COMCAST

2026 Carbon Footprint Data Report

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

Contents

Numerical information in this report is presented on a rounded basis using actual amounts. Minor differences in totals and percentage calculations may exist due to rounding.

Inclusion of information in the materials in this report and on our website should not be construed as a characterization of the materiality or financial impact of that information with respect to our company.

This report includes estimates, projections and statements regarding plans and goals that may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. For more information on these statements, please see the Disclaimer on page 23.

Introduction

Comcast Corporation, including its consolidated subsidiaries (“Comcast,” “we,” “us,” and “our”), is a global media and technology company. From the connectivity and platforms we provide, to the content and experiences we create, our businesses reach hundreds of millions of customers, viewers, and guests worldwide. We deliver world-class broadband, wireless, and video through Xfinity, Comcast Business, and Sky; produce, distribute, and stream leading entertainment, sports and news through brands including NBC, Telemundo, Universal, Peacock, and Sky; and bring incredible theme parks and attractions to life through Universal Destinations & Experiences.

At Comcast, our environmental work is grounded in a long-term focus on operating responsibly and helping foster a more sustainable future. Across our network and connectivity products, our theme parks and studios, we are supporting operational efficiency efforts and sustainable development to drive innovation and impact. Learn more about our sustainability strategy and impact on the Environment page of our website.

In 2021, Comcast set a goal to be carbon neutral by 2035 for Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions across our global operations. In addition, we have set enterprise-wide near-term science-based targets for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions that have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi"). Because these emissions are calculated and finalized on different timelines, progress against these targets is discussed by scope in the sections that follow, aligned with data availability.

This Carbon Footprint Data Report contains environmental metrics for Comcast's enterprise GHG emissions and energy usage. Part 1 provides an overview of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and energy metrics through 2025. Part 2 provides an overview of our Scope 3 emissions through 2024. Part 2 will be updated with 2025 data later in the year.

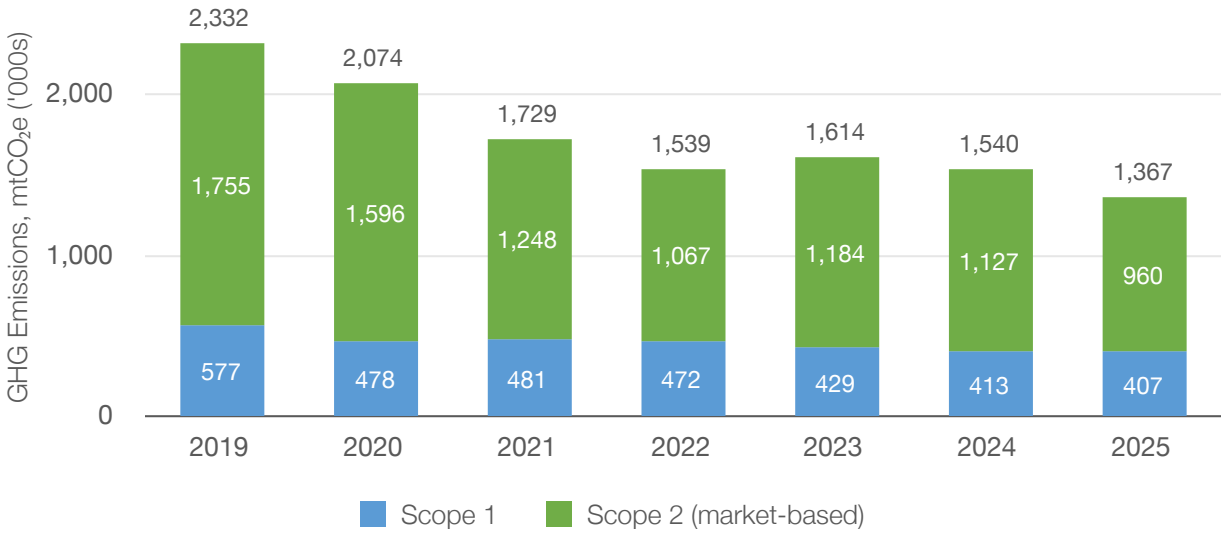
The emissions and energy data in this report is based on a combination of measured and estimated data using reasonably available information at the time, as described in additional detail in the sections below. As with any estimates, actual results or numbers may vary based upon factors such as variations in processes and operations, availability and quality of data and assumptions, and methodologies used for measurement and estimation.

Starting with 2022 data, Deloitte & Touche LLP has performed a limited assurance review engagement on management’s assertion related to certain information (the “specified information”) included in Part 1 of this Carbon Footprint Data Report. Management’s assertion and details of the review engagement are included in Section 1.7. Deloitte & Touche LLP’s review report is included in Section 1.8.

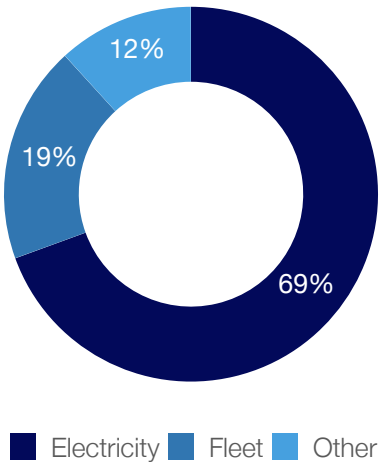
Part 1 - Comcast Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions

1.1 Overview

In 2025, Comcast's Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions, reported in metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalents ($mtCO_2e$), were 1.4 million. Our emissions decreased 11% from 2024 to 2025 and overall have decreased 41% from our 2019 base year through 2025. The reduction from 2024 to 2025 is primarily due to increased sourcing of clean electricity, select methodology changes and data enhancements, the overall greening of the U.S. electricity grid, and reduced fuel consumption in our vehicle fleets.



Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emission sources, 2025



Electricity used to power our network, facilities, theme parks and other operations continues to be the largest source of our Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions, at 69%. Scope 1 emissions from our vehicle fleets make up 19% of our emissions footprint, while remaining emissions from other sources are 12%.

1.2 Scope 1 and 2 Targets and Progress

Comcast has two goals for reducing the carbon footprint of our global operations (Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions), and we also have a goal for energy efficiency within our domestic network. Specifically, these goals are to:

- Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions by 50% by 2030, from a 2019 base year;
- Become carbon neutral in Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions by 2035;
- Double network energy efficiency by 2030, from a 2019 base year, cutting the electricity per consumed byte ("EPCB") of data in half.

The first goal is part of our near-term science-based targets that have been validated by SBTi and is an interim milestone towards our carbon neutral goal.

Our 2025 results show we are continuing to make progress towards our emission reduction goals, reducing our Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions by 41% from 2019 to 2025. Over this period, these emissions reductions have come primarily from increased sourcing of clean electricity, the overall greening of the U.S. electricity grid, reducing fuel consumption in our vehicle fleets, and improving the energy efficiency of our operations.

From 2019 to 2025, we have increased the amount of clean energy we procured to match our annual electricity use by more than 1 million MWh, resulting in nearly 1.35 million MWh of clean energy in 2025 — enough to power more than 130,000 U.S. homes for a year. We have prioritized long-term contracts for our clean energy strategy as well as on-site generation where feasible. We have also reduced our Scope 1 fleet emissions by 35% since our 2019 baseline through improvements in customer service, digital support tools, network reliability and technology advancements, as well as the deployment of hybrid and electric vehicles in select locations.

Additionally, in 2025, we achieved our goal to double network energy efficiency, with EPCB down 55% from our 2019 baseline. This result was accomplished through multi-year transformation efforts, including network virtualization and other energy efficiency projects, which enabled significant traffic growth while electricity consumption was reduced. In particular, from 2019 to 2025, our domestic network data traffic (customer consumed bytes) grew by 89%, while electricity usage was down 15%. We are proud to be an industry leader in measuring, reporting, and improving network energy efficiency and will continue to report and focus on this operational metric going forward.

Looking forward, we're continuing to make long-term investments in energy efficiency initiatives and clean energy contracts that we expect will continue to help reduce our emissions impact as we grow our network and business into the future.

1.3 Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions and Energy Usage Data

GHG emissions and energy usage	Units	2019* Base Year	2023	2024	2025 Reporting Year
Greenhouse gas emissions					
Scope 1	$mtCO_2e$ ('000s)	577	429	413	407
Scope 2 (market-based)	$mtCO_2e$ ('000s)	1,755	1,184	1,127	960
Scope 2 (location-based)	$mtCO_2e$ ('000s)	1,831	1,536	1,489	1,351
Total Scope 1 and 2 market-based	$mtCO_2e$ ('000s)	2,332	1,614	1,540	1,367
Total Scope 1 and 2 location-based	$mtCO_2e$ ('000s)	2,408	1,966	1,903	1,758
Biogenic CO_2 (outside of scopes)	$mtCO_2e$ ('000s)	NR	3	6	5
Carbon intensity					
Revenue	$ million	108,942	121,572	123,731	123,707
Carbon emissions per $ million revenue	$mtCO_2e$/$ million	21.4	13.3	12.4	11.0
Energy					
Total energy consumed	MWh ('000s)	6,942	5,968	5,889	5,746
Total electricity consumed	MWh ('000s)	4,689	4,244	4,229	4,115
Grid electricity	MWh ('000s)	4,646	4,224	4,201	4,085
Percent grid electricity	%	66.9	70.8	71.3	71.1
Energy intensity per $ million revenue	MWh/$ million	63.7	49.1	47.6	46.4
Electricity per consumed byte*	kWh/TB	18.4	11.0	9.3	8.2
Renewable and clean energy					
Total renewable energy	MWh ('000s)	238	422	489	795
Percent renewable energy	%	3.4	7.1	8.3	13.8
Percent renewable electricity	%	5.1	9.9	11.5	19.2
Total clean energy	MWh ('000s)	238	1,098	1,165	1,345
Percent clean electricity	%	5.1	25.9	27.4	32.6

** This symbol indicates that the information was not subject to Deloitte & Touche LLP's review and, accordingly, Deloitte & Touche LLP does not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information.*

NR = Not Reported. Biogenic emissions were not reported by Comcast prior to the 2022 reporting year.

1.4 2025 Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions by Gas Type

GHG type	Scope 1	Scope 2 (market-based)	Scope 2 (location-based)	Scope 1	Scope 2 (market-based)	Scope 2 (location-based)
Units	metric tonnes (mt) ('000s)			$mtCO_2e$ ('000s)		
CO_2	343	955	1,345	343	955	1,345
CH_4	0	0	0	0	2	3
N_2O	0	0	0	1	2	4
HFCs	0	N/A	N/A	63	N/A	N/A
Total	**N/A**			**407**	**960**	**1,351**

N/A = Not applicable

1.5 Scope 1 and 2 Reporting Information

Reporting Scope and Boundary

In this report, the energy and GHG reporting boundary for the information is for Comcast Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. This section includes an overview of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions since our base year of 2019 and calendar-year emissions and energy metrics from our base year of 2019 and each of the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2025.

