



UK Planet Impact Report 2024

In respect of the year ended **30 September 2024**



Introduction

As a firm, we have an ambition to reduce our environmental footprint, which includes our energy, water and waste consumption and associated carbon emissions. To achieve this, being transparent about our progress through our data is key.

This report provides a summary of our environmental performance, and includes an inventory of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and environmental metrics. It is designed to be read alongside information about our Environment strategy and commitments on [Our planet – KPMG UK](#).

We engaged Grant Thornton UK LLP (Grant Thornton) to provide limited assurance over selected FY24 metrics in this report. The selected metrics subject to assurance are detailed in Appendix 1 of the assurance report.



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Explaining our data

Scope 1 & 2: Energy (Electricity and Gas)

This year we have made great progress with our energy saving initiatives through the efficient design of our offices. These include:

- Ongoing finetuning of our boilers and continued LED lighting upgrades across the estate
- The replacement of our boiler, water heater and chilled water pump in our Leeds office
- Upgrades to our air handling unit motors in our Canary Wharf office to improve their efficiency.

We also continued to significantly reduce the number of petrol and diesel cars in our company car scheme which contributed to scope 1 energy and carbon reductions.

These initiatives are reflected in a 33% decrease in our scope 1 kWh consumption, a 33% decrease in our total Scope 1 emissions, and a 6% decrease in our scope 2 kWh consumption since last year.

We successfully achieved our target of using only renewable electricity in 2023, and have maintained this throughout this year. 100% of our electricity continues to be backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs).

Please refer to **Table 1** (page 4) for data breakdown.

Scope 3

This year, our scope 3 emissions increased by 5% compared to the previous year. This is primarily due to an increase in our business travel.

Specifically, air travel emissions have increased by 4.6% from FY23 due to targeted business needs to travel internationally. To reduce the impact of increased travel we introduced additional rail-mandated routes and encouraged our people through the Smart Travel Policy to make sustainable travel choices and use rail over more carbon intensive modes of transport, where possible. This is reflected in a higher increase in rail travel emissions (10.4%) than air or car travel. Nevertheless, in FY24 our business travel emissions remain 40% lower than FY19 pre-pandemic levels.

Additionally, our emissions from waste have reduced by 73% due to the UK Government emission conversion factors changing significantly this year, in addition to a 14% decrease in our waste generation (as detailed on page 6).

Employee commuting has increased by 21% since FY23, as colleagues have continued to return to the office and homeworking has reduced. Through our Office Concierge app, we continue to track the mode of transport used and distance travelled by colleagues commuting to our offices. This is enabling us to identify further initiatives to drive reductions in this area such as EV charging point roll out and cycle facilities.



We have also refined our methodology, as detailed in the method statement, to ensure only those traveling into our offices were captured.

Scope 3 extended

Our purchased goods and services (PGS) emissions have increased by 22% compared to the previous reporting year, due to the use of a purely spend-based methodology this year against CDP sectoral average emissions factors which has resulted in higher emissions being calculated. We have also seen a higher proportion of spend in more carbon intensive sectors, in comparison to previous year.

Please refer to **Table 2** (page 5) for data breakdown.

Waste

We have made good progress, reducing total waste by 14% against prior year and by 65% against our 2017 baseline.

The kilograms of recycled waste has decreased by 8% and the percentage of recycled waste has increased from 70% to 75% between FY23 and FY24.

This has been achieved through waste reductions across all waste streams managed by our facilities team. In particular, the destruction of archive boxes has fallen by 30% due to change in retention policy in FY22.

Please refer to **Table 3** (page 6) for data breakdown.

