsel (GC)

Risks

- Regulatory
- Competition
- Business Disruptions
- Customer and Reputation
- Financial
- Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)-linked

Financial Highlights

- At least 10% savings due to RE adoption
- Savings due to Fuel, Electricity, and Water Efficiency adoption
- Avoidance of Loss of Service due to "green resiliencies" (e.g. hybrid solar PV-battery-genset backup power solutions, that are more resilient to network disruptions, such as those caused by typhoons)
- Managed insurance costs

Strategies

1. **Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities (TCFD)**
   a. Governance: Climate and Environment
   b. Strategy: Assessment of Climate and Environmental Risks, Opportunities, and Impacts
   c. Risk Management: Integration in Risk Management Processes
   d. Targets and Metrics: Scope 1 and 2
   e. Targets and Metrics: Scope 3
2. **Championing Nature Action**
   a. Water management
   b. Biodiversity conservation
3. **Environmental Education**

Metric	Target	2023	2024
GHG Reduction	**Scope 1 and 2** Near term targets by 2030 from a 2021 base year • 42% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	330,297.90 tCO2e	230,009.34 tCO2e[1]
	Scope 3 Near-term targets by 2030 from a 2021 base year • 25% reduction in absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, use of sold products, and end-of-life treatment of sold products	1,064,676.30 tCO2e	664,922.00 tCO2e[2]

TCFD: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Governance: Climate and Environment

Globe recognizes its environmental impact and demonstrates its commitment to responsible operations through its Environmental Sustainability Policy. The company maintains high standards of environmental management and stewardship practices across its operations. This ensures not only compliance with local regulations, but also adherence to globally recognized standards, such as ISO 14001:2015 for Environmental Management System, ISO 50001:2018 for Energy Management System, and ISO 22301:2019 for Business Continuity Management System.

The company's practices are aligned with national climate action priorities as outlined in the Philippine Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and Globe actively contributes to the global pursuit of Net Zero by 2050. Furthermore, the company is committed to supporting the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) as it recognizes the importance of transparent and robust climate-related financial reporting.

[1] 2024 Scope 1 and 2 Emissions reflect a 55.09% reduction versus baseline.
[2] 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (covered by SBTi near-term targets) reflect a 44.86% reduction versus baseline.
* Recalculation of base year GHG emissions inventory aligned with SBTi's Corporate Net-Zero Standard and Near-Term Criteria to commence within 2025-2026.

Environmental Sustainability Policy

Board oversight

Climate change-related risks and opportunities, including other environmental concerns, are governed at the Board level, overseen by the Board Risk Oversight and Sustainability Committee (BROSC). These are presented to the BROSC at least twice a year. The BROSC, as stipulated in its Charter, oversees and monitors the progress towards achieving sustainability-related targets, including those on climate risks. They also provide guidance on the development of business strategy and monitor its implementation. Every year, the Board is upskilled on corporate governance, risk management, and sustainability trends and best practices. The 6th Integrated Corporate Governance, Risk Management, and Sustainability Summit, was organized by Ayala Corporation (Philippines), and attended by Globe's Board of Directors and Key Officers. This session covered the following modules:

- **Governance and Strategy Session:** Driving sustainability performance through excellent reporting, ratings, strategy, and Board leadership
- **Climate Session:** The latest on Climate Science and its impact on Southeast Asia and the Philippines
- **Risk Management Session:** Enhancing Climate Risk Management (CRM) through Innovation
- **Social Impact Session:** Pairing Catalytic Capital and Purpose-driven Talent for Social Impact and Sustainability

Management oversight

To operationalize Climate Action at the management level, there is cross collaboration among the different C-suites, especially the Chief Sustainability Officer and Chief Risk Officer. At the operational level, oversight of this Environmental Sustainability Policy and adherence to environmental best practices falls under the purview of two teams: (1) Sustainability, and (2) Enterprise Risk and Corporate Property Management, specifically the Operational Risk & Business Continuity, Building and Energy Management. These teams are responsible for monitoring potential resource scarcity, such as water and energy, ensuring compliance with all relevant local regulations and driving the adoption of leading international standards for environmental management systems.

See Sustainability at Globe for more information.

ESG-linked Incentive

C-suite executives and select senior and middle managers receive incentives through a Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) comprise 5% of this total. The incentive is awarded only upon achieving identified long-term goals, which includes the Net Zero target of Globe – fostering greater adoption and accountability for sustainability commitments and targets. Aside from the C-suites, employees also receive incentive for achieving the targets set in the Balanced Scorecard (BSC), which includes ESG metrics. In 2020, the CEO, supported by the Chief Sustainability Officer, led the integration of ESG in the corporate Balanced Scorecard (BSC) where 10% of the company targets are dedicated to ESG metrics. The management and business units develop and implement the necessary strategic initiatives, and monitor material ESG issues to provide informed recommendations to the Board. Employees who meet or exceed their overall BSC targets are awarded with incentives.

BROSC Charter

Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi)

President and Chief Executive Officer

The President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is ultimately accountable for Risk Management (RM) priorities, including strategies, tolerances and policies which are recommended to the Board for approval. The CEO acts as the final enforcer of the Risk Management process, including climate risk management. He establishes organizational structure, assigns authority, and designates management of key risks to risk owners to ensure that the RM activities are carried out effectively. He also reviews the continuing effectiveness and relevance of the RM framework, processes, organization and tolerances, as assisted by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO); and ensures that RM activities are linked to the risk owners' Key Result Areas. The results of climate risk management activities are regularly communicated by the CEO to employees through town halls and includes announcements on investments related to climate action, such as Electric Vehicles, Renewable Energy Solutions, and Energy Efficient Technologies.

Chief Sustainability and Corporate Communications Officer (CSCCO)

The CSCCO has direct oversight on the company's ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) commitments, policies, strategies, targets, programs and disclosures, which includes Climate Action and Climate Risk Management. Part of the CSCCO's duties and responsibilities is to communicate ESG-related concerns, such as climate-related risks and opportunities between the management and the Board through the President and CEO and through the Board Risk Oversight and Sustainability Committee (BROSC), a body that enables Globe's strategy for ESG and corporate governance. The CSCCO leads the development of the company's annual integrated report and reviews the environmental and social aspects of the report, including the company's progress against its climate-related targets. Lastly, the CSCCO also facilitates knowledge transfer of trends and developments in ESG and ensures opportunities are maximized within the organization as part of climate education strategies. The CSCCO communicates initiatives by cross-functional teams from the business operations established to address climate-related risks to the Board. These initiatives form part of the company's Net Zero strategy developed with the support of the CSCCO to achieve its near-term and net-zero science-based greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets as validated by the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi).

Chief Finance Officer (CFO) and Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

The Chief Finance Officer (CFO), and concurrent Chief Risk Officer (CRO) supports the CEO with regards to Risk Management (RM). The CRO ensures that: there is adequate supervision and guidance over the development, implementation, maintenance and continuous improvement of RM policies, processes and documentation; RM processes and activities are embedded within the organization's policies, business cycles, and operational decisions; responsibilities for managing specific risks by Senior Management are clear; the level of risk accepted by the company is appropriate; an effective control environment exists for the company as a whole; and in collaboration with Senior Management, Board of Directors and its sub-committees, and other stakeholders, provide periodic information on the results of the annual risk assessment exercise and updates on the status of top risks, key risk mitigation activities, key risk and performance indicators and emerging risks that could impact the attainment of Globe's objectives. The CFO, and concurrent CRO, has oversight on climate-related risks and opportunities – both physical and transition – aligned with the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD, through a climate-scenario analysis. As the CFO and concurrent CRO, any budget for climate action initiatives to address climate-related risks and opportunities goes through their review and approval for budgeting and capital and/or operational expenditure allocation.

Strategy: Assessment of Climate and Environmental Risk, Opportunities, and Impacts

Globe recognizes that environmental and climate risks and opportunities evolve rapidly, especially in the Philippines – considered one of the top countries exposed to climate risks. In response, Globe conducted its climate scenario analysis (CSA) in 2021 to identify the company's top climate-related physical and transition risks. The study also identified the different impacts and opportunities the company had in regards to business operations:

- **Substantive financial impacts**: involves lost revenues caused by delay or complete loss of performance of the stated functions or services.
- **Substantive strategic impacts**: in terms of business operations, are those that are difficult to quantify monetarily but can have a significant and long-term effect on the organization, such as climate-related physical and transition risks.

This climate scenario analysis (CSA), conducted in partnership with Aon Global Risk Consultants, leveraged the Climanomics risk analytics platform, a product by The Climate Service (an S&P Global company). The study encompassed Globe's high-value assets, including data centers, corporate offices, network facilities, and stores across various geographical locations and their respective site-level GHG emissions.

The analysis used Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and 8.5, as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report (AR5). The Climate Service's methodology, grounded in principles similar to catastrophe risk models, and driven by climate and socioeconomic models data. Harnessing climate and socioeconomic data from public sources - including the IPCC, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), academic institutions, commercial providers, and proprietary The Climate Service (TCS) models; the CSA provided a data-driven assessment of Globe's climate-related risks and opportunities.