To establish the activities and relevant assets for purposes of our GHG emissions inventory, Comcast used the operational control approach, as defined by the GHG Protocol. Per the GHG Protocol, operational control over an operation exists where a company has full authority to introduce and implement operating policies at the operation. Included within this reporting scope are less than wholly owned entities where we have operational control.

Scope 1 and 2 Methodologies

Per the GHG Protocol, Comcast's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions inventory includes carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) are not present in Comcast's operations.

Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions include GHG emissions from:

- stationary combustion sources such as from heating, emergency generators and cooking operations,
- mobile combustion sources from fleet, and
- fugitive and refrigerant emissions.

For stationary combustion, fugitive and refrigerant emissions, actual data from invoices or similar records is used to calculate the respective GHG emissions. When actual data is not available for certain sources or locations, Comcast estimates usage using proxy data primarily based on actual data from similar sites and assets or by utilizing industry standards such as the U.S. Energy Information Administration's ("EIA") Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey ("CBECS").

For mobile combustion, direct fuel consumption data obtained through various mechanisms (e.g., fuel cards, fuel logs) is used to calculate GHG emissions. When actual fuel usage data is not available, Comcast estimates usage using proxy data primarily based on actual data from similar vehicles.

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions include GHG emissions from:

- purchased electricity to power our operations, including our network, facilities and theme parks, and
- purchased heat, steam and cooling used in various facilities.

For purchased electricity and purchased heat, steam and cooling, Comcast leverages usage specified in invoices, when available, to calculate GHG emissions. Similar to Scope 1 emissions, when actual data is not available, Comcast estimates the usage using proxy data primarily based on actual data from similar sites and assets. Emissions from purchased electricity used to power our domestic network's power supplies are calculated or estimated based on real-time monitoring data.

For Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions, Comcast follows the hierarchy outlined in Table 6.3 of the World Resources Institute ("WRI") and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development ("WBCSD") GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (2015) for selecting appropriate emission factors. In countries where reliable residual mix factors are not available, Comcast uses the regional grid averages to calculate market-based emissions. The market-based method includes consideration of contractual arrangements under which Comcast procures power from specific suppliers or sources, such as clean and renewable energy, in both bundled (e.g., power purchase agreements and supplier-specific products) and unbundled (e.g., unbundled energy attribute certificates) arrangements.

For Scope 2 location-based GHG emissions from grid-delivered energy, we use regional and national grid emission factors, and calculations do not reflect any energy purchasing choices made by Comcast. Where purchased energy is generated on-site or delivered by direct-line, supplier-specific emission factors are utilized.

Outside of Scopes

CO_2 emissions from biogenic sources are reported outside of scopes according to the GHG Protocol.

Emission Factors and Global Warming Potentials ("GWPs")

Emission factors used in the 2025 GHG emissions inventory calculations include:

Scope	Emission factor source
Scope 1	• U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (January 2025) • NYC Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction (LL97, Section 28-320.3.1.1) Greenhouse gas coefficients of energy consumption for calendar years 2024 through 2029 (April 2024) • ASHRAE Standard 15-2022 Refrigerant Blend Composition (March 2025) • UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (June 2025) • International Energy Agency (IEA): Direct Combustion Factors 2025 (September 2025) • Japan's Ministry of Environment Combustion Factors (February 2026)
Outside of Scopes	• U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (January 2025) • UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (June 2025)

Scope	Emission factor source
Scope 2 (market-based)	• Association of Issuing Bodies: Version 1.0 2024 European Residual Mixes (May 2025) • The Climate Registry (March 2025) • Bloom Energy Fuel Cell Emission Rates (January 2026) • New York Power Authority (NYPA) Air & Sustainability Program (March 2026) • KEPCO CO2 Emission Coefficient for Retail Electricity (November 2025) • Applicable factors used in the location-based method
Scope 2 (location-based)	• U.S. EPA's 2023 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2023") (June 2025) • U.S. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories (January 2025) • U.S. Energy Star Portfolio Manager Technical Reference (August 2025) • NYC Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction (LL97, Section 28-320.3.1.1) Greenhouse gas coefficients of energy consumption for calendar years 2024 through 2029 (April 2024) • International Energy Agency (IEA): Summary Emission Factors 2025 (September 2025) • UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (June 2025) • AzzeroCO2 Reference Values for CHP (December 2025) • Geothermal District Heating of GEOVOL CO2 Emission Factor (December 2025) • Japan's Ministry of the Environment Emission Factors by Electric Supplier (February 2026)

Many of the emission factor sources above provide emission factors in CO_2e, which are used in the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions inventory. In cases where Comcast calculates CO_2e from emission factors for individual greenhouse gases, Comcast uses the GWPs from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report ("AR6").

See the Carbon Footprint Data Report from prior years for relevant emission factors used in the respective prior years' emissions calculations.

