PwC Network
FY22 community data and methodology document

pwc.com/corporatesustainability
Our impact
Community highlights - FY22

4,078,006
Beneficiaries reached in FY22
(people, NGOs and social & micro enterprises)

3,297,551 involved in New world.
New skills. initiatives in FY22

34,254
Total PwC volunteers

789,579 hours
Volunteering including general, skilled and professional (pro bono and discounted) engagements

US$222.5m
Total community investment

US$6.2m
Total community investment in disaster response

21.6m+
Beneficiaries reached since FY18 - exceeding our commitment to reach 15 million by 2022.
Our community data

The PwC network’s historical Corporate Sustainability (CS) performance data is presented in the tables and charts on the following pages, quantifying our progress on community investment. Unless otherwise stated, these figures relate to the 21 largest territories in the PwC network, reported on a financial year basis (ending 30 June).

This information should be considered and read in conjunction with our 2022 Global Annual Review and details appearing on our website.
Our commitment

In 2018, PwC launched a global commitment to invest in the future of 15 million people, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and micro and social enterprises to help them maximise their potential by FY22. Since the launch of the commitment, we’ve reached over 21 million beneficiaries. Our biggest global initiative in this area is **New world. New skills**, which aims to address the mismatch between the skills people have today and those needed for the workforce of the future. Of the 4+ million people, NGOs and social and micro enterprises reached in FY22, nearly 3.3 million were involved in New world. New skills. initiatives (81%). Our commitment was made by our 21 largest territories (representing over 88% of revenue in FY22).

### Ambition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target (15,000,000)</th>
<th>FY18</th>
<th>FY19</th>
<th>FY20 (including New world. New skills initiative 2,963,963)</th>
<th>FY21 (including New world. New skills initiative 2,751,141)</th>
<th>FY22 (including New world. New skills initiative 3,297,551)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY22</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>3,165,033</td>
<td>4,863,610</td>
<td>5,247,965</td>
<td>4,341,852</td>
<td>4,078,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Ambition by 2022**
- **FY18**
- **FY19**
- **FY20** (including New world. New skills initiative 2,963,963)
- **FY21** (including New world. New skills initiative 2,751,141)
- **FY22** (including New world. New skills initiative 3,297,551)

Unless stated otherwise, all corporate sustainability data reflects the performance of our **21 largest territories**.

- Restated
- Figures stated from FY20 when our New world. New skills commitment started.

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Volunteering in the community (participants and hours)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Number of participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY18</td>
<td>851,036</td>
<td>31,494*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY19</td>
<td>925,818</td>
<td>51,702*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY20</td>
<td>816,805</td>
<td>41,895*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY21</td>
<td>754,169</td>
<td>33,551*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY22</td>
<td>789,579</td>
<td>34,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Restated.

Unless stated otherwise, all corporate sustainability data reflects the performance of our 21 largest territories.
Financial value of community activities (million USD) and beneficiaries reached

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Financial Value (million USD)</th>
<th>Beneficiaries Reached (millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY18</td>
<td>166.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY19</td>
<td>187.5</td>
<td>4.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY20</td>
<td>187.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY21</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY22</td>
<td>222.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Restated.

Unless stated otherwise, all corporate sustainability data reflects the performance of our 21 largest territories.
## Community data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>FY18</th>
<th>FY19</th>
<th>FY20</th>
<th>FY21</th>
<th>FY22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of unique PwC people participating in community activities*</td>
<td># people</td>
<td>31,494**</td>
<td>51,702**</td>
<td>41,895**</td>
<td>33,551**</td>
<td>34,254*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro bono and discounted engagements</td>
<td># people</td>
<td>5,260</td>
<td>6,290</td>
<td>7,220</td>
<td>9,301</td>
<td>8,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled volunteering</td>
<td># people</td>
<td>24,254</td>
<td>23,426</td>
<td>19,026</td>
<td>12,824</td>
<td>13,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General volunteering</td>
<td># people</td>
<td>31,059</td>
<td>31,568</td>
<td>21,618</td>
<td>17,097</td>
<td>16,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of hours of community activities</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>851,036</td>
<td>925,818†</td>
<td>816,805</td>
<td>754,169‡</td>
<td>789,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro bono and discounted engagements</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>283,818</td>
<td>317,310</td>
<td>341,661</td>
<td>369,385</td>
<td>396,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled volunteering</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>336,102</td>
<td>358,897</td>
<td>298,637</td>
<td>242,641</td>
<td>274,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General volunteering</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>231,116</td>
<td>249,612</td>
<td>176,507</td>
<td>142,142</td>
<td>119,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial value of community activities</td>
<td>Million USD</td>
<td>166.1</td>
<td>187.5†</td>
<td>187.6†</td>
<td>209.0‡</td>
<td>222.5‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and in-kind donations</td>
<td>Million USD</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>100.2</td>
<td>103.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and in-kind donations (disaster response)</td>
<td>Million USD</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.2§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management costs</td>
<td>Million USD</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro bono and discounted engagements</td>
<td>Million USD</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>63.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteering hours</td>
<td>Million USD</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries reached (New world. New skills.)</td>
<td>NGOs, social &amp; micro enterprises, students and educators</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,963,963</td>
<td>2,751,141</td>
<td>3,297,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries reached</td>
<td>NGOs, social &amp; micro enterprises, students and educators</td>
<td>3,165,033</td>
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<td>4,078,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figure may not equate exactly to numbers below due to double counting. †Restated - Total number of people participating in community activities. ‡ Figure may not equate exactly to numbers below due to rounding. ¶ Restated - Beneficiaries reached. § Disaster response cash and in-kind donations are included as part of the total cash and in-kind donations. In prior years disaster response has not been separated and was included in the total cash contributions and in-kind donations.
How we report