The IPCC released its 6th Assessment Report (AR6) which includes the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios. Globe will be conducting a refresh of its Climate Scenario Analysis in 2025-2026 using the latest available models and information, including integrating SSP scenarios as necessary.

Assumptions	Risk types considered
RCP 4.5	
• Coordinated action to limit greenhouse gas emissions to achieve a global temperature warming limit of approximately 2 degrees Celsius • Total radiative forcing is stabilized before 2100 by employment of a range of technologies and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions • If the pledges and voluntary agreements of the Paris agreement were implemented in full, the implied warming is approximately 3.0 degrees Celsius • End-of-century increases in global mean surface temperature will be in the range of 1.7 to 3.2 degrees Celsius	Acute and Chronic Physical Policy, Market, Reputation, and Technology
RCP 8.5	
• Assumes that no major global effort to limit greenhouse gas emissions will go into effect • Increasing greenhouse gas emissions over time is representative for scenarios in the literature that lead to high greenhouse gas concentration levels • End of-century increases in global mean surface temperature will be in the range of 4.2 to 5.4 degrees Celsius	Acute and Chronic Physical Policy, Market, Reputation, and Technology

Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP)

Time Horizons

Short-term

Globe defines short-term as 0-9 years in reference to the company's climate scenario analysis assessing both physical and transition risks and opportunities. This is aligned with the approved near-term and long-term GHG reduction of Globe under the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), with 2021 as the baseline year.

Medium-term

Globe defines medium-term as 9-19 years in reference to the company's climate scenario analysis assessing both physical and transition risks and opportunities. Considering the local context of the Philippines, majority of transition risks and opportunities will have an impact on the company's operations and decarbonization plans during this timeframe (2030s to 2040s).

Long-term

Globe defines long-term as 19-29 years in reference to the company's climate scenario analysis assessing both physical and transition risks and opportunities and commitment to achieve Net Zero GHG Emissions by 2050. This is also aligned with the GSMA's science-based pathway for the ICT and Mobile industry to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050. Long-term will be 2050 and beyond.

Climate-related Risks

The Philippines has been ranked as one of the top countries in the world that is most at risk to disasters, facing an average of 20 typhoons annually. It is projected that the impact of climate change can impact 7.6% of the country's total GDP by 2030. The Climate Scenario Analysis identified Globe's most significant climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities, along with their potential effects on business operations. These findings have directly informed the company's adaptation strategies, which include retrofitting network facilities, adopting resilient technologies to ensure business continuity, and securing insurance coverage to protect assets and financial stability.

In the coming years, Globe will continue to enhance infrastructure, adopt sustainable technologies, and ensure long-term environmental and operational stability.

See section on "Building a Sustainable and Resilient Network" under Manufactured Capital and strategies discussed under Scope 1, 2, and 3 in Natural Capital for more information.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Physical Risks

Top Physical Risks

- **COASTAL FLOODING**
  Changes in the frequency of coastal flooding of various magnitudes
- **WATER STRESS**
  Changes in the World Resource Institute (WRI) Aqueduct water stress index until 2040
- **TEMPERATURE EXTREMES**
  Changes in the frequency of occurrence of temperature extremes
- **DROUGHT**
  Changes in frequency of drought conditions
- **RIVER FLOODING**
  Annual probability of a 100-year flood, relative to the historical baseline of 1950-1999
- **WILDFIRE**
  Annual probability of the 90th percentile wildfire concerns
- **TROPICAL CYCLONE**
  Changes in the location and intensity of hurricanes or tropical cyclones

Measures to Address Physical Risks

- Restructuring of towers
- Access technologies and redundant facilities
- Underground fiber optic cables
- Backup batteries with advanced capacity generators
- Established business disruption risks under site acquisition, builds, and business continuity plans
- Standardized climate risk interventions for facilities located in high-risk coastal areas

See section on “Building a Sustainable and Resilient Network” under Manufactured Capital for more information.

Transition Risks

Top Transition Risks

- **TECHNOLOGY**
  Failure to adopt new technologies reduce competitiveness, production efficiency, and/or demand
- **REPUTATION**
  Perceptions of an organization’s “social license to operate”
- **MARKET**
  How low-carbon economy transition affects both supply and demand for products and services
- **LITIGATION**
  Costs to defend against climate-related claims (i.e. failure to mitigate, adapt, and disclose risks)
- **POLICY**
  Policies and regulations that may impose a carbon price (i.e. carbon taxes & trading)

Measures to Address Physical Risks

- Constant upgrade and improvement of Globe’s Network Infrastructure and Information Technology platforms and systems – to anticipate and meet future demands, and ensure improved network quality, enhanced customer service and experience, and optimized total cost of ownership
- Collection and analysis of customer feedback to create customer-centric strategies
- ESG-linked integration into the annual enterprise-wide risk assessment exercise, as well as periodic risk and control assessments – ensuring that adequate risk mitigation plans are in place to manage ESG-linked risks
- Institutionalization of an enterprise-wide sustainability strategy that oversees the company’s programs and initiatives as well as ensure the delivery of commitments made to various sustainability targets (e.g. UN SDGs, UNGC Principles, SBTi, TCFD, GSMA commitments, among others)
- Promotion of sustainability communications beyond sustainability reporting to promote climate education in customers and the general public
- Public policy monitoring and government relations management

EXISTING CLIMATE-RELATED REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- RA 11285: Philippine Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act
- RA 8749: Philippines Clean Air Act of 1999
- RA 9275: Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004
- RA 6969: Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990
- RA 9003: Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000
- RA 11898: Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022

TO MITIGATE LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISKS, GLOBE:

- Ensures compliance through operational excellence by implementing ISO-certified management systems on Environmental Management (ISO 14001), Occupational Health and Safety (ISO 45001), Business Continuity (ISO 22301), and Energy Management (ISO 50001).
- Regularly monitors rulings, especially those that could negatively impact the business, and implements government-relations management strategies.
- Reports twice a year to the Board of Directors, through the BROSC, on updates from upcoming laws and regulations and the current implementation status of new laws and regulations.

EMERGING CLIMATE-RELATED REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- Carbon Pricing Instruments through mechanisms, such as carbon taxes or emissions trading scheme (ETS)
- Extended Producer Responsibility, wherein companies will be responsible for the waste they produce in the market
- Electric vehicle transition roadmap requiring various industries, such as cargo logistics, food delivery companies, tour agencies, hotels, power utilities, and water utilities to have a 5% EV quota for their vehicle fleets, whether owned or leased, under a timeline that will be determined by the industry road map
- Philippine Environmental and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS) that aims to provide the guidelines to assess the physical and monetary worth of ecosystems which can serve as guidance for strategy development of the company, while ensuring the resilience of its critical assets, and IT and Network infrastructure
- Energy Storage Systems Policy Framework is expected to incentivize the construction, operation, and development of renewable energy storage facilities to lower battery storage cost
- Carbon Rights Act of 2024 is expected to clearly define carbon rights, including ownership, and establishes mechanisms for their transfer, and market rights facilitating trading through carbon credits

To support the Philippines’ commitment under the Paris Agreement and its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target of a 75% GHG emissions reduction by 2030, the Department of Finance is considering the implementation of carbon pricing instruments. Research by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2023 suggested a potential carbon tax trajectory for the Philippines, starting at US$20 per ton in 2023 and increasing by US$4.30 annually to reach US$50 per ton by 2030. This will not only affect the company’s own operation, but also its entire value chain as prices of goods and services might increase. In preparation for this potential policy regulation, Globe is proactively preparing for this potential policy by piloting the implementation of internal carbon pricing (ICP), such as LED TVs and air conditioning units. To date, no regulation has been issued by the Philippine government.

Globe anticipates that ICP will (1) incentivize business units to pursue more energy-efficient options and renewable energy, (2) push greener business decisions given the greater amount in emissions savings; and (3) encourage business units to explore green initiatives to build a stronger case from observed savings and higher level of support. This forward-thinking approach will allow Globe to strategically assess and mitigate the financial and operational implications of future carbon pricing regulations.

Climate-related Opportunities

Opportunity Factors

- **PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**
  Opportunity to innovate and invest in low-emission products and services to enable other sectors
- **ENERGY SOURCES**
  Investing in renewable energy sources with energy storage, such as batteries, to smooth out electricity supply variability
- **ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION**
  Investing in energy efficient equipment, and identifying opportunities to adopt energy conservation practices
- **AVAILABILITY OF BACK-UP POWER SYSTEMS**
  Improving business continuity through investment in back-up power technologies

Investment Opportunities and Operational Efficiencies adopted by Globe

- **EXPLORATION OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN OTHER SECTORS FROM THE SUSTAINABILITY POINT-OF-VIEW**
  by fostering "vertical enablement" and GHG reduction in sustainable transport, buildings, energy, and other sectors
- **HARNESSING RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES FROM THE GRID**
  via Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), enabled by existing government programs
- **IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**
  to drive energy efficiency and network optimization, as well as investment in more energy efficient technologies
- **DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED BUSINESS CASES**
  that drives down operational costs through effective resource management (i.e. device circularity, intelligent monitoring systems, sustainable packaging)

Risk Management: Integration in the Risk Management Processes

Globe integrates climate risk assessment into its core Risk Management Process. The company identifies vulnerabilities to both physical risks (e.g., coastal flooding, extreme weather) and transition risks (e.g., carbon tax, technological shifts) that could negatively impact revenue, reputation, and service delivery. Through its annual risk review and biennial sustainability materiality assessment, Globe recognizes climate risk as a material ESG concern. This comprehensive approach considers both operational and strategic impacts, strengthening resilience and minimizing potential business disruptions.