Energy

Total energy consumed is the combination of energy from fuel consumption, purchased energy (including grid electricity, heat, steam and cooling) and on-site energy generated and consumed. Energy from fuel consumption includes energy use related to natural gas, propane, diesel, gasoline, fuel oil, biodiesel, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, aviation gasoline, compressed natural gas, city gas, methanol, ethanol, jet fuel, heating, cooling and steam. Where applicable, fuel use is converted to Megawatt-hours (MWh).

Renewable and Clean Energy

Renewable energy is defined (per the Sustainability Account Standards Board ("SASB") metric TC-TL-130a.1, Section 3.1) as "energy from sources that are replenished at a rate greater than or equal to their rate of depletion, such as geothermal, wind, solar, hydro and biomass." Renewable energy excludes the renewable portion of the electricity grid mix which is outside the control or influence of Comcast (per SASB metric TC-TL-130a.1, Section 3.3.3).

Clean energy includes all renewable sources as well as additional emissions-free sources which are not considered renewable, including nuclear, large-scale hydro, and hydrogen.

Clean and renewable electricity, a subset of clean and renewable energy, is composed of purchased electricity and on-site electricity generated and consumed that comes from clean and renewable sources.

Comcast's clean and renewable energy comes from a variety of sources, including:

- On-site generation: on-site generation where the renewable attributes are not sold,
- Products backed by Energy Attribute Certificates ("EACs"): contractual arrangements for clean and renewable electricity that convey EACs, such as power purchase agreements, green tariffs and other retail energy products, or unbundled EAC purchases in the open market, and
- Supplier-specific products: contractual arrangements that do not convey EACs, such as supplier products with specified emission factors.

EACs are a category of contractual instruments that specify the environmental and/or emissions attributes of electricity generated. EACs, measured in MWh, include but are not limited to Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs"), Guarantees of Origin ("GOs"), and Emission Free Energy Certificates ("EFECs"). EACs are only taken into account in Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions calculations.

For 2025, Comcast's consumption of clean and renewable energy was 84% from products backed by EACs, 16% from supplier-specific products and 0.6% from on-site generation.

Base Year Emissions Recalculation Policy

Comcast set a 2019 base year to track progress toward our science-based targets and goal to be carbon neutral by 2035 in total Scope 1 and 2 market-based GHG emissions. For consistency when comparing base year emissions to current and future reporting periods, Comcast has a recalculation policy by which we will recalculate our base year emissions inventory to reflect significant individual or cumulative changes. The following types of changes will be tracked and may trigger recalculation of base year emissions when significant: structural changes (e.g., mergers, acquisitions, divestments, outsourcing and insourcing), changes in calculation methodologies, improvements in data accuracy, and discovery of errors or omissions.

This 2026 Carbon Footprint Data Report does not reflect any recalculations of the 2025 Carbon Footprint Data Report.

1.6 Scope 1 and 2 Reporting Criteria

The following summary table defines the criteria for the subject matter included in Part 1 of this report. Management is responsible for the selection of criteria or the development of criteria ("Comcast defined criteria"), which management believes provides an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the subject matter referenced in this table.

Area	Subject Matter	Criteria
Greenhouse gas emissions	Scope 1† Scope 2 (market-based)† Scope 2 (location-based)† Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions by Gas Type† Biogenic CO2 (outside of scopes)†	"The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)" (2015) including the "GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (an amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard)" (2015) published by the WRI and the WBCSD.
Carbon intensity	Carbon emissions per $ million revenue†	Comcast defined criteria. Carbon emissions per $ million revenue is calculated as Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions (as derived per the GHG Protocol description in the table above) divided by total Comcast revenue ($ million, as per the audited financial statements).

Area	Subject Matter	Criteria
Energy	Total energy consumed† Total electricity consumed† Grid electricity† Percent grid electricity†	SASB TC-TL-130a.1. (Version 2023-12) Total energy consumed converted to gigajoules (GJ) (rounded to the nearest '000) is 20,686,000 GJ in 2025, 21,200,000 GJ in 2024, 21,486,000 GJ in 2023; and 24,992,000 GJ in 2019*. Total electricity consumed is the portion of Total energy consumed related to electricity. Grid electricity is the numerator in the equation for calculating Percent grid electricity.
	Energy intensity per $ million revenue†	Comcast defined criteria. Energy intensity is calculated using the total energy consumed (as derived from the SASB criteria in the table above) divided by total Comcast revenue ($ million, as per the audited financial statements).
	Electricity per consumed byte (EPCB)*	Comcast defined criteria. EPCB is the amount of electricity consumed per customer consumed terabyte of data over our domestic network. Electricity consumed consists of all sources of electricity (grid and on-site renewable generation) that are interconnected to Comcast facilities (technical, non-technical, and data centers), backbone sites, or the outside plant (interconnected at the power supply). Customer consumed terabytes are bytes that are consumed or transmitted by residential and commercial customers, in alignment with the Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers Standard 295 2025 *Cable Broadband Corporate Sustainability Metrics*.
Renewable and clean energy	Renewable energy† Percent renewable energy†	SASB TC-TL-130a.1 (Version 2023-12) Renewable energy is the numerator in the equation for calculating Percent renewable energy.
	Percent renewable electricity†	Comcast defined criteria. Percent renewable electricity is total renewable electricity divided by total electricity consumed. Renewable electricity is the portion of Total renewable energy (as derived per SASB TC-TL-130a.1 in the table above) from purchased electricity and on-site electricity generated and consumed that was generated from a renewable energy source as described in SASB TC-TL-130a.1.
	Clean energy† Percent clean electricity†	Comcast defined criteria. Comcast considers clean energy to be comprised of renewable and carbon-free sources, including solar, wind, water, geothermal, bioenergy, nuclear and hydrogen. Clean energy is inclusive of renewable energy. Percent clean electricity is total clean electricity divided by total electricity consumed. Clean electricity is the portion of clean energy from purchased electricity and on-site electricity generated and consumed that was generated from a clean energy source as described above.

