



KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

KPMG Pakistan Transparency Report - 2020

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Message from Senior Partner

We are pleased to present our Transparency Report 2020, covering our financial year to 30 June 2020. This report illustrates how KPMG in Pakistan upholds our professional responsibilities, outlines our firm's structure, governance and approach to quality control, and articulates the innovative ways we maintain robust quality audit.

At KPMG, we inspire confidence and empower change in all we do for clients, our people and society at large. It is something our people focus on and unite around.

KPMG in Pakistan leads with the right 'Tone at the top'. Our leadership's commitment to ethics and quality sits at the core of our Audit Quality Framework and sets an example for the rest of the firm. This practice encourages capabilities and the right behaviours. All KPMG in Pakistan's partners and employees carry responsibility for upholding quality control and risk management; this responsibility includes the need to understand, and adhere to, firm policies and procedures in carrying out their day-to-day activities.

We recognize transparency is key if we are to pursue our ongoing ambition for better public understanding of audit effectively. How an audit is conducted is as important as the result. Effective and efficient audits are dependent on the demonstration of certain behaviours. We focus on these behaviours during the performance of the audit, through education sessions and coaching, and via our review processes.

Most importantly, we work proactively to ensure that we consistently deliver quality audits. We systematically and continuously monitor performance. Significant resources are dedicated toward a comprehensive review of our protocols and practices, ensuring the utmost consistency in our audit quality and client experience.

We have also been working to implement the International Standard of Quality Management (ISQM) 1, expected to become mandatory in 2022. ISQM 1 has created an opportunity to refresh our Audit Quality Framework, which will now land in FY21.

We trust that you will find this report useful in providing insights into the procedures that demonstrate our delivery of quality work, setting us apart as 'The Clear Choice' for our clients.

Amir Jamil Abbasi
Senior Partner



1 Who we are

1.1 Our business

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. (KPMGTH) is a professional services firm that delivers Audit, Tax and Advisory services. We operate out of three offices across Pakistan and had an average of 1,627 personnel in the year to 30 June 2020 (2019: 1,723).

Our audit services in Pakistan are delivered through KPMGTH. Full details of the services offered by KPMGTH can be found on our website:

www.KPMG.com.pk.

1.2 Our strategy

Our strategy is set by the KPMGTH Board and demonstrates a commitment to quality and trust. Our focus is to invest significantly in priorities that form part of a multi-year collective strategy implementation that is taking place across our entire global network.

Our strategy is in line with KPMG International's strategy which can be viewed at [KPMG International Transparency Report](#)

2 Our structure and governance

2.1 Legal structure and ownership

KPMGTH is affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"). KPMG International is a Swiss cooperative which is a legal entity formed under Swiss law. It is the entity with which all the member firms of the KPMG network are affiliated. Further details about KPMG International and its business activities, including our relationship with it, are available in 'Governance and leadership' section of the [KPMG International Transparency Report](#)

KPMGTH is part of a global network of professional services firms providing Audit, Tax, and Advisory services to a wide variety of public and private sector organizations. The KPMG's Organization

structure is designed to support consistency of service quality and adherence to agreed values wherever its member firms operate.

KPMGTH is owned by local partners and is a partnership firm formed under Partnership Act, 1932 and regulated under the bylaws of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP). The firm is also registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan.

During the year to 30 June 2020, there was an average of 35 Partners / Executive Director in KPMGTH (2019: 35 partners).

Further details about KPMG International and its business, including our relationship with it, are available in the supplement to the [KPMG International Transparency Report](#).

2.2 Name, ownership and Legal Relationships

KPMG is the registered trademark of KPMG International and is the name by which the member firms are commonly known. The rights of member firms to use the KPMG name and marks are contained within agreements with KPMG International.

Member firms are generally locally owned and managed. Each member firm is responsible for its own obligations and liabilities. KPMG International and other member firms are not responsible for a member firm's obligations or liabilities.

Member firms may consist of more than one separate legal entity. If this is the case, each separate legal entity will be responsible only for its own obligations and liabilities, unless it has expressly agreed otherwise.

2.3 Responsibilities and Obligations of member firms

Pursuant to their membership agreements with KPMG International, member firms are required to comply with KPMG International's policies,

procedures and regulations including quality standards governing how they operate and how they provide services to clients to compete effectively. This includes having a firm structure that ensures continuity and stability and being able to adopt global strategies, share resources (incoming and outgoing), service multi-national clients, manage risk, and deploy global methodologies and tools.

Each member firm takes responsibility for its management and the quality of its work.

Member firms commit to a common set of KPMG values [\(see section 3.1\)](#).

KPMG International’s activities are funded by a levy paid to it by member firms. The basis for calculating such amounts is approved by the Global Board and consistently applied to the member firms. A firm’s status as a KPMG member firm and its participation in the KPMG network may be terminated if, among other things, it has not complied with the policies, procedures and regulations set by KPMG International or any of its other obligations owed to KPMG International.

2.4 Governance structure

KPMGTH applies high standards of corporate governance.

The Partnership (all partners) elects a Senior Partner and a Board. The Board comprises of ten elected members as well as the Senior Partner. The Board and Senior Partner are elected for three years term. The Board is responsible for overall management of the partnership including operating and financial performance, annual business plans and budget, marketing, technology development, recruitment and retention, compensation, nomination and quality, risk and compliance policies.

The Board meets on a regular basis around the year. The Senior Partner is also the Chairman of the Board. The Senior Partner is responsible for the

day to day management of the Partnership and dealing with operational matters under the overall guidance and direction of the Board. The Senior Partner is responsible for ensuring that the Board members receive accurate, timely and clear information and ensuring effective communication and relationships with the partners and staff at large. The Senior Partner also acts as the international contact partner and represents KPMGTH on international forums and to external agencies.

The Senior Partner has appointed a board member as the Risk Management and Ethics and Independence Partner who leads a dedicated Risk Management Department.

3 System of quality control



Tone at the top, leadership, and a clear set of values and conduct are essential to set the framework for quality. However, these must be backed up by a system of quality control that ensures our performance meets the highest professional standards.

To help all audit professionals concentrate on the fundamental skills and behaviors required to deliver a quality audit, KPMG has developed the Audit Quality Framework, based on International Standards on Quality Control (ISQC 1), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and on the Code of Ethics for Professional

Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which apply to professional services firms that perform audits of financial statements .

KPMG International has quality control policies that apply to all member firms. These are included in KPMG’s Global Quality & Risk Management Manual (Global Q&RM Manual) which applies to all KPMG partners and employees. KPMGTH is required to establish and maintain a system of quality control and design, implement, and test the operating effectiveness of quality controls.

KPMGTH is required to implement KPMG International policies and procedures and also adopts additional policies and procedures that are designed to address rules and standards issued by ICAP and other relevant regulators as well as local legal and other requirements.

Quality control and risk management are the responsibility of all KPMGTH partners and employees. This responsibility includes the need to understand and adhere to firm policies and associated procedures in carrying out their day-to-day activities. The system of quality control applies to all KPMG partners and employees wherever they are based.

While this Transparency Report summarizes KPMG’s approach to audit quality, it may also be useful for stakeholders interested in member firms’ Tax and Advisory services, as many KPMG quality control procedures and processes are cross-functional and apply equally to all services offered.

Audit Quality Framework

At KPMGTH audit quality is not just about reaching the right opinion, but how that opinion is reached. It is about the processes, thought and integrity behind the auditors’ report. The outcome of a quality audit is the delivery of an appropriate and independent opinion in

compliance with relevant professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. To help all audit professionals concentrate on the fundamental skills and behaviors required to deliver a quality audit, KPMG International has developed the Audit Quality Framework.

KPMG’s audit quality framework introduces a common language that is used by all KPMG firms to describe what drives audit quality and to help highlight to their audit professionals how they contribute to its delivery.

Tone at the top’ sits at the core of the Audit Quality Framework’s seven drivers of audit quality and helps ensure that the right behaviors permeate all KPMG firms. All of the other drivers create a virtuous circle because each driver is intended to reinforce the others. Each of the seven drivers is described in more detail in the following sections of this report

3.1 Tone at the Top



KPMG global leadership, working with regional and member firm leadership, plays a critical role in establishing our commitment to quality and the highest standards of professional excellence. A culture based on quality, integrity and ethics is essential in an organization that carries out audits and other services on which stakeholders and investors rely.

At KPMGTH we promote a culture in which consultation is encouraged and recognized as a strength.

Tone at the top means that KPMG TH leadership demonstrates commitment to quality, ethics and integrity and communicates its commitment to clients, stakeholders, and society at large to earn public trust.

The KPMG values are set out in Appendix A.

KPMG Global Code of Conduct

Outlined in KPMG's Global Code of Conduct are the responsibilities all KPMG people have to each other, our clients, and the public. It shows how our Values inspire our greatest aspirations and guide all of our behaviors and actions. It defines what it means to work at and be part of KPMG, as well as our individual and collective responsibilities.

Our Values lie at the heart of the way we do things. To do the right thing, the right way. Always. They drive our daily behaviors, guide our decisions, and shape our character. They form the foundation of a resilient culture ready to meet challenge with integrity, so we never lose sight of our principal responsibility to protect the public interest. And they propel us forward — through our work and the example we set — as we inspire confidence and empower change throughout the world.