Following the ISO 31000 Risk Management standard, the Enterprise Risk Management team conducts an annual risk assessment which involves the active participation of Globe's management committee. Prior to these sessions, the team conducts thorough research to identify current and emerging risk trends. The company utilizes other external resources in identifying potential climate-related risks and opportunities:

1. Globally-recognized reporting frameworks that support tracking of climate action initiatives (e.g. CDP, MSCI, etc.)
2. Publicly-available climate change publications and databases (e.g. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) climate change reports, Philippine Climate Change Commission, IPCC Assessment Reports, etc.)
3. Publicly-available climate change reports specific to the telecommunications sector and related sectors to the business (e.g. GSMA, ITU)

The management committee then ranks the top risks based on their potential impact on the company and the effectiveness of existing mitigation controls. In this exercise, environmental and climate risk, including its dependencies and impacts, are embedded in several top risks, such as business disruption, supply chain disruption, and political and regulatory risks. Globe prioritizes addressing these top risks and capitalizes on relevant opportunities to bolster business resilience. The company has institutionalized a process to monitor the status of risks through monitoring key risk indicators, key performance indicators, status of mitigation plans, and identification of any emerging risks.

Globe's commitment to environmental protection is demonstrated through its enterprise-wide, certified ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System (EMS), which governs solid waste, hazardous waste, and water management, and ISO 50001:2018 for Energy Management System. These frameworks have been instrumental in driving Globe beyond mere regulatory compliance, and fostering a culture of proactive environmental stewardship and climate action. This dedication is clearly reflected in its 2024 performance wherein it had no significant instances or incidence of non-compliance with environmental rules and regulations. This translates to zero significant monetary fines, zero non-monetary sanctions, and zero number of cases brought through dispute resolution mechanisms. Any administrative non-compliance with environmental laws, such as the lack of permits or submitter reports, is appropriately addressed.

Integrated Management System (IMS) Policy

Globe Telecom is dedicated to being the network of choice by ensuring that its risk management practices follow international standards and best practices. To that end, Globe commits to implement effective management system programs that protect employees, enable operational resilience, manage environmental impact, and enable compliance with relevant laws and regulations of the Philippines. In order to realize these commitments while being true to our core values by keeping processes simple and efficient, as well as effectively utilizing limited resources, management shall implement an integrated management system (IMS) that will streamline common requirements and processes across management systems under the IMS scope, and secure where possible, ISO certifications, of said management systems, to the benefit of all stakeholders involved.

Business Continuity
See Building a Sustainable and Resilient Network for more details.

Occupational Health and Safety
See Occupational Health and Safety for more details.

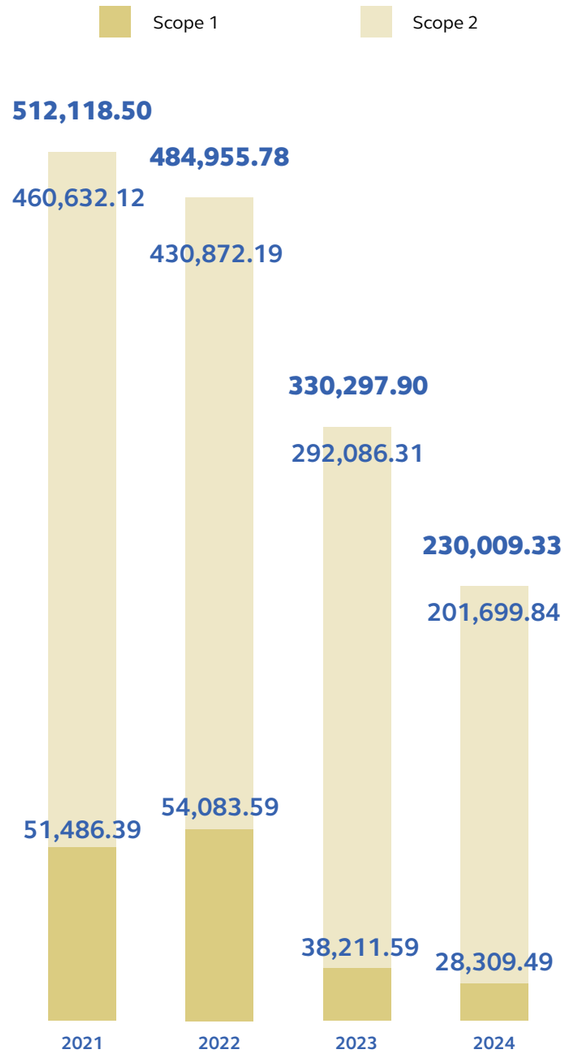
Energy Management
See Scope 1 and Scope 2 for more details.

Environmental Management
See Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations for more details.

Targets and Metrics: Scope 1 and 2

Globe's approved science-based near-term and net-zero targets equates to reducing GHG emissions by at least 4.2% year-on-year. The company follows the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for accounting its GHG emissions since 2008.

Figure 1: Scope 1 and 2 Emissions Performance (in tCO2e)



Scope 1 and 2 Emissions in tCO2e

Restated 2021-2023 to reflect changes in emission factors, calculation methodologies, and business strategies. Globe will recalculate its GHG emissions inventory across all years to reflect changes in ownership and operational control, once the changes in business strategy are finalized.

Category	2021	2022[3]	2023[4]	2024[5]	Reason for Change (2024 from 2023)
Scope 1	**51,486.39**	**54,083.59**	**38,211.59**	**28,309.49**	The 25.91% overall reduction in Scope 1 emissions is driven by the decline in generator set (genset) use and reduced use of petrol and diesel fleet vehicles
Fuel Combustion (Stationary)[6]	**41,877.33**	**44,593.56**	**29,577.16[4]**	**19,111.92**	
tCO_2 (Carbon Dioxide)	41,298.56	43,975.51	29,207.03	18,872.97	The 35.38% reduction in stationary fuel combustion emissions is primarily attributed to a decline in overall generator set (genset) usage
tCH_4 (Methane)	4.43	4.65	3.77	2.52	
tN_2O (Nitrous Oxide)	574.35	613.41	366.36	236.42	
Fuel Combustion (Mobile)[7]	**5,628.59**	**6,712.71**	**6,478.87**	**5,168.95**	The 20.21% reduction in emissions from mobile fuel combustion is primarily driven by the increased adoption of electric vehicle (EV) shuttles In 2024, three (3) large-size full battery shuttle EVs became fully-operational, reducing use of diesel and petrol vehicles
tCO_2 (Carbon Dioxide)	5,565.20	6,640.04	6,412.90	5,113.37	
tCH_4 (Methane)	6.16	8.54	8.69	6.49	
tN_2O (Nitrous Oxide)	57.23	64.13	57.27	49.09	
Fugitive - Refrigerants[8]	3,980.47	2,777.32	2,155.56	4,028.63	The 86.89% increase in refrigerant emissions is primarily due to a higher number of refrigerant top-ups conducted during the reporting period This increase was driven by the widespread adoption of R-410A as a replacement for R-22, growing demand for air conditioning, and higher charge requirements in new equipment

Category	2021	2022[3]	2023[4]	2024[5]	Reason for Change (2024 from 2023)
Scope 2[9]	**460,632.12**	**430,872.19**	**292,086.31[4]**	**201,699.84**	The 30.95% overall reduction of Scope 2 emissions is largely driven by the increased sourcing of renewable energy across operations
Location-based	532,932.06	525,153.14	346,431.43	265,380.82	The 23.40% reduction in Scope 2 location-based emissions is attributed to lower electricity consumption and implementation of energy-efficiency measures across operations
Market-based[10]	460,632.12	430,872.19	292,086.31	201,699.84	The 30.95% reduction of Scope 2 market-based emissions is largely driven by the increased adoption of renewable energy across operations As of end 2024, 24.34% of total electricity use is now from renewable sources
Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions	**512,118.50**	**484,955.78**	**330,297.90**	**230,009.34**	The 30.36% reduction of Scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions achieved through efficiency improvements and business changes
GHG emissions intensity (tCO2e/ Billion Pesos Gross Service Revenue)[11]	**3,363.45**	**3,069.34**	**2,034.73**	**1,393.83**	The 31.50% decrease was driven by reduction of Scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions and increase in gross service revenue
GHG emissions intensity (tCO2e/ Billion Pesos Total Revenue)[12]	**3,039.28**	**2,770.54**	**1,833.36**	**1,273.65**	The 30.50% decrease was driven by reduction of Scopes 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions and increase in total revenue

In line with Globe's Net Zero ambition by 2050 and in support of the Race to Zero campaign, from 2014 to 2024, there have been over 38,000 deployments of green solutions which use cleaner fuel with lower emissions, consume less fuel, and provide energy-efficient heat removal.