Our planet data

Table 1

	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21	FY20	FY19
Scope 1						
Natural gas (kWh) ¹	5,465,744	8,123,729	8,669,641	9,619,063	11,822,085	11,911,129
Natural gas (kgCO ₂ e) ¹	999,685	1,486,065	1,584,249	1,761,783	2,173,727	2,189,861
Fugitive Emissions (kgCO ₂ e) ²	48,677	102,900	74,994	252,648	148,248	148,248
KPMG owned/leased car travel (kWh)	436,955	534,491	414,334	156,241	1,525,469	^
KPMG owned/leased vehicles (kgCO ₂ e)	106,074	131,583	103,549	38,409	364,287	906,271
Total – Scope 1 (kWh)	5,902,699	8,658,220	9,083,975	9,775,304	13,347,554	11,911,129
Total – Scope 1 (kgCO₂e)	1,154,436	1,720,548	1,762,792	2,052,840	2,686,262	3,244,380
Scope 2						
Electricity consumption (kWh)	19,356,734	20,652,457	19,870,861	16,776,352	18,445,331	23,382,774
Electricity emissions (location-based) (kgCO ₂ e)	4,007,812	4,276,593	3,933,653	3,562,123	4,300,345	5,981,898
Electricity emissions (market-based) (kgCO ₂ e)	0	0	80,923	957,072	946,441	1,117,083
Total – Scope 2 (market-based) (kgCO₂e)	0	0	80,923	957,072	946,441	1,117,083
Total – Scope 1 & 2 emissions (location-based) (kgCO₂e)	5,162,248	5,997,141	5,696,445	5,614,963	6,986,607	9,226,278
Total – Scope 1 & 2 emissions (market-based) (kgCO₂e)	1,154,436	1,720,548	1,843,715	3,009,912	3,632,703	4,361,463

Please refer to the reporting method statement for full definitions and methodologies.

[^] SECR emission conversion factors for km to kWh were only introduced in 2020 in response to the requirements of the new Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

¹ As part of our continued engagement with third party suppliers to improve our reporting, we were informed mid-year from a landlord that there has been a repeated error in the gas meter reading since 2015 at one of our properties, which has caused us to overstate our Scope 1 Natural Gas consumption, and associated emissions in all reporting periods since 2015. As part of the investigation, we received information on our common parts consumption for this period, which we had previously not been provided. We have opted to include this common parts consumption within our restatement, which has led to an overall increase in Scope 1 Natural Gas consumption and associated emissions in FY19, FY20 and FY21. As common parts consumption was already included in FY22, the restatement has led to a decrease in Scope 1 Natural Gas consumption and associated emissions for this period.

² FY24 is the first-year reporting Fugitive Emissions. For comparison, we have included Fugitive Emissions for all years since 2019 in this report.

Our planet data

Continued

Table 2

	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21	FY20	FY19
Scope 3						
Air travel – domestic (kgCO ₂ e)	1,014,072	938,492	415,353	44,102	788,569	2,256,767
Air travel – short (kgCO ₂ e)	1,289,702	1,342,377	505,541	19,296	1,140,324	2,901,549
Air travel – long (kgCO ₂ e)	17,221,979	16,800,595	5,555,853	704,258	9,385,770	26,370,482
Air travel – international (kgCO ₂ e)	2,266,831	1,757,000	747,772	265,275	1,494,238	3,428,170
Air travel – total (kgCO₂e)	21,792,584	20,838,464	7,224,519	1,032,931	12,808,901	34,956,968
Rail travel (kgCO ₂ e)	769,499	697,119	371,539	33,449	565,113	1,570,335
Business-related car travel (kgCO ₂ e)	842,112	828,674	519,326	104,392	1,097,768	2,287,572
Business travel – total (kgCO₂e)	23,404,195	22,364,257	8,115,384	1,170,772	14,471,782	38,814,875
Transmissions and distribution electricity (kgCO ₂ e)	354,228	369,991	356,799	315,228	369,829	507,406
Well to tank (kgCO ₂ e)	4,257,718	4,260,583	1,325,574	421,790	2,163,378	5,234,537
Waste (kgCO ₂ e) ³	6,619	24,514	31,877	11,456	28,499	42,047
Employee commuting (kgCO ₂ e)	2,397,338	1,976,450	^	^	^	^
Total – Scope 3 (kgCO₂e)	30,420,098	28,995,795	9,829,634	1,919,246	17,033,488	44,598,865
Scope 3 – Extended						
Purchased Goods and Services ⁴	-	50,017,693 ⁵	41,128,275 ⁶	25,143,915 ⁶	109,038,076	128,873,000
Upstream transportation and distribution ^{3,4}	-	1,247,980	1,323,061	757,369	8,000	1,360,892
Homeworking (kgCO ₂ e)	4,643,893	4,800,158	^	^	^	^
Total – Scopes 1, 2 & 3 (location-based)⁷	35,582,346	34,992,936	15,526,079	7,534,209	24,020,095	53,825,143
Total – Scopes 1, 2 & 3 (market-based)⁷	31,574,534	30,716,343	11,673,349	4,929,158	20,666,191	48,960,328

Please refer to the reporting method statement for full definitions and methodologies.

