Climate-related Transition Risks
For transition risks in the short term, Technology is seen as the top exposure in the company's net zero transition due to its ability to reduce competitiveness. This is followed by Reputation and Market as studies indicate that consumers prefer sustainable brands and are willing to pay more to those that practice it.

The top transition risks and their respective MAAL (in %) for the company in RCP 4.5 are 0.08% for Technology, 0.07% for Reputation, and 0.04% for Market. For RCP 8.5 Technology (0.10%), Reputation (0.7%), and Market (0.05%) see an increase in their respective MAAL.

Globe actively pilot energy-efficient technologies for upgrades and renewable energy sources to utilize in its operations. By investing in these solutions, the company reduces energy consumption and maximizes cost savings in the long run. On the business end, the company has integrated sustainability KPIs in its business units to increase sustainability awareness and develop sustainability-linked products for its customers.

In the medium term, the company looks to pilot an internal carbon price in preparation for a carbon pricing instrument (CPI) that the Philippine government plans to implement as it continues to look at strategies for country-level decarbonization.

OPPORTUNITY FACTORS

→ **PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**
Opportunity to innovate and invest in low-emission products and services to enable other sectors

→ **ENERGY SOURCE**
investing in renewable energy sources and alternative power generation and storage capabilities

→ **AVAILABILITY OF BACK-UP POWER SYSTEMS**
Improving operational efficiency through energy management systems & e-waste management

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES & OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

- **EXPLORE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN OTHER SECTORS FROM THE SUSTAINABILITY POINT-OF-VIEW**
  including sustainable transport, climate tech, and energy
- **HARNESS RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES FROM THE GRID**
  using existing government programs via Power Purchase Agreements
- **IMPLEMENT AN ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**
  to drive energy efficiency and network optimization
- **DEVELOP SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED BUSINESS CASES**
  that drives down operational costs through effective resource management
  (i.e. device circularity, intelligent monitoring systems, sustainable packaging)

Climate-related Opportunity Factors
In terms of opportunities, the top opportunity factors for the company and its MAAG (in %) in RCP 4.5 are Products and Services (0.1813%), Energy Source (0.1362%), and Resource Efficiency (0.0878%). For RCP 8.5, Products and Services (0.2234%), Energy Source (0.1565%), and Resource Efficiency (0.0979%) all have their MAAG increased. The low-carbon economy transition will drive innovation and the development of sustainable products, enabling the decarbonization of other industries.

The company has started exploring opportunities through its ecosystem expansion in "climate tech" (Climatech) through G-Climate and Gogoro. With Climatech as a new focus area for climate action, Globe looks to provide sustainability-linked solutions to support customers in their sustainability journeys.

Within its operations, the Globe also invests in renewable energy by utilizing government programs on responsible energy sourcing via Power Purchase Agreements (PPA). This is anchored in the Energy Management System being implemented to drive energy efficiency, resource efficiency, and network optimization.

Risk Management

Globe continues to undertake climate risk as part of its Risk Management Process. The company focuses on identifying its vulnerability to threats involving climate-related physical risks (i.e. coastal flooding, extreme weather disturbances, etc.) and transition risks (i.e. carbon tax, technology, etc.) that could negatively impact both Globe's revenue and reputation, affecting its services.

Globe's detailed annual risk refresh exercise and biennial sustainability materiality assessment identifies Climate Risk as one of its material ESG-related risks. The company ensures its approach to climate-related risk assessment considers both operational and strategic level impact as this supports the company's efforts to improve resilience and limit business disruption.

Globe's climate adaptation plan looks at top climate risks and fortifies the climate readiness of the company. In parallel, the company has been working towards building resilience into its network and supporting infrastructure and processes through implementation of appropriate measures. (See page 209-211 for climate adaptation measures)

Beyond the TCFD framework, the company utilizes other external resources in identifying potential climate-related risk and opportunities for the company:

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

Central to Globe's risk management strategy is the company's goal to increase awareness and understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities both within, and external to the company, resulting in more effective risk and opportunity management and more informed strategic planning.

