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12 May 2015

Securities and Exchange Commission

SEC Building, EDSA, Greenhills, Mandaluyong City

Attention: Director Vicente Graciano P. Felizmenio, Jr.
Director, Markets and Securities Regulation Department

Director Justina F. Callangan
Director, Corporate Governance and Finance Department

Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.

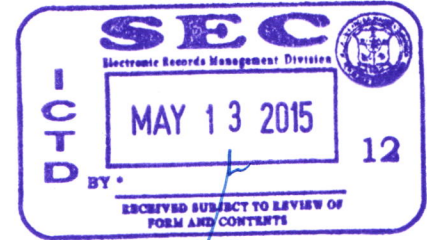
3/F Tower One and Exchange Plaza,
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue, Makati City

Attention: Ms. Janet A. Encarnacion
Head, Disclosure Department

Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation

37/F Tower 1, The Enterprise Center,
6766 Ayala Avenue corner Paseo de Roxas, Makati City

Attention: Ms. Vina Vanessa S. Salonga
Head, Issuer Compliance and Disclosure Department



Gentlemen:

Please find attached the Revised Manual of Corporate Governance (MCG) of Globe Telecom, Inc. in furtherance of the company's corporate governance practices and standards, and in consideration of the recommended best corporate governance practices from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) identified in the Advisory dated 30 March 2015.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,


ATTY. MARISALVE CIOCON-CO

Compliance Officer, Assistant Corporate Secretary and
Vice President, Legal Services

ARTICLE I

PREAMBLE

Corporate Governance refers to the framework of rules, systems and processes in the corporation that governs the performance of the Board of Directors and Management of their respective duties and responsibilities to stockholders and other stakeholders which include among others, customers, employees, suppliers, financiers, government and community in which it operates. It encompasses all the systems and mechanisms of shareholders and other stakeholders to ensure that Management enhances the value of a corporation as it competes in an increasingly global market place. The primary goal of corporate governance is thus to create and sustain increased value in the corporation for all of its stakeholders. To achieve this goal, it is necessary among other things - to clearly set forth the principles of appropriate supervision and good management, and thereby lay the groundwork for development and implementation of value-creating activities. Moreover, it is as important that these agreed principles of governance are made transparent to all stakeholders concerned, thereby safeguarding stakeholders' rights as well as promoting stakeholder participation in the corporate governance process.

The framework for Corporate Governance is not drawn from any single document. The Philippine Corporation Code lays down the basic legal framework for corporate governance of every Philippine corporation. It is supplemented by the Securities Regulation Code (Republic Act No. 8799), the Securities and Exchange Commission ("PhilSEC" or "Commission") implementing rules and regulations, and the Code of Corporate Governance (SEC Memorandum Circular No 6, Series of 2009, The Revised Code of Corporate Governance). All terms used herein are used with the meanings assigned to them by said laws and implementing rules and regulations.

The machinery for corporate governance of Globe Telecom, Inc. ("Globe" or the "Corporation") is principally contained in the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws and their amendments. These constitutive documents lay down, among others, the basic structure of governance, minimum qualifications of directors, and the principal duties of the Board of Directors and officers of the Corporation. The function of this Manual of Corporate Governance is to supplement and complement the Corporation's Articles and By-Laws by setting forth principles of good and transparent governance.

The Board of Directors, Management, Officers and employees of Globe Telecom, Inc. hereby commit themselves to the principles and best practices of governance contained in this Manual as a guide in the attainment of its corporate goals. The Corporation shall undertake to make a continuing effort to create awareness of good corporate governance within the organization.

MISSION

We create a wonderful world for people, businesses, and the nation.

VISION

Happiest Customers, Employees and Shareholders.

OUR CORE VALUES

We put our customers first.

Our people make the difference.

We act with integrity.

We care like an owner.

We keep things simple.

To us, it's be fast or be last.

ARTICLE II

GOVERNANCE

1. The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the supreme authority in matters of governance and managing the regular and ordinary business of the Corporation. Within their chartered authority, the directors acting as a Board have the fullest powers to regulate the concerns of the Corporation according to their best judgment.

1.1 Composition

The Board of Directors shall be composed of such number of members as required by the Corporation's By-Laws and elected by the Corporation's stockholders entitled to vote at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified in accordance with the By-Laws of the Corporation.

As a Corporation listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE), Globe Telecom, Inc. shall conform with the legal requirement of having at least two (2) Independent directors or such Independent directors as shall constitute Twenty Percent (20%) of the members of the Board, whichever is lesser but in no case less than two (2). As corporate governance best practice, Globe shall have at least one (1) female Independent director. The Independent directors shall be identified in the annual report.

As a board diversity policy, no director or candidate for directorship shall be discriminated upon by reason of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, nationality, or political, religious or cultural backgrounds.

1.2 Qualifications

A director of the Corporation shall have the following qualifications:

- a) Ownership of at least one (1) share of the capital stock of the Corporation;
- b) A college degree or its equivalent or adequate understanding of the telecommunication industry or sufficient experience and competence in managing a business to substitute for such formal education;

- c) Relevant qualification, such as previous business experience, membership in good standing in the relevant industry, and membership in business and professional organizations;
- d) Possess integrity, probity and shall be diligent and assiduous in the performance of his functions.

1.3 Disqualifications

The following persons are disqualified from being a director of the Corporation:

- a) Any person who has been finally convicted by a competent judicial or administrative body of the following: (i) any crime involving the purchase or sale of securities, e.g. proprietary or non-proprietary membership certificate, commodity futures contract, or interest in a common trust fund, pre-need plan, pension plan or life plan; (ii) any crime arising out of the person's conduct as an underwriter, broker, dealer, investment corporation, investment adviser, principal distributor, mutual fund dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, floor broker; and (iii) any crime arising out of his relationship with a bank, quasi-bank, trust company, investment house or as an affiliated person of any of them;
- b) Any person who, by reason of any misconduct, after hearing or trial, is permanently or temporarily enjoined by order, judgment or decree of the Commission or any court or other administrative body of competent jurisdiction from; (i) acting as an underwriter, broker, dealer, investment adviser, principal distributor, mutual fund dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, or a floor broker; (ii) acting as a director or officer of a bank, quasi-bank, trust corporation, investment house, investment corporation or an affiliated person of any of them; (iii) engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with any such activity or willfully violating laws governing securities, and banking activities. Such disqualification shall also apply when such person is currently subject to an effective order of the Commission or any court or other administrative body refusing, revoking or suspending any registration, license or permit issued under the Corporation Code, Securities Regulation Code, or any other law administered by the Commission or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, or under any rule or regulation promulgated by the Commission or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, or otherwise restrained to engage in any activity involving securities and banking. Such person is also disqualified when he is currently subject to an effective order of a self-regulatory organization suspending or expelling him from membership or participation or from association with a member or participant of the organization;