^ 2023 was the first year that we reported our Employee Commuting and Homeworking emissions.

3 FY24 is the first year reporting emissions from Waste and Upstream transportation and distribution in our UK Planet Impact Report. For comparison, we have included these emissions for all years since 2019 in this report.

4 Purchased Goods and Services and Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are reported a year in arrears.

5 Due to CDP timelines this year, supplier-specific data was not available at the time of reporting. As a result, an alternative methodology has been used, as detailed in the method statement. Using a purely spend-based methodology has resulted in higher emissions being calculated.

6 Re-stated as a result of reviewing and refining our methodology for spend-based calculations, using the latest guidance from CDP.

7 Totals for Scopes 1, 2 & 3 emissions exclude Scope 3 – Extended categories, namely: Purchased Goods and Services and Upstream transportation and distribution, as reported a year in arrears, and Homeworking emissions as an optional disclosure.

Our planet data

Continued

	FY24	FY23	FY22	FY21	FY20	FY19
Intensity ratios						
Full-time equivalent workers ⁸	17,185	18,308	16,425	14,896	15,806	16,472
Intensity ratio – Scopes 1 & 2 (location-based) (kgCO2e/FTE)	300	328	347	377	442	560
Intensity ratio – Scopes 1, 2 & 3 (location-based) (kgCO2e/FTE)⁷	2,071	1,911	945	506	1,520	3,268
Additional disclosures						
Water (litres)	77,490,667	82,524,115	95,163,045	122,115,392	85,045,161	96,244,248
Paper (sheets)	2,986,150	3,858,375	1,339,850	1,697,875	19,034,000	35,808,000
Waste						
Total waste (kg)	990,506	1,151,907	1,497,969	538,000	1,336,920	1,969,074
Recycled waste (kg)	744,413	806,964	1,206,545	470,000	1,052,170	1,693,788
% waste recycled	75	70	81	87	79	86

Please refer to the reporting method statement for full definitions and methodologies.

⁷ Totals for Scopes 1, 2 & 3 emissions exclude Scope 3 – Extended categories, namely: Purchased Goods and Services and Upstream transportation and distribution, as reported a year in arrears, and Homeworking emissions as an optional disclosure.

⁸ This figure includes Partners, staff and contractors.

Our planet impact reporting method statement

Organisational boundaries

We have taken an operational control approach to our organisational boundary. This includes KPMG (UK) LLP activity in the UK and excludes the Channel Islands.

From FY24, the following entities and their related emissions, which make up a small proportion of our total emissions, have also been included:

- KPMG Crimsonwing Limited and KPMG Crimsonwing (Malta) Limited – Scope 2 electricity, Scope 3 business-related travel, fuel and energy-related activities, employee commute, purchased goods and services (reported one year in arrears), homeworking and water consumption.
- KPMG Limited (Gibraltar) – Scope 2 electricity and Scope 3 energy-related activities and water consumption.

Approach to restatements and revised baselines

Our policy on environmental impact data is that we will:

- Correct any identified errors >5% of the individual KPIs.
- Conduct an annual review of changes to our operating structure and re-baseline (where required) using actual or estimated data if any of the changes, or the cumulative effect of the changes, are deemed to be quantitatively or qualitatively material.

How we report our Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

This section of the report outlines the basis of preparation of the key environmental performance indicators.

Standards and guidance

Our methodology for the reporting of GHG emissions has been developed using the following guidance and standards:

- GHG Protocol standards and guidance, including the Corporate Standard, Scope 2 Guidance and Scope 3 Calculation Guidance;
- CDP Climate Change 2023 Reporting Guidance.