[3] Values for 2022 excludes fuel consumption associated with Typhoon Rai (Super Typhoon Odette) and from sites ported over to TowerCos in Q4 2022.
[4] Values for 2023 excludes consumption from sites ported over to TowerCos in 2023 and data centers that have been transferred to the control of STT-GDC. 2023 Figures have been restated to reflect the reallocation of Globe-owned sites from Scope 1 to Scope 3, following their transfer to TowerCos.
[5] Values for 2024 excludes consumption from sites ported over to TowerCos in 2024 and data centers that have been transferred to the control of STT-GDC.
[6] Stationary emissions are emissions coming from the company's genset fuel consumption across its network facilities (i.e. core network, cell sites, etc.), corporate offices, and mixed-used facilities; calculated based on the actual volume of fuel consumed and using emission factors from BEIS.
[7] Calculated based on the actual fuel consumption of company-owned and leased vehicles and using emission factors from BEIS, assuming that both diesel and gasoline fuel used are biofuel blends.
[8] Globe uses cooling systems applicable to each facility (i.e. air, water, refrigerant); values for network site refrigerants prior to June 2024 are estimates and actual consumptions have been recorded beginning 3Q 2024.
[9] Location-based and Market-based emissions for 2021-2023 have been updated using the Philippine DOE 2019-2021 National Grid Emission Factors.
[10] Market-based emissions exclude all renewable energy consumption from Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) and retired RECs.
[11] ESG Metric where GHG emissions intensity is computed by dividing total GHG emissions from Scope 1 and 2 by gross service revenue in Php billion.
[12] GSMA ESG Metric where GHG emissions intensity is computed by dividing total GHG emissions from Scope 1 and 2 by total revenue (service and non-service revenue) in Php billion.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Scope 1

Globe's Scope 1 emissions are primarily from fuel consumption from facility gensets, fleet vehicles, and refrigerant consumption from cooling systems.

Scope 1 Emissions Performance

Fuel Consumption within the Organization	2021	2022[3]	2023[4]	2024[5]
Facility Generators				
Diesel				
In Liters	15,429,139.50	16,599,220.67	11,062,717.06	7,137,143.21
In GJ	595,564.78	640,729.92	427,020.88	275,493.73
Gasoline				
In Liters	56,986.34	49,390.01	67,070.30	55,676.35
In GJ	1,948.93	1,689.14	2,293.80	1,904.13
Fleet Vehicles				
Diesel				
In Liters	1,395,464.37	1,523,306.84	1,549,976.51	1,349,640.04
In GJ	53,864.92	58,799.64	59,829.09	52,096.11
Gasoline				
In Liters	792,033.24	1,111,939.95	1,005,065.00	756,483.90
In GJ	27,087.54	38,028.35	34,373.22	25,871.75

Globe has implemented multiple programs to decrease fuel consumption for its gensets, resulting in a significant 35.37% reduction, despite the six typhoons that hit the Philippines in Q4 of 2024 which required higher fuel purchase for its gensets. Nonetheless, Globe observed an overall decrease in fuel consumption due to implementation of key programs, such as Battery First & Genset Delay Activation, and Genset Rationalization. There was also reduced employee mobility for the reporting year.

Genset Rationalization	
Description	Impact[13]
To optimize resource allocation and minimize unnecessary fuel consumption, Globe has strategically discontinued genset fuel delivery to sites with historically minimal power outages. Analysis of historical data indicates that backup battery systems can reliably sustain these sites during outages of less than four hours, rendering genset deployment unnecessary in such instances.	Rolled out in 2,179 sites, which has saved approximately 388,338 liters in fuel

Optimized Genset Test Run	
Description	Impact[13]
This initiative streamlined monthly generator testing by shifting from two 15-minute load and two no-load tests for 30 minutes to one 30-minute load test and three no-load tests with five minute intervals.	This reduced frequency and interval have resulted in reduced fuel usage, and annual savings of Php730k (US$13k)

Genset Fuel Polishing	
Description	Impact[13]
This technology enabled the company to clean fuel (i.e. diesel), remove impurities and water buildup due to storage, and optimize fuel management and use	Annual savings of Php1.65M (US$28k)

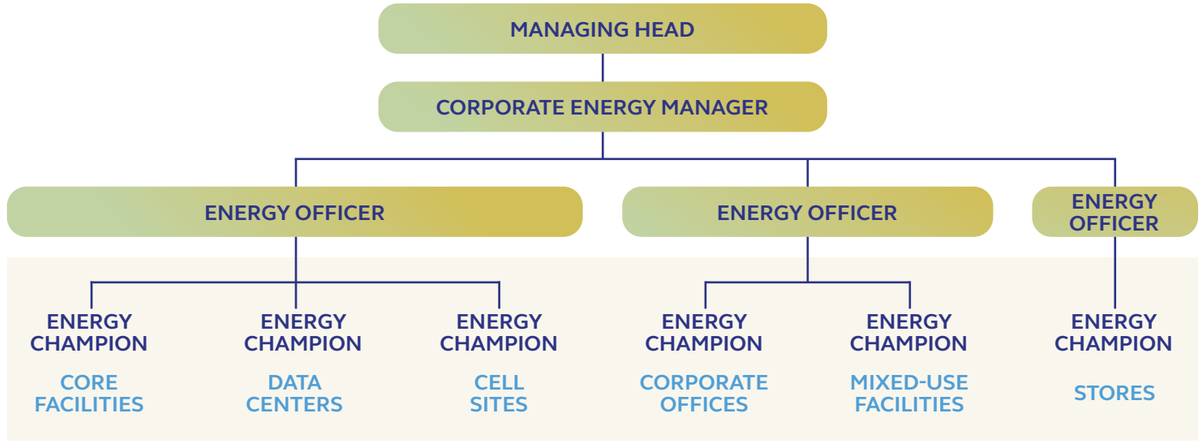
Site solarization	
Description	Impact[13]
Globe is transitioning some of its access and core sites to solar power systems not only in response to operational challenges, such as fuel price increases and fluctuations and supply disruptions from extreme weather, but also to reduce GHG emissions. This move seeks to lower dependence on fossil-based fuel and use of diesel generators. Globe plans to expand its site solarization to over 1,000 sites covered by Globe and partner TowerCos.	With 53 sites transitioned to RE through solar power, this contributes to over Php24M (US$419k) in fuel and electricity savings in 2024 alone.

Scope 2

Globe's Scope 2 emissions, coming from electricity consumption across its core facilities, data centers, cell sites, corporate offices, and mixed-use facilities, are a key focus of its sustainability strategy. Globe established an enterprise-wide Energy Management System (EnMS) in 2021, achieving ISO 50001:2018 certification in 2022 – a first for the Philippine telecommunications sector. This ISO framework provides a robust structure for identifying major energy-consuming sites, proactively implementing energy conservation and efficiency projects, and rigorously measuring their impact. This EnMS is incorporated into Globe's updated Environmental Sustainability Policy and promotes energy efficiency, conservation, and the use of alternative energy sources, in accordance with Republic Act 11285 (the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act). As Globe prepares for recertification in 2025, the EnMS continues to drive operational efficiencies and reinforce the company's commitment to responsible energy management.

Implementation of the EnMS is overseen by management representatives from relevant departments, with a designated Corporate Certified Energy Manager (CEM) reporting to managing heads and responsible for RA 11285 compliance. The CEM also ensures accurate energy data monitoring and tracking by department-level Energy Officers and facility-level Energy Champions.

Each designated Energy Officer, supported by facility-level Energy Champions, oversees energy data collection and tracking, reviews the Annual Energy Efficiency and Conservation Report (AEECR) and Annual Energy Utilization Report (AEUR) before submission to the CEM, and implements site-level energy efficiency programs in support of the broader EnMS.



[13] Savings shown are approximate and based on estimated calculations

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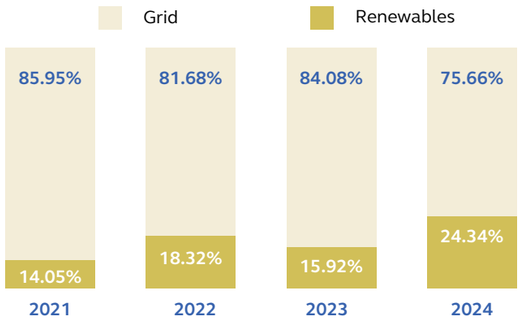
The share of electricity consumed from renewable energy sources increased further, with 2024 having the highest RE share so far. Overall electricity consumption decreased due to the porting of the towers to TowerCos from Q4 of 2022 onwards and data centers to STT-GDC from 2023 onwards – with both impacts being realized starting in 2023. In light of tower sales and transfers of data centers, Globe intends to recalculate its base year GHG emissions inventory once all major business restructuring has been completed.

