



## **Independent Practitioner's Limited Assurance Report**

To the Director, Representative Executive Officer, President & Global CEO of Dentsu Group Inc.

### **Conclusion**

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether selected environmental and social performance indicators (the "subject matter information" or the "SMI") presented in Dentsu Group Inc.'s (the "Company") Environmental and Social Data 2024 (the "Environmental and Social Data") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the criteria (the "Criteria"), which are established by the Company and are explained in the Environmental and Social Data. The SMI subject to the assurance engagement is indicated in the Report with the symbol "★".

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the Company's SMI as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA).

Our firm applies 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*, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

### **Other information**

Our conclusion on the SMI does not extend to any other information that accompanies or contains the SMI (hereafter referred to as "other information"). We have read the other information but have not performed any procedures with respect to the other information.

### **Responsibilities for the SMI**

Management of the Company are responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation of the SMI that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- selecting or developing suitable criteria for preparing the SMI and appropriately referring to or describing the criteria used; and
- preparing the SMI in accordance with the Criteria.

### **Inherent limitations in preparing the SMI**

As described in the Environmental and Social Data, GHG emissions quantification is subject to uncertainty when measuring activity data, determining emission factors, and considering scientific uncertainty inherent in the Global Warming Potentials. Hence, the selection by management of a different but acceptable measurement method, activity data, emission factors, and relevant assumptions or parameters could have resulted in materially different amounts being reported.

### **Our responsibilities**

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the SMI is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our conclusion to the Management.

### Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the SMI that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our procedures selected depended on our understanding of the SMI and other engagement circumstances, and our consideration of areas where material misstatements are likely to arise. In carrying out our engagement, we:

- Assessed the suitability of the criteria applied to prepare the SMI;
- Conducted interviews with the relevant personnel of the Company, to obtain an understanding of the key processes, relevant systems and controls in place over the preparation of the SMI;
- Performed analytical procedures / trend analysis;
- Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements;
- Performed a site visit at one of the Company's domestic sites which was determined through our risk assessment procedures;
- Performed, on a sample basis, recalculation of amounts presented as part of the SMI;
- Performed other evidence gathering procedures for selected samples; and
- Evaluated whether the SMI was presented in accordance with the Criteria.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing 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.



**Kazuhiko Saito**

**Engagement Partner**

**KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.**

**Tokyo Office, Japan**

**March 28, 2025**

# Dentsu Group Environmental and Social Data 2024

## Dentsu Group Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions – 2024

★Indicators third-party assured

Scope	Area	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Scope 1	Total	3,001	★
	Japan	968	
	International	2,034	
Scope 2 (Location-based)	Total	30,915	★
	Japan	12,507	
	International	18,408	
Scope 2 (Market-based)	Total	9,583	★
	Japan	6,509	
	International	3,074	
Scope 3 (Category 1-15)	Total	389,149	*
	Japan	169,214	
	International	219,935	
Scope 1 + Scope 2 (Market-Based) + Scope 3	Total	401,733	
	Japan	176,690	
	International	225,043	

\* The total Scope 3 (Category 1-15) emissions of 276,420 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (★), excluding Scope 3 Category 1 emissions related to passthrough costs at Tag Worldwide Holdings Ltd. and its group companies, which were acquired in July 2023, were subject to assurance.

The following specific categories within Scope 3, as indicated by a (★), were also subjected to assurance:

Scope 3 (By Category)		Area	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	
Category 1	Purchased Goods & Services	Total	222,048	*
		Japan	77,429	
		International	144,619	
Category 2	Capital Goods	Total	55,848	
Category 3	Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	Total	5,762	
		Japan	3,288	
		International	2,474	
Category 4	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Total	1,642	
		Japan	1,427	
		International	214	
Category 5	Waste Generated in Operations	Total	4,707	
		Japan	1,158	
		International	3,548	
Category 6	Business Travel	Total	32,980	★
		Japan	14,803	
		International	18,177	
Category 7	Employee Commuting	Total	53,767	★
		Japan	7,015	
		International	46,752	
Category 13	Downstream Leased Assets	Total	659	
		Japan	177	
		International	483	
Category 15	Investments	Total	11,736	
		Japan	8,067	
		International	3,668	

\* The total Scope 3 Category 1 emissions of 109,320 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (★), excluding emissions from passthrough costs incurred by Tag Worldwide Holdings Ltd. and its group companies, were subject to assurance.