Environmental overview

We report energy and GHG emissions data for the following indicators:

- Energy consumption by fuel source (in kWh).
- Energy consumption by type (in kWh).
- Renewable electricity consumption (as a percentage of total grid electricity supplied).
- Scope 1 GHG emissions (in kgCO₂e) for gas, owned/leased vehicles and for fugitive emissions.
- Scope 2 GHG emissions (in kgCO₂e) using both the location and market-based methods of calculation based methods of calculation.



- Scope 3 GHG emissions (in kgCO₂e) for business-related car travel, rail travel, air travel, employee commuting, homeworking, waste, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution and purchased goods and services – these categories are included based upon their materiality to business emissions, an assessment of which took place as part of our Science-Based Target development and is reviewed annually.
- Total GHG emissions for Scope 1 and 2 (in kgCO₂e) for both location and market-based methods of calculation.
- Total GHG emissions for Scope 1, 2 and 3 (in kgCO₂e, excluding Purchased Goods and Services and Upstream transportation and distribution, as reported a year in arrears, and Homeworking emissions as an optional disclosure) for both location-based and market-based methods of calculation.
- Total annual GHG emissions per Full Time Equivalent worker (in kgCO₂e/FTE). This includes partners, staff and contractors.

Our planet impact reporting method statement

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Data gathering process and methods

We use an electronic data collection process to gather our data. Electricity, gas and water usage data is based on invoices from our utility suppliers. Where data does not match our reporting period exactly, we perform forecast calculations using extrapolation. For sites where energy invoices are unavailable at the time of our reporting, we estimate this information based on typical site consumption from known data within our portfolio taking account of significant events which may impact on consumption patterns such as changes in floor area. For landlord-controlled sites in FY24, the final 3 months of utilities data (July-September) is extrapolated to meet reporting timelines. We work with our landlords on a monthly basis to identify any data gaps and encourage comprehensive data collection.

Air and Rail travel data is collated by KPMG's contracted travel management company in km and spend, with appropriate UK Government GHG Conversion Factors applied to the distance to calculate kgCO₂e figures.

Car and other Rail travel data is collated by KPMG's Expenses team in km (for car journeys only), start/end locations and spend. Emissions are calculated by applying appropriate UK Government GHG Conversion Factors to the distance to calculate kgCO₂e figures.

Waste data is provided by the KPMG Facilities team, received from the third-party contractors and landlords responsible for this, pertaining to office waste, furniture waste, archived paper destruction and paper consumption. Where

available, office waste data is reported using the actual data for 9 months (October to June) plus estimates for 3 months (July to September) based on the year-to-date monthly average taking account of any significant events which may have impacted on the last 3 month's data. All other waste data is reported using actual data for the reporting year.

Employee commuting data is taken from the concierge app and office attendance records including entry pass data and desk bookings. Homeworking emission calculations is based on internal management information gathered from our Global Pulse Survey (GPS) on the average number of days spent working remotely by our colleagues and resource management reports.

In previous years, Scope 3 purchased goods and services (PGS) data has been received from suppliers responding to the CDP Supply Chain module at our request, and through spend data that is provided by KPMG's Procurement team and captured through the Coupa procurement platform.

In FY24, it has been necessary to apply a purely spend-based method for 100% of PGS emissions (in comparison to 61% in FY23) as CDP's supplier-specific emissions data was not available for our reporting timeline. We have used CDP's sectoral emission conversion factors for these calculations. The same methodology was used to calculate upstream transportation and distribution emissions.

Application of UK Government GHG Conversion Factors

Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based); and Scope 3 business travel, employee commuting, homeworking, waste, transmission and distribution of electricity and well to tank emissions are calculated using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors. Where the reporting year spans two calendar years, the emission conversion factor for the later year has been applied to the full reporting year.

Scope 1

These are emissions within our direct control and include those from:

- Diesel, petrol and other fuel used by cars owned by KPMG or leased for six months or more.
- Natural gas used for space heating and hot water in our premises.
- Fugitive emissions from refrigerators.

We capture gas emissions from KPMG solely occupied areas and shared areas within our buildings (common parts).