- c) Any person finally convicted judicially of an offense involving moral turpitude, fraud, embezzlement, theft, estafa, counterfeiting, misappropriation, forgery, bribery, false oath, perjury or other fraudulent acts or transgressions;
- d) Any person finally found by the Commission or a court or other administrative body to have willfully violated, or willfully aided, abetted, counseled, induced or procured the violation of, any provision of the Securities Regulation Code, the Corporation Code of the Philippines, or any other law administered by the Phil SEC, or any rule, regulation or order of the Commission or the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas or who has filed a materially false or misleading application, report or registration statement required by the Commission, or any rule, regulation or order of the Commission;
- e) Any person judicially declared to be insolvent;
- f) Any person finally found guilty by a foreign court or equivalent financial regulatory authority of acts, violations or misconduct listed in the foregoing paragraphs;
- g) Any affiliated person who is ineligible, by reasons of paragraphs (a) to (e) hereof to serve or act in the capacities listed in those paragraphs;
- h) Any person convicted by final and executory judgment of an offense punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding six (6) years, or a violation of the Corporation Code, committed within five (5) years prior to the date of his election or appointment;
- i) Any person convicted by final and executory judgment by an appropriate court or body of a violation of the Public Service Act (CA 146) or under any law administered by the National Telecommunications Commission; and
- j) No person shall qualify or be eligible for nomination or election to the Board of Directors if he is engaged in any business which competes with or is antagonistic to that of the Corporation. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a person shall be deemed to be so engaged:
 - i. If he is an officer, manager or controlling person of, or the owner (either of record or beneficially) of 10% or more of any outstanding class of shares of, any corporation (other than one in which the Corporation owns at least 30% of the capital stock) engaged in a business in the Philippines which the Board, by at least three-fourths (3/4) vote, determines to be competitive or antagonistic to that of the Corporation, or

- ii. If he is an officer, manager or controlling person of, or the owner (either of record or beneficially of 10% or more of any outstanding class of shares of, any other corporation or entity in the Philippines engaged in any line of business of the Corporation, when in the judgment of the Board, by at least three-fourths (3/4) vote, the laws against combinations in restraint of trade shall be violated by such persons membership in the Board of Directors; or
- iii. If the Board, in the exercise of its judgment in good faith, determines by at least three-fourths (3/4) vote that he is the nominee of any person set forth in (ii) or (iii).

In determining whether or not a person is a controlling person, beneficial owner, or the nominee of another, the Board may take into account such factors as business and family relations.

1.4 Temporary Disqualification of Directors

The following are grounds for temporary disqualification of incumbent directors:

- a) Refusal to fully disclose the extent of his business interest as required under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. This disqualification shall be in effect as long as his refusal persists.
- b) Absence or non-participation for whatever reason(s) for more than Fifty Percent (50%) of all meetings, both regular and special, of the Board of Directors during his incumbency, or any twelve (12) month period during said incumbency. This disqualification applies for purposes of the succeeding election.
- c) Dismissal/ termination from directorship in another listed corporation for cause. This disqualification shall be in effect until he has cleared himself of any involvement in the alleged irregularity.
- d) Being under preventive suspension by the Corporation for any reason.
- e) Conviction that has not yet become final referred to in the grounds for disqualification of directors.

Temporary disqualification shall be at the discretion of the Board and shall require a resolution of a majority of the Board.

A temporarily disqualified director shall, within sixty (60) business days from such disqualification take the appropriate action to remedy or correct the disqualification. If he



fails or refuses to do so for unjustified reasons, the disqualification shall become permanent. The Board shall consider a director's illness, death in the immediate family, or serious accident in determining whether absence from meetings shall or shall not be a ground for temporary disqualification under this section.

1.5 Independent directors

Independent directors shall be independent of the Corporation, its Management and major/substantial shareholders. They shall hold no interests or relationships with the Corporation that may hinder their independence from the Corporation or Management which would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. An Independent director shall, within ten (10) days from the time of his election or appointment and/or re-election/re-appointment as a director, submit to the Corporate Secretary a letter of confirmation stating that he holds no interests affiliated with the Corporation, Management or controlling shareholder. Moreover, for purposes of compliance with the legal requirement on Independent directors –

- a) Officers, executives and employees of the Corporation may be elected as directors but cannot and shall not be characterized as Independent directors.
- b) If a director elected or appointed as an Independent director subsequently becomes an officer or employee of the Corporation, the Corporation shall forthwith cease to consider him as an Independent director.
- c) If the beneficial security ownership of an Independent director in the Corporation or its subsidiaries and affiliates exceeds two percent (2%), the Corporation shall forthwith cease to consider him as an Independent director.
- d) A regular director who resigns or whose term ends on the day of the election shall only qualify for nomination and election as an Independent director after a two (2) year “cooling off” period.
- e) Persons appointed as Chairman Emeritus, Ex-Officio Directors/Officer or members of any executive/Advisory Board or otherwise appointed in a capacity to assist the Board in the performance of its duties shall be subject to a one (1) year cooling-off period prior to his qualification as an Independent director.
- f) Independent directors can serve as such for five (5) consecutive years;
- g) After completion of the five-year service period, an Independent director shall be ineligible for election as such in the same company unless the Independent director has undergone a “cooling off” period of two (2) years, provided, that during such period, the Independent director concerned has not engaged in any activity that under existing rules disqualifies a person from being elected as such in the same company;

- h) An Independent director re-elected as such in the same company after the “cooling off” period can serve for another four (4) consecutive years under the conditions mentioned in 1.5, g) above;
- i) An Independent director can only serve as such for a total of nine (9) years from the date of first appointment, without prejudice to being elected as such in other companies outside of the business conglomerate, where applicable.

1.6 Policy on Multiple Board Seats

- a) The Board may consider the adoption of guidelines on the number of directorships that its members can hold in stock and non-stock corporations. The optimum number should take into consideration the capacity of a director to diligently and efficiently perform his duties and responsibilities. The Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and other executive directors may be covered by a lower indicative limit for membership in other boards, but in no case shall any executive director serve as such on more than two (2) boards of publicly-listed companies outside the group. A similar limit may apply to independent or non-executive directors who, at the same time serve as full-time executives in other corporations. In any case the capacity of directors to diligently and efficiently perform their duties and responsibilities to the boards they serve should not be compromised.
- b) Any limitation in the number of directorships outside of Globe Telecom shall not include directorships in the Corporation’s subsidiaries, affiliates, parent corporation, and affiliates and subsidiaries of the parent corporation.
- c) Independent/non-executive directors shall not hold more than five (5) concurrent Board directorships in publicly-listed companies.

