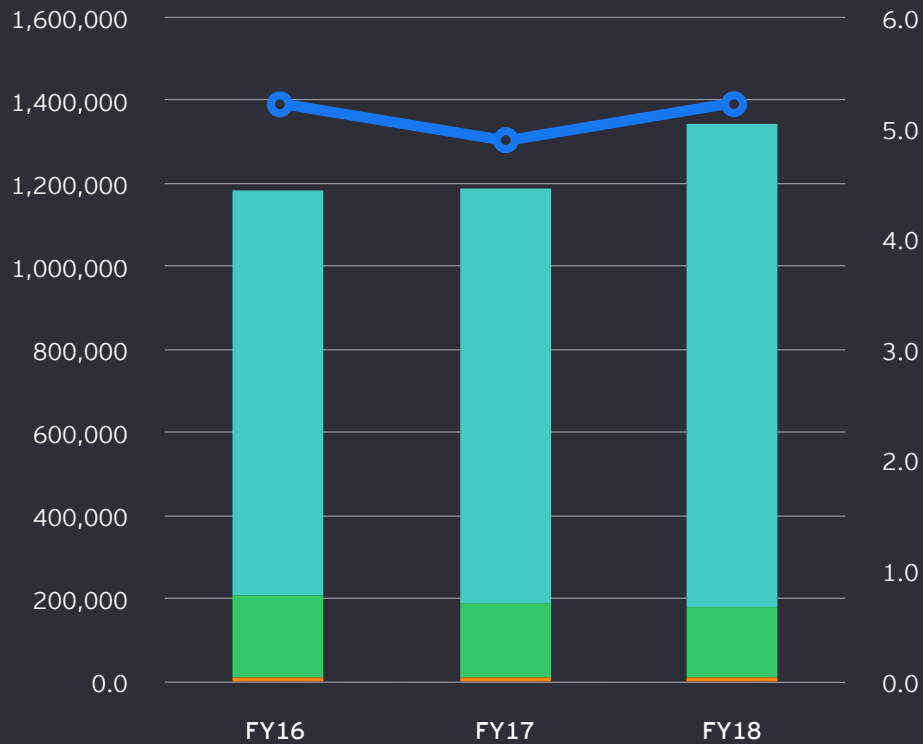


Global carbon footprint data

Carbon emissions by scope (tCO₂e)



■ Scope 1
 ■ Scope 2
 ■ Scope 3
—○— Total emissions per full-time employee (FTE)

FY18 emissions (tCO₂e)

% change vs. FY17

| | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| Total emissions | 1,345,000 | 13.0 |
| per FTE | 5.2 | 7.0 |
| Scope 1 and 2 emissions from office energy consumption | 174,000 | -5.4 |
| per FTE | 0.7 | -10.5 |
| Scope 3 emissions from air travel | 1,061,000 | 18.0 |
| per FTE | 4.1 | 11.7 |

Explanatory notes

“The carbon footprint of the EY global organization is calculated in line with the EY global carbon footprint methodology. This is based on the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), using its “location-based” approach to reporting.

Emissions calculations use [2018 conversion factors](#) published by the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy or locally published factors where appropriate. Conversion factors used to calculate emissions from air travel include the impact of “radiative forcing.”

With respect to growth of Scope 3 emissions from air travel, it should be noted that this is heavily influenced by changes to 2018 conversion factors for domestic and long-haul flights, which increased by 12% and 8% respectively compared to 2017. In terms of distance traveled, air travel grew by 7.7% in total and by 1.9% per FTE.

Emissions from office energy consumption are estimated using activity data from 30 member firms, representing 74% of the global office portfolio. Emissions from air travel are estimated using distance data that represents 84% of global spend on air travel. Emissions from ground transportation (including rail travel and business travel in EY-owned, rental and employee vehicles) are estimated using fuel consumption and distance data for approximately 68% of employees.