Due to how KPMG UK reports car expenses claims, it is not possible to distinguish if an expense claim submitted under the option of 'Electric' is for a fully electric or a hybrid electric vehicle. As a result, to ensure no understatement takes place due to an incorrect assumption, the decision has been made to calculate emissions for these vehicles on the principle that they are all hybrid electric vehicles. This has consequently

involved using the plug-in hybrid electric vehicle conversion factor provided by Government for this calculation.

Fugitive emissions are emissions associated with gas leakages from air-conditioning and refrigeration units located in our offices. Any leakages are identified and measured during planned maintenance work and logged in the engineering maintenance system. The refrigerant gas losses are calculated by measuring the weight of the refrigerant gases required to top up the equipment for the gases lost. The emissions are calculated by multiplying the kg weight by the Global Warming Potential (GWP) for each gas type.



Our planet impact reporting method statement

Continued

Scope 2

These are emissions from electricity purchased to power our offices.

We capture emissions from KPMG solely occupied areas and shared areas within our buildings (common parts).

We report two different Scope 2 emission values: one using a 'location-based' method and one using a 'market-based' method.

The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. This usually relates to a country-level electricity emissions factor. The market-based method applies if the company has operations in any markets where there are Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs) or supplier-specific information is available. The method involves using an emissions factor that is specific to the electricity purchased.

Location-based emissions

Emissions are calculated using a kWh to kgCO₂e conversion factor provided by UK Government GHG Conversion Factors.

Renewable electricity definition (for market-based emissions)

Our figures for renewable electricity include all renewable electricity from third-party renewable suppliers which is traceable to KPMG through a signed contract or provision of surrendered renewable energy certificates (RECs).

Scope 3

As part of developing our Science Based Target, we conducted an in-depth analysis of our Scope 3 emissions. These are indirect emissions that we do not directly control but that we may be able to influence.

Scope 3 emissions reporting includes emissions from our suppliers in providing us with goods and services; as well as business travel, employee commuting, homeworking, transmission and distribution of electricity and indirect supply of fuel (well to tank). New for this year, we have added emissions from waste and upstream transportation and distribution.

Business travel – air

Air travel emission is calculated using 11 months actual travel data and estimated data for the last month based on travel data not adjusted for refunds.

A small number of flights are booked independently and expensed either because: there are specific airlines which cannot be put through the travel management company, where correct policy has not been followed or a small number of journeys made using private airplanes. These flights do not include distance details and comprise of 1.3% of total air travel, therefore have been excluded for reporting purposes.

Business travel – car

Business-related car travel emissions are calculated using the number of kilometres travelled by colleagues for business purposes.

KPMG-owned and leased vehicle emissions are captured as Scope 1 while emissions from personal cars are reported as Scope 3.

Taxis are not included due to lack of available data on distance travelled.

Business travel – rail

Journeys booked independently do not report the distance travelled. Using the to and from stations, we estimate the distance using input from the station/tube attributes table. Emissions are calculated using this estimated distance.

For instances where it is not possible to estimate the distance based on the method above, we calculate the emissions (1% of total rail) based on the expense amount using intensity factors calculated on journeys where the distance is known.

Business travel – other

There are instances where KPMG employees submit expense claims without assigning a 'public transport type' to their journey. In these cases, we assume the type of journey based on the vendor type, to and from location, transaction currency and where a journey cannot be grouped into a type using the aforementioned criteria, we assume it is a rail journey for prudence.

Business travel by bus, boat and ferry make up a small proportion of total travel and are not within scope for our reporting.

For business travel claims submitted in accordance with our Expense Policy, it is possible that in some cases, employees will exclude the distance of their usual commute when making an expense claim. Therefore, this would not be included within the business travel emissions figure, nor would it be included in the employee commute figure.

Fuel and energy related emissions

Well-to-tank (WTT) relates to the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of raw fuel sources to the point of consumption. We report a combined WTT figure which covers WTT emissions from Scope 1 natural gas, Scope 2 electricity (location-based), transmissions and distribution losses from electricity and Scope 3 business travel emissions (relating to air, rail and car travel). For natural gas and electricity, WTT is calculated using the kWh consumption multiplied by the UK Government GHG conversion factor. For travel, the distance in km is multiplied by the appropriate UK Government GHG conversion factors.