Targets & Metrics:
Carbon Emissions Management

As part of its commitment to set science-based targets through the SBTi, the company has identified an interim voluntary reduction target of 4.2% linear annual reduction rate (LARR) for its Scope 1 and 2 emissions, pending SBTi verification and approval. This is in alignment with the SBTi's minimum annual linear reduction rate for the 1.5˚C global warming scenario. Globe accounts for these emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Standard.

Summary of GHG Emissions in tCO_2e

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Scope 1 emission[a]			
Fuel Combustion (Stationary)[b]	**31,649.19**	**41,877.33**	**45,025.25**
tCO_2 (Carbon Dioxide)	31,211.93	41,298.56	44,402.75
tCH_4 (Methane)	3.41	4.43	4.68
tN_2O (Nitrous Oxide)	433.86	574.35	617.82
Fuel Combustion (Mobile)[c]	**4,712.85**	**5,281.63**	**6,300.22**
tCO_2 (Carbon Dioxide)	4,656.26	5,218.71	6,228.12
tCH_4 (Methane)	5.24	6.06	8.40
tN_2O (Nitrous Oxide)	51.35	56.86	63.70
Fugitive - Refrigerants[d]	**N/A**	**3,980.47**	**2,871.28**
Scope 2 emissions[e]			
Location-based[f] (based on average grid emission factor)	424,163.82	522,939.07	517,382.47
Market-based[g] (based on supplier-specific emission factor)	409,208.43	457,302.65	431,790.91
Total emissions	**445,878.74**	**508,442.10**	**486,316.44**
GHG emissions intensity (tCO_2e/Billion Pesos Gross Service Revenue)	**3,045.87**	**3,339.24**	**3,078.36**

[a] *Restated emission values for Stationary and Mobile emissions using latest emission factors This includes the equivalent emissions of the respective GHGs: Carbon Dioxide (CO2), Methane (CH4), and Nitrous Oxide (N2O) using the latest emission factors derived from BEIS 2022.*
[b] *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. Values for FY 2022 excludes consumption associated with Typhoon Rai (Super Typhoon Odette) and sites ported over to TowerCos in 4Q 2022.*
[c] *Mobile emissions are emissions coming from the company's owned and leased fleet. Emission factor used was based on the assumption that both diesel and gasoline fuel used are biofuel blends.*
[d] *Fugitive emissions were not previously disclosed. Globe uses cooling systems applicable to each facility (i.e. air, water, refrigerant)*
[e] *Restated values of emissions for FY 2020 and FY 2021 due to an update in the calculation methodology as aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Location-based and Market-based emissions are calculated using the Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) 2015-2017 National Grid Emission Factors for both non-renewable and renewable energy sources*
[f] *Values for FY 2022 excludes consumption from sites ported over to TowerCos in 4Q 2022.*
[g] *Market-based emissions excludes all renewable energy consumptions from Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) and retired RECs.*

In 2022, Globe reduced its overall emissions by 4.42% which is attributable to the company's energy management programs and continued shift to renewable energy sources for its high-energy utilization activities.

For Scope 1, the company saw an increase in emissions from both its stationary and mobile sources. The increase in stationary emissions is attributable to the reopening of the economy in 2022 as well as the impact of natural disasters (i.e. Typhoons, Earthquakes) in various regions of the country. The increase in mobile emissions is attributable to the full ease of mobility restrictions in the country.

For Scope 2, the company saw a decrease in emissions that is attributable to the increase in sites running on renewable energy via Power Purchase Agreements, implementation of an energy management system to guide operational efficiency, and the sale and transfer of operations of sold towers in Q4 of the year.

In preparation for its SBTi target submission and validation, Globe undertook a comprehensive GHG baseline accounting and validation with South Pole for its 2021 Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions. The company extended its emissions coverage beyond core telecommunication operations as part of its baselining activities. The full and updated GHG emissions of the Globe Group will be communicated once it has been validated by the SBTi.