Everyone at KPMG is required to comply with the Global Code of Conduct and to confirm their compliance with the Code. Everyone at KPMG is also required to take regular training covering the Code and will be held accountable for behaving in a way that is not consistent with it.

Individuals are encouraged to speak up when they see something that makes them uncomfortable or that is inconsistent with our Values.

Moreover, everyone at KPMG is responsible for reporting — and is

required to report — any activity that could potentially be illegal or in violation of our Values, KPMG policies, applicable laws, regulations or professional standards.

To safeguard this, each KPMG firm is required to have procedures and established channels of communication so that anyone working there can report ethical and quality issues.

In addition, the KPMG International hotline is a mechanism for KPMG partners, employees, clients and other third parties to confidentially report concerns they have relating to certain areas of activity by KPMG International itself, activities of KPMG firms or KPMG personnel.

All member firms and KPMG personnel are prohibited from retaliating against individuals who have the courage to speak up in good faith. Retaliation is a serious violation of the Code, and any retaliation by anyone at KPMG will result in disciplinary action.

At KPMGTH, we regularly monitor the extent to which our people feel that the firm lives the KPMG Values through the Global People Survey (refer to section 3.5.7).

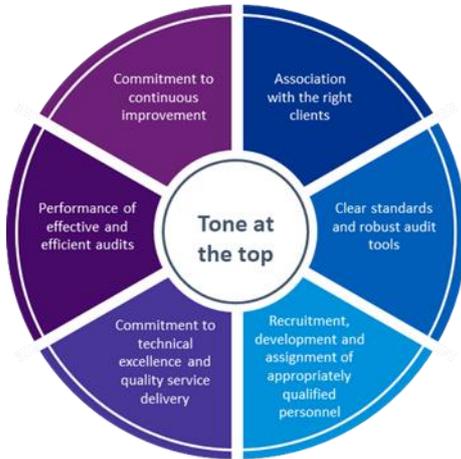
All KPMGTH personnel employees are required to:

- comply with both the Global Code of Conduct [and the KPMGTH Code of Conduct] and confirm their compliance with the Code of Conduct, and
- complete regular training covering the Code.

KPMGTH has launched a hotline which is available through our intranet to all personnel. The hotline enables them to raise any issue or concerns relating to compliance with our Code of Conduct and KPMG values directly to the Senior Partner of the Firm without any fear or concern about any retaliation. The hotline has been designed to ensure full

confidentiality and protection of identity and all issues raised are given top priority.

3.2 Leadership responsibilities for quality and risk management



KPMGTH demonstrates commitment to quality, ethics and integrity, and communicates our focus on quality to clients, stakeholders and society. Our leadership plays a critical role in setting the right tone and leading by example — demonstrating an unwavering commitment to the highest standards of professional excellence and championing and supporting major initiatives.

Our leadership team is committed to building a culture based on quality, integrity and ethics, demonstrated through their actions - written and video communications, presentations to teams and one-to-one discussions.

The following individuals have leadership responsibilities for quality and risk management at KPMGTH.

Board and Senior Partner

The Board and Senior Partner approves the establishment of quality and compliance procedures including the compliance with laws, rules, regulations, and professional standards. They also monitor the firm's compliance with these procedures on a regular basis.

Risk Management Partner (RMP)

Operational responsibility for the system of quality control, risk management and compliance in KPMGTH has been delegated to the Risk Management and Ethics and Independence Partner who is responsible for setting overall professional risk management and quality control policies and monitoring compliance for KPMGTH.

He also has the responsibility for direction and execution of ethics and independence policies and procedures in KPMGTH and reports on ethics and independence issues to the Senior Partner.

The RMP has a direct reporting line to the Senior Partner. He consults with the appointed Area Quality and Risk Management Leader. The seniority of the reporting lines, underlines the importance that the firm places on risk and quality issues. The RMP is supported by a team of partners and professionals in each of the functions.

The Audit, Tax and Advisory Functions – Function Heads

The three heads of the client service functions (Audit, Tax and Advisory) are accountable to the Senior Partner for the quality of service delivered in their respective functions. Between them, they determine the operation of the risk management, quality assurance and monitoring procedures for their specific functions within the framework set by the Risk Management Partner. These procedures make it clear that, at the engagement level, risk management and quality control is ultimately the responsibility of all professionals in the firm.

KPMG TH Head of Audit is responsible for leading a sustainable high-quality Audit practice that is attractive to KPMG partners and employees. This includes:

- setting the right 'tone at the top' by demonstrating an unwavering commitment to the highest

standards of professional excellence, including scepticism, objectivity, and independence

- developing and implementing strategies to monitor and maintain knowledge and skills required of partners and employees to fulfil their professional responsibilities
- working with the Risk Management Partner to monitor and address audit quality and risk matters as they relate to the Audit practice, including an annual evaluation of activities considered to be key to audit quality.

Audit Leadership Team

The Audit Leadership Team of KPMGTH met periodically during the year as and when needed and these meetings included discussions about current and emerging audit quality issues arising from external and internal quality review processes, queries being raised by engagement teams, root cause analysis procedures and other quality matters identified from a variety of sources. These were debated, other observations collected from client-facing teams were considered, and actions agreed. Typically, most of these actions are short term, in which case they are developed and communicated through the regular technical briefings issued to the whole Audit function of KPMGTH.

For more complex issues (which might require amendments to KPMG’s global audit methodology or audit tools) these will be raised with KPMG International’s Global Audit groups for consideration and potential development of solutions by the KPMG Global Solutions Group (KGSG) and the International Standards Group (ISG). For more information about the KGSG and the ISG refer to [section 3.6.4](#).

Investing in continuous improvement

Audit quality is fundamental to maintaining public trust and is the key measure on which our professional reputation stands.

We define ‘audit quality’ as being the outcome when:

- Audits are executed consistently, in line with the requirements and intent of applicable professional standards, within a strong system of quality controls; and
- All of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of objectivity, independence, ethics and integrity.

KPMG globally continues to invest significantly in audit quality across the Global Organization. We are building on our sound audit quality foundations, both in terms of how we manage our firms and our audit engagements.

This means significant ongoing investment in our system of quality management, global monitoring of audit quality, our professionals and enhanced support, technology and tools for engagement teams.

Our global audit quality program ensures consistent deployment of investments to enhance and support a common approach.

3.3 Association with the right clients



3.3.1 Acceptance and continuance of clients and engagements

Rigorous global client acceptance and continuance policies are vital to being able to provide high-quality professional services.

KPMG's client and engagement acceptance and continuance systems and processes are designed to identify and evaluate any potential risks prior to accepting or continuing a client relationship, or performing a specific engagement.

KPMG firms must evaluate whether to accept or continue a client relationship, or perform a specific engagement. Where client/engagement acceptance (or continuance) decisions pose significant risks, additional approvals are required.

3.3.2 Client and engagement acceptance process

Client Evaluation

KPMGTH undertakes an evaluation of every prospective client.

This involves obtaining sufficient information about the prospective client, its key management and significant beneficial owners and then properly analyzing the information to be able to make an informed acceptance decision. This evaluation includes completion of a questionnaire to assess the client's risk profile and obtaining background information on the client, its key management, directors and owners. In addition, we obtain additional information required to satisfy our local legal and/or regulatory requirements.

Engagement Evaluation

Each prospective engagement is also evaluated to identify potential risks in relation to the engagement. A range of factors are considered as part of this evaluation, including potential independence and conflict of interest issues (using Sentinel™, KPMG's

conflicts and independence checking system), intended purpose and use of engagement deliverables, public perception, as well as factors specific to the type of engagement.

For audit services, these include the competence of the client's financial management team and the skills and experience of personnel assigned to staff the engagement. The evaluation is made in consultation with other senior KPMGTH personnel and includes review by quality and risk management leadership, as required.

Where audit services are to be provided for the first time, the prospective engagement team is required to perform additional independence evaluation procedures including a review of any non-audit services provided to the client and of other relevant business and personal relationships.

Similar independence evaluations are performed when an existing audit client becomes a public interest entity or additional independence restrictions apply following a change in the circumstances of the client.

Depending on the overall risk assessment of the prospective client and engagement, additional safeguards may be introduced to help mitigate the identified risks. Any potential independence or conflict of interest issues are required to be documented and resolved prior to acceptance.

A prospective client or engagement will be declined if a potential independence or conflict issue cannot be resolved satisfactorily in accordance with professional standards and our policies, or if there are other quality and risk issues that cannot be appropriately mitigated.

3.3.3 Continuance process

KPMGTH undertakes an annual re-evaluation of all its audit clients. The re-evaluation identifies any issues in

relation to continuing association and any mitigating procedures that need to be put in place (this may include the assignment of additional professionals such as an Engagement Quality Control (EQC) reviewer or the need to involve additional specialists on the audit).

Recurring or long running non-audit engagements are also subject to periodic re- evaluation.

In addition, clients and engagements are required to be re-evaluated if there is an indication that there may be a change in their risk profile, and as part of the continuous independence evaluation process, engagement teams are required to identify if there have been any changes to previously identified threats or if there are new threats to independence. The threats are then evaluated and, if not at an acceptable level, are eliminated or appropriate safeguards are applied to reduce the threats to an acceptable level.

