

Climate Risk Management

Risk Identification and Assessment

The Climate Scenario Analysis (CSA) managed by the Sustainability team serves as a foundational process for the identification of climate risks, specifically by modelling the long-term implications under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

Afterwards, the assessment, and prioritization of risks, including those that are climate-related, are facilitated by the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) team and addressed by Risk Owners in the organization through a multi-layered process anchored on the ISO 31000:2018 framework.

By aligning these management system inputs with the enterprise-wide risk universe, Globe ensures that sustainability- and climate-related variables are integrated into overall enterprise risk management and mitigation strategy, including in business continuity.

Prioritization, Monitoring, and Management

The prioritization of climate-related risks, relative to other principal risks, such as Political, Socio-Economic, or Cybersecurity risks, is determined through the organization’s governance structure and internal thresholds. The Board Risk Oversight and Sustainability Committee (BROSC) provides integrated oversight on these risks. Once prioritized, these risks are monitored by Risk Owners and the ERM team, often in collaboration with the Sustainability team.

To manage these risks effectively, Globe commits to implementing robust management system programs that protect employees, enable operational resilience, manage environmental impact, and ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations in the Philippines. In pursuit of these commitments, Globe implements an Integrated Management System (IMS). This IMS streamlines common requirements and processes across various management systems, allowing the company to effectively utilize limited resources while securing enterprise-wide ISO certifications.

This integrated approach is anchored on the ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management framework, and operationalized through the certified ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System (EMS) and ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System (EnMS). These standards foster a culture of proactive environmental stewardship, moving the company

beyond mere regulatory compliance. The Board, through the BROSC, receives updates on risk velocity and mitigation efficacy, including:

- **Operational Controls:** Through the EMS and EnMS, Globe manages and tracks performance on solid waste, hazardous waste, water, and energy use.
- **Financial Safeguards:** To address residual risks, Globe secures comprehensive insurance coverage through the Risk and Property Management (RPM) group’s Corporate Insurance Program and conducts regular assessment for infrastructure sites to ensure compliance and readiness.

Metrics and Targets

Globe’s climate targets are validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The baseline year for measuring near-term and long-term GHG reduction targets is 2021. To track greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the company has consistently applied the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard since 2008.

Data for wholly-owned subsidiaries are fully consolidated based on the operational control approach, while GHG emissions for Mynt and STT GDC Philippines are limited to Scope 1 and Scope 2; this reflects their classification as investments under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, where Globe accounts for its proportional share of their direct impacts under Category 15.

Furthermore, due to the transition of infrastructure to TowerCos and STT GDC, the company has recalculated its base year and historical emissions (2021-2024) to accurately reflect business changes aligned with the GHG Protocol⁴. This adjustment ensures that Globe’s decarbonization progress remains transparent and consistent with its current operational structure. The company will submit its updated GHG emissions inventory to the SBTi for revalidation in 2026-2027. Following this, the tables containing Scopes 1 to 3 emissions reflect the recalculated data for 2021-2024.

Through Globe’s decarbonization strategy, the company achieved a 15.13% absolute year-on-year reduction for its gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and 9.49% absolute year-on-year reduction for Scope 3 gross GHG emissions.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions (Gross, Absolute)

Globe’s Scope 1 emissions are primarily driven by the consumption of fuel for facility gensets and fleet vehicles, as well as fugitive refrigerant gases used for cooling systems. Globe’s Scope 2 emissions arise from the purchase of electricity to power cell sites, core network facilities, data centers, corporate offices, and mixed-use facilities.

Greenhouse gas emissions specifically measured by the organization, and included in the SBTi target, are CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide), CH₄ (Methane), and N₂O (Nitrous Oxide).