Based on the initial results of the accounting, Scope 3 emissions account for approximately 2.2 million tCO2e or ~80% of the total GHG emissions of Globe. The most relevant categories are Purchased Goods and Services (77.42% of total Scope 3 emissions), Capital Goods (12.86%), and Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (7.59%).

Approximately 58.71% of emissions arising from Purchased Goods and Services are from power and communication structures, which include telecommunications infrastructure construction, repair, retrofit, installation and testing, as well as radio access equipment. On the other hand, data processing, hosting, and related services such as computer servers and license management software contributed 11.94% of the emissions under the same category.

Capital Goods, the second largest contributor to Scope 3 emissions, refer to products that have an extended lifespan and are used for providing services or selling, storing, and delivering merchandise. This includes IT devices, generators, power cables, and vehicles, among others. Approximately 60% of Globe's Capital Goods emissions can be attributed to electronic computer manufacturing (i.e., phones, laptops, and other IT devices and hardware) and power and communication structures (i.e., base transceiver station, cables and other telecommunication equipment installation or modification kits).

Emissions from Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities are associated with Globe's fuel and energy consumption. This includes emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of the fuel used by Globe and in the generation of the electricity it consumed, as well as transmission and distribution losses. About 91.58% of the emissions under this category are from purchased grid electricity.

Approximately 1.18% of the Scope 3 emissions can be attributed to the Use of Sold Products category, which includes emissions arising from the usage of Globe's sold mobile phones and broadband devices. The rest of the categories make up less than 1% of the total Scope 3 emissions, while three categories - Downstream Transportation and Distribution, Downstream Leased Assets, and Processing of Sold Products - were excluded from the accounting.

Moving forward, Globe will continue to refine its Scope 3 emissions data and any re-baselining requirements from SBTi will be done as necessary.

Summary of Initial Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Scope 3 Category	Emission Sources	Percentage of Total Scope 3 Emissions (%)
Purchased Goods and Services[a] Extraction, production and transportation of goods and services purchased	Power and communication structures, data processing, hosting and related services, architectural, engineering and related services, other computer-related services, facilities and building management, etc.	77.42%
Capital Goods[a] Products that have an extended life and are used by the company to manufacture a product, provide a service, or sell, store, and deliver merchandise	IT devices, power cables, generators, commercial structures, etc.	12.86%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities[b] Upstream life cycle emissions from fuel and electricity generation	Fuel extraction, production and transportation and grid transmission and distribution losses	7.59%
Upstream Transportation and Distribution Transportation and distribution of goods and services to Globe	Transport from suppliers, transport to customers paid by Globe	0.50%
Waste Generated in Operations Management, treatment, and disposal of operational wastes	Landfilling, recycling, etc.	<0.01%
Business Travel Travel and accommodation of employees and contractors for official business purposes	Air travel, ground travel, hotel accommodation, etc.	0.09%
Employee Commuting Employee travel between home and work	Private transport, public transport, teleworking, etc.	0.21%
Upstream Leased Assets Operation of assets leased by the organization (lessee) in the reporting year not included in Scopes 1 or 2	Electricity consumption of Globe-Owned Stores	0.13%
Downstream Transportation and Distribution Transportation and distribution of products sold by the organization	NA[c]	NA
Processing of Sold Products Processing of intermediate products sold by the organization	NA[d]	NA
Use of Sold Products Use of sold goods that require energy to operate	Mobile phones, tablets, broadband devices, etc.	1.18%
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products Waste disposal and treatment of sold products	Disposal and treatment of sold devices, its accessories, manual booklets, and packaging	<0.01%
Downstream Leased Assets Operation of assets owned by the company (lessor) and leased to other entities, not included in Scopes 1 or 2	NA[e]	NA
Franchises Operation of franchises not included in Scopes 1 or 2	Electricity consumption of Globe Premium Dealers	0.02%
Investments Operation of investments not included in Scopes 1 or 2	Investments in diversified financials, telecommunication services, etc.	<0.01%