PwC structure

PwC is the brand under which the member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited (PwCIL) operate and provide professional services. Together, these firms form the PwC network. ‘PwC’ is often used to refer either to individual firms within the PwC network or to several or all of them collectively.
PwC structure continued

In many parts of the world, accounting firms are required by law to be locally owned and independent. Although regulatory attitudes on this issue are changing, PwC member firms do not and cannot currently operate as a corporate multinational. The PwC network is not a global partnership, a single firm, or a multinational corporation.

For these reasons, the PwC network consists of firms which are separate legal entities. Further information about the structure of the PwC network is available on our website.

Within this context, this document outlines the approach PwCIL uses when aggregating and reporting network corporate sustainability (CS) information from individual member firms. It also provides an overview of the network standard for CS reporting to which member firms adhere.

PwC network CS information is presented in the PwC Global Annual Review, the PwC CS website, and in this document.

Organisational boundary

Our reported CS information covers our 21 largest territories found here. Unless otherwise stated, references to the “network” or “PwC” in this document refer to these member firms collectively. Together these entities account for 88% of our revenues for FY22. PwCIL does not currently extrapolate or estimate CS community data for other PwC member firms beyond the 21 largest territories.

Within these geographical boundaries, any organisation that trades under the PwC brand or is operationally controlled by an organisation that trades under the PwC brand, is included within the organisational boundary, with one exception: we exclude companies that PwC’s insolvency practices and other lines of service control operationally for short periods of time.
Reporting principles and frameworks

We apply the following standards and frameworks when reporting network CS information:

Business for Societal Impact B4SI

Business for Societal Impact (B4SI) is the global standard for measuring and benchmarking corporate community investment. The B4SI framework provides a comprehensive and consistent set of measures to determine an organisation’s contribution to the community, including cash, time and in-kind donations, as well as management costs.

The financial value of our community investment activities is calculated according to the type of input activity. The value of general and skilled volunteering hours is based on average hourly staff costs for each member firm. Pro bono and discounted engagements are valued using a conservative cost estimate based on reduced commercial rates normally applied to assurance services. These rates vary by country and seniority.

All of the calculated financial values for general and skilled volunteering hours, and pro bono and discounted engagements, together with the values for cash donations, in-kind donations and management costs, are converted from local currency data using consistent annual budget exchange rates, and reported in US dollar (USD) equivalents.
The table below provides a summary of the CS key performance indicators (KPIs) reported at the network level.

## Community investment

| # of people participating in community activities | Number of PwC people participating in PwC-organised community activities. Includes general volunteering, skilled volunteering, pro bono and discounted services. | # of people |
| # of hours of community activities | The number of hours contributed by PwC people in PwC-organised activities. Includes general volunteering, skilled volunteering, pro bono and discounted services. | # of hours |
| Cash donations | A cash contribution is the gross monetary amount paid by the firm in support of a community organisation or project. | US $ |
| In-kind donations | Financial value of all in-kind contributions other than professional services (pro bono and discounted services) e.g. equipment, property, facilities and other non-cash contributions. | US $ |
| Management costs | Financial value of other directly attributable administrative and management costs associated with making the firm’s contribution to the community. | US $ |
| Beneficiaries reached | Beneficiaries reached includes:  
• Number of individual beneficiaries reached through education/skills building programmes.  
• Number of NGOs reached.  
• Number of social and micro enterprises reached. | # of individuals, NGOs, social and micro enterprises |
Calculating beneficiaries reach

To further measure the impact of our community activities, in FY18 we incorporated a new metric - “beneficiaries reached”. This metric quantitatively measures the community outputs achieved in maximising the potential of individuals, NGOs, and social and micro enterprises.

The primary objective of these activities must be for societal benefit and not commercial gain. It focuses on the contribution of our professional skills (skilled volunteering, pro bono and discounted services), cash contributions and partnerships with community organisations.

This is an externally focused metric and does not include the impact PwC’s community activities might have on its own partners and staff. The following is included in this indicator:

1. Number of individuals (students and educators) reached directly or indirectly, through PwC community activities aimed at helping individuals build the skills they need for the future. This includes the development of skills at all stages of the skills pipeline – from early childhood through to lifelong learning. It also includes all types of learners, for example NGO workers, NEETS (individuals not in employment, education and training), small business owners and students, but excludes training provided to PwC partners and staff.