Metric	2021 ⁵	2022 ⁵	2023 ⁵	2024 ⁵	2025
Scope 1 GHG emissions in tCO ₂ e (Gross, Absolute)	31,327.77	36,666.33	32,335.94	30,743.92	19,835.38
Fuel Combustion (Stationary) ⁶	21,979.54	27,518.69	24,019.64	21,811.78	14,708.97
tCO ₂ (Carbon Dioxide)	21,648.90	27,103.28	23,688.76	21,416.94	14,598.35
tCH ₄ (Methane)	2.47	2.96	3.08	2.76	1.81
tN ₂ O (Nitrous Oxide)	300.52	377.72	297.08	268.56	1.76
Biodiesel ME and Bioethanol tCO ₂ e ⁷	27.64	34.73	30.72	123.54	107.05
Fuel Combustion (Mobile) ⁸	5,367.77	6,370.32	6,160.73	4,903.50	3,535.94
tCO ₂ (Carbon Dioxide)	5,306.540	6,300.36	6,097.23	4,850.33	3,491.90
tCH ₄ (Methane)	6.16	7.71	7.86	5.87	0.57
tN ₂ O (Nitrous Oxide)	57.23	62.25	55.65	47.30	43.47
Biodiesel ME and Bioethanol tCO ₂ e ⁷	5.39	6.11	6.10	58.74	17.65
Fugitive - Refrigerants ⁹	3,980.47	2,777.32	2,155.56	4,028.63	1,592.91
Scope 2 GHG emissions ¹⁰ (Gross, Absolute)	253,286.29	247,862.89	248,573.50	220,426.89	210,077.70
Location-based ¹¹	297,183.03	304,644.82	318,532.53	295,763.45	317,151.52
Market-based ¹²	253,286.29	247,862.89	248,573.50	220,426.89	210,077.70
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2, Gross Absolute) ¹³	284,614.06	284,529.22	280,909.44	251,170.81	229,913.09
GHG emissions intensity (tCO ₂ e/Billion Pesos Gross Service Revenue)	1,869.26	1,801.05	1,730.48	1,502.82	1,392.27
GHG emissions intensity (tCO ₂ e/Billion Pesos Total Revenue)	1,689.10	1,625.51	1,559.22	1,373.25	1,373.25

⁴GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, pp. 34-39

⁵Restated to reflect Globe’s updated operational footprint. This adjustment accounts for the transfer of sites to TowerCos and STT, with their associated emissions now reclassified under Scope 3: Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets) for TowerCos, and Category 15 (Investments) for STT.

⁶Stationary emissions are emissions coming from the company’s genset fuel consumption across its network facilities (e.g., core network facilities, cell sites), corporate offices and mixed-use facilities; calculated based on the actual volume of fuel consumed and using emission factors from UK BEIS.

⁷Incorporating mandated Philippine fuel blends (10% bioethanol for 2021-2025; 2% biodiesel for 2021-2023, and 3% biodiesel for 2024-2025)

⁸Calculated from actual fuel consumption of company-owned and leased vehicles using UK BEIS emission factors.

⁹Emissions sources include R134A, R141B, R22, R32, R407C, R410A and calculated using UK BEIS emission factors.

¹⁰Reported as Scope 2 Market-based emissions

¹¹Calculated using PH DOE 2019-2021 emission factors

¹²Calculated using PH DOE 2019-2021 emission factors; includes RE PPAs and GEOP

¹³Calculated using Scope 1 + Scope 2 Market-based emissions

Scope 3 GHG Emissions (Gross, Absolute)

Within the value chain, Scope 3 emissions are predominantly attributed to five categories: Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services, Category 2: Capital Goods, Category 3: Fuel and Energy- Related Activities, Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets, and Category 11: Use of Sold Products.

Category (in tCO ₂ e)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Driver for Change (2025 from 2024)
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services ¹⁴	578,465.25	629,526.20	523,718.75	488,636.07	367,767.80	The 24.74% reduction was attributed to a decrease in operational expenditures, including lower spend on professional services, facility maintenance, and software commodities.
Category 2: Capital Goods ¹⁵	373,222.63	407,631.36	219,641.90	217,826.58	150,294.82	The 31.00% reduction was attributed to a decrease in capital expenditures, particularly on network equipment, battery storage systems, and electrical infrastructure.
Category 3: Fuel- and Energy- Related Activities ¹⁶	135,809.10	151,219.89	150,176.34	173,922.14	185,897.65	The 6.89% increase was attributed to higher energy consumption in upstream leased assets. This is also reflected in Scope 3 Category 8
Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution ¹⁷	9,530.00	3,634.25	2,395.78	2,455.92	2,821.02	The 14.87% increase was attributed to an increase in overall transportation expenditure.
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations ¹⁸	44.56	111.8	99.19	103.19	107.91	The 4.57% increase was attributed to an increase of non-hazardous waste generation from site clean-ups.
Category 6: Business Travel ¹⁹	3,197.00	1,283.06	1,004.59	974.74	1,700.55	The 74.46% increase was attributed to greater frequency of employee business travel for field operations.
Category 7: Employee Commuting ²⁰	4,618.00	6,470.82	5,191.53	4,847.84	5,114.85	The 5.51% increase was attributed to an increase in employee headcount.
Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets ²¹	147,513.90	182,360.15	136,931.66	238,486.46	252,959.05	The 6.07% increase was attributed to an increase in consumption of leased network towers, resulting from network upgrades. This growth is driven by the deployment of high-capacity technology to the leased network towers. Since 2022, a total of 6,945 towers have been transferred through this deal, contributing to the rise in leased asset emissions. In addition, other towers are covered under a built-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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Downstream Transportation and Distribution, which pertains to transport undertaken by the customers themselves (e.g., pick-up at stores), has not been accounted for.
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Emissions category is not applicable, as Globe does not manufacture or sell intermediate products that undergo further processing before end use.
Category 11: Use of Sold Products ²²	120,239.51	132,269.84	73,850.31	129,470.61	208,836.08	The 61.30%increase was attributed to a higher volume of broadband devices and decommissioned network equipment sold.
Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products ²³	3,068.55	5,774.51	6,188.81	2,908.59	3,814.30	The 31.14% increase was attributed to a higher volume of broadband devices and decommissioned network equipment sold.
Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Emissions for facilities leased by Globe to other companies already included under Scope 1 and Scope 2.
Category 14: Franchises ²⁴	545.00	11,211.99	10,352.89	9,582.14	7,188.19	The 24.98% reduction was attributed to a significant decrease in electricity spend of Globe Premium Dealer Stores.
Category 15: Investments ²⁵	154.19	154.19	1,334.55	1,635.06	1,240.85	The 24.11% reduction was primarily attributed to the transition of STT GDC to full renewable energy for its operations.
Total GHG emissions (in tCO ₂ e)	1,165,069.54	1,531,648.07	1,130,886.31	1,270,849.33	1,187,743.07	The 6.54% reduction was largely attributed to the decrease of purchases by Globe.