3.3.4 Withdrawal Process

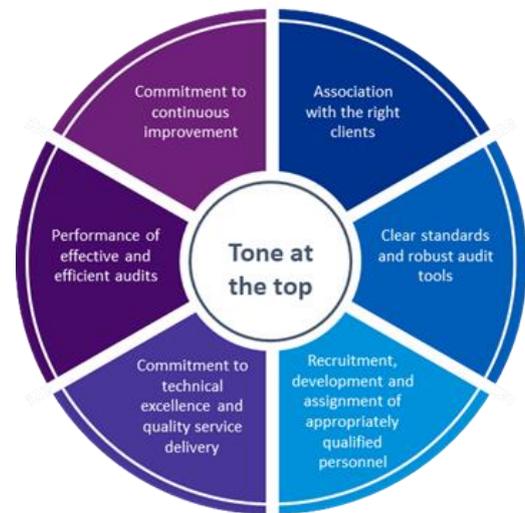
Where KPMGTH obtains information that indicates that we should withdraw from an engagement or from a client relationship, we consult internally and identify any required legal, professional and regulatory responsibilities. We also communicate as necessary with those charged with governance and any other appropriate authority.

3.3.5 Client portfolio management

KPMGTH heads of functions appoint engagement partners who have the appropriate competence, capabilities, time and authority to perform the role for each engagement.

We review each audit partner’s client portfolio on periodic basis in individual discussions with the audit partner. The reviews consider the industry, nature and risk of the client portfolio as a whole along with the competence, capabilities and capacity of the partner to deliver a quality audit for every client.

3.4 Clear standards and robust audit tools



All KPMGTH professionals are expected to adhere to KPMG International and KPMGTH policies and procedures including independence policies, and are provided with a range of tools and guidance to support them in meeting these expectations. The KPMGTH policies and procedures set for audit engagements incorporate the relevant requirements of accounting, auditing, ethics, and quality control standards, and other relevant laws and regulations.

3.4.1 Our approach to audit

KPMG has been investing significantly in evolving the Global Organization’s audit capabilities and will continue to do so in the coming years including a new global electronic audit workflow delivered through KPMG Clara platform – KPMG’s smart, modular audit platform – capable of continually integrating new and emerging technologies, with advanced capabilities embedded that leverage data, automation, and visualization. Data & Analytics (D&A) is integral to the way how KPMG member firms obtain audit evidence and interact with clients in the digital era.

KPMG’s high-quality audit process will continue to include:

- **timely partner and manager involvement** throughout the

engagement

- **access to the right knowledge** including involvement of specialists, training and experience requirements and relevant industry expertise
- **critical assessment of all audit evidence obtained during the audit**, exercising appropriate professional judgment
- **ongoing mentoring, supervision and review** of the engagement team
- managing and documenting the audit.

3.4.1.1 Consistent audit methodology and tools

The KPMG audit methodology, developed by the KPMG Global Solutions Group (KGSG) is based on the requirements of the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as well as the auditing standards of PCAOB and AICPA. The KPMG audit methodology is set out in KPMG Audit Manual (KAM) and includes additional requirements that go beyond the ISAs, which KPMG International believes enhance the quality of the audit. The methodology emphasizes applying appropriate professional skepticism in the execution of audit procedures and requires compliance with relevant ethical requirements, including independence.

Enhancements to the audit methodology, guidance and tools are made regularly to be in compliance with standards, emerging auditing areas of focus and audit quality results (internal and external). Key topics include risk identification, assessment and response, accounting estimates, group audits and audit sampling.

KPMG member firms may add local requirements and/or guidance in KAM to comply with additional professional, legal, or regulatory requirements.

KAM contains examples and guidance for, among other things, procedures intended to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement and procedures to respond to those assessed risks.

The KPMG audit workflow is enabled through eAudit's, an activity-based workflow and electronic audit file. eAudit is KPMG's audit documentation workflow that allows professionals to complete high quality and consistent audits. eAudit integrates KPMG's audit methodology, guidance and industry knowledge, and the tools needed to execute and document the audit work performed.

eAudit can be "scaled" to present the relevant requirements and guidance, depending on the nature of the entity to be audited and in accordance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. It provides direct access to our audit guidance, professional standards and documentation templates.

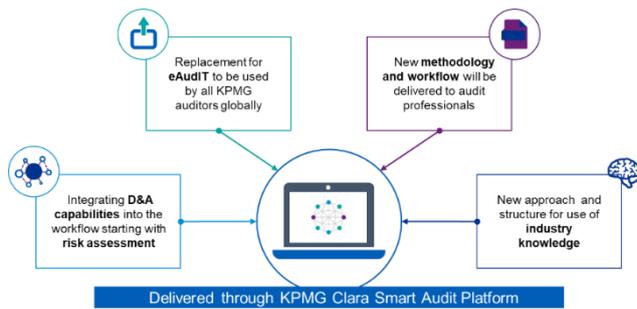
Significant investments are underway to revise and enhance the KPMG audit methodology (KAM) and workflow tool (eAudit), with the deployment of KPMG Clara workflow which is being piloted in 2019 and limited deployment in 2020, planned for initial deployment globally in 2021, and full deployment beginning in 2022.

[KPMG Clara, KPMG Clara Workflow and Audit Data & Analytics \(D&A\)](#)

KPMG International is making significant investments to improve audit quality, drive consistency in execution of audits and strengthen both the member firm and global monitoring of engagements.

[KPMG Clara](#)

The global launch of KPMG Clara created a smart audit platform that brings together KPMG's Audit Data & Analytics (D&A) capabilities, innovative new technologies, collaboration capabilities and audit workflow.



KPMG Clara Workflow

Building on the launch of KPMG Clara in 2017, KPMG International is creating a new workflow tool that will be used by KPMG audit teams to execute and document KPMG audits. It will be intuitive, user-friendly and modern. The new system will genuinely be a workflow – guiding audit teams through a series of steps in a logical sequence aligned to the standards, with clear display of information and visuals, knowledge and guidance available at the moment of need, and with embedded advanced data and analytics (D&A) capabilities. The workflow and methodology will also be scalable – adjusting the requirements to the size and complexity of the audit engagement. This globally-driven project will significantly overhaul and redesign the execution of an audit by KPMG professionals and drive improvements in audit quality.

KPMG Clara Workflow incorporates monitoring capabilities (e.g. data mining) at the engagement level for use by member firms. The KPMG Clara Workflow is being piloted in 2019 and limited deployment in 2020, with initial deployment globally in 2021 and full deployment beginning in 2022. The predecessor audit workflow tool, eAudit, is expected to be decommissioned by the end of 2021.

Audit data & analytics (D&A)

KPMG’s audit, powered by D&A is designed to:

- **enhance audit quality**; by providing a deeper understanding of data populations, giving focus to higher risk transactions;
- **be secure**; by restricting access to data both in transit and within KPMG’s IT environments; and
- **be transparent**; by facilitating detailed analysis to uncover the reasons behind, and root causes of, outliers and anomalies and provide increased visibility into higher risk transactions and process areas.

D&A tools and routines are built on principles and professional standards underlying an audit and do not relieve auditors of their responsibilities.

3.4.2 Independence, integrity, ethics and objectivity

3.4.2.1 Overview

Auditor independence is a cornerstone of international professional standards and regulatory requirements.

KPMG International has detailed independence policies and procedures, incorporating the requirements of the IESBA Code of Ethics. These are set out in KPMG’s Global Q&RM Manual, which applies to all KPMG member firms.

Automated tools, which must be used for every prospective engagement to identify potential independence and conflict of interest issues, facilitate compliance with these requirements.

These policies are supplemented by other processes to ensure compliance with the standards issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP), Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and other regulatory authorities. These policies and processes cover areas such as firm independence (covering, for example, treasury and procurement functions), personal

independence, firm financial relationships, post-employment relationships, partner rotation and approval of audit and non-audit services.

The Partner-in-Charge of the Global Independence Group is supported by a core team of specialists to help ensure that robust and consistent independence policies and procedures are in place at KPMG member firms, and that tools are available to help the firms and their personnel to comply with these requirements.

KPMGTH's RMP is also the Ethics and Independence Partner (EIP) of the firm who has primary responsibility for the direction and execution of ethics and independence policies and procedures in KPMGTH.

The EIP is responsible for communicating and implementing KPMG global policies and procedures and ensuring that local policies and procedures are established and effectively implemented when they are more stringent than the global requirements. The EIP fulfills this responsibility through:

- implementing/monitoring the ethics and independence quality control process and structure within the firm;
- approving/appointing partners responsible for ethics and independence within the firm;
- overseeing the processes related to the evaluation of specific independence threats in connection with clients and prospective clients;
- participating in the development and delivery of training materials,
- monitoring compliance with policies;
- implementing procedures to address non-compliance; and

- overseeing the disciplinary process for ethics and independence matters.

Amendments to KPMG International's ethics and independence policies in the course of the year are included in regular quality and risk communications with member firms. Member firms are required to implement changes as specified in the communications, and this is checked through the internal monitoring programs described in [section 3.8.1](#).