Calculation Method	
Scope 1	Fuel used in buildings and vehicles x emission factor (※1・2・3・4)
Scope 2 (Location-based) / Scope 2 (Market-based)	Electricity, heating, cooling, and steam used in buildings and supplied by other companies x emission factor (※1・4・5・6・7)
Scope 3 (Category 1)	IT and office-related purchase/lease and outsourcing (only those included in SG&A, excluding Tag Worldwide Holdings Ltd. and its group companies) expenses, etc., which are major procurement x emission factor (※4・8・9・10)
Scope 3 (Category 2)	Fixed assets and capital goods (office set-up cost etc.) purchase or acquisition costs x emission factor (※8)
Scope 3 (Category 3)	Energy resource use (electricity, fuel, etc.) x emission factor (※4・7・8・9・10)
Scope 3 (Category 4)	Postal, courier, etc. costs x emission factor (※8・10)
Scope 3 (Category 5)	Industrial and general waste weight, wastewater x emission factor (※4・8・9)
Scope 3 (Category 6)	Transportation and lodging costs, distance travelled x emission factor (※8・10・11)
Scope 3 (Category 7)	Japan: Commuting cost of employee headcount x emission factor (※10) International: Commuting distance of employee headcount x emission factor (※4)
Scope 3 (Category 13)	Energy consumption of the leased company x emission factor (※4・5・7・10)
Scope 3 (Category 15)	Japan: 60 specific investment shares listed in our annual securities report are calculated in the following order of priority. A: Scope 1+2 emissions of investee company x equity share B: Revenue of investee company x equity share x emission factor (※10) International: Revenue of investee company x equity share x emission factor (※10)

- The figures are rounded to the nearest whole number, so certain totals and subtotals may not add up.
- Reference made to the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol in the calculation.
- GHG emissions quantification is subject to uncertainty when measuring activity data, determining emission factors, and considering scientific uncertainty inherent in the Global Warming Potentials.
- The following emission factors are used according to the activities in each category:  
 ※ 1: List of Calculation Methods and Emission Factors in “Calculation, Reporting, and Publication Systems”, Ministry of the Environment, Japan, 2023.



※ 2: “Emission Factors by Gas Utility (for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Specific Emitters) – R5: Results-R6.6.28”, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, Japan, 2024.

※ 3: “IPCC Sixth Assessment Report”, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2021.

※ 4: “UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting”, Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, United Kingdom, 2024.

※ 5: “Emission Factors by Electric Utility (for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Specific Emitters) – R4: Results-R5.12.22”, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, Japan, 2023.

※ 6: “Emission Factors by Heat Utility (for Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Specific Emitters) – R4: Results-R6.6.28”, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, Japan, 2024.

※ 7: “Emission Factors 2024”, International Energy Agency (IEA), 2024.

※ 8: “Emission Intensity Database for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Organizations through Supply Chains Ver. 3.4”, Ministry of the Environment, Japan, 2024.

※ 9: “LCI Database IDEA Ver. 2”, Sustainable Management Promotion Organization, Japan, 2019.

※ 10: “United States Environmental Extended Input-Output Model (USEEIO) // Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors of US Commodities and Industries v1.1.1”, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), United States of America, 2022.

※ 11: Category 6 (Business travel) includes only business travel incurred by our employees.

\* The refrigerant emissions reported represent only those for which actual data could be collected. Dentsu is exploring methods to estimate emissions relating to refrigerants to enhance comprehensiveness, and there is a possibility that emissions may increase in the coming years.

\* Scope 1 of International includes Green Gas (Bio Gas), and emissions are evidenced by renewable gas certificates.

\* Due to system limitations, the Scope 3 Category 2 data were not split between Japan and International. Since it is estimated that the majority of these emissions originate from Japan, all Category 2 emissions were included in the results for Japan both ‘Scope 3 (Category 1-15)’ and ‘Scope 1+Scope 2(Market-Based) + Scope 3’ rows.

■ Calculation period: January 1 to December 31, 2024

■ Organisational boundary of calculation: Includes consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and globally over which Dentsu Group Inc. ( “dentsu” ) exercises operational control.

Consolidated subsidiaries that can be judged to have a negligible impact due to number of employees, type of use of bases, etc. are not included.

※“International” refers to International Operations, covering the Americas (AMERICAS), Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), and Asia Pacific (excluding Japan)(APAC)

■ Excluded from Calculation

※Scope 3:

- Category 8: Emissions from applicable leases are calculated under Scope 1 and 2.
- Category 9: Excluded because dentsu’s products do not require transportation.
- Category 10: Excluded because none of dentsu’s products require processing.
- Category 11: Excluded due to minor impact.
- Category 12: Excluded due to minor impact.
- Category 14: Excluded because dentsu does not engage in franchise businesses.

## Ratio of female leaders in Dentsu Group

★Indicators third-party assured

Leaders	Female (Number of People)	Male (Number of People)	Not declared (Number of People)	No data (Number of People)	Total (Number of People)	Ratio of Female Leaders	Third-party assurance
Group Total	364	748	6	2	1,120	32.5%	★

■ Base date for calculation : December 31, 2024

■ Boundary of calculation :

- Includes consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and abroad over which Dentsu Group Inc. exercises managerial control and invests directly. Consolidated subsidiaries that can be judged to have a negligible impact due to number of employees, type of use of bases, etc. are not included.
- Employees within Tag Worldwide Holdings Ltd. and the group companies, acquired in July 2023, are not included.
- The numbers in the “Not declared” and “No Data” categories are included in the denominator to calculate the ratio of female leaders.
- “Leader” is defined as employees in job levels 55 and above (International). Executive-level of each company are included for Japan.
- Even if an employee holds concurrent posts (i.e. is a leader multiple organizations), the person is counted as one employee.
- Seconded employees are counted as part of their main work location.