KPMG

Statement of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Including Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

April 2025

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Management
KPMG LLP

We have reviewed the Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Emissions, listed in the following table, and the related disclosures of KPMG LLP and its subsidiaries ("KPMG LLP") for the year ended September 30, 2024 (the "Subject Matter").

Subject Matter	Criteria
• Scope 1 GHG emissions	World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainability Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.
• Scope 2 GHG emissions: Location-based purchased electricity • Scope 2 GHG emissions: Market-based purchased electricity	

• Scope 3 GHG emission categories
  • Category 1: Purchased goods and services
  • Category 2: Capital goods
  • Category 3: Fuel-and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or 2)
  • Category 6: Business travel
  • Category 7: Employee commuting	

KPMG LLP's management is responsible for the Subject Matter in accordance with the criteria set forth in the above table (collectively, the "Criteria"). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Subject Matter 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 the Subject Matter 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 the Subject Matter 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,

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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 and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements related to the engagement.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and consisted primarily of analytical procedures and inquiries. In addition, we obtained an understanding of KPMG LLP's business processes relevant to the review in order to design appropriate procedures.

The preparation of the Subject Matter requires management to evaluate the Criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make estimates and assumptions that affect reported information. Measurement of certain amounts, some of which may be referred to as estimates, is subject to substantial inherent measurement uncertainty. Obtaining sufficient appropriate review evidence to support our conclusion does not reduce the inherent uncertainty in the amounts and metrics. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could result in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

The recalculated emissions from FY2019, FY2022, and FY2023 that are included in the tables on page 3, page 8, and page 9 of the *KPMG Statement of Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, as well as the entirety of the *Additional Metrics* table on page 4 and Note 11, *Other Disclosures* on page 12 are presented by management of KPMG LLP and are not part of the Subject Matter. Such information has not been subjected to the procedures applied in the review engagement, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide assurance on it.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the Subject Matter of KPMG LLP for the year ended September 30, 2024, in order for it to be presented in accordance with the Criteria.

Grant Thornton LLP

Dallas, Texas
April 9, 2025

Statement of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This Statement of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions explains how data was collected, how calculations were performed, what constraints and limits were in place, and the context for the overall report.

Information in this statement covers the activities of KPMG LLP which is the KPMG U.S. member firm. ("KPMG" henceforth). Fiscal year (FY) data covers the period of October 1 to September 30.

GHG Emissions for the Years Ending September 30

All values in $mtCO_2e$

	Note	FY2019 Base year	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024[2]
Scope 1 emissions	**8**	**7,687**	**6,189**	**5,476**	**4,036**
On-site stationary combustion[1]	7, 8	7,687	5,900	5,152	3,684
Mobile combustion (vehicle travel)	8	0	152	130	117
Fugitive emissions	8	N/A	137	194	235
Scope 2 emissions					
Purchased electricity (location-based)	9	17,629	13,349	14,739	14,578
Purchased electricity (market-based)	9	0	0	70	0
Scope 3 emissions	**10**	**492,406**	**221,576**	**263,967**	**279,947**
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services[3]	7, 10	112,570	104,528	102,371	104,965
Category 2 – Capital goods[3]	7, 10	96,587	16,323	16,242	22,113
Category 3 – Fuel-and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	10	6,664	6,640	6,906	4,815
Category 6 – Business travel	10	249,567	83,277	117,810	127,540
Business travel, vehicles	10	19,595	9,187	3,008	3,449
Business travel, by air	10	211,712	71,734	112,004	120,940
Business travel, hotel stays	10	18,260	2,356	2,798	3,151
Category 7 – Employee commuting	10	27,018	10,808	20,638	20,514
Scopes 1, 2 (location-based) and 3 Emissions		**517,722**	**241,114**	**284,182**	**298,561**
Scopes 1, 2 (market-based) and 3 Emissions		**500,093**	**227,765**	**269,513**	**283,983**

[1]In FY2024, KPMG recalculated its FY2019 base year emissions for Scope 1, On-site stationary combustion as well as the additional years presented, FY2022 and FY2023. See Note 7 for details.

[2]FY2024 GHG emissions data were subject to review by independent certified public accountants. Refer to report on page 1–2.

[3]Scope 3, Category 1 and 2 emissions were recalculated for years FY2019, FY2022, and FY2023 using the new FY2024 calculation methodology. Refer to Note 7 and 10 for details.