1.7 Board Meetings and Quorum Requirements

- a) Members of the Board should attend regular and special meetings of the Board in person or via teleconference or videoconference or by any other technological means allowed by the PhilSEC. Such meetings shall be scheduled before the start of the financial year. Board materials/papers shall be provided to each director at least seven (7) days prior to the meetings set.
- b) The Board may, to promote transparency, require the presence of at least one (1) Independent director in all of its meetings. However, the absence of an Independent director shall not affect the quorum requirements if he is duly notified of the meeting but notwithstanding such notice fails to attend.

1.8 General Responsibility of the Board for Good Governance

- a) A director's office is one of trust and confidence. He should act in the best interest of the Corporation in a manner characterized by transparency, accountability and fairness. He should exercise leadership, prudence and integrity in directing the Corporation towards sustained progress over the long term.
- b) Compliance with the principles of good governance shall start with the Board of Directors. It is the Board's responsibility to foster the long-term success of the Corporation and the corporate objectives and to sustain its competitiveness and profitability in a manner consistent with the corporate objectives and the best interest of its stockholders and other stakeholders. The Board should formulate, approve and monitor the Corporation's vision, mission, corporate strategies and strategic objectives and set forth policies that shall guide its activities, including the means to effectively monitor Management's performance. These, including the vision, mission and strategic objectives, are likewise subject to review by the Board, at least once every five (5) years, if not sooner as deemed necessary.
- c) To the extent set forth above, the Board of Directors shall orient all its activities towards three general guidelines:
 - All actions taken by the Board are subject to the principle of legal permissibility. They must therefore not infringe on the appropriate provisions of Philippine law and the Corporation's constitutive documents.
 - All actions taken by the Board are subject to the principle of economic usefulness. They should accordingly contribute to increasing the value of the Corporation in a sustainable manner.
 - The Board should, when carrying out its duties, be aware of its duty as the governing body of a public utility rendering public service.
- d) The Board shall ensure the presence and adequacy of internal control mechanisms for good governance. The minimum internal control mechanisms for the Board's oversight responsibility include, but shall not be limited to:
 - Ensuring the presence of organizational and procedural controls supported by an effective management information system and risk management reporting system;

- Reviewing conflict-of-interest situations and providing appropriate remedial measures for the same;
- Appointing a CEO with the appropriate ability, integrity, and experience to fill the role; and defining the duties and responsibilities of the CEO;
- Reviewing proposed senior management appointments;
- Ensuring the selection, appointment and retention of qualified and competent management; reviewing the Corporation's personnel and human resources policies, compensation plan and the management succession plan;
- Institutionalizing the internal audit function; and
- Ensuring the presence of, and regularly reviewing, the performance and quality of independent audit;
- Conducting an annual self-assessment exercise through a self-assessment questionnaire given to each director to ensure the effectiveness of processes and to identify areas of improvement. The assessment covers appraisal of the Board, of individual directors, of the different Board committees, as well as of the President and CEO with evaluation criteria focusing on structure, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Board, as well as participation and engagement of each member of the Board.

1.9 Specific Duties of the Board of Directors

The Board shall exert its best effort to ensure a high standard of best practice for the Corporation, its stockholders and other stakeholders. The Board shall conduct itself with honesty and integrity in the performance of its duties in accordance with the Corporation's By-Laws and the following duties and functions:

- a) Implement a process for the selection of directors who can add value and contribute independent judgment to the formulation of sound corporate strategies and policies;
- b) Properly discharge Board functions by meeting at such times or frequency as may be needed. Independent views during Board meetings should be given due consideration and all such meetings should be minuted;
- c) Constitute an Audit Committee and such other Committees, as required in the By-Laws of the Corporation or as the Board deems necessary to assist the Board in the performance of its duties and responsibilities;

- d) Select and appoint a President/CEO/ Chief Executive Officer and other senior officers with the appropriate level of motivation, integrity, competence and professionalism;
- e) Adopt a professional development program for employees and officers and succession planning for senior management and key positions in the Corporation;
- f) Provide sound written policies and strategic guidelines on key capital expenditures, and periodically evaluate and monitor implementation of such strategies;
- g) Ensure that the Corporation complies with all relevant laws, regulations and as far as possible best business practices;
- h) Identify the Corporation's stakeholders in the community in which it operates or are directly affected by its operations, and formulate a clear policy of accurate, timely and effective communication with them;
- i) Adopt a system of checks and balances, which may be applied in the first instance to the Board. Such systems shall be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure effectiveness and the integrity of the decision-making and reporting process at all times. There should be a continuing review of the Corporation's internal control system in order to maintain its adequacy and effectiveness;
- j) Identify and monitor, and endeavor to provide appropriate technology and systems for the identification and monitoring of key risks and key performance areas with due diligence to enable the Corporation to anticipate and prepare for possible threats to its operational and financial viability;
- k) Formulate and implement policies and procedures that would ensure the integrity and transparency of related party transactions between and among the Corporation and its parent company, joint ventures, subsidiaries, associates, affiliates, major stockholders, officers and directors, including their spouses, children and dependent siblings and parents, and that of interlocking director relationships by members of the Board;
- l) Establish and maintain an alternative dispute resolution system in the Corporation that can amicably settle conflicts or differences between the Corporation and its stockholders, and the Corporation and third parties;
- m) Appoint a Compliance officer who shall have the rank of at least Vice President. In the absence of such an appointment, the Corporate Secretary, preferably a lawyer, shall act as Compliance Officer;

- n) Create an internal self-rating system;
- o) Cause the Corporation to participate in the Corporate Governance Survey using the CG Scorecard as an instrument;
- p) Be primarily responsible to the stockholders for financial reporting and control, and should:
 - Provide to all stakeholders relevant and timely information about the Corporation, including but not limited to a semestral report and an annual report of the Corporation's performance position and prospects through publicly available reports submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission;
 - Present a balance and understandable assessment of the Corporation's position and prospects. This extends to interim and other price-sensitive public reports and reports to regulators as well as to information required to be presented by statutory requirements;
 - Explain their responsibility for preparing the accounts, for which there should be a statement by the auditors about their reporting responsibilities;
 - Report that the business is going concern, with supporting assumptions or qualifications, if necessary;
 - Maintain a sound system of internal control to safeguard stakeholders' investment and the Corporation's assets;
 - Based on the approved audit plans, scope and frequency of audits, ensure that internal audit examinations cover, at least the evaluation of adequacy and effectiveness of controls encompassing the organization's governance, operations, information systems, to include reliability and integrity of financial and operational information, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, safeguarding of assets, and compliance with laws, rules, regulations, and contracts; and
 - Require the chief audit executive to render to the Audit Committee an annual report on the internal audit department's activity, purpose, authority, responsibility and performance relative to the audit plans and strategies approved by the Audit Committee. Such annual report should include significant risk exposures and control issues, corporate governance issues, and other matters needed or requested by the Board and senior management;

- q) Recommend to the stockholders the appointment of Independent Auditors, in accordance with the recommendation of the Audit Committee; and
- r) Create a procedure for directors, either individually or as a group, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice, if necessary, at the Corporation's expense, which expense shall be reasonable.

1.10 Specific Responsibilities of each Director

In addition to the duties and responsibilities of a Director set forth in the Corporations By-Laws and existing relevant statutes, a Director shall:

- a) ***Conduct fair business transactions with the Corporation and ensure that personal interest does not bias Board decisions.*** A director shall not use his position to make profit or to acquire benefit or advantage for himself and/or his related interests. He should avoid situations that may compromise his impartiality. He should observe the conflict of interest policy stated in this Manual. He shall accomplish an annual conflict of interest disclosure and voluntarily disclose any conflict of interest that may arise within the year after the submission of the disclosure. If an actual or potential conflict of interest may arise on the part of a director, he should fully and immediately disclose it and should not participate in the decision-making process. A director who has a continuing material conflict of interest should seriously consider resigning from his position. A conflict of interest shall be considered material if the director's personal or business interest is antagonistic to that of the Corporation, or he stands to acquire or gain financial advantage at the expense of the Corporation.
- b) ***Devote time and attention necessary to properly discharge his duties and responsibilities.*** A director should attend and actively participate in Board meetings.
- c) ***Act judiciously.*** Before deciding on any matter brought before the Board of Directors, every director should evaluate the issues, ask questions and seek clarification as appropriate.
- d) ***Exercise independent judgment.*** A director should view each problem/situation objectively and support plans and ideas which he believes are beneficial to the Corporation.
- e) ***Have a working knowledge of the statutory and regulatory requirements affecting the Corporation.*** This would include a firm knowledge of the contents of

the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Corporation and the amendments thereof, the requirements of the PSE and SEC for the conduct of the Corporation's business, and where applicable, the requirements of other regulatory agencies.

- f) **Observe confidentiality.** A director shall observe the confidentiality of nonpublic information acquired by reason of his position as a director. He should not disclose any information to any other person without the authority of the Board.
- g) **Ensure the continuing soundness, effectiveness and adequacy of the Corporation's control environment.** Each director is responsible for assuring that actions taken by the Board maintain the adequacy of the control environment within the Corporation.
- h) **Prior to assuming office, attend a seminar on corporate governance which shall be conducted by a duly recognized private or government institution. Existing directors shall attend corporate governance trainings or sessions for continuing professional development.** If necessary, funds shall be allocated by the Corporation for this purpose.

1.11 Liability of Directors

Directors who willfully and knowingly vote or consent to patently unlawful acts of the Corporation or who are guilty of gross negligence or bad faith in directing the affairs of the Corporation or acquire any personal or pecuniary interest in conflict with their duty as such directors, shall be liable jointly and severally for all damages resulting therefrom suffered by the Corporation, its stockholders and other persons.

When a director attempts to acquire or acquires, in respect of any matter which has been reposed in him in confidence, as to which equity imposes a disability upon him to deal in his own behalf, he shall be liable as a trustee for the Corporation and must account for the profits which otherwise would have accrued to the Corporation.

1.12 Compensation and Liability Insurance Coverage of Directors

- a) The Board of Directors shall determine a level of remuneration for Directors that shall be sufficient to attract and retain directors and compensate them for attendance at meetings of the Board and Board Committees, and performance of numerous responsibilities and undertaking certain risks as a Board member. The compensation which maybe in the form of cash remuneration or stock option plan, shall be fixed by way of a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may provide that only non-executive directors shall be entitled to such compensation.
- b) Effective from the effective date of this Manual, no director shall be involved in deciding his or her own remuneration during his incumbent term.
- c) The Corporation, to ensure effectiveness of holding directors accountable and to attract competent persons as directors, may purchase at its own expense liability insurance coverage for its directors.

2 Board Committees

The Board of Directors may create such committees as it may deem necessary to support it in the performance of its functions and in accordance with the By-Laws of the Corporation and to aid in good governance. As a minimum, however, the Board shall be supported by the following committees:

2.1 Executive Committee

The Board may appoint an Executive Committee composed of such number of members as the Board may designate but in no case less than three (3) members, at least three (3) of whom shall be existing Board members and shall designate one of such members as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The proportion of non-Filipino nationals to citizens of the Philippines in the membership of the Executive Committee shall not at any time exceed the proportion that the number of shares of the Corporation held by aliens bears to the number of shares of the Corporation held by citizens of the Philippines as set forth in its Articles of Incorporation.

- a) The Executive Committee, in accordance with the authority granted by the Board, or during the absence of the Board, shall act by majority vote of all its members on such specific matters within the competence of the Board of Directors as may from time to time be delegated to the Executive Committee in accordance with the Corporation's By-Laws, except with respect to –

- i. approval of any action for which shareholders' approval is also required;
 - ii. the filling of vacancies on the Board or in the Executive Committee;
 - iii. the amendment or repeal of By-Laws or the adoption of new By-Laws;
 - iv. the amendment or repeal of any resolution of the Board of Directors which by its express terms is not so amendable or repealable;
 - v. the distribution of cash dividends;
 - vi. the exercise of powers delegated by the Board exclusively to other committees, if any
- b) A majority of all the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Executive Committee shall fix its own rules of procedures. An act of the Executive Committee which is within the scope of its powers shall not require ratification or approval for its validity and effectivity, provided however that the Board of Directors may at any time enlarge or redefine the powers of the Executive Committee. All actions of the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Board of Directors at the meeting thereof following such action and shall be subject to revision or alteration by the Board of Directors, provided that no rights or acts of third parties shall be affected by any such revision or alteration.

2.2 Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee shall be composed of such number of members as the Board may designate but in no case less than three (3) members, at least three (3) of whom shall be existing Board members and one of whom shall be an Independent director. The Independent director shall chair the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee shall fix its own rules of procedures.

The Committee shall have the following functions:

- a) install and maintain a process to ensure that all directors to be nominated for election at the next Annual General Stockholders' Meeting have the qualifications and none of the disqualifications stated above;
- b) undertake the process of identifying the quality of directors aligned with Globe's vision, mission, core values and strategic directions;

- c) encourage the selection of a mix of competent directors, each of whom can add value and create independent judgment as to the formulation of sound corporate strategies and policies; and
- d) Preview and evaluate the qualifications of all persons nominated to positions in the Corporation which require appointment by the Board.

2.3 Finance Committee

The Finance Committee shall have the principal oversight responsibility with respect to the Company's financial operation and its Treasury –related activities. The Finance Committee shall define its own Charter and fix its own rules of procedures. The Finance Committee shall be composed of such number of members as the Board may designate but in no case less than three (3) members, at least three (3) of whom shall be existing Board members.

The Finance Committee shall be responsible for reviewing and evaluating the financial affairs of the Corporation from time to time.

The Finance Committee shall, prior to each annual stockholders' meeting, conduct an annual financial review and operations review, which shall cover the financial activities of the Corporation during the immediately preceding year.

2.4 Compensation and Remuneration Committee

The Compensation and Remuneration Committee shall be composed of such number of members as the Board may designate but in no case less than three (3) members, at least three (3) of whom shall be existing Board members and one of whom shall be an Independent director. It shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a) Establish a formal and transparent procedure for developing a policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of corporate officers and directors, and provide oversight over remuneration of senior management and other key personnel ensuring that compensation is consistent with the Corporation's culture, strategy and control environment;
- b) Designate the amount of remuneration, which shall be in a sufficient level to attract and retain directors and officers who are needed to run the Corporation successfully;
- c) Establish a formal and transparent procedure for developing a policy on executive remuneration packages of individual directors, if any, and officers;

- d) Develop a form on Full Business Interest Disclosure as part of the pre-employment requirements for all incoming officers, which among others compel all officers to declare under the penalty of perjury all their existing business interests or shareholdings that may directly or indirectly conflict in their performance of duties once hired;
- e) Disallow any director to decide his or her own remuneration;
- f) Provide in the Corporation's annual reports, information and proxy statements a clear, concise and understandable disclosure of compensation of its executive officers for the previous fiscal year and the ensuing year;
- g) Review the existing Human Resources Development or Personnel Handbook, to strengthen provisions on conflict of interest, salaries and benefits policies, promotion and career advancement directives and compliance of personnel concerned with all statutory requirements that must be periodically met in their respective posts; and
- h) In the absence of such Personnel Handbook, cause the development of such, covering the same parameters of governance stated above.

2.5 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee provides oversight of the financial reporting & operational risks specifically on financial statement and reporting, internal controls, legal or regulatory compliance, corporate governance, risk management and fraud risks.

- a) The Audit Committee shall be composed of such number of members as the Board may designate but in no case less than three (3) members, at least three (3) of whom shall be existing Board members and one of whom shall be an Independent director. The Independent director shall chair the Audit Committee. Each member shall have an adequate understanding of accounting and auditing principles in general and of the Corporation's financial management systems and environment in particular.
- b) The Audit Committee is expected, through the provision of checks and balances, to bring positive results in supervising and supporting the Management of the Corporation. It shall have the following particular duties and responsibilities:
 - i. Check the financial statements and related disclosures and reports certified by the Chief Finance Officer and released to the public and/or submitted to the PhilSEC for compliance with both the internal financial management handbook and pertinent accounting standards, including regulatory requirements;

- ii. Review and assess the adequacy of Globe's risk management process, specifically on financial statement and reporting, business continuity, fraud, revenue assurance, and regulatory risks, jointly with Management, the Corporation's independent auditors, and the Corporation's internal auditors. This function shall include receiving from senior management periodic information on risk exposures and risk management activities.

Management, however, remains primarily responsible for the development and implementation of the risk management strategies, policies and systems intended to address the identified risks.

- iii. Be responsible for setting up an internal audit department and consider the appointment of the chief audit executive; establish and identify the reporting line of the chief audit executive so that the reporting levels allow the internal audit activity to fulfill its responsibilities;
- iv. Ensure that internal auditors have free and full access to all the Corporation's records, properties and personnel relevant to and required by its function and that the internal audit activity shall be free from interference in determining its scope, performing its work and communicating its results;
- v. Provide oversight of the Corporation's internal and Independent Auditors;
- vi. Approve the Annual Internal Audit Work Plan, ensuring that audit resources are allocated to the areas of highest risk. Pre-approve all audit plans, scope and frequency before the conduct of independent audit;
- vii. Review the Independent Auditor's plans to understand the basis for their risk assessment and financial statement materiality;
- viii. Discuss with the Independent Auditor before the audit commences the nature and scope of the audit, and ensure cooperation where more than one audit firm is needed;
- ix. Elevate to international standards the accounting and auditing processes, practices and methodologies; ensure compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards; and develop an accountability statement that will specifically identify officers and/or personnel directly responsible for the accomplishment of such task;

- x. Ensure that a transparent financial management system, supported by a procedures and policies handbook that will be used by the entire organization, is established to assure the integrity of internal control activities throughout the Corporation;
- xi. Receive and review reports of internal and Independent Auditors and regulatory agencies, where applicable, and ensure that Management is taking appropriate corrective actions in a timely manner in addressing control and compliance functions with regulatory agencies;
- xii. Review the quarterly, half-year and annual financial statements before submission to the Board, focusing on changes in accounting policies and practices, major judgmental areas, significant adjustments resulting from the audit, going concern assumptions, compliance with accounting standards, and compliance with tax, legal and stock exchange requirements;
- xiii. Recommend and review the appointment of Independent Auditors and their remuneration;
- xiv. Review and approve the proportion of audit versus non-audit work both in relation to their significance to the auditor and in relation to the Corporation's total expenditure on consultancy, to ensure that non-audit work will not be in conflict with the audit functions of the Independent Auditor. As much as practicable, the non-audit work and its fees shall not exceed the services and fees for the conduct of regular audit. The amount of non-audit work of Independent Auditors shall be disclosed in the annual report;
- xv. Meet with the Independent Auditors and the Internal Auditors in executive session at least annually to discuss pertinent matters, including the quality of management, financial and accounting controls, and ensure the attendance of the Independent Auditors or their representative in the Annual General Stockholders' Meeting to address queries within the audit scope.

The Internal Audit group of the Corporation shall support the Audit Committee in the rendition of its functions.

2.6 Proxy Validation Committee

The Board of Directors shall appoint three (3) persons (who need not be stockholders) to act as Proxy Validation Committee which shall be empowered to pass on the validity of proxies. The Proxy Validation Committee shall be guided by existing laws, and rules and regulations of the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission regarding proxies.

The term of office of the Committee members shall be fixed by the Board of Directors. In the event of vacancy in the Committee membership, the Board of Directors may appoint another member to such vacancy.

2.7 Technical Support to Committees

The Corporation shall, as appropriate, provide directors, including Independent directors, with technical support staff to assist them in performing their duties for such committees. Directors may, when necessary, also request and receive support from executives, employees or outside professionals such as auditors, advisers and counsel to perform such duties. The Corporation shall cover the reasonable expenses of providing such support.

ARTICLE III

MANAGEMENT

1. General Responsibilities of Management

- a) Management stands as the locus of decision-making for the day-to-day affairs of the Corporation. It determines the Corporation's activities by putting the Corporation's targets in concrete terms and by formulating the basic strategies for achieving these targets. It also puts in place the infrastructure for the Corporation's success by establishing the following mechanisms in its organization: i) purposeful legal and organizational structures that work effectively and efficiently in attaining the goals of the Corporation; ii) useful planning, control, and risk management systems that assess risks on an integrated cross-functional approach; iii) information systems that are defined and aligned with the strategy and the business goals of the Corporation; iv) a plan of succession that formalizes the process of identifying, training and selection of successors in key positions in the Corporation.
- b) Management is primarily accountable to the Board for the operations of the Corporation. As part of its accountability, it is also obligated to provide the Board with complete, adequate information on the operations and affairs of the Corporation in a timely manner.

2. Executive Officers of the Corporation

The Executive Officers of the Corporation are the Chairman, the President/CEO and Chief Executive Officer, the Treasurer and/or the Chief Finance Officer, and the Corporate Secretary. The Executive Officers shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. In addition:

- The Board of Directors shall appoint (from time to time) one or more Senior Vice President/CEOs and Vice President/CEOs, a Comptroller and such other officers, agents and employees as provided for in the Corporation's By-Laws.
- The Board of Directors may elect such number of Co-Vice-Chairmen of the Board from among its members.
- The roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") may be separate to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability, and greater capacity of the Board for Independent decision-making. The Corporation shall disclose the relationship between the Chairman and the CEO, if any, in its annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

a) Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board, shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the Board and shall render advice and counsel to the President/CEO. He shall -

- i. schedule meetings to enable the Board to perform its duties responsibly while not interfering with the flow of the Corporation's operations;
- ii. prepare the meeting agenda in consultation with the President/CEO;
- iii. exercise control over quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information between Management and the Board; and
- iv. assist in ensuring compliance with the Corporation's guidelines on corporate governance.

The Chairman shall have such other responsibilities as the Board of Directors may impose upon him.

b) Co-Vice-Chairman

In the absence of the Chairman of the Board, one of the Co-Vice-Chairmen shall preside at meetings of the Board.

c) President/CEO

Minimum internal control mechanisms for Management's operational responsibility shall center on the President/CEO, being ultimately accountable for the Corporation's organizational and procedural controls. In addition to the duties imposed on the President/CEO by the Board of Directors, the President/CEO shall:

- i. have general supervision of the business, affairs, and property of the Corporation, and over its employees and officers;
- ii. see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors are carried into effect;
- iii. submit to the Board as soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year, and to the stockholders at the annual meeting, a complete report of the operations of the Corporation for the preceding year, and the state of its affairs; and
- iv. report to the Board from time to time all matters within its knowledge which the interest of the Corporation may require to be brought to their notice.

The President/CEO shall have such other responsibilities as the Board of Directors may impose upon him.

d) The Treasurer

The Treasurer of the Corporation shall have charge of the funds, securities, receipts and reimbursements of the Corporation. He shall have the following functions:

- i. deposit or cause to be deposited all moneys and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such banks or trust companies or with such bankers or other depositories as the Board may from time to time designate;
- ii. regularly and at least every semester render to the President/CEO or to the Board an account of the fund condition of the Corporation and of all his transactions as such;
- iii. ensure funds availability on a timely basis and at the most economical means;
- iv. optimize yields in temporary excess funds;
- v. provide relevant and timely capital market information; and
- vi. ensure appropriate coverage and management of risk to resources.

The Treasurer shall have such other responsibilities as the Board of Directors may impose upon him. The CFO may also be the Treasurer of the Corporation.

e) The Chief Finance Officer (CFO)

The Chief Finance Officer shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The CFO who may also be the Treasurer of the Corporation shall be responsible for the following:

- i. provide Management with accurate, relevant, and timely operating and financial reports and analysis necessary for financial planning and strategy formulation, and monitor actual implementation of budgets, plans and programs towards the achievement of corporate goals;
- ii. maintain the integrity of accounting records as the basis of financial statements and reports provided to Management for decision-making and government regulatory bodies in compliance with statutory requirements;
- iii. promote investor confidence in the Corporation by addressing the various information requirements of the investing public and ensuring that all other legal reportorial obligations to various entities are complied with. To this extent, the CFO shall oversee the Investor Relations function;
- iv. certify all financial reports for the review of the Audit Committee; and
- v. strengthen internal controls by monitoring compliance with policies, recommend to Management appropriate actions and changes in systems and procedures as necessitated by circumstances.

The Chief Finance Officer shall have such other responsibilities as the Board of Directors may impose upon him.

f) The Corporate Secretary

The Corporate Secretary shall be a resident and citizen of the Philippines. He is an officer of the Corporation and his loyalty to the mission, vision and specific business objectives of the Corporation comes with his duties. Considering his varied functions and responsibilities, he must possess organizational and interpersonal skills, and the legal skills of a chief legal officer. He must also have some financial and accounting knowledge.

The Corporate Secretary shall have the following functions:

- i. serve as an adviser to the directors on their responsibilities and obligations;
- ii. keep the minutes of meetings of the stockholders, the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and all other committees in a book or books kept for that purpose, and shall furnish copies thereof to the Chairman, the President/CEO and other members of the Board as appropriate;

- iii. keep in safe custody the seal of the Corporation and affix it to any instrument requiring the same;
- iv. have charge of the stock certificate book and such other books and papers as the Board may direct;
- v. attend to the giving and serving of notices of Board and shareholder meetings;
- vi. be fully informed and be part of the scheduling process of other activities of the Board;
- vii. prepare an annual schedule of Board meetings and the regular agendas of meetings, and put the Board on notice of such agenda at every meeting;
- viii. oversee the adequate flow of information to the Board prior to meetings;
- ix. ensure fulfillment of disclosure requirements to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Philippine Stock Exchange; and
- x. Work fairly and objectively with the Board, Management, stockholders and other stakeholders.

The Corporate Secretary shall have such other responsibilities as the Board of Directors may impose upon him.

The Board shall have separate and independent access to the Corporate Secretary.

ARTICLE IV

GOVERNANCE POLICY ON CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The personal interest of directors and officers should never prevail over the interest of the Corporation. They are required to be loyal to the organization so much so that they may not directly or indirectly derive any personal profit or advantage by reason of their position in the Corporation. They must promote the common interest of all shareholders and the Corporation without regard to their own personal and selfish interests.

- a) A conflict of interest exists when a director or an officer of the Corporation-
 - i. supplies or is attempting or applying to supply goods or services to the Corporation;
 - ii. supplies or is attempting to supply goods, services or information to an entity in competition with the Corporation;

- iii. by virtue of his office, acquires or is attempting to acquire for himself a business opportunity which should belong to the Corporation;
 - iv. if offered or receives consideration for delivering the Corporation's business to a third party;
 - v. is engaged or is attempting to engage in a business or activity which competes with or works contrary to the best interests of the Corporation; and
 - vi. is disqualified by virtue of Sec. 1.3 (i) and (j) of this Manual.
- b) If an actual or potential conflict of interest should arise on the part of directors, it should be fully disclosed and the concerned director should not participate in the decision making. A director who has a continuing conflict of interest of a material nature should either resign or, if the Board deems appropriate, be removed from the Board.
- c) A contract of the Corporation with one or more of its directors or officers is voidable, at the option of the Corporation, unless all the following conditions are present:
- i. The presence of such director in the Board meeting in which the contract was approved was not necessary to constitute a quorum for such meeting;
 - ii. The vote of such director or trustee was not necessary for the approval of the contract;
 - iii. The contract is fair and reasonable under the circumstances; and
 - iv. In case of an officer, the contract has been previously approved by the Board of Directors.

Where any of the first two conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph is absent. In the case of a contract with a director, such contract may be ratified by the vote of stockholders representing two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock in a meeting called for that purpose; provided that full disclosure of the adverse interest of the director involved is made at such meeting; and provided further that the contract is fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

- d) Where a director, by virtue of his office, acquires for himself a business opportunity which should belong to the Corporation, thereby obtaining profits to the prejudice of the Corporation, the director must account to the latter for all such profits by refunding the same, unless his act has been ratified by a vote of the stockholders owning or representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock. This provision shall be applicable notwithstanding the fact that the director risked his own funds in the venture.

- e) The foregoing is without prejudice to the Corporation's existing Rules on Conflict of Interest for its officers, employees and staff.

ARTICLE V

AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE

1. Internal Audit

- a) The Internal Audit Group shall provide for an effective system of internal control that will ensure the integrity of the financial reports and protection of the assets of the corporation for the benefit of all stockholders and other stakeholders. It shall also provide independent and objective assurance and advisory services to the Corporation designed to add value and improve on the organization's operations. It shall provide the Board, Management and the stockholders with reasonable assurance that the Corporation's key organizational and procedural controls are effective, appropriate, and complied with. It shall review, audit and report on, among others, the effectiveness of the system of organizational controls, taking into account the nature and complexity of the business and the business culture; the volume, size and complexity of transactions; the degree of risk; the degree of centralization and delegation of authority; the extent and effectiveness of information technology; and the extent of regulatory compliance.
- b) It shall perform its auditing functions faithfully by maintaining independence from the Management and controlling shareholders.
- c) The Internal Audit Group shall be headed by a Chief Audit Executive. The Chief Audit Executive shall preferably be a Certified Public Accountant and/or a Certified Internal Auditor and shall report to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
- d) The Internal Auditors shall report that their activities are conducted in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing. Otherwise, the Chief Audit Executive shall disclose to the Board and Management that it has not yet achieved full compliance with the standards for the professional practice of internal auditing.

2. Independent Audit

- a) The Board, through the Audit Committee, shall recommend to the stockholders a duly accredited Independent Auditor who shall undertake an independent audit and shall provide an objective assurance on the way in which the financial statements shall have been prepared and presented.
- b) The Independent Auditor shall –

- i. perform fair audits independently from the Corporation, its Management and controlling shareholders, so that shareholders and other users may maintain confidence in the Corporation's accounting information;
 - ii. check whether any fact conflicts with the audit results in the information disclosed regularly with the audited financial statements, and demand correction, if necessary;
 - iii. attend the annual stockholders meeting and answer any questions on audit reports and on themselves, their work and their remuneration; and
 - iv. perform such other functions as may be approved by the Board in its engagement of the auditor provided, however, that non-audit work shall not be in conflict with the functions of the auditor as Independent Auditor.
- c) The Independent Auditor should be rotated every five (5) years or earlier or the handling partner shall be changed.
- d) The reason/s for the resignation, dismissal or cessation from service and the date thereof of an Independent Auditor shall be reported in the Corporation's annual and current reports. Said report shall include a discussion of any disagreement with said former Independent Auditor on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which if not resolved to the satisfaction of the former auditor, would have caused making reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with its report.

A preliminary copy of any report on disagreement between the accounting principles and practice shall be given by the Corporation to the independent auditor before its submission to the SEC and stockholders.

- e) If an Independent Auditor believes that the statements made in an annual report, information or proxy statements filed during his engagement are incorrect or incomplete, he shall also present his views in said reports.

3. Compliance System

To insure adherence to corporate principles and best practices, the Chairman of the Board shall designate a Compliance Officer, who may be the Corporate Secretary or any other officer with the position of a Vice-President or its equivalent.

The Compliance Officer shall perform the following duties:

- i. Operationalize this Manual, and monitor compliance with the provisions and requirements of this manual;
- ii. Appear before the Securities and Exchange Commission upon summon on similar matters that need to be clarified by the same;
- iii. Issue a certification every January 30th of the year on the extent of the Corporation's compliance with this Manual for the completed year, explaining the reason/s of the latter's deviation from the same;
- iv. Provide the Commission at the end of every fiscal year with a sworn certification that the requirement for Independent directors and their attendance at meetings in accordance with Sec. II (7) of SEC Memorandum Circular No.2 has been complied with. The said certification may be submitted with the Corporation's current report (SEC Form 17-1) or on a separate filing;
- v. Identify, monitor and control compliance risks;
- vi. Determine violations of this Manual and create a system for according due notice, hearing, and due process for dealing with violations of the Manual; and
- vii. Recommend the penalties for violations of the manual, for further review and approval of the Board.

The appointment of the Compliance Officer shall be immediately disclosed to the Securities and Exchange Commission on SEC Form 17-C. All correspondence relative to his functions as such shall be addressed to said Officer.

ARTICLE VI

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

1. Management's Responsibility for Information

- a) Management is primarily responsible to the Board for financial reporting and control, and to this extent, shall:
 - Present a balanced and understandable assessment of the Corporation's position and prospects. This extends to interim and other price-sensitive public reports and reports to regulators as well as to information required to be presented by statutory requirements;

- Explain their responsibility for preparing the accounts, for which there should be a statement by the auditors about their reporting responsibilities;
 - Report that the business is going concern, with supporting assumptions or qualifications, if necessary;
 - Maintain a sound system of internal control to safeguard stakeholders' investment and the Corporation's assets;
 - Based on the approved audit plans, scope and frequency of audits, ensure that internal audit examinations cover, at least, the evaluation of adequacy and effectiveness of controls encompassing the organization's governance, operations information systems, to include reliability and integrity of financial and operational information, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, safeguarding of assets, and compliance with laws, rules, regulations, and contracts; and
 - Require the Chief Audit Executive to render to the Audit Committee an annual report on the internal audit department's activity, purpose, authority, responsibility and performance relative to the audit plans and strategies approved by the Audit Committee of the Board. Such annual report should include significant risk exposures and control issues, corporate governance issues, and other matters needed or requested by the Board and senior management.
- b) Management shall be primarily responsible for the adequate flow of information to the Board. This information may include the background or explanatory information relating to matters to be brought before the Board, copies of disclosure statements and documents, budgets, forecasts and monthly internal financial statements. Any variance between projections and actual results should also be disclosed and explained by Management to the Board.
- c) It is therefore essential that all materials about the Corporation which could adversely affect its viability or the interest of its stockholders and other stakeholders should be publicly and timely disclosed. Such information should include among others, earnings results, acquisition or disposition of assets, off balance sheet transactions, related party transactions, and direct and indirect remuneration of members of the Board and Management.