[a] Calculated from Globe's aggregated spendings per commodity category
[b] Emissions are a direct result of Scope 1 fuel combustion and Scope 2 purchased electricity; 95% are from purchased grid electricity
[c] Since the transport to customers was paid for by Globe, associated emissions were categorized under Upstream Transportation and Distribution, per the GHG Protocol; the transport undertaken by the customers themselves (e.g., pick-up at stores) has not been accounted for
[d] Scope 3 category not applicable since Globe has no intermediate products
[e] Emissions for facilities leased by Globe to other companies already included under Scope 1 and Scope 2

Addressing Scope 1 Direct Emissions

Utilizing alternative power solutions to reduce reliance on fossil fuel

Globe saw an increase in its genset fuel consumption driven by power outages caused by typhoons and other natural disasters across various regions. To address this, the company sought for sustainable backup power sources for cell towers and piloted hybrid power alternative sources in off-grid and bad-grid sites in Luzon. This solution is composed of a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) system installed onsite, supported by a traditional diesel generator and/or a battery storage system as necessary.

Initial results indicate an average of 50% reduction in diesel genset runtime, greatly reducing fuel consumption and its associated carbon emissions. Globe will be progressively deploying this solution nationwide, including in good-grid sites, to reduce the need for fossil fuel as backup power and augment energy requirements with renewable energy. This increases site uptime and ensures business continuity during times of disasters.

Fuel consumption from generators (in Liters)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022[a]
Diesel	11,653,519.83	15,429,139.50	16,599,220.67
Gasoline	51,394.35	56,986.34	49,390.01

[a] Values for FY2022 excludes fuel consumption associated with Typhoon Rai (Super Typhoon Odette) and from sites ported over to TowerCos in 4Q 2022.

Starting the Electric Vehicle (EV) transition for owned and leased fleet

In 2022, the Philippine Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act (EVIDA) was enacted requiring that at least 5% of owned or leased fleets be EV within the prescribed timeframe of the Comprehensive Roadmap for the Electric Vehicle Industry (CREVI).

The reduced mobility restrictions and reopening of the economy in the same year resulted in an increase in vehicle fuel consumption for Globe as field operations personnel were able to move around to address client and customer needs. In response to this and in alignment with the EVIDA, the company developed its initial EV transition roadmap as it looks to shift its fleet to EV. As a start, Globe partnered with Global Electric Transportation (GET) to pilot EV shuttles for interoffice travel of its employees.

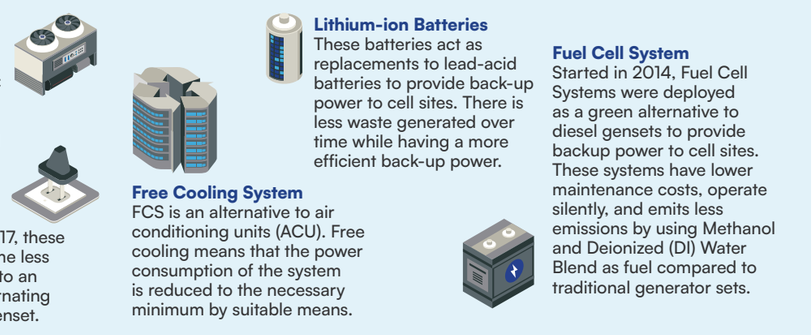
Globe Group President and CEO Ernest Cu and Global Electric Transport (GET) President Freddie Tinga formally launch the GET electric vehicle service for Globe employees at The Globe Tower.