Additional Metrics for the Years Ending September 30

	Unit	Note	FY2019 Base year	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Electricity consumption	MWh	8	59,926	49,192	54,521	51,701
Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) retired	MWh	8	59,926	49,192	54,347	55,200
Carbon offsets retired	$mtCO_2e$	11	0	4,000	4,000	6000
Scope 1 and 2 emissions (location-based)	$mtCO_2e$/ individual	*	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Scope 1, 2 (location-based) and 3 (only Category 6-business travel) emissions	$mtCO_2e$/ individual	*	8.2	2.8	3.7	4.1
Operating offices (i.e., excluding KPMG Lakehouse and data center) electricity consumption per square foot	kWh/ft^2	3	11.2	5.7	5.9	5.6
All facilities electricity consumption per square foot	kWh/ft^2	3	13.7	10.0	11.2	10.7

*The emissions per individual are calculated using the average KPMG headcount from the first and last day of the fiscal year (October 1 – September 30).

1. Reporting Entity

KPMG is the US member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent professional services firms providing audit, tax, and advisory services. Each KPMG firm is a legally distinct and separate entity and describes itself as such. The US firm is organized as a Delaware limited liability partnership and it is wholly owned by its partners and principals (referred to collectively as partners). Full details about the services KPMG offers can be found online here.

2. Basis of Preparation

KPMG has prepared the Statement of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and related notes for the year ended September 30, 2024, in accordance with the World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), and the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, (collectively, the “GHG Protocol” or the “Criteria”).

GHG emissions are reported consistent with the firm’s September 30 fiscal year-end.

In FY2024, KPMG recalculated its FY2023, FY2022 and base year (FY2019) emissions due to a change in methodology for measuring emissions for certain Scope 3 categories. FY2023, FY2022, and base year (FY2019) on-site stationary combustion were also recalculated to conform to the current period (see Notes 7 and 10).

3. Organizational Boundary

KPMG applies the operational control approach, which means that it accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control. This includes operations in the United States, the territory of Puerto Rico, and Mexico. KPMG defines operational control as having the authority to introduce and implement operational policies over an asset or a location. Facilities consist of operating offices, KPMG Lakehouse – the firm's learning and innovation center, a data center, and a Mexico-based support center.

KPMG leverages support from an offshore support group over which it does not have operational control. This entity reports its emission separately through the KPMG global entity. As such, KPMG does not include this entity in its organizational boundaries.

Except as indicated in Note 5, all known activities within KPMG's supply chain, but outside of its direct control, are recorded in Scope 3 indirect emissions.

4. Use of estimates and estimation uncertainties

KPMG bases its estimates and methodologies on historical experience, available information, and various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable. Emissions data presented are subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

5. Operational Boundaries

Emissions are calculated and presented independent of any GHG trades such as sales, purchases, transfers, or banking of allowances.

a. Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from the combustion of fuel from owned and leased properties, fugitive emissions, and vehicles.

Source	Boundary Description
On-site Stationary Combustion	Owned properties (office spaces, learning and innovation center, data center) and leased office spaces (boilers, furnaces, generators)
Mobile Combustion	Vehicles under KPMG operational control
Fugitive Emissions	Leaks from air conditioning & refrigeration equipment

b. Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of acquired and consumed electricity occurring at sources outside of the organizational boundary as a consequence of activities from sources inside the organizational boundary and include the following.

Source	Boundary Description
Purchased electricity	Owned properties (office spaces, learning and innovation center, data center) and leased office spaces

c. Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions from sources outside the organizational boundary as a consequence of KPMG activities.

KPMG has elected to include five categories of scope 3 emissions in its GHG emissions statement. These emissions have been calculated (but are not presented) in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and following the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions.

Source	Boundary Description
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services	The production, transportation and distribution of products and services purchased or acquired, including technology equipment, office supplies, third-party software, professional services, marketing, insurance and more
Category 2 – Capital goods	The production, transportation and distribution of capital goods purchased or acquired, largely comprised of durable goods, such as computer hardware and office furniture
Category 3 – Fuel-and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by KPMG that are not included in Scope 1 or 2
Category 6 – Business travel	Air, automobile (including employee-owned, ride-share service, black car and rental cars), and hotel stays for business travel
Category 7 – Employee commuting	Rail, bus, motorcycle, and automobile when employees commute between home and worksites

6. Emissions per Gas

Where applicable, emission factors include underlying greenhouse gas composition. These may include the following gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Global Warming Potentials (GWP) are noted where each emission factor source is identified in notes 8 through 10.

KPMG performed an inventory assessment of relevant Scope 1 and 2 gases and determined it does not have emissions sources for nitrogen trifluoride, sulfur hexafluoride, or perfluorocarbons. Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and hydrofluorocarbons were assessed as present. Information for Scope 3 categories is presented by gas only where the data was available and of sufficient quality.

HFCs noted in 'Scopes 1 & 2 in absolute mt' represent the aggregate quantities of each type of measured fugitive emission within KPMG operational boundaries.

Scope 3, Categories 1, 2, 3, 7, and Category 6, Hotel Stays, data are only available in CO_2 equivalent.

GWPs for GHGs were sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth and Fifth Assessment Reports.