Transmission and distribution of electricity loss (T&D) is the Scope 3 emissions associated with grid losses, which is the energy loss that occurs in getting the electricity from the power plant to our offices. It is calculated by multiplying the kWh of electricity consumption multiplied by the UK Government GHG conversion factor for T&D electricity.

Our planet impact reporting method statement

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Employee commuting emissions

Employee commuting measures the emissions from our colleagues travelling between home and the office. Our Concierge app collates the commuting data inputted by employees when filling in a daily pass each time they travel into the office. The emissions are calculated using the total journey distances multiplied by the relevant UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for each mode of transport.

To ensure completeness of the Concierge app data, office attendance data captured at the point of entry at each office is matched to the corresponding daily pass from the Concierge app. Where a daily pass has not been completed the journey details are taken from the most recent pass pertaining to the same journey type for that employee. Where no historic pass data is available, we have used the average emissions calculated for each office. In the prior year, as the Concierge app was only recently introduced and there was insufficient historical data to base missing journeys on previous journeys therefore only average emissions per office was used.

Homeworking emissions

Homeworking emissions represent the energy consumption associated with our employees working from home. Total emissions are calculated using the total number of FTE homeworking hours multiplied by the BEIS conversion factor which includes energy consumption from heating and office equipment. We use internal management information gathered from our Global People Survey (GPS) on the average number of days spent working

remotely by our colleagues and resource management reports, to estimate the total homeworking hours. In the prior year, we did not use GPS data to estimate homeworking days instead homeworking hours were calculated as any working hours not accounted as hours spent at office or client sites. The total number of office days was calculated using employees' office attendance data and the number of days at client sites was calculated using surveys or expected working patterns across each business capability.

Number of working hours available

Total working hours is calculated using our FTE headcount and total available working hours, which is based on contracted hours after adjusting for timesheet hours charged to annual leave, sick leave and other leave days or days spent offsite such as training and volunteering hours and adding on overtime hours.

Purchased goods and services

Scope 3 purchased goods and services emissions is based on spend data provided by KPMG's Procurement team which is captured primarily through the Coupa procurement platform. Where available, we use purchased goods and services emissions allocated to KPMG received from suppliers responding to the CDP Supply Chain module and apply a spend-based methodology over the remaining spend. For this current reporting year, the CDP Supply Chain data from our suppliers was not available at the time of our reporting, therefore we have used sectoral averages published on the CDP Supply Chain portal to calculate the emissions for all our spend data on a spend basis.

Purchased goods and services data is reported a year in arrears. The emissions are based on data provided by suppliers and sectoral averages obtained from the CDP Supply Chain module.

Historically, purchased goods and services emissions have been reported using the following hybrid approach and we aim to return to this approach for FY25, provided CDP's timelines align with our reporting timeframe:

Supplier allocated emissions

Where suppliers have allocated emissions to KPMG through the CDP Supply Chain module, these have been used.

Supplier data disclosed through CDP

Through the CDP Supply Chain programme, suppliers submit primary emissions and performance data. Where suppliers have not allocated emissions to KPMG, but have responded to CDP, their disclosed emissions and revenue in conjunction with data obtained through supplier engagement, are used to calculate a supplier-specific intensity factor for their Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.

This is then multiplied by KPMG spend with the supplier to calculate the emissions that should be allocated to KPMG. If a supplier disclosure is incomplete, the remaining emissions are calculated using the sector average emissions factors below.

Where available, the disclosed market-based Scope 2 emissions are used to reflect renewable electricity purchases. Location-based Scope 2 emissions are used in the instances that suppliers have not disclosed market-based Scope 2 emissions.

In FY23, the above two methodologies were used for 62% of supplier emissions. For the remaining 38%, the below methodology was adopted.

CDP sector average emissions factors

CDP owns and controls one of the largest databases of primary corporate environmental data in the world and has used the data disclosed to them to curate a list of sector average emissions. Where supplier-specific emissions and/or revenue is not available, emissions have been calculated using the CDP sector average emissions factors.

Each category of KPMG supplier spend for the reporting period is mapped against the most relevant CDP Industry, Activity Group or Activity. In the instances where CDP does not have an average emissions factor for the most granular level (Activity), the next tier up is used (Activity Group). KPMG spend for each supplier is then multiplied against the CDP Scope 1&2 and Scope 3 emissions factors to calculate KPMG emissions related to the purchase of that product or service.