† *Indicates the subject matter represents specified information. The specified information for the year ended December 31, 2025 was subject to Deloitte & Touche LLP's review.*

* *Indicates the subject matter was not subject to Deloitte & Touche LLP's review and, accordingly, Deloitte & Touche LLP does not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information.*

1.7 Management's Assertion and Limited Assurance

Management's Assertion

Management of Comcast Corporation is responsible for the completeness, accuracy and validity of the specified information included in this 2026 Carbon Footprint Data Report. Management is also responsible for the collection, quantification and presentation of the specified information and for the selection and development of the criteria and other reporting information, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the specified information. For the purposes of limited assurance, management of Comcast Corporation asserts that the specified information for the year ended December 31, 2025 is presented in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section 1.6.

Limited Assurance

Deloitte & Touche LLP performed a review engagement on management's assertion above related to the specified information for the year ended December 31, 2025. Deloitte & Touche LLP's review report is included in Section 1.8.

Information relating to periods prior to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 was not subject to Deloitte & Touche LLP's review and, accordingly, Deloitte & Touche LLP does not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information. Additionally, the metric from Section 1.3 related to Electricity per consumed byte was not subject to Deloitte & Touche LLP's review and accordingly, Deloitte & Touche LLP does not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information. These metrics and corresponding reporting criteria have been distinguished using the "*" symbol.

1.8 Independent Accountant's Report

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
1700 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

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To the Management of
Comcast Corporation

We have reviewed management of Comcast Corporation's (the "Company") assertion that the specified information for the year ended December 31, 2025 is presented in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section 1.6 of the accompanying 2026 Carbon Footprint Data Report (the "Carbon Report"). The Company's management is responsible for its assertion. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on management's assertion based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") in AT-C Section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C Section 210, Review Engagements. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be presented in accordance with the criteria. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management's assertion is presented in accordance with the criteria, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Professional Conduct issued by the AICPA. We applied the Statements on Quality Control Standards established by the AICPA and, accordingly, maintain a comprehensive system of quality control.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In performing our review, we performed analytical procedures and inquiries. For a selection of the specified information, we performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations, compared amounts to underlying records, and reviewed supporting documentation.

The preparation of the specified information requires management to interpret the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported information. Measurement of certain amounts includes estimates and assumptions that are subject to substantial inherent measurement uncertainty, for example, the accuracy and precision of greenhouse gas emission factors, or estimation methodologies used by management. Obtaining sufficient, appropriate review evidence to support our conclusion does not reduce the inherent uncertainty in the amounts and disclosures. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement methods, input data, or assumptions, may have resulted in materially different amounts being reported.

Information outside of the specified information included in Part I of the Carbon Report was not subject to our review and, accordingly, we do not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information. Further, any information relating to periods prior to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, metrics from Section 1.3 related to Electricity per consumed byte or information relating to forward looking statements, goals and progress against goals, were not subject to our review and, accordingly, we do not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to management of the Company's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

May 29, 2026

Part 2 - Comcast Scope 3 GHG Emissions

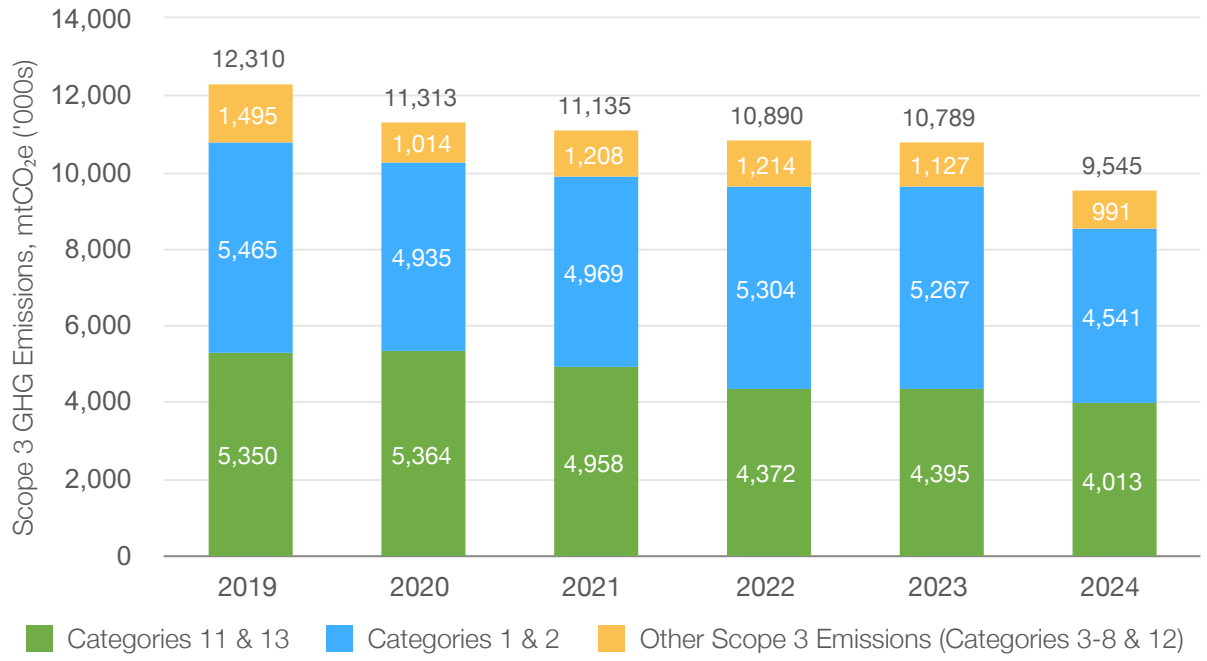
Note: Data in this section has not yet been updated to include 2025 results. An updated version of this report will be published later in the year when the 2025 Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory is ready.