All amounts are for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Scopes 1 & 2 in absolute mt per gas

	Note	Methane (CH_4)	Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
Scope 1	8	0.073	0.010	3,797	0.081
Scope 2	9				
Location-based	9	0.901	0.121	14,521	N/A
Market-based	9	0	0	0	N/A

Scopes 1 & 2 in mtCO_2e

	Note	Methane CH_4	Nitrous Oxide N_2O	Carbon Dioxide CO_2	Hydrofluorocarbons HFC
Scope 1	8	2.05	2.53	3,797	235
Scope 2	9				
Location-based	9	25.22	31.95	14,521	N/A
Market-based	9	0	0	0	N/A

Scope 3 in absolute mt, per gas

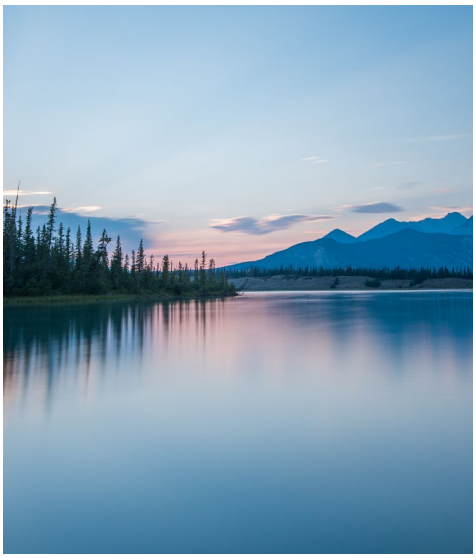
	Note	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2
Category 6 – Vehicle travel	10	1.5	0.06	3,392

Scope 3 in $mtCO_2e$

	Note	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2
Category 6 – Air travel	10	21.35	622.60	120,296
Category 6 – Vehicle travel	10	42.03	14.96	3,392

7. Base Year

KPMG set the period October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2019 (FY2019) as the base year ("base year" henceforth).



The base year is recalculated if significant changes, either individually or in aggregate, result from changes in calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or activity data that result in a significant impact on the base year emissions data. Recalculation of the base year may also result from structural changes in the reporting entity. A significant change is defined as a change greater than 5% of total GHG reported emissions.

The base year will be reviewed every 5 years to determine if it continues to be a relevant time period for comparison. Upon the completion of any such recalculation, all future GHG emissions reporting and calculations will be based on the revised base year.

Change in Methodology

KPMG recalculated its FY2023, FY2022 and the base year (FY2019) emissions due to a change in methodology for measuring emissions for certain Scope 3 categories in 2024 (see Note 10). This change arose to calculate more accurate data, and to present Category 1 and 2 separately. The table below summarizes the changes compared to the amounts reported in the Statement of GHG Emissions for the year ended September 30, 2023.

Scope 3: Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services, and Category 2 – Capital Goods ($mtCO_2e$)	FY2019 Base year	FY2022	FY2023
Previously reported	470,607	140,548	294,965
Revised, Category 1	112,570	104,528	102,371
Revised, Category 2	96,587	16,323	16,242
Revised, Aggregation of Category 1 and Category 2	209,157	120,851	118,613

Recalculated Emissions

The FY2019 base year did not originally include an estimate for scope 1 on-site stationary combustion at leased properties due to a lack of availability of primary utility data. In 2024, such emissions were estimated based on data from the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) that became fully available in FY2023 (see Note 8). While within the base year recalculation threshold, KPMG recalculated the base year as well as the additional years presented in this Statement (FY2023 and FY2022) to conform to the methodology used in the current period.

Scope 1: Onsite Stationary Combustion Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	FY2019 Base year	FY2022	FY2023
Previously reported	6,756	3,242	2,536
Effect of updated estimate	931	2,658	2,616
Revised	7,687	5,900	5,152

8. Scope 1 Methodology

Source	Method	Emission Factor(s)	Inputs
On-site stationary combustion	Emission factors applied to primary data	• U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories – February 2024, (GWP AR5 Applied)	• Fuel consumed • Office square footage • Energy Information Administration, 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS), Building Energy Intensity (BEI)
Mobile combustion	Emission factors applied to primary data	• U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories – February 2024, (GWP AR5 Applied)	• Distance travelled • Gallons of fuel
Fugitive emissions	Emission factors applied to primary data	• BEIS – 2024 v1.1 (GWP AR5 Applied) (R-22, R-290) • U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories – February 2024, (GWP AR5 Applied) (R404A, R134A, R407A, R401A, R410A) • Honeywell, (GWP AR5 Applied) (R-513A, R-448A)	• Refrigerant volumes

Methodology Descriptions

Emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of firm-purchased natural gas consumed (converted to units of CO_2) by the appropriate emission factors. KPMG estimates FY2024 natural gas usage at all leased offices. The energy intensity per square foot from building energy intensity (BEI) data sourced from the Energy Information Administration's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) is used to project natural gas consumption for all leased locations. The base year and comparative periods in this Statement have been recalculated (see Note 7).