We have delivered a comprehensive programme of webinars, one-to-one sessions and detailed guides for our suppliers in collaboration with CDP, to engage our suppliers in measuring, reporting and allocating their emissions. We will continue to engage our suppliers and work with them to improve the quantity and accuracy of allocated emissions.

We will continue to review Scope 3 emissions reporting as reporting requirements evolve.

Our planet impact reporting method statement

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Waste data

The waste data that we report on is based on data provided from our approved waste management contractors and our landlords. Data is provided on a monthly basis and for individual waste streams including general waste, dry mixed recycling (DMR), glass, food waste, confidential paper disposal and waste associated with refurbishment activities in our office spaces. Weight data for scheduled collections of general waste, DMR, glass and food are either reported as actual weight data in some sites or are based on industry averages for container sizes, multiplied by the number of collections made.

Recycling data includes recyclable material collected from site (including DMR, glass, food waste, cardboard and confidential paper), treated as recyclable material without contamination and reported to KPMG as recycled. This data is supported with documentation confirming the material status as recyclable through detail of recycled tonnage in the annual waste report provided by our waste broker and waste reports provided by our landlords.

Waste sent for Energy from Waste (EfW) is excluded from recycling data and documentation is provided to support EfW as the end fate of waste material collected from site classified as general waste.

Paper data

Paper data relates to the number of sheets of paper purchased within the reporting period substantiated by procurement records.

Water data

Water data relates to consumption of water through actual data from metered supplies. We capture emissions from KPMG solely occupied areas and shared areas within our buildings (common parts).

Where actual data does not exist or where data is extrapolated this is estimated based on the typical consumption of a KPMG office using known data sets from bills – this is data provided directly to the business by landlord managing agents.



Independent limited assurance report to KPMG LLP



Grant Thornton UK LLP (“Grant Thornton” or “we”) were engaged by KPMG LLP (“KPMG”) to provide limited assurance over the Subject Matter Information described below.

Limited assurance conclusion

Based on the work we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Subject Matter Information has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Reporting Criteria.

This conclusion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

Subject Matter Information

The scope of our work was limited to assurance over selected aspects of the KPMG UK Planet Impact Report (“the Report”) for the year ended 30 September 2024 listed in Appendix 1 to our report (“the Subject Matter Information”).

Our assurance does not extend to any other information that may be included in the Report for the current year or for previous periods unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting Criteria

The Reporting Criteria used for the measurement or evaluation of the Subject Matter Information and to form our judgements are KPMG’s Our planet impact reporting method statement included in the Report (the “Reporting Criteria”).

Inherent limitations

The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to measure or evaluate the Subject Matter Information allows for different, but acceptable, measurement or evaluation techniques and can affect comparability between entities and over time. In particular we draw attention to the methodological and assumption-based limitations KPMG have disclosed in the Reporting Criteria.

Members’ responsibilities

The Members of KPMG are responsible for:

- the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of Subject Matter Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting and/or establishing suitable Reporting Criteria;
- measuring or evaluating and presenting the Subject Matter Information in accordance with the Reporting Criteria; and
- the preparation of the Report and the Reporting Criteria and their contents.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Subject Matter Information has been prepared in accordance with the Reporting Criteria;
- forming an independent limited assurance conclusion, based on the work we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our limited assurance conclusion to KPMG.

Our independence, professional standards and quality management

We complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants which includes independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

We apply International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, “Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements” and accordingly we maintain a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Assurance standards and level of assurance

We performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) “Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information” (“ISAE 3000 (Revised)”) and where relevant, International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 – “Assurance of Greenhouse Gas Statements” (“ISAE 3410”), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). These standards require that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Subject Matter Information is free from material misstatement.

A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of

Independent limited assurance report to KPMG LLP

Continued



internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks which vary in nature from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement.

Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Accordingly, we do not report a reasonable assurance conclusion.