Information in Part 2 was not subject to Deloitte & Touche LLP's review and, accordingly, Deloitte & Touche LLP does not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information.

2.1 Overview

Part 2 of this report provides Comcast's estimate of emissions associated with our value chain (Scope 3) from our 2019 baseline through 2024. Scope 3 GHG emissions occur from sources up and down the value chain that are not directly controlled by Comcast, and, in certain cases, two or more companies may account for the same emissions within the GHG inventories they calculate.

In 2024, Comcast's estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions were 9.5 million $mtCO_2e$, down 12% from 2023 and down 22% from 2019. In category 1 (Purchased goods and services) and category 2 (Capital goods), the reductions are primarily driven by decreases in spend-based emission factor intensities, particularly due to the update of U.S. EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors for U.S. Commodities and Industries ("USEEIO supply chain emission factors") to version 1.3 in 2024. In category 11 (Use of sold products) and category 13 (Downstream leased assets), the reductions are driven by lower volumes of leased devices as well as greening energy grids in the regions where we operate.



2.2 Scope 3 Targets and Progress

As part of our near-term science-based targets that have been validated by the SBTi, we have two targets related to Scope 3, an absolute target and an engagement target:

- Absolute target: Reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities (category 3), business travel (category 6), employee commuting (category 7), use of sold products (category 11) and downstream leased assets (category 13) by 27.5% by 2030, from a 2019 base year; and
- Engagement target: Partner with our suppliers so that by 2029, at least 36% of our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services (category 1), capital goods (category 2), upstream transportation and distribution (category 4), waste generated in operations (category 5) and upstream leased assets (category 8) come from suppliers with a science-based target.

Through 2024, our estimated Scope 3 emissions from categories in the absolute target declined 26% from the 2019 baseline, primarily driven by lower volumes of leased devices (category 13), greening energy grids in the regions where we operate (categories 3, 11, 13), increased use of clean energy and reduced total energy consumption (category 3), and lower business travel (category 6) and employee commuting (category 7) following the COVID-19 pandemic.

We are in the process of developing a supplier engagement program and tracking our emissions from suppliers with their own targets.

2.3 Scope 3 GHG Emissions Data

Scope 3 emissions are calculated based on a significant number of estimations and management assumptions due to the inherent limitations of available data. The selection of different but acceptable estimation techniques can result in materially different calculations. Given these inherent data limitations and inconsistent estimation techniques among companies for Scope 3 GHG emissions estimates in particular, readers are cautioned to not place any undue weight or reliance on our estimated Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 Categories	2019 Base Year	2022	2023	2024 Reporting Year
Greenhouse gas emissions ('000 mtCO2e)				
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	3,825	3,757	3,466	2,711
Category 2: Capital goods	1,641	1,547	1,802	1,830
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	565	530	386	364
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	247	319	273	146
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	29	19	21	22
Category 6: Business travel	264	158	173	180
Category 7: Employee commuting	305	111	198	231
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	65	57	58	34
Category 11: Use of sold products	207	175	177	155
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	20	20	17	13
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	5,143	4,197	4,218	3,858
Scope 3 Total	**12,310**	**10,890**	**10,789**	**9,545**

2.4 Scope 3 Reporting Information

Reporting Scope and Boundary

In this report, the GHG reporting boundary for the information is for Comcast Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. This section includes an overview of our Scope 3 data for 2019-2024 and category-level data for our base year of 2019 and each of the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2024.

To establish the relevant entities for purposes of our Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory, Comcast used the operational control approach, as defined by the GHG Protocol and Section 1.5 above. Included within Scope 3 are emissions arising from the value chain of the entities within our organizational boundary.

Scope 3 Methodologies and Emission Factors

Comcast's estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions were prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions" (2013) ("GHGP Scope 3 Technical Guidance") published by WRI and WBCSD, using a variety of methodologies as described in the table below.

Emission factor sources used in our 2024 estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions are provided in the table below. Many of the emission factor sources provide emission factors in CO_2e, which are used in the Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory. For the 2024 inventory, in cases where Comcast calculated CO_2e from emission factors for individual greenhouse gases, Comcast used the GWPs from the AR5.