Figure 2: Purchased Electricity from the grid and from renewable energy sources



Electricity Consumption Performance (in kWh)

Electricity consumption (in kWh)	2021	2022[3]	2023[4]	2024[5]
Electricity consumption	**728,901,141.61**	**729,236,993.80**	**483,506,421.25**	**370,703,133.71**
Electricity consumption from Network Facilities	647,366,377.59	645,048,852.96	410,821,881.15	299,013,556.28
Electricity consumption from Corporate and Mixed-use facilities	81,534,764.03	84,188,140.83	72,684,540.10	71,689,577.43
Total electricity consumption from the grid	**626,464,273.95**	**595,656,720.70**	**406,508,524.78**	**280,477,895.95**
Total electricity consumption from renewable energy sources	**102,436,867.67**	**133,580,273.09**	**76,997,896.47**	**90,225,237.76**
RE Share	**14.05%**	**18.32%**	**15.92%**	**24.34%**

Energy Consumption Performance (in GJ)

Energy consumption within the organization (in GJ)	2021	2022[3]	2023[4]	2024[5]
Energy consumed by network facilities	2,330,518.96	2,322,175.87	1,478,958.77	1,076,448.80
Energy consumed by corporate facilities and mixed-use	293,525.15	303,077.31	261,664.34	258,082.48
Net energy consumption	**2,624,044.11**	**2,625,253.18**	**2,142,753.13**	**1,334,531.28**

[14] 106 suites for retail agg and PPAs, and currently 53 sites are already under Site Solarization = 159

Shift to Renewable Energy

Description	Impact[13]
Globe initiated its transition to renewable energy in 2019, leveraging Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) under the Department of Energy's Green Energy Option Program (GEOP) and Retail Competition and Open Access (RCOA) frameworks. These enable facilities to directly contract with Retail Electricity Suppliers (RES) – with GEOP for facilities with monthly average peak demand of 100 kilowatts or greater, and RCOA for those with 500 kilowatts or greater. By engaging directly with RES, Globe is able to source renewable energy, such as from solar PV or geothermal power plants. This strategic approach not only reduces Globe's GHG footprint, but also stimulates further investment in clean energy infrastructure, contributing to the Philippines' commitments under the Paris Agreement through its Nationally Determined Contribution. Over the next two years, Globe aims to significantly expand the number of facilities shifted to RE to more than 150 sites[14] through site solarization, retail aggregation, and PPAs.	As of end-2024, 29 Globe sites have been 100% powered by renewable energy through PPAs – taking a 24.34% share of the electricity consumption

Chiller Optimization

Description	Impact[13]
Globe uses an energy management device called External Digital Demand Response Technology, or EDD-RT, that leverages AI and Internet of Things (IoT) to regulate cooling of piping systems and minimize electricity consumption without compromising preset facility conditions.	Globe has observed approximately 20-30% annual energy savings in using this technology

Rectifier System Efficiency Manager

Description	Impact[13]
The Rectifier System Efficiency Manager was activated across all core sites' installed rectifier systems. This enabled the rectifier systems to operate at 40% utilization, which was determined to be the most energy efficient setting.	This energy reducing technology resulted in Php18.17M (US$317k) savings

Qualcomm Edgewise

Description	Impact[13]
This technology leverages advanced AI and machine learning that optimizes energy use in their existing network. Edgewise adjusts power consumption at the cell site level; maximizing energy savings while maintaining a high-quality user experience. It adapts to changing network demands and identifies peak energy-saving opportunities.	This solution, deployed 16,415 units nationwide, is able to deliver a 3-5% reduction in energy consumption In 2024, over 5,600,000 kWh of electricity was reduced, equivalent to Php59M (US$1M) saved

Nokia AVA (Carrier Shutdown Inclusive)

Description	Impact[13]
Similar to Qualcomm Edgewise, the Nokia AVA is an AI powered solution that optimizes power management on existing radio access network (RAN) infrastructure.	Deployment at 3,753 sites has resulted in over 5,766,285 kWh saved, equivalent to over Php66M (US$1.15M)

Manual Idle PON Shutdown

Description	Impact[13]
This solution allows deactivation of unused Passive Optical Network (PON) ports, which continue to consume electricity. By deactivating these ports, Globe is able to achieve energy savings without compromising network performance.	30,600 Idle PON ports were with optimized deactivation has resulted in reduced energy consumption by approximately 44,000 kWh

Targets and Metrics: Scope 3

The first comprehensive GHG accounting of Globe, which established 2021 as baseline year, has revealed that Scope 3 is the main source of emissions of the company. Supply chain engagement is therefore imperative to reduce GHG emissions. Policies that govern the sustainable procurement in Globe are the Supplier Code of Ethics and Sustainable Supply Chain Policy Commitment.

Since 2021, Scope 3 emissions have accounted for over 60% of Globe's total GHG emissions. To ensure consistency and improve data accuracy, an in-house recalculation of the 2021 base year emissions was conducted using publicly available emission factors. This recalibration focused on Categories 1 and 2, aligning them with the spend-based emission factors applied in the calculations for 2022–2024.

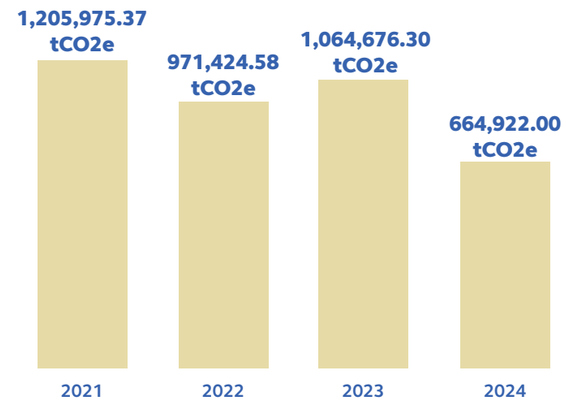
Globe's Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which encompass indirect emissions from its value chain, are predominantly attributed to four categories: Capital Goods (Category 2), Upstream Leased Assets (Category 8), Purchased Goods and Services (Category 1), and Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Category 3). Capital Goods account for the largest share, followed by Upstream Leased Assets, reflecting the emissions linked to leased infrastructure. Purchased Goods and Services contribute significantly, mainly from the procurement of power and communication structures, IT devices, and other materials. Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities make up a significant portion, stemming from upstream emissions associated with fuel and electricity consumption. Globe has achieved a significant reduction in these emissions, largely due to decreased operational and capital expenditures.

See Social and Relationship Capital for details on Sustainable Supply Chain Integration

Supplier Code of Ethics

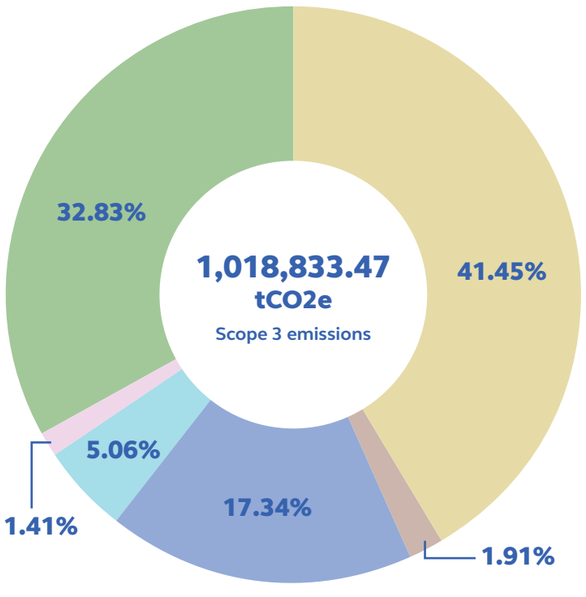
Sustainable Supply Chain Policy Commitment

Figure 3: Scope 3 SBTi Targets



Globe's SBTi Scope 3 near-term target covers categories of purchased goods and services (category 1), capital goods (category 2), fuel- and energy-related activities (category 3), use of sold products (category 11), and use of sold products (category 12).

Figure 4: Overall Scope 3 Emissions Breakdown



- **Category 1:** Purchased Goods and Services
- **Category 2:** Capital Goods
- **Category 3:** Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities
- **Category 8:** Upstream Leased Assets
- **Category 11:** Use of Sold Products
- **Categories 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15:** Upstream Transportation and Distribution, Waste Generated in Operations, Business Travel, Employee Commuting, End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products, Franchises, Investments

Summary of Scope 3 GHG Emissions in tCO2e

Restated 2021-2023 to reflect changes in emission factors, calculation methodologies, and business strategies. Recalculation of base year GHG emissions inventory to commence within 2025-2026.