2. Direct number of social or micro enterprises reached through PwC community investment activities. Social enterprises are businesses that offer goods or services to tackle social problems, improve communities, people’s life chances, or environmental problems. They reinvest the majority of their profits back into the business or the local community. Micro enterprises include organisations with 19 employees or fewer, including start-ups.

3. Direct number of NGOs, NPOs or educational institutions reached through PwC community investment activities to understand and tackle obstacles that are inhibiting them from realising their goals and ability to have lasting positive impact on society. This includes capacity building and support to increase the scale and effectiveness of these organisations, and, amongst other things, strengthen their accountability, transparency, reliability and profile.
Calculating beneficiaries reach continued

For a stakeholder to have been “reached” the engagement has to go beyond merely being exposed to an activity or campaign to the degree where the individual in question can report that they are actively aware of the project, programme or activity.

Indirect beneficiaries are only counted when PwC’s involvement is considered significant and critical to the functioning of the receiving organisation, with benefits genuinely flowing through to the indirect beneficiaries. As an example, we would not count students of a school or organisation where we conduct pro-bono services or where our partners and staff serve as board members. While these activities are important, the indirect beneficiary is considered too far removed from the activity.

Individuals, NGOs, and social/micro enterprises reached through activities that do not involve the use of our professional skills (i.e. in-kind donations or general volunteering activities), community contributions that come from other sources (e.g. employees, customers, other organisations) and minor cash contributions are not counted as part of this indicator. For example, we only count beneficiaries reached when we match staff donations to charitable organisations but would not count those reached solely through our employee’s personal giving.

When multiple organisations participate in an activity, the number of beneficiaries counted is proportional to PwC’s contribution.

A few instances of possible double counting may exist when territory level data is aggregated at the network level. For example, when we work with the same NGO but in different countries. Double counting may also occur when counting individuals who have been engaged by PwC through different activities over several years.
Recalculations and voluntary restatements

Network Corporate Sustainability (CS) information will be restated when discrepancies deemed to be material are identified. In this case, materiality is assessed at the member firm level at the key performance indicator level, and not at the aggregate data level. However, we only publish restatements where adjustments to estimations, omissions or miscalculations are deemed to have a ‘material’ impact on the relevant aggregate network CS data previously reported.

It is not possible to adjust our CS reporting for all estimations found to be inaccurate or for all omissions or miscalculations, therefore we only publish restatements for those which are deemed to have a ‘material’ impact on the relevant aggregated network CS data previously reported.

For this purpose, we have set a KPI materiality threshold level of 5% at the network level to determine what is considered material and therefore what should be restated.

If there are multiple errors identified for a number of data points that input into a single KPI, and/or identified by multiple member firms that input into a single KPI, these will be aggregated to determine whether collectively they lead to a change which is 5% over or under the previously reported KPI value. Restatements of CS information may be due to reasons such as:

- organisational changes impacting the firm’s operations – e.g. mergers, acquisitions and divestments
- changes in calculation methods resulting in changes to prior year data
- discovery of an error or a number of errors which, taken together, are material
- updated or new data become available for previous reporting years

While the above description is intended to be as accurate as possible, invariably some exceptions to this basis of reporting may occur. None of the known exceptions are considered to materially change the CS information reported.
Resources
PwC Global Annual Review

In our Global Annual Review we look at the impact we are having on the world of business, the planet and society. We discuss our strategy – The New Equation – as well as our future plans for growth and our commitment to quality. Our report also looks at our progress against the stakeholder capitalism metrics agreed with the World Economic Forum.

PwC Network Climate-related disclosures report 2022

This report is a new addition to PwC’s reporting suite and brings together all our climate-related disclosures into one integrated report. Its focus is on the changes we are making to transition to ensure we can be a sustainable business in a net zero world, and the contributions we are making to the broader climate policy agenda.

PwC United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Communications on Progress

We’re proud to have been a signatory to the UNGC since 2002. We remain deeply committed to the UNGC’s Ten Principles for responsible business practices and remain steadfast in delivering positive societal and environmental outcomes.

PwC Human rights statement

PwC serves clients and communities around the world, working to achieve our Purpose: to build trust in society and solve important problems. Every day, we come together to make this happen, and whether we’re working with PwC people or others, we depend on each other to be mindful of our ethical responsibilities. Our approach to human rights is already well integrated into our existing business practices, for example as part of our Human Capital, Procurement, Ethics & Compliance and Corporate Sustainability activities.

PwC Global Code of Conduct

Our Global Code of Conduct (‘The Code’), sets out a common framework around how we are expected to behave and to do the right thing. Knowing, understanding and applying the Code, is a fundamental part of who we are, and what we stand for.

Read more
Find out more

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At PwC, our purpose is to build trust in society and solve important problems. We’re a network of firms in 152 countries with nearly 380,000 people who are committed to delivering quality in assurance, advisory and tax services. Find out more and tell us what matters to you by visiting us at www.pwc.com.

PwC refers to the PwC network and/or one or more of its member firms, each of which is a separate legal entity. Please see www.pwc.com/structure for further details.

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