The Board shall therefore commit at all times to full disclosure of material information dealings, including material non-public information. It shall cause the filing of all required information through the appropriate Exchange mechanisms for listed companies and

submissions to the Commission for the interest of its stockholders and other stakeholders.

2. The Investors Relations Function

There shall be an Investor Relations Division within the Corporation which shall be tasked with –

- a) Creation and implementation of an investor relations program that reaches out to all shareholders and fully informs them of corporate activities;
- b) Formulation of a clear policy on communicating or relating relevant information to Corporation stakeholders and to the broader investor community accurately, effectively and sufficiently;
- c) Preparation of disclosure documents to the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission and the Philippine Stock Exchange; and
- d) Dissemination of this Manual, and the conduct of an orientation program for the Board and Management.

The Investor Relations Division shall report to the Chief Finance Officer.

3. Communication of this Manual

This Manual shall be submitted to and made available at the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission. It shall also be available for inspection by any stockholder of the Corporation at its principal office during reasonable hours on a business day.

ARTICLE VII

STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHT AND PROTECTION OF MINORITY

STOCKHOLDERS' INTEREST

1. Shareholder Rights

The Board shall be committed to respect the following rights of the stockholders:

a) Voting Right

Shareholders have the right to elect, remove and replace directors and vote on certain corporate acts in accordance with the Corporation Code.

Cumulative voting shall be used in the election of directors. Directors may be removed with or without cause, but directors shall not be removed without cause if it will deny minority shareholders representation in the Board. Removal of directors requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital of the Corporation.

b) Pre-emptive Right

All stockholders have pre-emptive rights as set out in the Corporation Code and the Articles of Incorporation, unless there is a specific denial of this right in the Articles of Incorporation or an amendment thereto. They shall have the right to subscribe to the capital stock of the Corporation. The Articles of Incorporation may lay down the specific rights and powers of shareholders with respect to the particular shares they hold, all of which are protected by law so long as they are not in conflict with the Corporation Code.

c) Right of Inspection

Shareholders shall be allowed to inspect corporate books and records including minutes of Board meeting and stock registries in accordance with the Corporation Code and shall be provided an annual report, including financial statements, without cost or restrictions.

d) Right to Information

Upon request and for a legitimate purpose, a shareholder shall be provided, upon request, with periodic reports which disclose personal and professional information about the directors and officers and certain other matters such as their holdings of the Corporation's shares, dealings with the Corporation, relationships among directors and key officers, and the aggregate compensation of directors and officers. The Information Statement/Proxy Statement where these are stated must be distributed to the shareholders before annual general meetings and in the Registration Statement and Prospectus in case of registration of shares for public offering with the Commission.

The minority shareholders shall have the right to propose the holding of a meeting, and the right to propose items in the agenda of the meeting, provided the items are for legitimate business purposes.

In accordance with existing law and jurisprudence, minority shareholders shall have access to any and all information relating to matters for which the Management is accountable for and to those relating to matters for which the Management should include such information and, if not included, then the minority shareholders can propose to include such matters in the agenda of stockholders meeting provided always that this

right of access is conditioned upon the requesting shareholder's having a legitimate purpose for such access.

e) Right to Dividends

Shareholders have the right to receive dividends subject to the discretion of the Board. However, the Commission may direct the Corporation to declare dividends when its retained earnings is in excess of 100% of its paid-in capital stock, except: a) when justified by definite corporate expansion projects or programs approved by the Board or b) when the Corporation is prohibited under any loan agreement with any financial institution or creditor, whether local or foreign, from declaring dividends without its consent, and such consent has not been secured; or c) when it can be clearly shown that such retention is necessary under special circumstances obtaining in the Corporation such as when there is a need for special reserve for probable contingencies.

As a policy and as much as practicable, Globe shall observe a 30-day period for the payment of dividends to shareholders from the declaration date of such dividends.

f) Appraisal Right

In accordance with the Corporation Code, shareholders may exercise appraisal rights under the following circumstances:

- i. In case any amendment to the Articles of Incorporation has the effect of changing or restricting the rights of any stockholders or class of shares, or of authorizing preferences in any respect superior to those of outstanding shares of any class, or of extending or shortening the term of corporate existence;
- ii. In case of sale, lease, exchange, transfer, mortgage, pledge or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporate property and assets as provided in the Corporation Code; and
- iii. In case of merger or consolidation.

2. Duty of Directors to promote shareholders rights

It is the duty of the directors to promote shareholders rights, remove impediments to the exercise of shareholders rights and allow possibilities to seek redress for violation of their rights. They shall encourage the exercise of shareholders' voting rights and the solution of collective action problems through appropriate mechanisms. They shall be instrumental in removing excessive costs and other administrative or practical impediments to shareholders participating in meetings and/or voting in person. The directors shall pave the way for the

electronic filing and distribution of shareholder information necessary to make informed decisions subject to legal constraints.

ARTICLE VIII

PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THIS MANUAL

To strictly observe and implement the provisions of this Manual, the following penalties shall be imposed after notice and hearing, on the Corporation's directors, officers, staff, in case of violation of any of the provisions of this Manual:

- In case of first violation, the subject person shall be suspended from office. The duration shall be at the reasonable discretion of the Board, depending on the gravity of the violation.
- A second violation shall be sufficient cause for removal from directorship in accordance with the Corporation Code.

The foregoing is without prejudice (a) to the right of the Board to immediately suspend and/or remove a Director for fraudulent acts or where necessary to protect the interests of the Corporation; and (b) to the right of the Corporation and/or the Board to take any other legal action permitted by law in order to seek relief against the acts of the director including, where appropriate, injunctive action.

A fine of not more than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200, 000) shall, after due notice and hearing, be imposed for every year that a covered Corporation violates the provisions of this Code, without prejudice to other sanctions that the Commission may be authorized to impose under the law; provided, however, that any violation of the Securities Regulation Code punishable by a specific penalty shall be assessed separately and shall not be covered by the abovementioned fine.

ARTICLE IX

REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF MANUAL

1. The provisions of this Manual and the enforcement thereof shall be subject to quarterly review unless otherwise stated by the Board.
2. All business processes and practices being performed within any department or business unit of the Corporation that are not consistent with any portion of this Manual shall be revoked unless upgraded to the compliant state.

3. This Manual is subject to review and amendment by the Board of Directors to take into account the Corporation's changing needs, factual conditions prevailing in the environment and to comply with regulatory requirements.

ARTICLE X

ADOPTION AND EFFECTIVITY

This Revised Corporate Governance Manual was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on 4 February 2010 and became effective on 14 April 2010. Amendments to comply with regulatory issuances of the Securities and Exchange Commission shall be deemed adopted and effective upon the effectivity of the regulatory issuance.