9. Scope 2 Methodology

Source	Method	Emission Factor(s)	Inputs
Purchased Electricity	Location-based	• U.S. Environmental Protection Agency eGRID (Sub Region & U.S. Average) - eGRID2022 (GWP AR5 Applied) • International Energy Agency (IEA) (2022), Emission Factors (GWP AR4)	• Electricity consumed • Office square footage • Energy Information Administration, 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS), Building Energy Intensity (BEI)
Purchased Electricity	Market-based	• U.S. Environmental Protection Agency eGRID (Sub Region & U.S. Average) - eGRID2022 (GWP AR5 Applied) • IEA (2022), Emission Factors (GWP AR4)	• Electricity consumed • Office square footage • CBECS BEI • Renewable Energy Certificates

Methodology Descriptions

Emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of firm-purchased electricity consumed (converted to units of CO_2) by the appropriate emission factors. KPMG estimates FY2024 electricity usage at leased offices where metering is unavailable. The energy intensity per square foot from BEI data sourced from the Energy Information Administration's 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) is used to estimate electricity usage for locations that do not have metered electricity data available. Comparative periods prior to FY2023 have not been recalculated.

Location-based method estimates emissions based on grid-average emission factors for defined geographic locations.

Market-based method estimates are based on emission factors derived from contractual instruments, which meet the ‘Scope 2 Quality Criteria’. These include supplier-specific factors denoted through renewable energy certificates (RECs). The entirety (100%) of KPMG’s electricity consumption reported in the market-based method reflects actual markets with contractual information. Contractual instruments used for the market-based methodology were Green-e certified wind RECs for US-based operations and International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC) for operations in Mexico.

10. Scope 3 Methodology

Source	Method	Emission Factor(s)	Inputs
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services Category 2 – Capital goods	Spend-based	• U.S. Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.2	• Economic value of purchased goods and services and capital goods from spend records
Category 3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Average-data	• BEIS – 2024 v1.0 (GWP AR5 Applied) • International Energy Agency (IEA) (2023), Emission Factors (GWP AR5) • U.S. EPA eGRID (Sub Region & U.S. Average) – 2022 (GWP AR5 Applied)	• Total of each type of fuel consumed • Total electricity consumption in each eGRID
Category 6 – Business travel			
Vehicle travel	Distance-based Spend-based	• U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories – February 2024, (GWP AR5 Applied) • USEPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.2 (GWP AR5 Applied)	• Distance travelled • Total spend on rental cars
Air travel	Distance-based Fuel-based	• Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (Radiative Forcing +8% Uplift) – 2024 v1.0 (GWP AR5 Applied) (emission factors; cabin class) • U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories – February 2024 (GWP AR5 Applied) (haul length only)	• Distance travelled • Flight distance and class of service • Total fuel consumed
Hotel stays	Distance-based	• BEIS – 2024 v1.0 (GWP AR5 Applied)	• Hotel nights per person per country
Category 7 – Employee commuting	Average-data	• U.S. EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories – February 2024 (GWP AR5 Applied)	• Average round-trip distance to each assigned office • Number of unique employee entries per day • Mode of travel percentage

Methodology Descriptions

The spend-based method estimates emissions by collecting data on the economic value of assets (i.e., spend values) and multiplying by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods).

The distance-based method estimates emissions by using fuel consumption, distance travelled, and mode of transport, and applying the appropriate emission factor for the vehicle used.

The average-data method estimates emissions using secondary emission factors for emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO_2e/kWh).

Purchased Goods and Services and Capital Goods

In 2024, KPMG revised its methodology for calculating upstream Scope 3 emissions from Category 1, Purchased Goods & Services (PG&S) and Category 2, Capital Goods. An improvement in data collection processes allowed KPMG to separately present the categories and apply emission factors with increased relevance to the underlying spend activity (U.S. based Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) factors). KPMG revised its previously reported FY2023, FY2022 and FY2019 base year scope 3 emissions to reflect the new methodology, emission factors and presentation consistently (See Note 7).

11. Other Disclosures

Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures

In FY2024, KPMG purchased and retired carbon offsets from Arbor Day Carbon. The project is the GreenTrees Advanced Carbon Restored Ecosystem, American Carbon Registry (ACR) 114 (apx.com), a U.S. based afforestation and carbon removal project located in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley in the U.S. Forest Service South Central and Southeast regions. The protocol used to estimate emissions reductions or removal benefits is the ACR Methodology for Afforestation and Reforestation of Degraded Land, Version 1.0, March 2011 (Methodology). The project and offsets are registered with the ACR and were verified by a third-party.

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