KPMGTH partners and employees are required to consult with the EIP on certain matters as defined in the Global Q&RM Manual. The EIP may also be required to consult with the Global Independence Group, depending upon the facts and circumstances.

3.4.2.2 Personal financial independence

KPMG International policies require that KPMG member firms and KPMG professionals are free from prohibited financial interests in, and prohibited financial relationships with, KPMG member firm assurance and audit clients (by definition, 'audit client' includes its related entities or affiliates), their management, directors, and, where required, significant owners. All KPMG partners — irrespective of their member firm and function — are generally prohibited from owning securities of any audit client of any member firm.

KPMG member firms use a web-based independence compliance system (KICS) to assist our professionals in complying with personal independence investment policies. This system contains an inventory of publicly available investments and provides a tracking mechanism for required users to report acquisitions and disposals of their financial interests. The system facilitates monitoring by identifying and reporting impermissible investments and other non-compliant activity (i.e., late reporting of an investment acquisition).

All Partners and all manager grade and above client-facing employees are required to use the KICS system prior to entering into an investment to identify whether they are permitted to do so. They are also required to maintain a record of all of their investments in publically traded entities in KICS, which automatically notifies them if any investment subsequently becomes restricted. Newly restricted investments must be disposed of within five business days of the notification. KPMG monitors partner and manager compliance with this requirement as part of our program of independence compliance audits of a sample of professionals. The Global Independence Group provides guidance and suggested procedures relating to the audit and inspection by KPMG member firms of personal compliance with KPMG's independence policies. This includes sample criteria including the minimum number of professionals to be audited annually.

In 2019, 80 of our people were subject to these audits (this included approximately 32% of our partners/executive director).

3.4.2.3 Employment Relationships

Any KPMGTH professional providing services to an audit client irrespective of function is required to notify our EIP if they intend to enter into employment negotiations with that audit client. For partners, this requirement extends to any audit client of any KPMG member firm that is a public interest entity.

Former members of the audit team or former partners of KPMGTH are prohibited from joining an audit client in certain roles unless they have disengaged from the all significant connections to KPMGTH including payments which are not fixed and predetermined and/or would be material to KPMGTH and ceased participating in KPMGTH business and professional activities.

Key audit partners and members of the chain of command for an audit client that is a public interest entity are subject to time restrictions (referred to as 'cooling-off' periods) that preclude them from joining that client in certain roles until a defined period of time has passed.

We communicate and monitor requirements in relation to employment and partnership of KPMGTH professionals by audit clients.

3.4.2.4 Firm financial Independence

KPMG member firms must also be free from prohibited interests in, and prohibited relationships with, audit clients, their management, directors and where required, significant owners.

In common with other KPMG member firms, KPMGTH uses KICS to record its own direct and material indirect investments in listed entities and funds (or similar investment vehicles) as well as in non-listed entities or funds. This includes investments held in pension, and employee benefit plans.

Additionally, KPMGTH is required to record in KICS all borrowing and capital financing relationships, as well as custodial, trust and brokerage accounts that hold member firm assets.

On an annual basis, KPMGTH confirms compliance with independence requirements as part of the Risk Compliance Program.

3.5.2.5 Business relationships/suppliers

KPMGTH has policies and procedures in place that are designed to ensure its business relationships with audit clients are maintained in accordance with the IESBA Code of Ethics and other applicable independence requirements, such as those promulgated by the SEC.

3.4.2.6 Independence Clearance process

KPMGTH follow specific procedures to identify and evaluate threats to independence related to prospective audit clients that are public interest entities; these procedures, also referred to as 'the independence clearance process,' must be completed prior to accepting an audit engagement for these entities.

3.4.2.7 Independence training and confirmations

All KPMGTH partners and client service professionals, as well as certain other individuals must complete independence training that is appropriate to their grade and function upon joining KPMGTH and on an annual basis thereafter.

New partners and client facing employees who are required to complete this training must do so by the earlier of

- a) thirty days after joining KPMGTH or,
- b) before providing any services to, or becoming a member of the chain of command for, any audit client (by definition, "audit client" includes its related entities or affiliates).

We also provide all partners and employees with biennial training on:

- the Global Code of Conduct and ethical behavior, including KPMG's anti-bribery policies, compliance with laws, regulations, and professional standards; and
- reporting suspected or actual non-compliance with laws, regulations, professional standards, KPMG and KPMG's policies.

New partners and employees are required to complete this training within three months of joining KPMGTH.

All KPMG partners and employees are required to sign, upon joining KPMGTH [/ accepting their offer to join KPMGTH and thereafter, an annual confirmation stating that they have remained in compliance with applicable ethics and independence policies throughout the year.

3.4.2.8 Non-audit services

All KPMG firms are required, at a minimum, to comply with the IESBA Code of Ethics and applicable laws and regulations related to the scope of services that can be provided to audit clients.

KPMGTH is required to establish and maintain a process to review and approve all new and modified services that are developed by KPMGTH. KPMGTH's EIP is involved in the review of potential independence issues.

In addition to identifying potential conflicts of interest, Sentinel™, facilitates compliance with these policies. Certain information on all prospective engagements, including service descriptions and fees must be entered into Sentinel™ as part of the engagement acceptance process. When the engagement is for an audit client, an evaluation of potential threats and safeguards is also required to be included in the Sentinel™ submission. Lead audit engagement partners are required to: maintain group structures for their publicly traded and certain other audit clients as well as their related entities or affiliates in Sentinel™, and they are also responsible for identifying and evaluating any independence threats that may arise from the provision of a proposed non-audit service and the safeguards available to address those threats.

3.4.2.9 Fee dependency

KPMG International's policies recognize that self-interest or intimidation threats may arise when

the total fees from an audit client represent a large proportion of the total fees of the member firm expressing the audit opinion

These policies require KPMG member firms to consult with their Area Q&RM Leader where it is expected that total fees from an audit client will exceed 10 percent of the annual fee income of the member firm for two consecutive years. In the event that the total fees from a public interest entity audit client and its related entities were to represent more than 10 percent of the total fees received by a particular member firm for two consecutive years: these policies further require that:

- this would be disclosed to those charged with governance at the audit client, and
- a senior partner from another KPMG member firm would be appointed as the engagement quality control (EQC) reviewer

No audit client accounted for more than 10% of the total fees received by KPMGTH over the last two years.

3.4.2.10 Resolving Conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest can arise in situations where KPMG TH partners or employees have a personal connection with the client which may interfere, or be perceived to interfere, with their ability to remain objective, or where they are personally in possession of confidential information relating to another party to a transaction. Consultation with the Risk Management Partner (RMP) or the EIP is required in these situations.

KPMG International policies are also in place to prohibit KPMG partners and staff from accepting gifts and hospitality from audit clients, unless the value is trivial and inconsequential, is not prohibited by relevant law or regulation and is not deemed to be have been

offered with the intent to improperly influence the behavior of the audit team member or the member firm. KPMG partners and staff are also precluded from offering inducements, including gifts and entertainment, which are made or perceived to be made with the intent to improperly influence the behavior of the recipient or which would cast doubt on the individual's or the member firm's integrity, independence, objectivity or judgment.

All KPMG member firms and personnel are responsible for identifying and managing conflicts of interest, which are circumstances or situations that have, or may be perceived to have an impact on a member firm and/ or its partners or employees in their ability to be objective or otherwise act without bias.

All KPMG member firms must use Sentinel™ for potential conflict identification so that these can be addressed in accordance with legal and professional requirements.

KPMG TH has risk management resource/s who are/is responsible for reviewing any identified potential conflict and working with the affected member firms to resolve the conflict, the outcome of which must be documented.

Escalation and dispute resolution procedures are in place for situations in which agreement cannot be reached on how to manage a conflict. If a potential conflict issue cannot be appropriately mitigated, the engagement is declined or terminated.

3.4.2.11 Independence Breaches

All KPMGTH personnel are required to report an independence breach as soon as they become aware of it to the EIP. In the event of failure to comply with the independence policies, whether identified in the compliance review, self-declared or otherwise, professionals are subject to an independence disciplinary policy. All breaches of independence rules must be reported to those charged with governance as soon as possible

except where alternative timing for less significant breaches has been agreed to with those charged with governance

KPMGTH has a documented and communicated disciplinary policy in relation to breaches of independence policies, incorporating incremental sanctions reflecting the seriousness of any violations. [Our Disciplinary Committee oversees policies and procedures in relation to ethical matters and breaches of requirements].

Matters arising are factored into our promotion and compensation decisions and, in the case of engagement leaders and managers, are reflected in their individual quality and risk metrics.

3.4.2.12 Compliance with laws, regulations, and anti-bribery and corruption

Compliance with laws, regulation and standards is a key aspect for everyone at KPMGTH. In particular, we have zero tolerance of bribery and corruption.

We prohibit involvement in any type of bribery - even if such conduct is legal or permitted under applicable law or local practice. We also do not tolerate bribery by third-parties, including by our clients, suppliers or public officials.

Further information on KPMG International anti-bribery and corruption policies can be found on [the anti-bribery and corruption site](#)

3.4.2.13 Partner and firm rotation

Partner rotation

KPMG International partner rotation policies are consistent with or exceed the requirements of the IESBA Code of Ethics and require all member firms to comply with any stricter local applicable rotation requirements.