¹⁴Emissions sources include the company’s operational expenditures. Calculated from product-specific metrics based on quantity, and supplier-specific and commodity-based metrics using aggregated spend per supplier and aggregated spend per commodity using GSMA and OpenCEDA emission factors. 2021–2024 Data was recalculated to reflect updated methodology.

¹⁵Emissions sources include the company’s capital expenditures. Calculated from product-specific metrics based on quantity, and supplier-specific and commodity-based metrics using aggregated spend per supplier and aggregated spend per commodity using GSMA and OpenCEDA emission factors. 2021–2024 Data was recalculated to reflect updated methodology.

¹⁶Emissions sources include fuel and electricity consumption from the company’s operations from its own facilities and from leased facilities. Calculated using aggregated spend for transport and logistics using EPA emission factors.

¹⁷Emissions sources include overall spend on inbound freight. Calculated based on aggregated spend and using EPA emission factors.

¹⁸Emissions sources include solid and hazardous waste generated from the company’s operations. Calculated based on actual solid and hazardous waste generation of the company. 2025 Data reflects an enhanced data scope which now includes broader hazardous waste categories (contaminated containers and materials, grease waste, infectious and clinical wastes).

¹⁹Emissions sources include air, land, and sea modes of transport of employee business travel. Calculated based on business travel spend using Cornerstone Sustainability Data Initiative (formerly US EPA) emission factors. 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. Beginning July 2024, all business travel emissions were calculated using a fully spend-based methodology due to a shift in data collection methods from a platform transition.

²⁰Emissions sources include employee commute transport modes (by car, motorcycle, public transport, company shuttle, cycling, and walking). 2021-2024 Data was estimated using a 2021 survey. In 2025, the employee commute profile was updated based on the average distance of each employee from their work location and integrating internal data on car plan availment, EV benefit, and utilization of company EV shuttles and. UKBEIS and ADEME emission factors were used.

²¹Emissions sources include electricity and genset fuel consumption of the company’s operations in leased facilities. Calculated using the company’s electricity and fuel consumption from leased facilities using PH DOE and UKBEIS emission factors. 2021- 2024 Figures restated to reflect reallocation from Scopes 1 and 2 to Scope 3 for the transfer of sites to TowerCos. Incorporating mandated Philippine fuel blends (10% bioethanol for 2021-2025; 2% biodiesel for 2021-2023, and 3% biodiesel for 2024-2025).

²²Emissions sources include sold broadband devices, mobile phones, and decommissioned network equipment. Calculated by combining product-specific data and device-type metrics. 2021-2024 Figures were recalculated using GSMA and PH DOE emission factors. Moreover, due to enhanced data collection methodology, Categories 11 and 12 now include broadband devices and decommissioned network equipment, both of which were previously unaccounted for.

²³Emissions sources include sold broadband devices, mobile phones, and decommissioned network equipment. Emissions were calculated based on the actual quantity of devices sold, along with the e-waste and packaging weights. Recycling and landfilling rates are applied to determine the distribution between disposal and treatment methods. Emission factors used were from UK BEIS. 2021-2024 Figures were recalculated to include broadband and network equipment, which were both previously unaccounted for.

²⁴Emissions sources include electricity consumption of Globe Premium Dealer Stores. Calculated based on electricity spend of Globe Premium Dealer Stores and using EXIOBASE emission factors.

²⁵Emissions sources include joint ventures of the company. Investments contributing less than 0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions were excluded from the inventory. Disclosure is limited to Globe’s proportional share of their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions based on an operational control boundary. This includes GCVH (2021), Gogoro (2023), STT-GDC (2022-2025), and Mynt (2025).