Work performed

Considering the circumstances of the engagement our work included, but was not restricted to:

- assessing the suitability of the Reporting Criteria as the basis of preparation for the Subject Matter Information;
- assessing the risk of material misstatement of the Subject Matter Information, whether due to fraud or error, and responding to the assessed risk as necessary in the circumstances;
- conducting interviews with relevant KPMG management and examining selected documents to obtain an understanding of the processes, systems and controls in use for measuring or evaluating, recording, managing, collating and reporting the Subject Matter Information;
- evaluating the competence and independence of the KPMG ESG Assurance Team who performed their own selected limited substantive testing on the Subject Matter Information, including agreeing a selection of the Subject Matter Information to corresponding supporting information;

- reperformance of a selection of the KPMG ESG Assurance Team's limited substantive testing;
- performing selected limited substantive testing including agreeing a selection of the Subject Matter Information to corresponding supporting information;
- considering the appropriateness of a selection of selected carbon conversion factor calculations, other unit conversion factor calculations and other calculations used by KPMG to prepare the Subject Matter Information including by reference to widely recognised and established conversion factors;
- evaluating the overall presentation of the Subject Matter Information; and
- reading the Report and narrative accompanying the Subject Matter Information in the Report with regard to the Reporting Criteria, and for consistency with our findings.

Intended use of this report

This limited assurance report, including our conclusion, is made solely to KPMG in accordance with the terms of the agreement between us. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to KPMG those matters we are required to state to them in an independent limited assurance report and for no other purpose. We have not considered the interest of any other party in the Subject Matter Information. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility and deny any liability to any party other than KPMG for our work or this report, including our conclusion.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants
London

23 January 2025

The maintenance and integrity of KPMG's website is the responsibility of the Members; the work carried out by us does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, we accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the reported Subject Matter Information, the Report or the Reporting Criteria presented on KPMG's website since the date of our limited assurance report.

Independent limited assurance report to KPMG LLP

Continued



Appendix 1

Underlying Subject Matter	Units	Subject Matter Information
Total Scope 1 – Natural gas, KPMG owned/leased vehicles and fugitive emissions	(kg CO2e)	1,154,436
Scope 2 – Electricity emissions [location-based]	(kg CO2e)	4,007,812
Scope 2 – Electricity emissions [market-based]	(kg CO2e)	0
Total – Scope 1 & 2 emissions [location-based]	(kg CO2e)	5,162,248
Total – Scope 1 & 2 emissions [market-based]	(kg CO2e)	1,154,436
Scope 3 – Emissions from business related car, rail and air travel	(kg CO2e)	23,404,195
Scope 3 – Well to tank	(kg CO2e)	4,257,718
Scope 3 – Transmission and distribution electricity	(kg CO2e)	354,228
Scope 3 – Homeworking emissions	(kg CO2e)	4,643,893
Scope 3 – Employee commuting	(kg CO2e)	2,397,338
Scope 3 – Waste	(kg CO2e)	6,619
Scope 3 – Purchased goods and services (reported one year in arrears)	(kg CO2e)	50,017,693
Scope 3 – Upstream transportation and distribution (reported one year in arrears)	(kg CO2e)	1,247,980
Total Scope 3, excluding: Purchased goods and services, Upstream transportation and distribution and Homeworking	(kg CO2e)	30,420,098
Total – Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions, excluding Purchased goods and services, Upstream transportation and distribution and Homeworking [location-based]	(kg CO2e)	35,582,346
Total – Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions, excluding Purchased goods and services, Upstream transportation and distribution and Homeworking [market-based]	(kg CO2e)	31,574,534
Intensity ratio – Scopes 1 & 2 [location based]	(kgCO2e/FTE)	300
Intensity ratio – Scopes 1, 2 & 3, excluding Purchased goods and services, Upstream transportation and distribution and Homeworking [location-based]	(kgCO2e/FTE)	2,071
Total – Scope 1 – Natural gas and KPMG owned/leased car travel	(kWh)	5,902,699
Total – Scope 2 – Electricity consumption	(kWh)	19,356,734
Total – Scope 3 – Business-related car travel	(kWh)	3,511,439
Total water consumption	(litres)	77,490,667
Total paper usage	(sheets)	2,986,150
Total waste	(kg)	990,506
Recycled waste	(kg)	744,413
% waste recycled	(%)	75



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