Categories	Primary Methods	2024 Emission Factors
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Supplier-specific spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant supplier-specific emission factor per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e/\$$) Spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant secondary emission factors per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e/\$$) Life Cycle Assessment method: Multiplies LCA-based emissions by the volume of products purchased (i.e., LCA stage emission factor * annual product volume) Spend related to video distribution programming contracts was excluded	• Supplier-specific emission factors from the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendor surveys or supplemental research. The supplier Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 market-based emissions, upstream Scope 3 emissions and revenue were utilized to create a supplier-specific spend-based emission factor • USEEIO supply chain emission factors v1.3 (July 2024) • Product-specific Life Cycle Assessments ("LCAs") *Approximately 30% of emissions in this category comes from supplier-specific direct allocations, supplier-specific emission factors or data directly provided by our suppliers*
Category 2: Capital goods	Supplier-specific spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant supplier-specific emission factor per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e/\$$) Spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant secondary emission factors per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e/\$$) Life Cycle Assessment method: Multiplies LCA-based emissions by the volume of products purchased (i.e., LCA stage emission factor * annual product volume)	• Supplier-specific emission factors from the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendor surveys or supplemental research. The supplier Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 market-based emissions, upstream Scope 3 emissions and revenue were utilized to create a supplier-specific spend-based emission factor • USEEIO supply chain emission factors v1.3 (July 2024) • Product-specific LCAs *Approximately 29% of emissions in this category comes from supplier-specific direct allocations, supplier-specific emission factors or data directly provided by our suppliers*

Scope 3 Methodologies and Emission Factors (continued)

Categories	Primary Methods	2024 Emission Factors
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Average-data method: Utilizes average emissions per unit of consumption, multiplying by the well-to-tank ("WTT"), transportation and distribution ("T&D"), and well-to-tank of transportation and distribution ("WTT T&D") factors when relevant	• U.S. EPA 2022 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2022") (January 2024) • IEA Life Cycle Upstream Emission Factors 2024 (September 2024) • IEA Emissions Factors 2024 (September 2024) • UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (October 2024)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Supplier-specific spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant supplier-specific emission factor per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e/\$$) Spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant secondary emission factors per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e/\$$) Life Cycle Assessment method: Multiplies LCA-based emissions by the volume of products purchased (i.e., LCA stage emission factor * annual product volume) Supplier-specific direct allocation method: Direct allocation of emissions from suppliers	• Supplier-specific emission factors from the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendor surveys or supplemental research. The supplier Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 market-based emissions, upstream Scope 3 emissions and revenue were utilized to create a supplier-specific spend-based emission factor • USEEIO supply chain emission factors v1.3 (July 2024) • Product-specific LCAs *Approximately* 18% *of emissions in this category comes from supplier-specific direct allocations, supplier-specific emission factors or data directly provided by our suppliers*
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Supplier-specific direct allocation method: Direct allocation of emissions from suppliers Waste-type-specific method: Multiplies the weight in short tons by relevant secondary emission factors per unit of weight (i.e., $mtCO_2e$/short ton) Spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant secondary emission factors per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e/\$$)	• USEEIO supply chain emission factors v1.3 (July 2024) • U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 9 (June 2024) • UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (October 2024) *Approximately* 75% *of emissions in this category comes from supplier-specific direct allocations, supplier-specific emission factors or data directly provided by our suppliers*
Category 6: Business travel	Supplier-specific direct allocation method: Direct allocation of emissions from suppliers Fuel-based method: Multiplies fuel consumption in gallons by relevant emission factor (i.e., $mtCO_2e$/gallon) Distance-based method: Multiplies the travel reported in miles by the relevant emission factor (i.e., $mtCO_2e$/mile) Spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant secondary emission factors per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e/\$$)	• U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Tables 2, 5, and 10 (June 2024) • UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (October 2024) • USEEIO supply chain emission factors v1.3 (July 2024) *Approximately* 80% *of emissions in this category comes from supplier-specific direct allocations, supplier-specific emission factors or data directly provided by our suppliers*

Scope 3 Methodologies and Emission Factors (continued)

Categories	Primary Methods	2024 Emission Factors
Category 7: Employee commuting	Average-data method: Multiplies headcount by return to office data, then by relevant emission factor (i.e., $mtCO_2e$/FTE) Average-data method: Multiplies headcount by average annual commute distance, then by relevant emission factor for mode of transport (i.e., $mtCO_2e$/mode of transport)	• UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024 (October 2024) • Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Quantis Tool
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Supplier-specific spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant supplier-specific emission factor per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e$/$) Spend-based method: Multiplies the spend in dollars by the relevant secondary emission factors per unit of economic value (i.e., $mtCO_2e$/$) Average-data method: Multiplies leased asset square footage by the appropriate usage intensity factor then by the relevant emission factor (i.e., sq ft * kWh/sq ft * $mtCO_2e$/kWh)	• Supplier-specific emission factors from the most recently available CDP Supplier submissions, vendor surveys or supplemental research. The supplier Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions and revenue were utilized to create a supplier-specific spend-based emission factor • IEA Emissions Factors 2024 (September 2024) • U.S. EPA 2022 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2022") (January 2024) • USEEIO supply chain emission factors v1.3 (July 2024) • U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Tables 1, 11, 12 (June 2024) • UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (October 2024) *Approximately 28% of emissions in this category comes from supplier-specific direct allocations, supplier-specific emission factors or data directly provided by our suppliers*
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Not applicable	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Not applicable	

Scope 3 Methodologies and Emission Factors (continued)