Category	2021 (Dislosed)	2021	2022	2023	2024	Driver for Change (2024 from 2023)
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services[15]	1,327,126.00	449,776.66[16]	307,495.35[14]	320,101.55[16]	176,641.02	The 44.82% reduction was attributed to a decrease in operational expenditures, including lower spending on engineering services and business function-specific software
Category 2: Capital Goods[15]	294,922.00	563,530.71[16]	542,978.75[16]	659,085.41[16]	422,331.89	The 35.92% reduction was attributed to a decrease in capital expenditures, specifically in personal communication devices and fixed network equipment
Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities[17]	166,770.00	166,770.00	101,213.74	67,333.01[18]	51,549.24	The 23.44% reduction was from lower energy consumption (i.e., stationary fuel, fleet fuel, and grid electricity consumption) This is also reflected in Scopes 1 and 2 data
Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution[17]	9,530.00	9,530.00	3,634.25	2,395.78	1,907.66	The 20.37% reduction was attributed to a decrease in freight-related costs and overall transportation expenditure, alongside transitioning the majority of merchandising to digital platforms
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations[20]	66.00	44.56[21]	111.80[21]	99.19[21]	103.72	The 4.57% increase was due to higher non-hazardous waste generation from site clean-ups
Category 6: Business Travel[22]	3,197.00	3,197.00	1,283.06[23]	1,004.59[24]	1,271.37[24]	The 26.56% increase was due to higher uptake of air and land travel

[15] Calculated from Globe's aggregated spendings per commodity category and average emission factors from EXIOBASE.
[16] Figures have been restated to reflect using the updated Goods Receipt-based (GR) methodology, replacing the previous Purchase Order-based (PO) approach.
[17] Calculated using actual fuel and energy consumption of the company and industry emission factors from BEIS.
[18] Figures have been restated to reflect the reallocation of Globe-owned and TowerCo sites from Scopes 1 and 2 to Scope 3.
[19] Calculated using aggregated spending for transport and logistics and emission factors from the EPA.
[20] Calculated based on actual waste generation of the company and emission factors from BEIS.
[21] Figures have been restated to include solid waste generated from network facilities.
[22] Calculated using a hybrid methodology and using EPA emission factors for land travel based on spend, EXIOBASE emission factors for sea and air travel based on spend, and BEIS emission factors for activity-based air travel.
[23] From 2021-June 2024, a hybrid methodology was applied - land and sea travel emissions were calculated based on spend; air travel emissions followed an activity-based approach.
[24] Beginning July 2024, business travel emissions were calculated using a fully spend-based methodology due to a shift in data collection methods from a platform transition.

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Category	2021 (Dislosed)	2021	2022	2023	2024	Driver for Change (2024 from 2023)
Category 7: Employee Commuting[25]	4,618.00	4,618.00	6,470.82	5,191.53	4,847.84	The 6.62% reduction was attributed to a decrease in employee headcount and improved emission factors for various modes of transport
Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets[26]	2,779.00	2,779.00	54,522.11	194,114.68[27]	334,489.65	The 72.32% increase was driven by the ongoing transition of towers to TowerCo under a sale and leaseback arrangement Since 2022, a total of 6,672 towers have been transferred through this deal, contributing to the rise in leased asset emissions In addition, other towers are covered under a build-to-suit arrangement and remain under lease, further adding to the overall increase in emissions reported under this category
Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution[28]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products[29]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Category 11: Use of Sold Products[30]	25,856.00[31]	25,856.00[31]	19,718.79[32]	18,138.48[32]	14,384.89	The 20.69% reduction was due to a decrease in the number of mobile devices sold
Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products[32, 33]	42.00[31]	42.00[31]	17.96	17.85	14.96	The 16.23% reduction was due to a decrease in the number of mobile devices sold
Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets[34]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Category 14: Franchises[35]	545.00	545.00	11,211.99	10,352.89	9,582.14	The 7.44% reduction was due to the decrease of operational Globe Premium Dealer Stores
Category 15: Investments[36, 37]	0.10	0.10	154.19	1,334.55	1,709.09	The 28.06% increase reflects the full realization of emissions associated with ST Telemedia Global Data Centres (STT-GDC) in 2024, following a transition that began in 2022
Total Scope 3 emissions	**1,835,428.43**	**1,226,689.02**	**1,048,812.02**	**1,279,169.51**	**1,018,833.47**	**The 20.35% reduction was primarily driven by decreased operational and capital expenditures and lower emissions from fuel and electricity generation**

Categories 1 and 2: Purchased Goods and Services, and Capital Goods

In 2024, Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and Category 2 (Capital Goods) remained the top emission hotspots under Scope 3. Both categories follow a spend-based calculation approach. Thus, the observed decline in emissions over the past three years reflects the company's strategic shift toward optimizing existing network investments.

To improve the accuracy of emissions accounting, the company transitioned from a Purchase Order (PO)-based to a Goods Receipt (GR)-based methodology starting in 2024. As part of this shift, data from 2021 to 2023 was recalculated using the GR-based approach to ensure consistency and comparability across reporting years.

Since 2022, Globe has engaged with Tower Companies (TowerCos) that provide space leasing to telco companies to maximize the use of shared infrastructure through tower and power-sharing arrangements, as well as innovative solutions. Under this model, TowerCos retain ownership of the tower structures, while Globe and other telcos own and manage telco equipment.

This shift has contributed to a decrease in both operational and capital expenditures in 2024 compared to the previous year.

[25] Estimated based on the average distance of each employee from their work location (the mode of commute was determined based on its percentage distribution estimated using the 2021 survey).
[26] Calculated using the actual electricity consumption of leased assets, such as TowerCo sites and offices.
[27] Figures have been restated to reflect the reallocation of Globe-owned sites from Scope 1 to Scope 3, following their transfer to TowerCos.
[28] Downstream Transportation and Distribution, which pertains to transport undertaken by the customers themselves (e.g., pick-up at stores), has not been accounted for.
[29] Emissions category is not applicable, as Globe does not manufacture or sell intermediate products that undergo further processing before end use.
[30] Calculated based on the actual quantity of mobile devices sold, their power consumption (as per available data), average usage, and weight.
[31] Baseline value has been updated to exclude optional emissions, such as software and app use.
[32] Figures have been updated using the Philippine DOE 2019-2021 National Grid Emission Factors.
[33] Recycling and landfilling rates are applied to determine the distribution between disposal and treatment methods.
[34] Emissions for facilities leased by Globe to other companies already included under Scope 1 and Scope 2.
[35] Calculated based on electricity consumption of Globe Premium Dealer Stores.
[36] Calculated based on the investment amount per industry group; 2023 data includes Scopes1 and 2 emissions of STT-GDC, proportional to Globe's equity share.
[37] Investments contributing less than 0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions were excluded from the inventory.

In addition, the decrease in Categories 1 and 2 can also be attributed to our sustainable supply chain strategy of embedding sustainability principles in Globe's procurement process across various commodities:

Internal Carbon Pricing

Globe initiated an Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP) pilot program in 2024 to proactively address its carbon footprint and drive sustainable business practices. ICP assigns a monetary value to GHG emissions, promotes informed decision-making, and encourages emissions reduction. The pilot, which was used for the procurement of LED TVs and air conditioning units across offices and sites, uses shadow pricing to promote internal behavior change by assigning a hypothetical cost to carbon emissions. Globe anticipates that this will encourage energy efficiency, reinforce decision-making with sustainability considerations, and stimulate green innovation across business units.

Recyclable and Upcyclable Packaging

To further Globe's commitment to circularity, Globe began transitioning the packaging of its broadband devices in 2023, starting with GFiber Prepaid and later expanding to GOMO Fiber. The new box designs prioritize upcyclability and recyclability. Made from responsibly sourced paper and printed with globally compliant, non-toxic inks, the packaging eliminates plastic pouches and printed manuals to reduce waste. Customers are encouraged to access product information digitally, supporting Globe's move toward more sustainable, paperless solutions. Beyond sustainability, the packaging offers added functionality. Each box is designed to be repurposed into a durable laptop stand, extending its useful life beyond traditional packaging.

Paperless Billing

Since 2010, Globe has been advocating for paperless billing to limit the volume of paper consumption. With the move towards greater adoption, over 127,268,029 sheets of papers have been saved as all bills of Globe Postpaid & Broadband and Globe Business customers are now being sent via email.

Paperless Transaction

Globe leverages digital platforms to minimize resource consumption, particularly paper. Two key platforms enabling paperless transactions are MemoApp and AppSheet. MemoApp, used for interdepartmental document routing and approvals, processed 27,594 memos in 2024, saving approximately 419 reams or 209,460 sheets of paper. AppSheet, a no-code platform primarily used for customer-facing applications like store queuing systems, empowers employees to create their own apps for automation, consolidation, and inventory management without developer support. Since 2021, 8,011 apps have been developed on AppSheet.

eSIM and EcoSIM

Globe pioneered eSIM adoption in the Philippines in 2018, and adoption has grown exponentially since. A remarkable 232% surge in eSIM downloads, from 77,303[38] in 2023 to 256,764 in 2024, translates to an estimated avoidance of over 1,027 kg of plastic production. Building on this commitment to innovation and sustainability, Globe further solidified its leadership by transitioning all postpaid SIM cards to EcoSIM cards in 2022 - another first in the Philippines. These cards are crafted from 100% recycled materials, specifically polystyrene waste reclaimed from refrigerators. In 2024, Globe distributed 350,987 units, demonstrating a substantial commitment to circular economy principles.