Energy Performance Metrics:

Fuel Consumption within the Organization

	2021 ²⁶	2022 ²⁶	2023 ²⁶	2024 ²⁶	2025
FACILITY GENERATORS					
Diesel In Liters	8,234,044.08	10,471,668.97	9,153,092.31	7,137,143.21	5,705,685.28
Diesel In GJ	317,834.10	404,206.42	353,309.36	322,707.37	220,239.45
Gasoline In Liters	56,986.34	48,348.95	63,621.53	55,676.35	28,465.44
Gasoline In GJ	1,948.93	1,653.53	2,175.86	1,904.13	1,098.77
FLEET VEHICLES					
Diesel In Liters	1,395,464.37	1,523,306.84	1,549,976.51	1,349,640.04	1,350,359.53
Diesel In GJ	53,864.92	58,799.64	59,829.09	52,096.11	52,123.88
Gasoline In Liters	792,033.24	1,111,939.95	1,005,065.00	756,483.90	780,569.19
Gasoline In GJ	27,087.54	38,028.35	34,373.22	25,871.75	26,695.47

Electricity Consumption Performance (in kWh)

Electricity consumption (in kWh)	2021 ²⁶	2022 ²⁶	2023 ²⁶	2024 ²⁶	2025
Electricity consumption from Network Facilities	332,283,841.87	338,968,351.92	367,807,981.64	337,505,636.29	373,728,732.19
Electricity consumption from Corporate and Mixed-use facilities	81,534,764.03	84,188,140.83	72,684,540.10	71,689,577.43	68,851,943.89
Total electricity consumption	728,901,141.61	729,236,993.80	483,506,421.25	409,195,213.72	442,580,676.09
Total electricity consumption from the grid	626,464,273.95	595,656,720.70	406,508,524.78	302,455,957.73	290,875,074.72
Total electricity consumption from renewable energy sources (grid + non-grid)	62,194,312.48	80,450,451.77	99,120,190.57	99,120,190.57	151,705,601.36

²⁶Restated to reflect Globe’s updated operational footprint. This adjustment accounts for the transfer of sites to TowerCos and STT-GDC.

Energy Consumption Performance (in GJ)

Energy consumption within the organization (in GJ)	2021 ²⁶	2022 ²⁶	2023 ²⁶	2024 ²⁶	2025
Energy consumed by network facilities	2,330,518.96	2,322,175.87	1,478,958.77	1,535,173.72	1,561,839.34
Energy consumed by corporate facilities and mixed-use	293,525.15	303,077.31	261,664.34	262,540.55	251,593.30
Total net energy consumption	2,624,044.11	2,625,253.18	2,142,753.13	1,797,714.27	1,813,432.64

Accelerating the Clean Energy Transition

Globe’s clean energy transition strategy is designed to align the organization’s power requirements with long-term operational resilience, while reducing the company’s GHG emissions and impact on the environment. This strategy modernizes the company’s energy profile and future-proofs its infrastructure against volatile legacy energy markets dependent on imported fuels.

The company is steadily transitioning its operations to renewable energy and more energy-efficient technologies, recognising that these initiatives not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also deliver cost savings through improved resource efficiency

and lower electricity procurement costs under power purchase agreements (PPAs) compared with market prices. These actions position the company not only as a leader in building a greener future for the next generation; but also as a champion of business resilience in the face of climate change and threats to energy security.

While the company has seen an increase in total energy consumption due to the expansion of its operations, this growth is also largely attributed to the increase in RE integration across its portfolio.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

The company’s environmental strategy is anchored by a firm commitment to achieve a minimum of 42% of total electricity consumption from renewable energy (RE) sources by 2030.

Metric	2021 ²⁶	2022 ²⁶	2023 ²⁶	2024 ²⁶	2025	2030 Target
Share of total electricity from RE	15%	19%	22.5%	26%	34%	42%

To drive this transformation, Globe is shifting its electricity mix toward renewables by leveraging high-impact programs, such as the Green Energy Option Program (GEOP), Retail Competition and Open Access (RCOA), and the Retail Aggregation Program (RAP).

Globe has accelerated its decarbonization strategy, expanding its renewable energy footprint to 358 sites through a mix of off-site and on-site solutions. This represents a twelve-fold (12x) increase from the 29 sites recorded the previous year, demonstrating a scalable transition toward clean operations.

Simultaneously, the organization is transitioning network facilities to on-site solar power to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Of the 358 total RE-powered sites, 15 combine on-site solar PV with off-site renewable electricity sourced from the grid through PPAs under RAP, GEOP, and RCOA. Globe is also deploying hybrid energy solutions that integrate solar PV with gensets and battery storage, particularly in off-grid locations or areas with unreliable grid supply, to ensure 24/7 connectivity, while reducing facilities’ carbon footprints.