Categories	Primary Methods	2024 Emission Factors
Category 11: Use of sold products	Product-specific method: Multiplies total volume of devices by a model-specific or weighted average annual energy usage per device, then by an estimated lifetime and relevant secondary emission factor (i.e., number of devices * kWh/year * lifetime in years * $mtCO_2e$/kWh) Life Cycle Assessment method: Multiplies LCA-based emissions by the volume of products sold (i.e., LCA stage emission factor * annual product volume)	• U.S. EPA 2022 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2022") (January 2024) • Product-specific LCAs *Approximately* **23%** *of emissions in this category comes from product-specific LCAs or lab measurements of product energy usage*
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste-type-specific method: Multiplies the number of products sold by the product weight and the appropriate end-of-life emission factor matching the type of material being disposed (i.e., number of products sold * pound/product * $mtCO_2e$/pound) Life Cycle Assessment method: Multiplies LCA-based emissions by the volume of products sold (i.e., LCA stage emission factor * annual product volume)	• U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Table 9 (June 2024) • Product-specific LCAs • Green Story Inc: "Comparative Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of Second-Hand vs New Clothing" (May 2019) *Approximately* 14% *of emissions in this category comes from product-specific LCAs or lab measurements of product energy usage*
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	Product-specific method: Multiplies total volume of active devices by a model-specific or weighted average annual energy usage per device, then by the relevant secondary emission factor (i.e., active devices * kWh/year * mtCO2e/kWh) Average-data method: Multiplies leased asset square footage by the appropriate usage intensity factor then by the relevant emission factor (i.e., sq ft * kWh/sq ft * $mtCO_2e$/kWh) Average-data method: Multiplies utility data by the relevant emission factor (i.e., kWh * $mtCO_2e$/kWh) Distance-based method: Multiplies total miles driven (based on number of days rented) by the relevant emission factor (i.e., days * miles/day * $mtCO_2e$/mile) Life Cycle Assessment method: Multiplies LCA-based emissions by the volume of products leased (i.e., LCA stage emission factor * annual product volume)	• U.S. EPA 2022 Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID2022") (January 2024) • UK Government (DEFRA/DESNZ) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (October 2024) • U.S. EPA Climate Leaders, Emissions Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Tables 1, 10, 11 (June 2024) • Product-specific LCAs *Approximately* 92% *of emissions in this category comes from product-specific LCAs or lab measurements of product energy usage*
Category 14: Franchises	Not reported as these categories are not significant	
Category 15: Investments		

Scope 3 Recalculation Policy

Comcast set a 2019 base year for Scope 3 GHG emissions, aligned with the 2019 base year for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. For consistency when comparing base year emissions to current and future reporting periods, Comcast has a recalculation policy by which we will recalculate our base year Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory to reflect significant individual or cumulative changes. The following types of changes will be tracked and may trigger recalculation of base year emissions when significant: structural changes (e.g., mergers, acquisitions, divestments, outsourcing and insourcing), changes in calculation methodologies, improvements in data accuracy and discovery of errors or omissions.

This 2026 Carbon Footprint Data Report does not reflect any recalculations of the 2025 Carbon Footprint Data Report.

2.5 Scope 3 Reporting Criteria

The following summary table defines the criteria used in Part 2 of this report.

Area	Subject Matter	Criteria
Greenhouse gas emissions	Scope 3*	The GHG Protocol. Reported Scope 3 emissions were calculated in accordance with the methodologies in the GHGP Scope 3 Technical Guidance (2013).

** Indicates the subject matter was not subject to Deloitte & Touche LLP's review and, accordingly, Deloitte & Touche LLP does not express a conclusion or any form of assurance on such information.*

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DISCLAIMER

This report includes statements that may constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts or statements of current conditions, but instead represent only our beliefs regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside of our control. These may include estimates, projections and statements relating to our business plans, objectives and expected operating results and statements regarding our corporate responsibility initiatives, progress, plans and goals, which are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by words such as “believe,” “project,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “potential,” “strategy,” “future,” “opportunity,” “commit,” “plan,” “goal,” “may,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “will,” “continue,” “will likely result” and similar expressions. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include changes in and/or risks associated with: the competitive environment; consumer behavior; the advertising market; consumer acceptance of our content; programming costs; key distribution and/or licensing agreements; use and protection of our intellectual property; our reliance on third-party hardware, software and operational support; keeping pace with technological developments; cyber attacks, security breaches or technology disruptions; weak economic conditions; acquisitions and strategic initiatives; operating businesses internationally; natural disasters, severe weather and other uncontrollable events; loss of key personnel; labor disputes; significant tax liability if the separation of Versant is not tax-free; laws and regulations; adverse decisions in litigation or governmental investigations; and other risks described from time to time in reports and other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). There are also certain risks and challenges we may face in meeting our environmental goals that are beyond our control, including political, economic, regulatory and geopolitical conditions, supply chain and labor issues, supplier emissions reductions, the evolution of carbon offset markets and innovations in technology and infrastructure.

In evaluating these statements, you should consider various factors, including the risks and uncertainties we describe in the “Risk Factors” sections of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other reports filed with the SEC. The inclusion of forward-looking and other statements in this report that may address our corporate responsibility initiatives, progress, plans and goals is not an indication that they are necessarily material to investors or required to be disclosed in our filings with the SEC. Such statements may contain estimates, make assumptions based on developing standards that may change and provide aspirational goals and commitments that are not intended to be promises or guarantees. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or such other statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking or such other statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise.