



GHG Emissions Report FY2026

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Introduction

Welcome to Glide's GHG report FY2026

This report is the result of Glide's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessment.

The evaluation of the emissions is in line with carbon accounting international standards as standardised by the GHG Protocol and aligned with the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi)

Our assessment is based on 92% of physical data and the remaining 8% is financial data which delivers a high level of accuracy of our results. We aim to continue to improve our reporting accuracy.

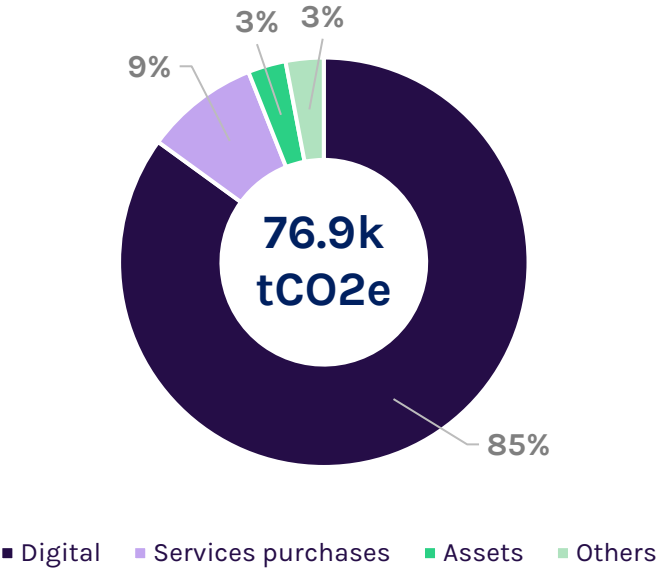
This assessment has enabled Glide to identify our main GHG emission sources to then frame our Net Zero Strategy. We have targets and actions to improve our company's environmental impact.

Glide's GHG emissions overview

Activity data
70.4k tCO2e (92%)

Expense data
6.5k tCO2e (8%)

Total FY26 emissions
(tCO2e)

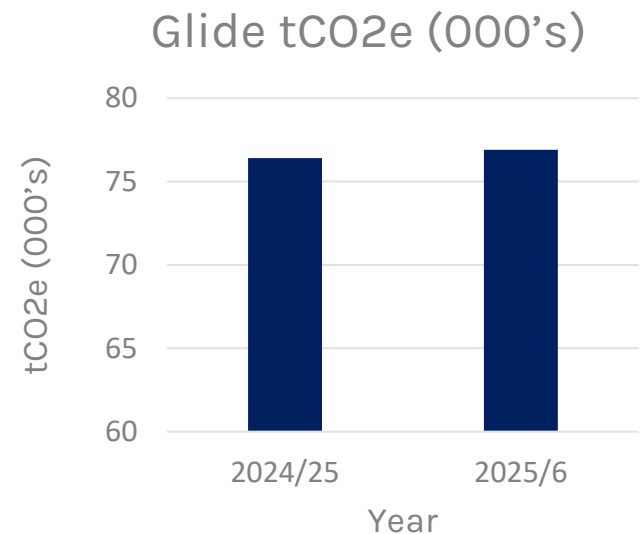


76.9k tCO2e Equivalent* to approximately
45,000 return flights from London to New York*
or
The annual emissions of 6,300 British people*

*sources: Labos1point5, ExioBase

	Glide tCO2e	Per employee tCO2e	Emissions from
Digital	72K	266	internet use, data storage, and cloud computing. Includes emissions from data centers, servers, and network infrastructure.
Services purchases	2.6k	9.4	professional services. Primarily from upstream energy/ material use and energy consumed during service provision.
Assets	773	2.8	construction, operation, and maintenance. Excludes energy consumption during use and end-of-life emissions.
Business Travel	703	2.6	Business travel using various transportation modes. Hotel stays. Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.
Product purchases	188	0.7	products purchased for installations, fixtures and equipment, PPE and office supplies.
Energy	184	0.7	heating and energy consumption of buildings, waste related emissions and A/C emissions.
Others **	97	0.4	Freight, waste, food and drinks, activities and events

Year over year emissions overview



FY2026 Variance key sources

- Business travel – more fuel purchases & distance travelled by plane.
- Product purchases – average emissions higher per item.
- Energy – reduced kWh electricity consumed across offices and cabinets.
- Assets – reduced volume of equipment purchased.
- Others – reduced freight plus less average emissions per journey.

	Glide tCO2e FY2025	Glide tCO2e FY2026	Variance trend	% variance	Emissions from
Digital	71.5k	72k	▲	1%	internet use, data storage, and cloud computing. Includes emissions from data centers, servers, and network infrastructure.
Services purchases	2.9k	2.6k	▼	13%	professional services. Primarily from upstream energy/ material use and energy consumed during service provision.
Assets	1.1k	773	▼	28%	construction, operation, and maintenance. Excludes energy consumption during use and end-of-life emissions.
Business Travel	370	703	▲	90%	Business travel using various transportation modes. Hotel stays. Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.
Product purchases	113	188	▲	66%	products purchased for installations, fixtures and equipment, PPE and office supplies.
Energy	262	184	▼	30%	heating and energy consumption of buildings, waste related emissions and A/C emissions.
Others **	182	97	▼	47%	Freight, waste, food and drinks, activities and events
Total	76.4k	76.9k	▲	0.6%	

Carbon Accounting Methodology

Scope 1: Direct emissions

GHG emissions generated directly by the organisation and its activities.

Examples: combustion of fossil fuels, refrigeration leaks etc.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions related to energy consumption

Emissions related to the organisation's consumption of electricity, heat or steam.

Examples: electricity consumption, etc.

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions

Emissions related to the organisation's upstream and downstream operations and activities.

Examples: transportation, purchased goods and services, sold products, etc.



By scope



Scope 1
210
tCO2e

Scope 1: Direct emissions

GHG emissions generated directly by the organisation and its activities.

Examples: combustion of fossil fuels, refrigeration leaks etc.



Scope 2
106
tCO2e

Scope 2: Indirect emissions related to energy consumption

Emissions related to the organisation's consumption of electricity, heat or steam.

Examples: electricity consumption, etc.

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Scope 3
76.6k
tCO2e

Scope 3: Other indirect emissions

Emissions related to the organisation's upstream and downstream operations and activities.

Examples: transportation, purchased goods and services, sold products, etc.

GHG emissions assessment scopes

Entity

Glide Group

From February 2024 to January 2025

Primary data

Accounting data

Employee survey

Buildings data

Activity data from the following modules: Business travel and vehicle fuel consumption, Consultants & Contractors, Outsourced & On-Premise Datacenters (Cloud excluded), IT Inventory, Vehicle Fleet

Methodology

Official and approved GHG Protocol methodology; GWP 100

Emissions generated in and outside the country of operation are accounted for. The methodological details of the calculation of each carbon footprint source are available on the Greenly platform.

Measurement scope

All emissions under operational control

- ✓ Category included
- Category excluded
- X Category irrelevant

Scope 1

- X 1.1 Generation of electricity, heat or steam
- ✓ 1.2 Transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees
- X 1.3 Physical or chemical processing
- ✓ 1.4 Fugitive emissions

Scope 2

- ✓ 2.1 Electricity related indirect emissions
- ✓ 2.2 Steam, heat and cooling related indirect emissions

Scope 3

- ✓ 3.1 Purchased goods and services
- ✓ 3.2 Capital goods
- ✓ 3.3 Fuel- and energy- related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2
- ✓ 3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ 3.5 Waste generated in operations
- ✓ 3.6 Business travel
- ✓ 3.7 Employee commuting
- ✓ 3.8 Upstream leased assets
- X 3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution
- X 3.10 Processing of sold products
- 3.11 Use of sold products
- 3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
- X 3.13 Downstream leased assets
- X 3.14 Franchises
- X 3.15 Investments



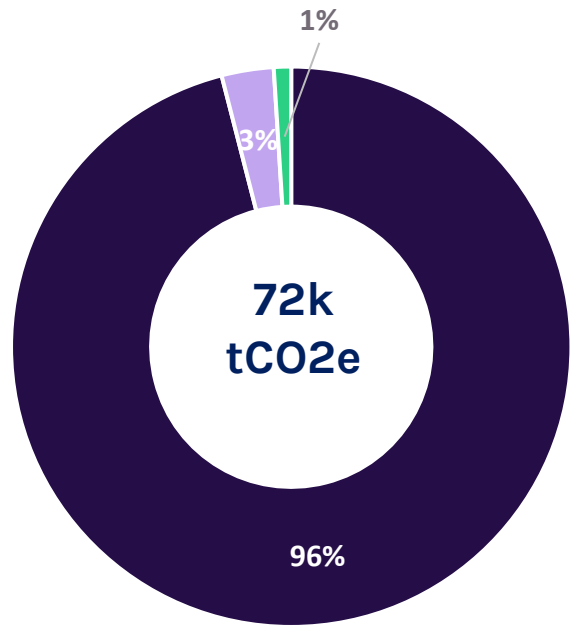
Emission Reports

Focus on digital

Activity data
70k tCO2e (96%)

Expense data
2k tCO2e (4%)

Digital emissions
(tCO2e)



■ Physical servers ■ Telecommunications ■ Other ■

85% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO2 emissions from digital activities, covering internet use, data storage, and cloud computing. Includes emissions from data centers, servers, and network infrastructure.

Methodology

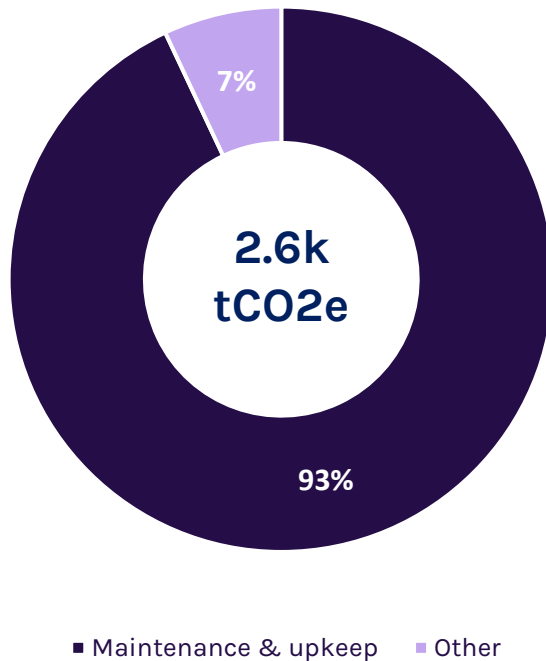
Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on services purchased

Activity data
1.8 tCO₂e (0%)

Expense data
2.6k tCO₂e (100%)

Services purchased
(tCO₂e)



3.3% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from service purchases, covering professional services. Primarily from upstream energy/ material use and energy consumed during service provision.

Methodology

Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

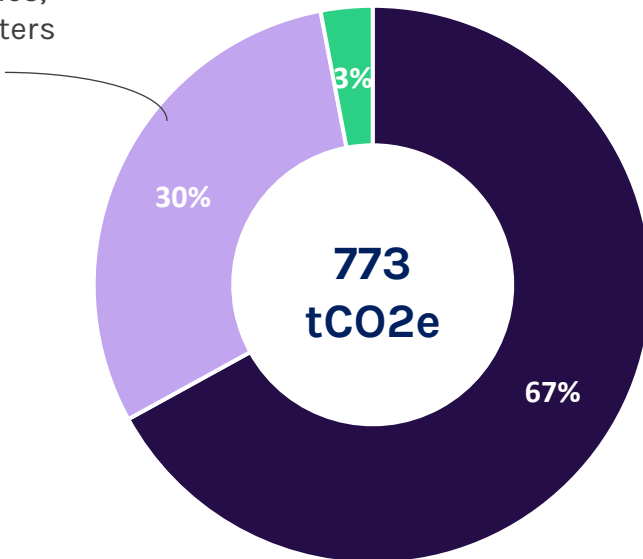
Focus on assets

Activity data
253 tCO₂e (33%)

Expense data
520 tCO₂e (67%)

Assets emissions (tCO₂e)

Includes: cables,
switches, routers



■ Computer equipment ■ Various assets ■ Other ■

1% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from capital assets, covering construction, operation, and maintenance. Excludes energy consumption during use and end-of-life emissions.

Methodology

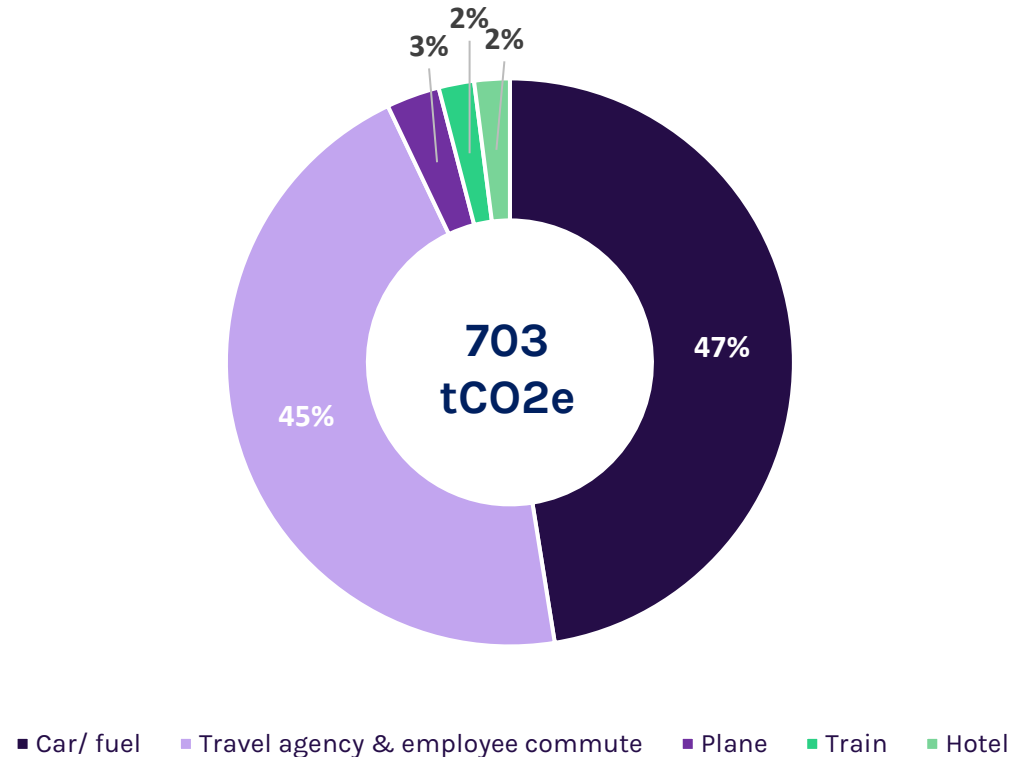
Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on business travel

Activity data
361 tCO2e (51%)

Expense data
342 tCO2e (49%)

Travel and commute emissions (tCO2e)



0.9% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO2 emissions from business travel, employee commuting, vehicle fuel consumption, covering various transportation modes.

Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.

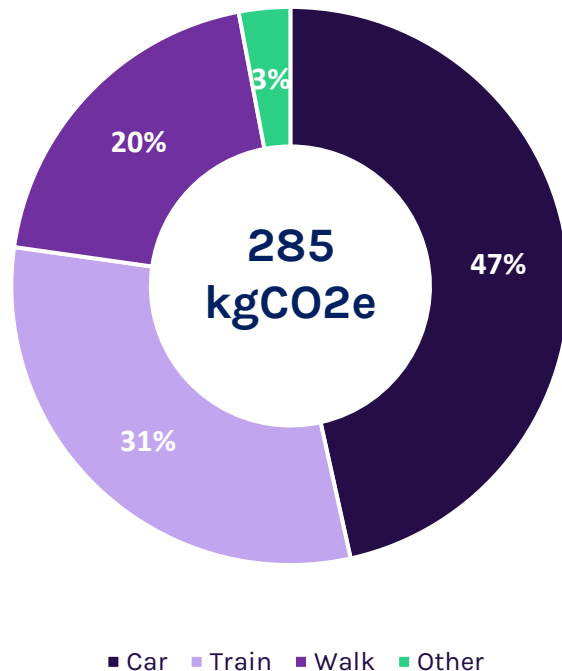
Methodology

Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on employees' commute

Survey data
285 kgCO₂e (100%)

Employee commute emissions
(kgCO₂e/ employee)



What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from employees travel and commuting, covering various transportation modes. Includes direct fuel combustion and indirect fuel production emissions.

Does not include business travel.

Methodology

Analysis based on an employee survey.

The data used to calculate commute-related emissions are from the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME)

On average, our employees travel 1.6k miles each year, emitting 285kgCO₂e for home-work commuting.

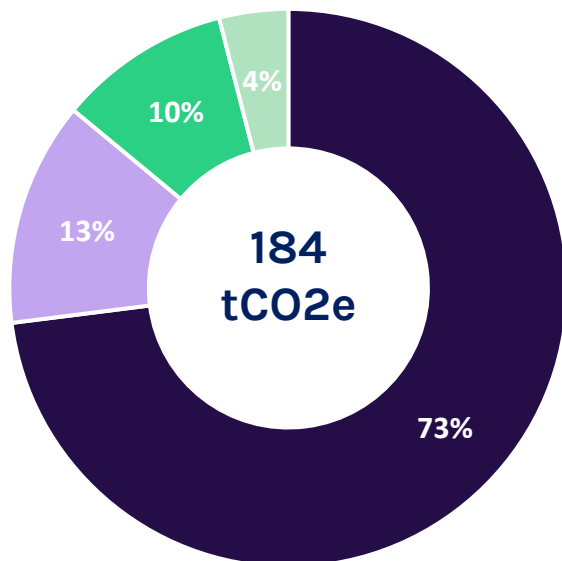
Less than 1% of total emissions

Focus on energy

Activity data
165 tCO₂e (90%)

Expense data
19 tCO₂e (10%)

Energy emissions
(tCO₂e)



■ Electricity ■ Fuel ■ Heat networks ■ Direct GHG emissions

Less than 1% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from products purchased for installations, fixtures and equipment, PPE and office supplies.

Methodology

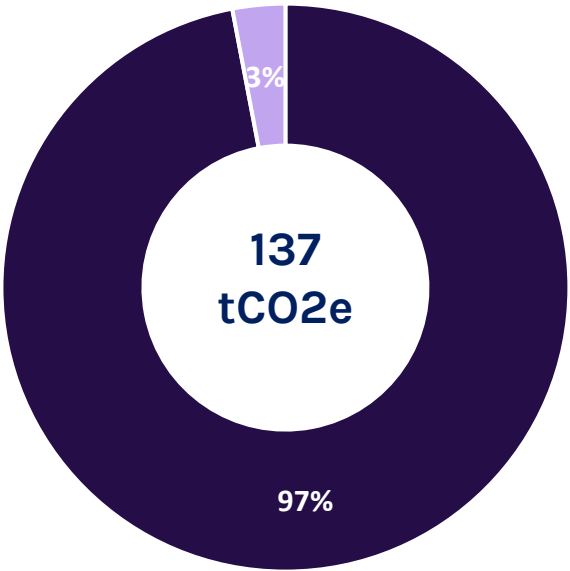
Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on buildings (energy)

Activity data
133 tCO2e (97%)

Estimated emissions
4.1 tCO2e (3%)

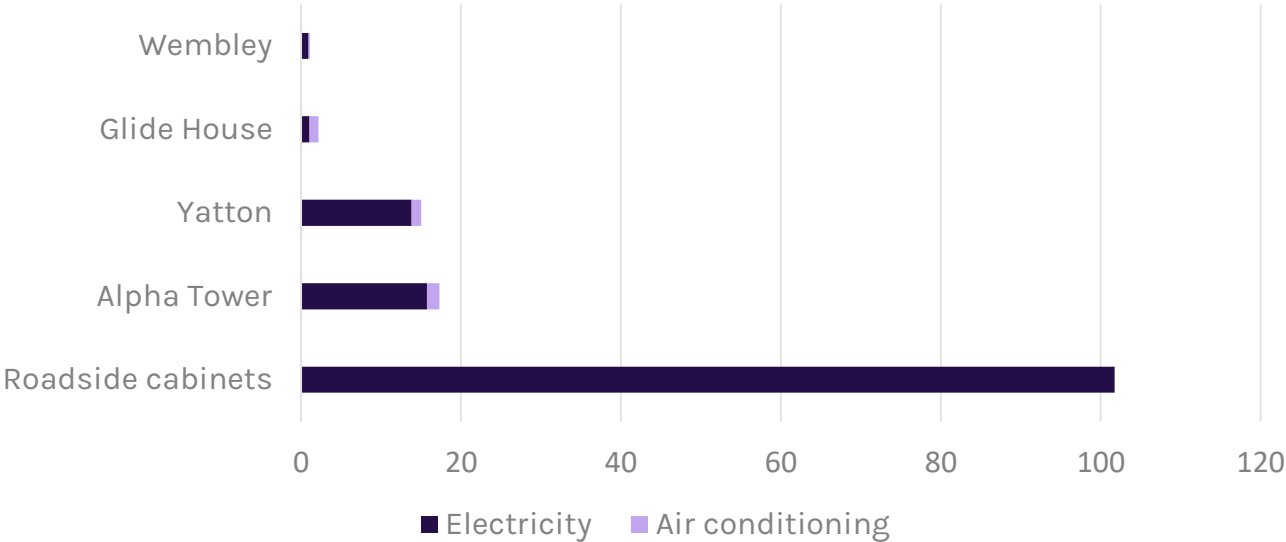
Buildings emissions
(tCO2e)



■ Electricity ■ Air conditioning

Less than 1% of total emissions

Emissions per building
(tCO2e)



Methodology

Emissions linked to heating and energy use are calculated by multiplying the building's electricity consumption by an emissions factor. If estimated, building surface area is used.

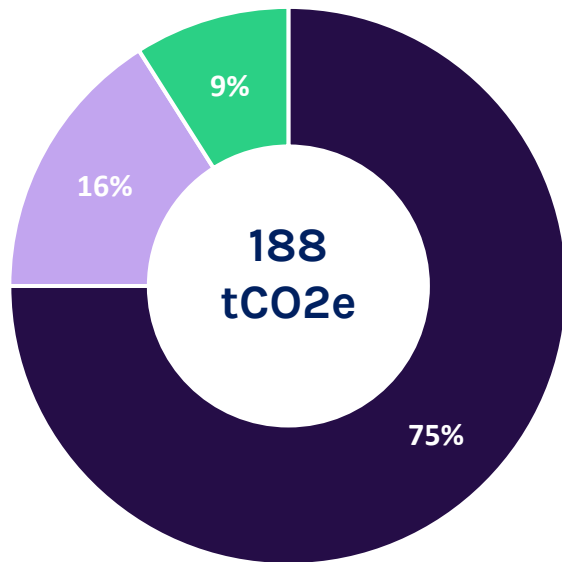
Air conditioning emissions correspond to refrigerant leaks (average estimate)

Focus on product purchases

Activity data
0 tCO₂e (0%)

Expense data
188 tCO₂e (100%)

Product purchases emissions
(tCO₂e)



■ Manufactured goods ■ IT, electronics & electrical equipment ■ Other

Less than 1% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from products purchased for installations, fixtures and equipment, PPE and office supplies.

Methodology

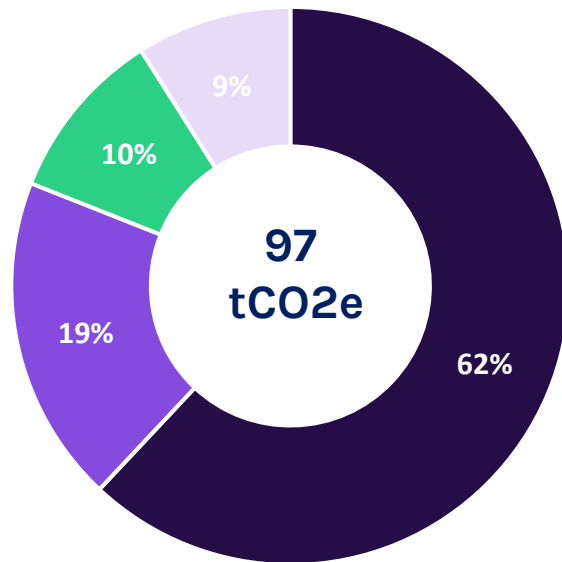
Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.

Focus on others

Activity data
0 tCO₂e (0%)

Expense data
97 tCO₂e (100%)

Product purchases emissions (tCO₂e)



■ Freight ■ Waste ■ Food and drinks ■ Activities and events

Less than 1% of total emissions

What is included in this category?

CO₂ emissions from freight and logistics, the collection, disposal and treatment of waste and business events, activities and food/ drinks.

Methodology

Emissions calculated using activity and expenses data, by multiplying a quantity by an emissions factor.



From Ambition to Action

From Ambition to Action

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is both an environmental responsibility and a strategic business priority. This assessment confirms that meaningful reductions are achievable through focused action, disciplined governance, and continued investment in efficiency and innovation.

Glide has a Net Zero Strategy which is a roadmap to measure, manage and reduce our carbon emissions across our operations. It provides a structured, long-term pathway to align our business operations with global climate goals. This ensures an embedded sustainability approach across our day-to-day activities, such as reducing our energy efficiency across our network, improving customer experience through delivery of more modern equipment which is less power hungry or improving our packaging waste output across our operations.

Action Plan

Glide has an action plan in place to drive measurable progress toward our emissions targets.

Our principal actions are:

- Simplifying the network and reducing power consumption.
- Gain real PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) for data centres where we have presence.
- Implement carbon impact conditions in our purchase policy.
- Reduce office space.
- Evaluate our suppliers' climate maturity.



Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions

Is your reporting aligned to a recognised methodology?

Yes, the methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol for carbon accounting across scopes 1, 2 and 3. We map emissions across scopes 1,2 and 3 by combining activity data, financial data and supplier data.

We categorise emissions by source such as purchased energy or indirect value chain emissions in line with the GHG Protocol.

Is the reporting aligned to ISO 14067?

Yes, our reporting is aligned to the ISO 14067 international standard for quantifying and reporting the carbon footprint of products throughout their life cycle.

What emissions factors do you use to calculate your GHG emissions?

We utilise a platform to calculate our emissions. This platform is certified to ISO 14067 and uses 300k+ verified data bases for emissions factors. Examples are ADEME, Ecoinvent and Agrobalyse. Each emission factor is traceable and updated regularly ensuring accuracy of reporting using valid emission factors.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is SBTi?

SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative) is a global initiative that helps organisations set emissions reductions targets that are aligned to climate science and the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C. In simple terms, SBTi checks that a company's climate targets are ambitious, credible and based on science, not guesswork.

What is Net Zero?

Net Zero means balancing the greenhouse gases put into the atmosphere with those taken out, so the overall impact on the climate is zero or no increase in greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.

Does Glide have a Net Zero Plan?

Yes, Glide has a published net zero plan and strategy on our website.

It is important to Glide as we are committed to reducing its environmental impact and contributing to the global efforts to limit the rise of global temperatures. As a leading provider of broadband services in the UK, we recognise our responsibility to measure, manage and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions across our operations.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is an emission factor?

An emission factor is a set multiple that is used to calculate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions or pollutant released during an activity or when a material is used. It enables the estimation of emissions. They are typically expressed as the mass of the gas per unit of activity, such as kilograms of CO₂ emitted per gigajoule of natural gas combusted or per litre of fuel consumed.

What data sources are used for scope 3 calculations?

We have used both supplier and activity-level physical data, where it is available, to reduce the need for estimates based on financial spending. Activity data means the actual data such as energy consumed in kWh, the number of litres of fuel purchased or the number and specific type of equipment purchased.

What emissions factors do you use to calculate your GHG emissions?

We utilise a platform to calculate our emissions. This platform is certified to ISO 14067 and uses 300k+ verified data bases for emissions factors. Examples are ADEME, UK Government, EPA, IPCC, eGRID, Ecoinvent, HBEFA, Eurostat, CarbonMinds, GFLI, Agrobalyse and sector-specific references like World Steel and Plastics Europe.

This makes each emission factor traceable. They are updated regularly ensuring accuracy of reporting using valid emission factors.

Frequently Asked Questions

How do you calculate supplier emission factors?

The platform Glide uses provides access to 25k+ customised supplier emission factors which are suppliers are matched to where available and verified to provide more accurate data reporting. The platform considers 40 criteria when evaluating suppliers which are then graded.

What is the difference between scope 2 and scope 3 emissions?

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the energy which Glide buys. Indirect emissions are greenhouse gas emissions that happen because of the activity but occur at sources which Glide does not own or directly control. This category of emission comes from electricity, heat, steam or colling that Glide purchases and uses. The emissions happen at the power stations, not in Glide's buildings.

An example is electricity used to power our offices.

Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect emissions from Glide's value chain. They occur outside our direct control and include both upstream and downstream activities.

For example, this includes business travel. Glide does not own or control the planes, trains or hotels that produce the emissions. The emissions are created by third parties but they happen because Glide required the travel.

Another example is suppliers manufacturing goods. The suppliers use energy, fuel and raw materials to make them. The emissions happen before the goods are with Glide during the manufacturing process, but they happened as we placed the order for them.



END