Building on this commitment to innovation and sustainability, Globe further solidified its leadership by introducing EcoSIM cards in 2022 — another first in the Philippines. These cards are crafted from 100% recycled materials, specifically polystyrene waste reclaimed from refrigerators. In 2024, Globe transitioned entirely to EcoSIMs for all postpaid subscribers, distributing 350,987 units, and demonstrating a substantial commitment to circular economy principles.

Take Back Program for Employee Service Units

Globe fosters a culture of circularity by extending the lifecycle of employee work tools. Upon joining the company, employees receive essential devices, typically a mobile phone and laptop. Globe's iOwn Program then empowers employees to embrace device ownership at the end of their use by offering the option to purchase these tools for free. For laptops not purchased through the iOwn program upon an employee's departure, Globe prioritizes reuse. The IT Department carefully assesses these to determine if these devices are either redeployed within the company as loaner laptops or responsibly directed towards donation; hence minimizing waste and maximizing resource utilization. In 2024, over 23% of these laptops were designated for reuse as loaner devices, while the remainder were undergoing assessment for redeployment as loaner, for donation, or for disposal.

Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities

In 2024, Globe achieved a decline in Scope 3 Category 3 (Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities) emissions, primarily due to a company-wide reduction in energy consumption. This decrease was driven by multiple operational improvements, including lower usage of stationary fuel, fleet fuel, and purchased electricity. These efforts align with Globe's ongoing energy efficiency initiatives.

Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Globe reduced its Scope 3 Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution) emissions in 2024, driven by lower freight-related costs and a decline in overall transportation spending. A key factor in this reduction was the company's transition from physical merchandising to digital platforms, which significantly decreased shipping volumes and the need for physical goods transport. By shifting away from traditional distribution channels, Globe has minimized its reliance on freight services, leading to a measurable decline in transportation-related emissions.

Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations

Solid Waste Management

Globe implements a comprehensive solid waste management program that aligns with Republic Act 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000), and is compliant with ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management Standard). The company integrates waste minimization strategies across its operations, promoting reuse, recycling, and responsible disposal. Initiatives include encouraging the use of reusables in cafeterias, complemented by a "bring-your-own-container" or BYO incentive program to reduce single-use packaging. Additionally, Globe enforces strict segregation practices, with on-site Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) facilitating proper sorting, temporary storage, and collection. Through these facilities, recyclable materials are directed to certified recycling partners, while biodegradable and residual waste are managed in compliance with environmental regulations.

In 2024, Globe generated 207.12 tonnes of solid waste, reflecting a 28% increase compared to 2023, primarily due to site cleanups conducted throughout the year. Despite this temporary rise, the company remains steadfast in its commitment to waste reduction and is implementing more stringent waste management measures. These include enhanced monitoring, expanded recycling partnerships, and increased employee engagement programs to foster a culture of sustainability within the organization. Moving forward, Globe will continue to refine its waste management approach to further align with circular economy principles, ensuring greater resource efficiency and reduced landfill dependence.

Total solid waste generation (in tonnes)	2022[39]	2023[39]	2024
Recyclables generated	3.72	6.73	15.20
Biodegradables generated	22.04	21.21	30.56
Residuals generated	190.65	136.60	160.07
Total solid waste generated	216.417	164.54	205.83
Total Solid Waste Diverted from Disposal	3.72	6.73	15.20
Total solid waste directed to disposal	212.69	153.70	190.63

[38] Updated 2023 figure to capture complete year-end data

[39] 2022 and 2023 Figures have been restated to include solid waste generated from network facilities.

Hazardous Waste Management

Globe upholds strict compliance with Republic Act No. 6969 (Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990), ensuring the safe handling, monitoring, and disposal of hazardous waste generated from its operations. The company's accredited Pollution Control Officers (PCOs) oversee this process, ensuring full regulatory compliance while implementing best practices to minimize environmental risks. Through regular waste audits, proper documentation, and coordination with regulatory bodies, Globe continuously enhances its hazardous waste management framework, reinforcing its commitment to responsible environmental stewardship.

The company's hazardous waste stream primarily includes used lead-acid batteries from telecommunications equipment, rectifiers, and generators, as well as electronic and electrical waste (e-waste) from daily business activities. Additionally, waste oil generated during preventive maintenance of power generators is carefully managed. Globe has established designated hazardous waste storage areas across its sites, ensuring appropriate storage until proper collection and disposal. All hazardous waste is transported and treated exclusively by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)-accredited Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facilities. Upon completion through proper treatment and secure storage, Globe receives a Certificate of Treatment from the TSD facilities, verifying compliance with national environmental regulations.

Total hazardous waste generation (in tonnes)	2022	2023	2024
Used Oil Generated	12.96	22.66	19.74
E-Waste Generated	147.46	164.87	95.57
Used Batteries Generated	422.13	708.51	470.38
Busted Fluorescent Lamps (BFLs) Generated	-	0.33	2.07
Total Hazardous Waste Generated	582.54	896.37	587.76
Total Hazardous Waste Diverted from Disposal	582.54	896.37	587.76

Globe has implemented a strategic oil analysis program at its core sites to enhance resource efficiency and minimize used oil waste from power generators. Through the newly established program, oil analyses are now conducted every six months to assess the quality, viscosity, and contamination levels of the oil in gensets. This data-driven approach enables optimized oil change intervals, ensuring oil is only replaced when necessary rather than on a rigid schedule. As a result, oil usage has been extended, significantly reducing the volume of waste oil generated while maintaining equipment performance and reliability.

Beyond compliance, Globe is committed to minimizing the environmental impact of waste generation. The company actively explores innovative waste reduction strategies and sustainable disposal partnerships. These initiatives aim to extend the lifecycle of hazardous materials, reduce landfill contributions, and promote a circular economy approach. By continuously improving its waste management efforts, Globe reinforces its dedication to environmental responsibility.

Category 6: Business Travel

Since 2019, Globe has integrated teleconferencing platforms into its operations to support virtual collaboration. The use of digital communication tools grew significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained a key part of operations. This shift has enhanced workplace flexibility and improved operational efficiency. In 2024 alone, Globe conducted 575,525 meetings via teleconferencing, enabling remote collaborations. This use of virtual meetings has contributed to efforts to mitigate Scope 3 emissions from business travel.

Despite these efforts, business travel-related emissions increased by 27% in 2024 due to higher volumes of air and land travel as in-person engagements resumed. Globe remains committed to optimizing its approach by balancing the benefits of face-to-face interactions with sustainable business practices.

Category 7: Employee Commuting

In partnership with Global Electric Transportation (GET), Globe operates a fleet of three electric vehicles (EVs) dedicated to employee transport during peak hours from Monday to Thursday, with each trip accommodating up to 30 employees. Meanwhile, a limited number of leased internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles remain in service, but are deployed during non-peak periods, demonstrating Globe's commitment to prioritizing electric mobility whenever feasible. In 2024, around 20% of employees regularly use the EV shuttle when reporting on-site.

Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets

As part of its strategy to optimize capital and enhance infrastructure efficiency, Globe has partnered with multiple independent tower companies (TowerCos) through a combination of sale-and-leaseback and build-to-suit agreements.

Under the sale and leaseback deal, Globe has transferred ownership of 6,672 towers to select tower companies (TowerCos), such as Phil-Tower Consortium, Inc., Miescor Infrastructure Development Corporation (MIDC), Frontier Towers, and Unity Digital Infrastructure; while securing long-term leaseback rights to ensure continued access to critical network infrastructure. In addition to these transactions, Globe also engages with other TowerCos under build-to-suit arrangements.

From 2023-2024, Globe has recorded a total of 2,775,739.99 GJ of energy consumed under its Scope 3 Category 8 emissions.

Category 11: Use of Sold Products

In 2024, our estimated emissions from the use of sold mobile devices amounted to 14,384.89 tonnes of CO2e, which reflects a 20.69% reduction from 2023. To further address these emissions and as part of delivering superior customer experience, customers can return sold mobile phones that are reported to be defective. Returned devices are assessed for responsible disposal, donation, reuse within Globe, or resale (post refurbishment). This approach prioritizes maximizing the lifecycle of each device, reducing electronic waste, and supporting a circular economy for mobile technology. By extending the usability of returned devices, Globe helps conserve valuable resources and minimize e-waste. In 2024, over 586 units were successfully refurbished and resold, contributing to the availability of high-quality, lower-cost devices in the market, which recorded a reduction of GHG emissions equivalent to approximately 16.87 kg CO2e. Additionally, 257 units were responsibly disposed of in compliance with environmental regulations.

Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products

The overall effort to manage Globe products' end-of-life has resulted in a year-on-year reduction of approximately 2.90 tonnes of CO2e in 2024 compared to 2023. This reduction was achieved through two key programs that support the company's broader strategy on waste reduction and resource recovery. By providing customers with accessible and environmentally responsible disposal and reuse options, Globe aims to minimize e-waste while maximizing the value of materials within its supply chain. Our take-back and refurbishment programs have further reduced waste, ensuring that more devices are repurposed rather than sent to landfill.

Gadget Exchange

The Gadget Xchange Program provides crucial support to Globe Postpaid customers, extending device lifespans by offering repair services for damaged devices. Furthermore, it offers replacements for lost or stolen devices and facilitates seamless device swaps for customers wishing to change colors or upgrade within a similar price range. The program helps reduce the environmental impact of discarded devices and promotes circularity. Globe has observed an increase in customer participation in this program throughout 2024, demonstrating its growing appeal.

Globe Device Trade-in Program

The Globe Device Trade-in Program empowers Postpaid customers to responsibly retire their old devices while enjoying added value. Customers can begin the trade-in process online by answering questions about their device's condition to receive an estimated trade-in value, which is applied as cashback on their postpaid bill. Devices are then collected by Globe's partner for final assessment. Alternatively, customers can opt for an in-store evaluation at participating Globe locations. Like the Gadget Xchange Program, the Device Trade-in Program has experienced an increase customer engagement in 2024 – further strengthening Globe's commitment to sustainable device lifecycle management.

Gadget Xchange Program

Globe Device Trade-in Program

Online Trade-in Process

Category 14: Franchises

Globe remains committed to providing accessible digital solutions for its customers, while also recognizing the continued importance of in-person service. As of year-end 2024, Globe maintains a strategic network of 95 stores nationwide. GlobeOne, a super app allowing customers to access a wide range of services, continues to be upgraded to cater to the needs of its customers.

Since 2023, Globe has been transforming its retail experience by transitioning its stores to a "phygital" model, seamlessly integrating physical and digital interactions to enhance customer engagement. These redesigned stores integrate sustainability principles, utilizing digital screens for advertising and tablet displays for product information, thereby minimizing the need for traditional printed materials like tarpaulins, flyers, and paper info cards.

Category 15: Investments

Globe recognizes the importance of accounting for emissions across its full value chain, including those from its investments. One of the major drivers of emission from its investment is STT-GDC due to the nature of its business. Prior to porting over the data centers of Globe to STT-GDC, Globe has taken the necessary steps to transition these sites to RE. As of year-end 2024, all five (5) operational sites of STT-GDC have transitioned to run entirely on electricity sourced from renewable energy sources.

This step underscores Globe's efforts to align with best practices in financed emissions reporting, and to promote transparency across its investment portfolio. To maintain focus and ensure data quality, only material investments were included in the inventory. Specifically, emissions attributed to investments contributing less than 0.1% to total Scope 3 emissions were not accounted for – consistent with relevance and materiality thresholds applied in Globe's broader emissions reporting framework.

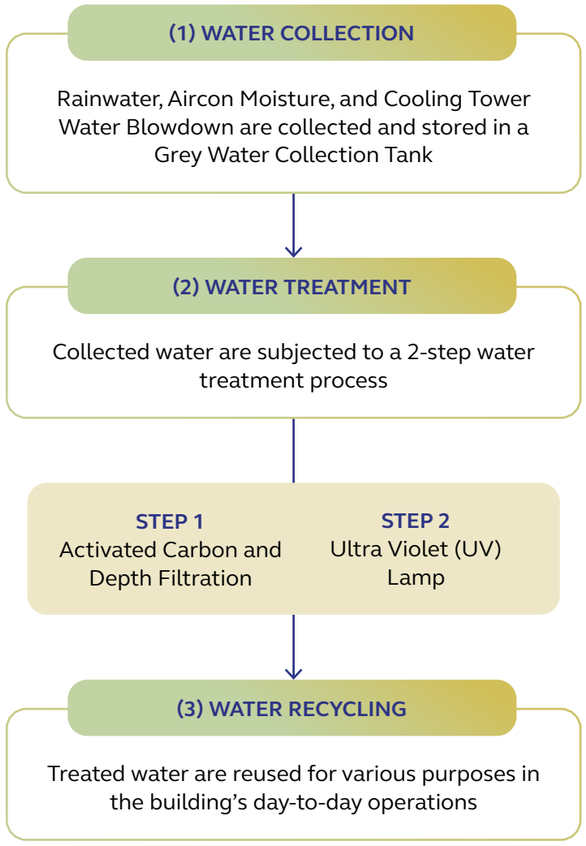
Championing Nature Action

Water Management

Water is among the identified climate risks of Globe; making efficient water management and conservation critical to the company's sustainability strategy. Raising awareness is crucial for minimizing office water consumption. A key component of this effort is raising awareness among employees to encourage responsible water consumption in office spaces. Through targeted communication materials, Globe emphasizes practical water-saving measures, such as completely turning off faucets, reducing water flow, and promptly reporting any leaks. Additionally, motion-sensor faucets have been installed at Globe's headquarters to automatically regulate water use and minimize wastage – demonstrating the company's commitment to sustainable resource management.

Beyond awareness initiatives, Globe integrates water efficiency and recycling technologies to further reduce reliance on freshwater sources. The company's headquarters, which houses more than half of its workforce, is equipped with a rainwater harvesting and water recycling system. This system captures and stores rainwater, air conditioning condensate, and chiller cooling water, which then undergoes a two-step treatment process to ensure safe reuse for non-potable applications. The treated water is utilized for toilet and urinal flushing, as well as for landscaping, parking area cleaning, and building perimeter maintenance.

In 2024, Globe consumed and reused 33,589.20 cubic meters (33.59 megaliters) of graywater exclusively for non-potable purposes – effectively reducing its demand for freshwater. To ensure accurate reporting and compliance with GRI 303-4, Globe employs a comprehensive wastewater management reporting system, which includes regular monitoring and reporting by facility management teams and integration with Globe's environmental management system (EMS) for real-time tracking and analysis.



Globe is committed to expanding its water efficiency initiatives by actively exploring additional on-site treatment solutions and leak detection technologies.

The company sources water from utility providers, primarily for cooling telco equipment, such as servers and network infrastructure, which generate significant heat during operation. Maintaining optimal temperatures is essential for ensuring the reliability and longevity of these systems. In 2024, Globe's total water consumption reached 116,765.77 cubic meters – reflecting its ongoing efforts to balance operational needs with water management.

Total water consumption (in cubic meters)[40]	2022	2023	2024
Water Consumption in Network Facilities	34,979.16	26,183.75	21,375.32
Water Consumption in Corporate Offices and Mixed Use	76,081.60	99,925.40	95,390.45
Total Water Consumption	111,060.76	126,109.15	116,765.77
Water Intensity[41] (cubic meter/ total revenue in Php million)	0.70	0.78	0.71

[40] Water consumption is equal to water withdrawal.
[41] Water Intensity is computed by dividing total water consumption by total revenue (services revenues and nonservice revenues) in Php million.

Biodiversity Conservation

Globe recognizes the crucial role of nature-based solutions in addressing climate change, enhancing community resilience, and safeguarding biodiversity.

In managing its biodiversity impact, Globe prioritizes strict adherence to local regulations, particularly those set forth by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The company diligently complies with all conditions outlined in the Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs) issued by the DENR. This dedication to regulatory compliance is further reinforced by Globe's Environmental Sustainability Policy and its ongoing support for nature-based solutions programs. Looking ahead, Globe is committed to deepening its understanding of its operational impact on biodiversity through more comprehensive studies. This will ensure the implementation of targeted and effective conservation measures. Furthermore, Globe is aligning its reporting with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), having registered as a supporter under the TNFD Forum, demonstrating its commitment to transparent and integrated nature-related risk management.

Beyond its direct operational efforts, Globe champions sustainability and fosters environmental stewardship by actively engaging its customers through strategic partnerships. Globe empowers its customer base to contribute directly to biodiversity conservation by facilitating donations of Globe Rewards points to esteemed organizations such as Hineleban Foundation, Inc., and Philippine Seatizens, Inc. In 2024, Globe expanded its reach by adding the Philippine Eagle Conservation Program Foundation, Inc., to its roster of partners. This collaborative approach underscores the power of collective action to protect and preserve the Philippines' rich natural heritage.

Environmental Education

As climate change remains a critical global risk, environmental education is fundamental to fostering a sustainable future. Globe is committed to empowering individuals and communities by cultivating awareness and driving collective action against environmental challenges.

Demonstrating this commitment, Globe has proudly supported the Department of Environment and Natural Resources' (DENR) "Mga Kwentong KLIMA-likasan Recognition Awards" for three consecutive years. This significant platform serves to recognize and honor impactful contributions towards addressing environmental issues, climate change, and disaster risk reduction across the Philippines. These awards celebrate the dedicated efforts of individuals, organizations, and local government units (LGUs) who are leading the way in building a more resilient and sustainable nation.

Recognizing the multifaceted nature of climate action, the 2024 KLIMA-likasan Awards also featured special categories highlighting critical dimensions. The "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Award" award celebrated initiatives that meaningfully integrate gender perspectives into climate solutions and empower women as key drivers of change. Furthermore, the "Climate Technology for Resilience Award" specifically honored innovative applications of digital tools and platforms that significantly enhance resilience-building efforts and provide cutting-edge solutions to climate-related challenges across various sectors.

Outlook

Globe will continue refining its Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions data and ensure that the recalculation of base year GHG emissions inventory (to be done within the next two years) aligns with the Science-Based Targets initiative.