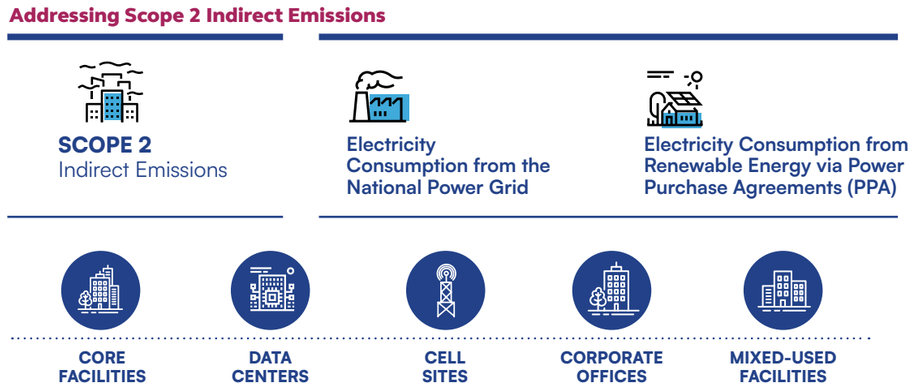
Fuel consumption from fleet (in Liters)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Diesel	1,266,376.01	1,395,464.37	1,523,306.84
Gasoline	681,667.32	792,033.24	1,111,939.95

Deploying green network solutions to improve energy and resource efficiency

Since 2014, Globe has deployed over 9,000 green network solutions. These alternatives use cleaner fuel with lower emissions, consume less diesel fuel, and provide energy-efficient heat removal compared to their traditional counterparts.

In 2022, the company started deploying sodium nickel batteries, a new green energy solution, in its critical sites. This reduces the need for frequent replacements and to date, more than half of its core network sites are using it. Since these batteries are 100% recyclable and have a 20-year lifespan, it doubles that of the previously deployed Valve-Regulated Lead Acid (VRLA) battery.





Harnessing Energy Efficiency and Conservation through an Energy Management System

Increased network builds, expansion of coverage, and the return to office saw Globe's electricity consumption increase in 2022. However, the sale of Globe's towers and transfer of its operational control shifted some of its energy consumption to its leased assets. Beyond that, Globe's approach for tackling climate change and network transformation both heavily rely on energy efficiency and the transition to renewable energy which contributed to a decrease in its Scope 2 emissions.

In 2022, network facilities consumed 88.46% of the company's annual electricity consumption while corporate and mixed-use facilities accounted for 11.54%. In terms of renewable energy usage, 9.06% of the network facilities electricity consumption came from renewable energy sources while corporate and mixed-use facilities had 9.26%.

The company constantly aims to build its systems in an energy-efficient manner to benefit both its business and the environment as a responsible organization. Additionally, Globe has embraced network modernization, allowing it to swap out outdated equipment that has reached the end of its useful life with newer models that have a higher capacity to its power-consumption ratio.

Electricity consumption (in kWh)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022[a]
Total Electricity Consumption	**589,632,500.64**	**728,901,141.61**	**729,236,993.80**
Electricity consumption from Network Facilities	512,109,296.12	647,366,377.58	645,048,852.97
Electricity Consumption from Corporate and Mixed-Use Facilities	77,523,204.52	81,534,764.03	84,188,140.83
Electricity consumption from the grid	**566,292,065.19[b]**	**626,464,273.95**	**595,656,720.71**
Electricity consumption from renewable energy sources	**23,340,435.45**	**102,436,867.67**	**133,580,273.09**

[a] FY2022 data excludes electricity consumption from sites ported over to TowerCos in 4Q 2022
[b] Restated 2020 data to exclude electricity consumption from stores which are categorized under leased facilities for Scope 3

Energy consumption within the organization (in GJ)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022[a]
Energy consumed by Network Facilities	1,835,617.16	2,330,518.95	2,322,175.87
Energy consumed by Corporate and Mixed-Use Facilities	206,354.51	293,525.15	303,077.31
Net energy consumption	**2,041,971.67**	**2,624,044.10**	**2,625,253.18**

[a] Energy Consumption only considers electricity consumption from both network and corporate and mixed-use facilities

ISO 50001: Energy Management System
In 2021, Globe implemented an enterprise-wide Energy Management System (EnMS) and secured the ISO 50001: 2018 certification for EnMS in 2022. Through this, the company aligned its operations to a management framework that contributes to the Net Zero target, prioritizing optimum energy efficiency, responsible energy procurement, and maximized equipment utilization.

Provisions of this management system and have been integrated in the company's updated Environmental Sustainability Policy.

The EnMS promotes energy efficiency and conservation and the use of alternative power and energy sources in the company's operations, in compliance with Republic Act No. 11285 or the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act.

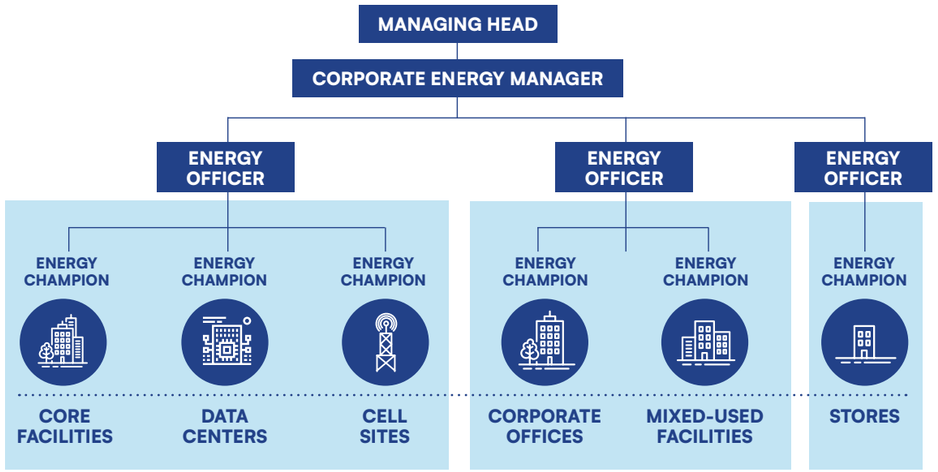
The EnMS is governed by management representatives from relevant departments in the implementation programs. The appointed Corporate Energy Manager reports to the managing heads and is responsible for overseeing compliance with RA 11285 which includes the submission of the periodic reporting requirements to the Department of Energy (DOE). They are also tasked to ensure that department-level Energy Officers and facility-level Energy Champions provide accurate energy data monitoring and tracking for progress reporting purposes.

Excerpt from Environmental Sustainability Policy

ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

We commit to Energy Management through demonstration of high standards of energy efficiency and conservation practices in order to reduce our carbon emissions and that of our stakeholders.

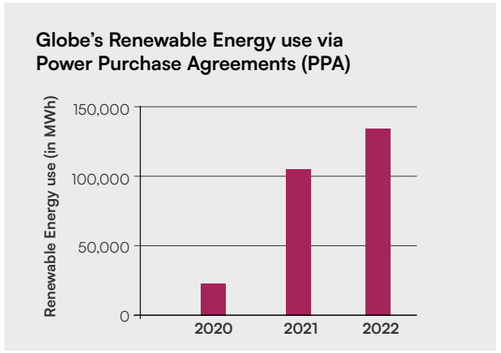
The designated Energy Officer appoints the facility-level energy champions, ensures energy data monitoring and tracking, and checks the Annual Energy Efficiency and Conservation Report (AEECR), Annual Energy Utilization Report (AEUR), and Energy Audit Report prior to submission to the Corporate Energy Manager. Together with the facility-level energy champion, they implement energy efficiency programs in their sites in support of the EnMS implementation.



Globe Shifts Facilities To Renewable Energy
Globe prioritized its decarbonization journey in 2019 and began acquiring renewable energy with Power Purchase Agreements (PPA)-verified carbon offsets with the Department of Energy's Green Energy Option Program (GEOP) and Retail Competition and Open Access (RCOA), which gives consumers with a monthly average peak demand of 100 kilowatts (KW) and above the option to engage directly with energy suppliers.

Through partnering with Retail Energy Suppliers (RES) like ACEN, Globe utilizes the suppliers' solar energy and geothermal plants, and purchase renewable energy that could potentially encourage more investments toward clean energy in support of the Philippines' commitment to the Paris Agreement, through the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

In 2022, Globe's partnership with ACEN helped the company shift ten (10) more facilities to renewable energy through GEOP, increasing its total number of clean-energy utilizing sites to twenty-four (24). Fourteen (14) of the twenty-four (24) utilized RCOA for its renewable energy PPAs. Overall, Globe is able to source 18.32% of its energy requirements from renewable energy sources.



Globe has steadily increased its use of renewable energy year-on-year and achieved 18.32% RE utilization in 2022.

Harnessing Regulatory Provisions
To expand its operational use of green energy, Globe sought to lower the threshold of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Retail Competition and Open Access (RCOA) under the Republic Act No. 9136 or Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA). This would allow the company to contract renewable energy sources to power cell sites and low-energy utilization infrastructure in more cities.

Globe aims to source 44% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2030 and 98% by 2050 but is highly dependent on renewable energy sources build, regulatory incentives, and overall timelines. A boost in the demand of clean energy sources can potentially increase investments in renewable energy, making it more affordable, and reduce the country's contribution to global carbon emissions.

Innovative Monitoring Systems
The company is continuously investing in digital innovations to create energy-efficient operations. Energy efficient equipment and monitoring systems have been deployed across Globe's facilities as part of its network transformation and climate action strategy.

The deployed Remote Monitoring System (RMS) uses data analytics from the captured information by the system to enable the company to further drive operational efficiency. The Computerized Management System (CMMS) deployed in the core facilities organizes documents and records of the key network facilities, centralizes maintenance information, and facilitates the improvement of maintenance operations processes. Lastly, the Data Center Infrastructure Management (DCIM) provides benefits such as simplified asset management, insightful capacity planning, improved collaboration, and operational efficiency.

REMOTE MONITORING SYSTEM (RMS) FOR CELL SITES	• Enables remote monitoring and control of on-site equipment and energy usage on a daily basis.
COMPUTERIZED MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CMMS) IN CORE FACILITIES	• A unified webtool built to serve as the central database for inventory, reports, and manuals of critical network facilities.
DATA CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT (DCIM)	• Automates real-time monitoring of energy consumption, improves data center design, and promotes proactive maintenance and realtime alert management

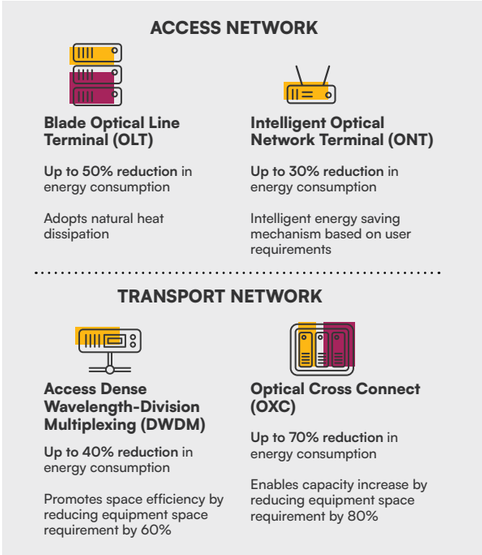
"Our number one baseline strategy is simplification. The more you simplify the network, the less footprint you'll have. In turn, there will be less maintenance cost and less power needed."

Gerard Ortines,
Vice President, Network Solutions and CAPEX Management

Green Optical Network Modernization
Globe is increasing its initiatives by building a low-carbon optical access network as part of its climate action strategy to operationalize its sustainability solutions. Optical networks have large bandwidth, high reliability, and energy saving features through emerging technologies.

Simplification of the optical access network includes the deployment of the Blade Optical Line Terminal (OLT) and the Intelligent Optical Network Terminal (ONT).

For the transport network, the deployment of Access Dense Wavelength-Division Multiplexing (DWDM) access and Optical Cross Connect (OXC) helps reduce space and power needed. The reduction of size enables management of limited space and power requirements resulting in faster rollouts.



Addressing Scope 3 Indirect Emissions
Looking at the emission hotspots across the fifteen (15) categories of Scope 3, Globe will be working towards emission reduction across its value chain. Below are some of the interventions that Globe plans to implement for certain Scope 3 categories:

SCOPE 3
Indirect Emissions

Purchased Goods and Services | Capital Goods | Fuel and Energy-related Services | Upstream Transport and Distribution

Potential Intervention	Description	Concerned Scope 3 Category
Supplier Engagement	Engage with suppliers across the supply chain to source sustainably	Multiple Categories
Low-Impact IT Devices and Cloud Providers	Purchase IT hardware and cloud services from companies that have set their own SBTs and have clear emission reduction strategies	Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods
Sustainability Criteria	Develop sustainability criteria for vendor selection and project awarding per relevant business unit which also considers internal carbon pricing	Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods
Sustainable Product Packaging	Use alternative, recycled, refurbished, and/or recyclable materials for marketing collateral and product packaging	Purchased Goods and Services and Waste Generated in Operations
Strengthened Waste Reduction and Recovery	Reduce wastes and increase the collection and recycling/reusing rate of plastic and other solid wastes	Waste Generated in Operations and EOL Treatment of Sold Products
Circularity Program	Institutionalize a product stewardship program that collects and recycles/reuses the products and devices sold by Globe; Increase use of alternative, recycled, refurbished, and/or recyclable materials	Waste Generated in Operations and EOL Treatment of Sold Products
Sustainable Events Guidelines	Establish a Sustainable Event Management System guided by international frameworks (e.g. ISO 20121:2012) to be implemented with event partners	Purchased Goods and Services
Sustainable Investment Frameworks	Develop a sustainable investment framework to invest only in climate-sensitive projects and companies actively setting their own sustainability targets and reducing emissions through investments	Investments

Greening the Supply Chain

Supplier Code of Ethics (SCOE)
Prior to the accounting of Scope 3 emissions, the company already had some early work in integrating sustainability in its supply chain. Globe works with its business partners, vendors, and suppliers to ensure that sustainable practices are adopted and promoted across its value chain through the company's Supplier Code of Ethics.

Specific to environmental management, vendors are highly encouraged to align with the Environmental Sustainability provisions of the SCOE in support of the company's climate action roadmap.

Specific to environmental management, vendors are highly encouraged to align with the Environmental Sustainability provisions of the SCOE in support of the company's climate action roadmap.

SCOE Provision	Requirement
Environmental Management System	Implement an environmental management system and ensure compliance with all applicable environmental laws, permits, and reporting requirements.
Waste and Management Disposal	Ensure proper disposal of wastes and other materials posing a hazard to the environment or human health and safety
Air emissions	Monitor and implement programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions generated from their operations
Energy, Water, and Resource Efficiency	Work to reduce consumption of resources including raw materials, energy and water, across a product's life cycle.

Sustainable Procurement Practices
Globe has established sustainability criteria for its procurement process, which covers retail electricity suppliers and network equipment and software vendors. By prioritizing sustainability in its procurement, Globe ensures that the products and services it receives support its corporate commitment to achieve net zero by 2050.

For potential Retail Electricity Suppliers under Sustainable Power Purchasing, Globe assesses vendors based on both Financial and Technical Criteria, with sustainability accounting for 32.5% of the overall evaluation criteria. For network equipment and software vendors, sustainability accounts for 10% of the overall evaluation.

Moving forward, the company will work towards developing a high-level sustainability criteria applicable across the company's partners which will be integrated in partner contracts. Project-specific sustainability criteria will be developed as necessary.