KPMGTH partners are subject to periodic rotation of their responsibilities for audit clients under applicable laws,

regulations, independence rules and KPMG International policy. These requirements place limits on the number of consecutive years that partners in certain roles may provide audit services to a client, followed by a "time-out" period during which time these partners may not

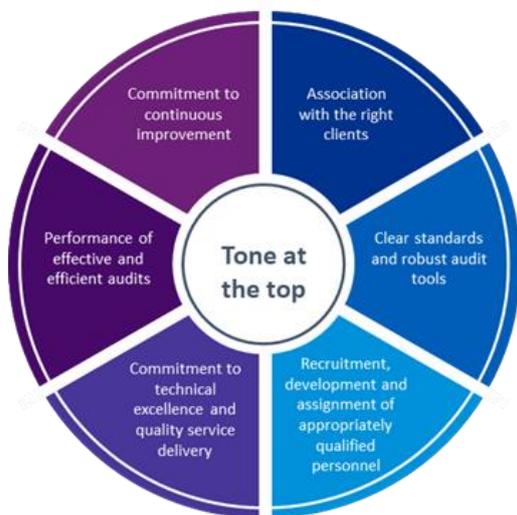
- participate in the audit;
- provide quality control for the audit;
- consult with the engagement team or the client regarding technical or industry-specific issues;
- in any way influence the outcome of the audit;
- lead or coordinate professional services at the client;
- oversee the relationship of the firm with the audit client; or
- have any other significant or frequent interaction with senior management or those charged with governance at the client.

KPMGTH monitors the rotation of audit engagement leaders (and any other key roles, such as the Key Audit Partner and Engagement Quality Control Reviewer, where there is a rotation requirement) and develops transition plans to enable allocation of partners with the necessary competence and capability to deliver a consistent quality of service to clients.

Firm rotation

As per the local regulatory requirement KPMGTH can act as statutory auditor of a client operating in financial sector for maximum period of 5 years subject to 3 years cooling off period.

3.5 Recruitment, development and assignment of appropriately qualified people



One of the key drivers of quality is ensuring that all KPMG professionals have the appropriate skills and experience, passion and purpose, to deliver the highest quality in audit. This requires the right recruitment, development, reward, promotion, retention and assignment of professionals.

3.5.1 Recruitment

KPMGTH is committed to building an extraordinary people experience for all KPMG partners and employees and prospective partners and employees

Our recruitment strategy is focused on drawing entry-level talent from a broad talent base.

KPMGTH also recruits significant numbers at an experienced hire.

All candidates submit an application and are employed following a variety of selection processes, which may include application screening, competency-based interviews, and qualification/reference checks.

These leverage fair and job-related criteria to ensure that candidates possess the appropriate

characteristics to perform competently, are suitable and best placed for their roles.

KPMGTH recruited over 418 new people in the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: over 242 new people were hired).

Where individuals are recruited for senior grades, a formal independence discussion is conducted with them by the Ethics and Independence Partner or a delegate. KPMGTH does not accept any confidential information belonging to the candidate's former firm/employer.

3.5.2 Personal development

Development

KPMGTH has launched a new approach to performance development built around the Everyone a Leader performance principles, Open Performance Development, which includes:

- Global role profiles;
- a goal library; and
- Standardized review forms.

Open Performance Development is linked to the KPMG values and designed to articulate what is required for success — both individually and collectively. We know that by being clear and consistent about the behavior we're looking for and rewarding those who role model these behaviors, will enhance our ability to achieve quality and we have articulated this through our performance principles of seeking growth, inspiring trust and delivering impact.

At the same time, we are driving a shift in our performance-driven culture, supported by and enacted through leading technology that allow us to embed audit quality to the assessment of performance and the decisions around reward as well as drive consistency across the Global Organization.

KPMGTH monitors quality and compliance incidents and maintains quality and compliance metrics in assessing the overall evaluation, promotion and remuneration of partners [and directors and managers].

These evaluations are conducted by performance managers and partners who are in a position to assess performance.

3.5.3 Inclusion and Diversity programs

KPMGTH works hard to foster an inclusive culture. Being inclusive enables us to bring together successful teams with the broadest range of skills, experiences and perspectives.

Our leadership and management teams also need to reflect the diversity within our firm and the diversity of our clients. We believe that the established KPMG Global Inclusion and Diversity strategy provides the framework to drive the actions that are necessary to promote inclusive leadership at KPMGTH and across all KPMG member firms.

For more about Inclusion & Diversity at KPMG [read here](#).

3.5.4 Reward & Promotion

KPMGTH's policy prohibits audit partners from being evaluated on or compensated based on their success in selling non-assurance services to audit clients.

Reward

KPMG has compensation and promotion policies that are informed by market data, clear, simple, and linked to the performance review process. This helps our partners and employees know what is expected of them, and what they can expect to receive in return. The connection between performance and reward is achieved through [calibration/moderation meetings] where relative performance across a peer group is discussed and used to inform reward decisions.

Reward decisions are based on consideration of both individual and organizational (member firm) performance.

The results of performance evaluations directly affect the promotion and remuneration of partners and employees and, in some cases, their continued association with KPMG.

The extent to which our people feel their performance has been reflected in their reward is measured through the Global People Survey with action plans developed accordingly ([Section 3.5.7](#))

Promotion

The results of performance evaluations directly affect the promotion and remuneration of partners and employees and, in some cases, their continued association with KPMG.

3.5.5 Partner admissions

The KPMGTH process for admission to partnership is rigorous and thorough, involving appropriate members of leadership. Our criteria for admission to the KPMGTH partnership are consistent with our commitment to professionalism and integrity, quality, and being an employer of choice.

3.5.6 Assignment of professionals

KPMGTH has procedures in place to assign both the engagement partners and other professionals to a specific engagement on the basis of their skill sets, relevant professional and industry experience, and the nature of the assignment or engagement.

Function heads are responsible for the partner assignment process. Key considerations include partner experience, and capacity - based on an annual partner portfolio review, to perform the engagement taking into account the size, complexity and risk profile of the engagement and the type of support to be provided (i.e., the

engagement team composition and specialist involvement).

Audit engagement partners are required to be satisfied that their engagement teams have appropriate competencies, training and capabilities including time, to perform audit engagements in accordance with KAM, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. This may include involving specialists from our own firm, other KPMG member firms or external experts.

When considering the appropriate competence and capabilities expected of the engagement team as a whole, the engagement partner's considerations may include the following:

- an understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
- an understanding of professional standards and legal and regulatory requirements
- appropriate technical skills, including those related to relevant information technology and specialized areas of accounting or auditing
- knowledge of relevant industries in which the client operates
- ability to apply professional judgment.
- An understanding of KPMGTH's quality control policies and procedures.
- Quality Performance Review (QPR) results and results of regulatory inspections

3.5.7 Insight from our people – Global People Survey (GPS)

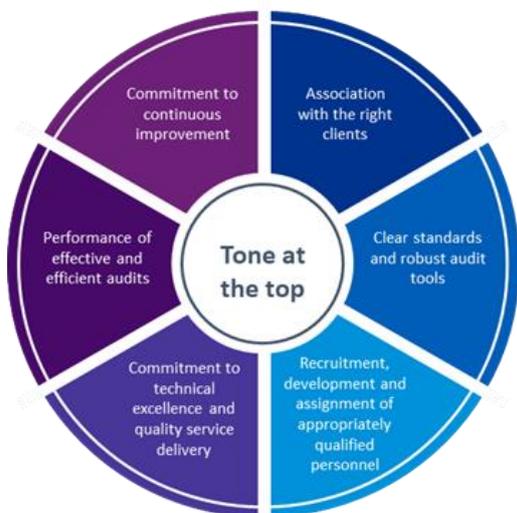
Annually KPMGTH invites all its people to participate in an independent Global People Survey (GPS) to share their perception about their experience working for KPMG. The GPS provides an overall measure of our people's engagement through an Engagement Index (EI) as well as insights into areas driving engagement which may be strengths or opportunities. Results can be analyzed by functional or geographic area, grade, role, gender to provide additional focus for action. Additional insight is provided on how we are faring on categories known to impact engagement

The survey also specifically provides KPMGTH leadership and KPMG global leadership with results related to risk behaviors, audit quality, upholding the KPMG values, employee and partner attitudes to quality, leadership and tone at the top.

KPMGTH participates in the GPS, monitors results and takes appropriate actions to communicate and respond to the findings of the survey.

The results of the GPS are also aggregated for the entire Global Organization and are presented to the Global Board each year and appropriate follow-up actions agreed.

3.6 Commitment to technical excellence and quality service



All KPMGTH professionals are provided with the technical training and support they need to perform their roles. This includes access to internal specialists and the professional practice department, either to provide resources to the engagement team or for consultation.

Where the right resource is not available within KPMGTH, access is provided to a network of highly skilled KPMG professionals in other KPMG member firms

At the same time, audit policies require all KPMG audit professionals to have the appropriate knowledge and experience for their assigned engagements.

3.6.1 Lifetime learning strategy

Formal Training

Annual training priorities for development and delivery are identified by the Audit Learning and Development steering groups at global, regional and, where applicable, at a local level. Training is delivered using a blend of classroom, digital learning and performance support to assist auditors on the job.

Mentoring and on the job training

Learning is not confined to the classroom — rich learning experiences are available when needed through coaching and just-in-time learning, available at the click of a mouse and aligned with job specific role profiles and learning paths. All classroom courses are reinforced with appropriate performance support to assist auditors on the job.

3.6.2 Licensing and mandatory requirements for IFRS and U.S. GAAP engagements

All KPMGTH professionals are required to comply with applicable professional license rules and satisfy the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) requirements in the jurisdiction where they practice. KPMGTH Policies and procedures are designed to facilitate compliance with license requirements. We are responsible for ensuring that audit professionals working on engagements have appropriate audit, accounting and industry knowledge, and experience in the local predominant financial reporting framework which is accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Mandatory requirements – IFRS and U.S. GAAP engagements

In addition, KPMG has specific requirements for partners, managers and EQC reviewers working on IFRS engagements in countries where IFRS is not the predominant financial reporting framework.

Similar policies apply to engagements performed outside the U.S. to report on financial statements or financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and/or audited in accordance with U.S. auditing standards, including reporting on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting (ICOFR). These require that at a minimum, all partners, managers, engagement in-charges and EQC reviewers assigned to the engagement have completed relevant training and that the engagement team, collectively,

has sufficient experience to perform the engagement or has implemented appropriate safeguards to address any shortfalls.

3.6.3 Access to specialist networks

KPMGTH engagement teams have access to a network of local KPMG specialists as well as specialists in other KPMG member firms. Engagement partners are responsible for ensuring that their engagement teams have the appropriate resources and skills.

Specialists who are members of an audit team and have overall responsibility for specialist involvement on an audit engagement have the competencies, capabilities and objectivity to appropriately fulfill their role. Training on audit concepts is provided to these specialists.

The need for specialists (e.g. Information Technology, Tax, Treasury, Actuarial, Forensic, Valuation) to be assigned to a specific audit engagement is considered as part of the audit engagement acceptance and continuance process.

3.6.4 Culture of Consultation

KPMG encourages a strong culture of consultation that supports member firm teams throughout their decision-making processes and is a fundamental contributor to audit quality.

KPMGTH promotes a culture in which consultation is recognized as a strength and that encourages all KPMG professionals to consult on difficult or contentious matters.

To assist audit engagement professionals in addressing difficult or contentious matters, protocols have been established for consultation and documentation of significant accounting and auditing matters, including procedures to facilitate resolution of differences of opinion on engagement issues. In addition, the KPMG Global Q&RM Manual includes mandatory consultation requirements where certain

matters are identified such as concerns over client integrity.

Technical consultation and global resources

Technical auditing and accounting support is available to all member firms and their professionals through the KPMG Global Solutions Group (KGSG) (formally referred to as the Global Service Centre (GSC) and the ISG as well as the US Capital Markets Group for SEC foreign registrants.

KPMG Global Solutions Group (KGSG)

The KGSG's mission is to drive success for KPMG's global network of Audit practices through collaboration, innovation and technology. The KGSG develops, maintains and deploys KPMG's audit methodology and technology-based tools used by KPMG audit professionals to facilitate effective and efficient audits. With three global locations, one in each region, the KGSG Audit team is made up of professionals with backgrounds in audit, IT, data science, mathematics, statistics, and more from around the world who bring diverse experiences and innovative ways of thinking to further evolve KPMG's audit capabilities.

International Standards Group (ISG)

The ISG works with Global IFRS and ISA topic teams with geographic representation from around the world to promote consistency of interpretation of IFRS and auditing requirements between member firms, identify emerging issues, and develop global guidance on a timely basis.

Across KPMGTH, the role of DPP is crucial in terms of the support that it provides to the Audit function. It provides technical guidance to client service professionals on specific engagement related matters, develops and disseminates specific topic related guidance on emerging local technical and professional issues and disseminates international guidance on IFRS and ISAs.

Consultation with a team member at a higher level of responsibility than either of the differing parties usually resolves differences. In other circumstances, the matter may be elevated through the chain of responsibility for resolution by technical specialists. In exceptional circumstances, a matter may be referred to the Head of Audit, Head of DPP, Head of Quality and Risk (or appropriate nationally qualified delegates) or ultimately the national Senior Partner.

Member firm professional practice resource

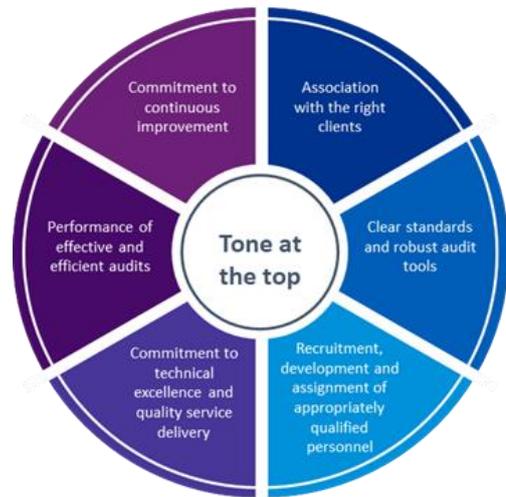
Appropriate consultation support on auditing and technical accounting matters is provided to audit engagement professionals through our professional practice resources (referred to as Department of Professional Practice or DPP). DPP also assists engagement teams where there are differences of opinion either within teams or with the EQC reviewer. Unresolved differences are required to be escalated to senior partners for final resolution. The ISG is also available for consultation when required

3.6.5 Developing business understanding and industry knowledge

A key part of quality is having a detailed understanding of the client's business and industry.

For significant industries, global audit sector leads are appointed to support the development of relevant industry information which is made available to audit professionals through the KPMG audit workflow. This knowledge comprises examples of industry audit procedures and other information (such as typical risks and accounting processes). In addition, industry overviews are available that provide general and business information in respect of particular industries, as well as a summary of the industry knowledge provided in the KPMG audit workflow.

3.7 Performance of effective and efficient audits



How an audit is conducted is as important as the final result. KPMGTH partners and employees are expected to demonstrate certain key behaviors and follow certain policies and procedures in the performance of effective and efficient audits.

3.7.1 Ongoing mentoring, supervision and review

We understand that skills build over time and through exposure to different experiences. To invest in the building of skills and capabilities of KPMG professionals, without compromising on quality, KPMGTH promotes a continuous learning environment and supports a coaching culture.

Ongoing mentoring, coaching and supervision during an audit involves:

- engagement partner participation in planning discussions
- tracking the progress of the audit engagement;
- considering the competence and capabilities of the individual members of the engagement team, including whether they have sufficient time to carry out their work, whether they understand their instructions, and whether the work is being carried out in accordance

with the planned approach to the engagement.

- helping engagement team members address any significant matters that arise during the audit and modifying the planned approach appropriately
- identifying matters for consultation with more experienced team members during the engagement.
- A key part of effective mentoring and supervision is timely review of the work performed so that significant matters are promptly identified, discussed and addressed.

3.7.2 Timely engagement quality control (EQC) reviewers

EQC reviewers are independent of the engagement team and have the appropriate experience and knowledge to perform an objective review of the more critical decisions and judgments made by the engagement team and the appropriateness of the financial statements.

The EQC is an important part of KPMG's framework for quality. An EQC reviewer is required to be appointed for audits, including any related review(s) of interim financial information, of all listed entities, non-listed entities with a high public profile, engagements that require an EQC review under applicable laws or regulations, and other engagements as designated by the Risk Management Partner or country Head of Audit.

Although the engagement partner is ultimately responsible for the resolution of financial reporting and auditing matters, the EQC reviewer must be satisfied that all significant questions raised have been resolved before an audit can be considered complete.

KPMGTH is continually seeking to strengthen and improve the role that the EQC reviewer plays in audits, as this is a fundamental part of the system of audit quality control.

3.7.2.1 Reporting

Auditing standards, Companies Act 2017 and other Special Companies Regulations, largely dictate the format and content of the auditors' report that includes an opinion on the fair presentation of the client's financial statements in all material respects. Experienced engagement partners form all audit opinions based on the audit performed.

In preparing auditors' reports, engagement partners have access to extensive reporting guidance and technical support to audit through consultations with DPPs, especially where there are significant matters to be reported to users of the auditors' report, (e.g. a modification to the opinion or through the inclusion of an 'emphasis of matter' or 'other matter' paragraph as well as key audit matters to be communicated).

Effective for June 2018 year ends onward in compliance with the new IAASB requirements, we have enhanced auditor reporting for those audit reports prepared under the ISAs as applicable in Pakistan. The changes in auditors' reporting give users more insight into the audit and improve transparency.

3.7.3 Insightful, open and honest two-way communication with those charged with governance

Two-way communication with those charged with governance, often identified as the audit committee and is key to audit quality and a key aspect of reporting and service delivery.

At KPMGTH we stress the importance of keeping those charged with governance informed of issues arising throughout the audit and the need to listen and understand their views. We achieve this through a combination of reports and presentations, attendance at Audit Committee or board meetings, and, when appropriate, ongoing informal discussions with

management and members of the Audit Committee.

Audit Committee Institute

In recognition of the demanding and important role that Audit Committees play for the capital markets and also of the challenges that they face in meeting their responsibilities, the [Audit Committee Institute](#) (ACI) aims to help audit committee members enhance their commitment and ability to implement effective audit committee processes. The ACI operates in more than 40 countries across the globe and provides audit committee members with authoritative guidance (such as the ACI Audit Committee Handbook) on matters of interest to Audit Committees; updates on issues like EU audit reform, changes to accounting standards and other matters of interest to Audit Committees (such as cyber security and corporate culture); and the opportunity to network with their peers during an extensive program of technical updates and awareness seminars.

The ACI's offerings cover the array of challenges facing Audit Committees and businesses today — from risk management and emerging technologies to strategy and global compliance.

Further details and insights on Audit Committee Institute are [available here](#).

IFRS Institute

KPMG's Global IFRS Institute provides information and resources to help the KPMGTH Board and Audit Committee members, executives, management, stakeholders and government representatives gain insight and access thought leadership about the evolving global financial reporting framework.

3.7.4 Client confidentiality, information security, and data privacy

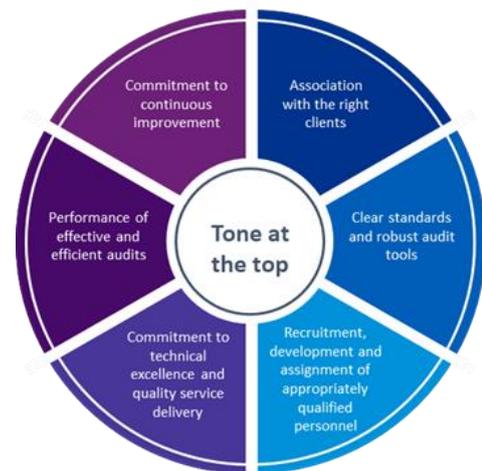
The importance of maintaining client confidentiality is emphasized through a variety of mechanisms including the Code of Conduct, training, and the

annual affidavit/confirmation process, that all our professionals are required to complete.

We have a formal document retention policy concerning the retention period for audit documentation and other records relevant to an engagement in accordance with the relevant IESBA requirements as well as other applicable laws, standards and regulations.

We have clear policies on information security that cover a wide range of areas. Data Privacy policies are in place governing the handling of personal information, and associated training is required for all KPMGTH personnel.

3.8 Commitment to continuous improvement



We commit to continually improve the quality, consistency and efficiency of our audits. Integrated quality monitoring and compliance programs enable member firms to identify quality deficiencies, to perform root cause analysis and develop, implement and report remedial action plans, both in respect of individual audit engagements and the member firm's system of quality control.

The quality monitoring and compliance programs (see [section 3.8.1](#) for details) are globally administered and consistent in their approach across member firms,

including the nature and extent of testing and reporting.

KPMGTH compares the results of internal monitoring programs with the results of those of any external inspection programs and take appropriate action.

3.8.1 Internal monitoring and compliance programs

KPMGTH monitoring programs evaluate both:

- engagement performance in compliance with the applicable standards, applicable laws and regulation and KPMG International policies and procedures; and
- KPMGTH compliance with KPMG International policies and procedures and the relevance, adequacy and effective operation of key quality control policies and procedures.

Our internal monitoring program also contributes to the assessment of whether our system of quality control has been appropriately designed, effectively implemented, and operates effectively. These include:

- Quality Performance Reviews (QPR) and Risk Compliance Programs (RCP), which are conducted annually across the Audit, Tax and Advisory functions; and
- A cross functional Global Compliance review (GCR) program which is conducted at least every three years.

The results and lessons from the integrated monitoring programs are communicated internally and appropriate action is taken at local, regional and global levels.

Audit Quality Performance Reviews (QPRs)

The QPR program assesses engagement level performance

and identifies opportunities to improve engagement quality.

Risk-based approach

Each engagement leader is reviewed at least once in a 3- year cycle. A risk-based approach is used to select engagements.

KPMGTH conducts the annual QPR program in accordance with KPMG International QPR instructions. The reviews are performed at KPMGTH level and are monitored regionally and globally. Member firm Audit QPR reviews are overseen by a senior experienced lead reviewer independent from the member firm.

Reviewer selection, preparation and process

There are robust criteria for selection of reviewers. Review teams include senior experienced lead reviewers that are independent of the member firm under review.

Training is provided to review teams and others overseeing the process, with a focus on topics of concern identified by audit oversight regulators and the need to be as rigorous as external reviewers.

Evaluations from Audit QPR

Consistent criteria are used to determine engagement ratings and member firm Audit practice evaluations.

Audit engagements selected for review are rated as 'Satisfactory', 'Performance Improvement Needed' or 'Unsatisfactory'.

Reporting

Findings from the QPR program are disseminated to member firm professionals through written communications, internal training tools, and periodic partner, manager and staff meetings.

These areas are also emphasized in subsequent inspection programs to gauge the extent of continuous improvement.

Lead audit engagement partners are notified of less than satisfactory engagement (defined as 'Performance Improvement Needed' or 'Unsatisfactory') ratings on their respective cross-border engagements. Additionally, lead audit engagement partners of parent companies/head offices are notified where a subsidiary/affiliate of their client group is audited by a member firm where significant quality issues have been identified during the QPR.

Risk Compliance Program (RCP)

KPMG International develops and maintains quality control policies and processes that apply to all KPMG member firms. These policies and processes, and their related procedures, include the requirements of ISQC- 1. During the annual RCP, we perform a robust assessment program consisting of documentation of quality controls and procedures, related compliance testing and reporting of exceptions, action plans and conclusions.

The objectives of the RCP are to:

- document, assess and monitor the extent of compliance of KPMGTH system of quality control with Global Quality & Risk Management policies and key legal and regulatory requirements relating to the delivery of professional services; and
- provide the basis for KPMGTH to evaluate that the firm and its personnel comply with relevant professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Where deficiencies are identified, we are required to develop appropriate

actions plans and monitor the status of each action item.

Global Compliance Review Programs (GCRs)

Each member firm is subject to a GCR conducted by the KPMG International's GCR team, independent of the member firm, at least once in a 3 year cycle.

The GCR team performing the reviews is independent of the KPMG member firm and is objective and knowledgeable of Global Quality and Risk Management policies. GCRs assess compliance with selected KPMG International policies and procedures and share best practices among member firms. The GCR provides an independent assessment of:

- a member firm's commitment to quality and risk management (tone at the top) and the extent to which its overall structure, governance and financing support and reinforce this commitment;
- a member firm's compliance with KPMGI policies and procedures; and
- the robustness with which the member firm performs its own compliance program (RCP).

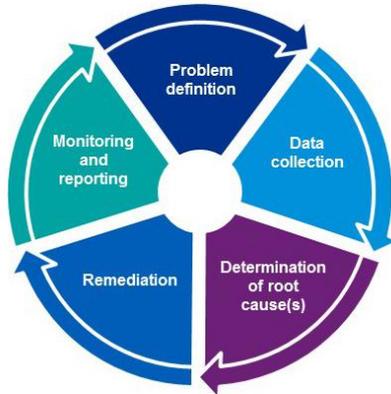
KPMGTH develop action plans to respond to all GCR findings and agree these with the GCR team. Our progress on action plans is monitored by the GCR central team. Results are reported to the Global Quality & Risk Management Steering Group (GQRMSG), and where necessary to appropriate KPMG International and regional leadership, to ensure timely remedial actions taken by the member firm.

Root cause Analysis (RCA)

KPMGTH performs root cause analysis to identify and address audit quality issues in order to prevent them from recurring and help identify good

practices as part of continuous improvement.

The Global RCA 5 Step Principles are as follows:



It is the responsibility of all KPMG member firms to perform RCA and thereby identify and subsequently develop appropriate remediation plans for the audit quality issues identified.

KPMGTH's Head of Audit is responsible for the development and implementation of action plans as a result of RCA, including identification of solution owners. Our Risk Management Partner monitors their implementation.

3.8.2 Recommendations for improvements

At a global level, through the GAQSC and the Global Quality & Risk Management Steering Group, KPMG International reviews the results of the quality monitoring programs, analyzes member firm root causes and action plans and develops additional global actions as required.

Global remediation plans developed by KPMG International are aimed at changing culture and behavior across the Global Organization and at driving consistent engagement team performance within KPMG member firms.

The remediation plans have been implemented through the development of global training, tools and guidance to drive consistency,

ensure the fundamentals are right and that best practice is shared across the Global Organization.

3.8.3 External Feedback and dialogue

3.8.3.1 Regulators

KPMGTH, being a firm registered with The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan is also subject to a Quality Control Review (QCR) program of ICAP.

KPMGTH is also registered as third country Auditor with the Financial Reporting Council, UK

KPMG International has regular two-way communication with the International Forum of Independent Audit Regulators (IFIAR) to discuss audit quality findings and actions taken to address such issues across the entire organization.

External monitoring

Quality Assurance Board (QAB)

Every firm registered with ICAP and conducting audits of financial statements of Public Interest Companies (PICs), Large Sized Companies and Public Interest and Large Sized Companies which are either association not for profit or limited by guarantees is required to undergo a QCR organized by the Quality Assurance Board as follows:

Firms that have issued audit reports on PICs within last two calendar years	One every 2 years
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Firms other than above	Once every three years
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after every two and half years.

The Quality Control Board comprises of 09 members including the Chairman. The Chairman is member of the institute. Having atleast ten years of post-qualification experience and is elected by members of QAB. Provided that a

member in practice and / or member with an economic interest in the audit firm is not eligible to become chairman of the QAB. Council of the institute nominates three members who are the members of the institute two members are nominated by the State Bank of Pakistan. Three members are nominated by The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). One member is nominated by the stock exchange. These members can be both the practicing members and members from the industry. The Board performs its function and discharge its responsibilities in accordance with Quality Control Framework independent of the council.

QCR is carried out by following a set of procedures, which provide assurance on the standard of audit work performed by members in practice. Working paper files of specific audit engagements are selected from a list of audit clients of the firm, and are reviewed to determine the audit report issued by the firm in respect of reviewed client(s), was supported or not supported by appropriate audit evidence.

The selection of audit engagements is made in such a manner that at least fifty percent of all audit partners, and partners in each office location of the Firm conducting audit shall be reviewed.

Audit Oversight Board

An independent Audit Oversight Board (AOB) is established in the public interest by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), in line with international standards. Its functions, among many others, includes registration and de- registration of audit firms, which intend to carry out audit of public interest companies and oversight and review of the Quality Assurance Board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP).

AOB comprise of seven members including its chairman. The members and the chairman of AOB are appointed by the Federal Government on the

recommendation of the nominating committee.

Quality Assurance Board conducted its last review in October 2018.

External review has not identified any issue that have any have a material impact on the conduct of our statutory audit business.

3.8.3.2 Client Feedback

We proactively seek feedback from clients through in-person conversations and third-party surveys to monitor their satisfaction with services delivered. We endeavor to take this feedback and make dynamic changes at both the engagement level and firm level to meet clients' needs

3.8.3.3 Monitoring of complaints

We have procedures in place for monitoring and addressing complaints received relating to the quality of our work. These procedures are detailed in our general terms of business.

4 Public Interest Audit Client

During the period covered by this Transparency Report, KPMGTH has signed an audit report for Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) that has transferable securities listed on a regulated market in United Kingdom.

5 Financial information

5.1 KPMG Network Revenue

Aggregated revenues generated by KPMG audit firms, from EU and EEA Member States resulting from the statutory audit of annual and consolidated financial statements was EUR 2.9 billion during the year ending 30th September 2019. The EU/EEA aggregated statutory audit revenue figures are presented to the best extent currently calculable and translated at the average exchange rate prevailing in the 12 months ended 30th September 2019.

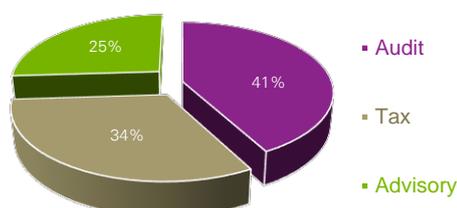
5.2 KPMGTH Revenue

KPMGTH revenues from the statutory audit for the year ended June 30, 2020.

	USD (Thousand)
• Assurance service fee billed to non-EU audit client listed in EU i.e. OGDCL	49
• Assurance service fee from other clients	5,065
• Non-assurance service fee billed to non-EU audit client listed in EU i.e. OGDCL	2
• Non-assurance service fee from other clients:	7,344
	12,460

Exchange rate of USD 1 = PKR 167.8 as on 30 June 2020 (Source: www.sbp.com.pk)

Revenue - For the year ended 30 June 2020



6 Partner remuneration

6.1 Partners' profit share

The majority of partners are equity partners and their share of profit is determined at the time of admission as a full partner or when there is a change in the partnership. The compensation of other partners is determined by the senior partner and approved by partnership. A proportion of profit is offered as incentive to partners performing exceptionally. The Board decides on the proportion of profit to be offered as incentive and evaluates

partner's performance. Audit partner remuneration setting takes no account of the level of non-audit services provided to the partner's audit clients.

Partner's compensation takes in to account quality and ethics incidents.

6.2 Drawings

During the year, Partners working within KPMGTH received monthly drawings, and from time to time, additional profit distributions. The level and timing of the additional distributions are decided by the board, taking into account cash requirements for operating and investing activities. All such drawings and profit distributions to partners represent payments on account of current year profits.

7 Network arrangements

7.1 Legal Structure

The independent member firms of the KPMG network are affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative which is a legal entity formed under Swiss law.

KPMG International carries on business activities for the overall benefit of the KPMG network of member firms but does not provide professional services to clients. Professional services to clients are exclusively provided by member firms.

One of the main purposes of KPMG International is to facilitate the provision by member firms of high quality Audit, Tax and Advisory services to their clients. For example, KPMG International establishes, and facilitates the implementation and maintenance of, uniform policies, standards of work and conduct by member firms, and protects and enhances the use of the KPMG name and brand.

KPMG International is an entity that is legally separate from each member firm. KPMG International and the member firms are not a global partnership, joint venture, or in a

principal or agent relationship or partnership with each other. No member firm has any authority to obligate or bind KPMG International or any other member firm vis-à-vis third parties, nor does KPMG International have any such authority to obligate or bind any member firm.

The name of each audit firm that is a member of the network and the EU/EEA countries in which each network member firm is qualified as a statutory auditor or has its registered office, central administration or principal place of business are available:

Appendix A2 –

<https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/about/governance/list-of-kpmg-eu-eea-audit-firms.html>

Responsibilities and obligations of member firms

Under agreements with KPMG International, member firms are required to comply with KPMG International's policies and regulations including quality standards governing how they operate and how they provide services to clients to compete effectively. This includes having a firm structure that ensures continuity and stability and being able to adopt global strategies, share resources (incoming and outgoing), service multi-national clients, manage risk, and deploy global methodologies and tools.

Each member firm takes responsibility for its management and the quality of its work.

Member firms commit to a common set of [KPMG values](#).

KPMG International's activities are funded by amounts paid by member firms. The basis for calculating such amounts is approved by the Global Board and consistently applied to the member firms. A firm's status as a KPMG member firm and its participation in the KPMG network may be

terminated if, among other things, it has not complied with the policies and regulations set by KPMG International or any of its other obligations owed to KPMG International.

7.2 Professional Indemnity Insurance

Insurance cover is maintained in respect of professional negligence claims. The cover provides a territorial coverage on a worldwide basis and is principally written through a captive insurer that is available to all KPMG member firms.

7.3 Governance structure

The key governance and management bodies of KPMG International are the Global Council, the Global Board, and the Global Management Team.

Global Council

The Global Council focuses on high-level governance tasks and provides a forum for open discussion and communication among member firms.

It performs functions equivalent to a shareholders' meeting (albeit KPMG International has no share capital and, only has members, not shareholders).

Among other things, the Global Council elects the Global Chairman and also approves the appointment of Global Board members. It includes representation from 59 member firms that are "members" of KPMG International as a matter of Swiss law. Sub-licensees are generally indirectly represented by a member.

Global Board

The Global Board is the principal governance and oversight body of KPMG International. The key responsibilities of the Global Board include approving strategy, protecting and enhancing the KPMG brand, overseeing management of KPMG International, and approving policies and regulations. It also admits member firms.

The Global Board includes the Global Chairman, the Chairman of each of the three regions (the Americas; Asia Pacific (ASPAC); and Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMA)) and a number of senior partners of member firms.

It is led by the Global Chairman, who is supported by the Executive Committee, consisting of the Global Chairman, the Chairman of each of the regions and currently three other senior partners of member firms. The list of Global Board members, as at October 2019 is available in the [KPMG Global Review](#).

One of the other Global Board members is elected as the lead director by those Global Board members who are not also members of the Executive Committee of the Global Board (“non-executive” members). A key role of the lead director is to act as liaison between the Global Chairman and the “non-executive” Global Board members.

Global Management Team

The Global Board has delegated certain responsibilities to the Global Management Team. These responsibilities include developing global strategy by working together with the Executive Committee. The Global Management Team also supports the member firms in their execution of the global strategy and is responsible for holding them accountable for commitments.

It is led by the Global Chairman and includes the Global Chief Operating Officer, Global Chief Administrative Officer, global function and infrastructure heads, and the General Counsel.

The list of Global Management Team members as at October 2019 is available in the [KPMG Global Review](#)

Global Steering Groups

The Global Steering Groups represent the function and infrastructure groups of KPMG International and are the main

driving groups of the organization. They act under delegated authority from the Global Board and oversight by the Global Management Team, in particular the Global Audit Steering Group, Global Audit Quality Steering Committee and Global Quality Risk Management Steering Group work closely with regional and member firm leadership to:

- establish and communicate appropriate audit and quality/risk management policies;
- enable effective and efficient risk processes to promote audit quality;
- proactively identify and mitigate critical risks to the network.

The roles of the Global Audit Steering Group and the Global Quality & Risk Management Steering Group are detailed in section ‘Governance and leadership’ of the [KPMG International Transparency Report](#).

Each member firm is part of one of three regions (the Americas, ASPAC, and EMA). Each region has a Regional Board comprising a regional chairman, regional chief operating officer, representation from any sub-regions, and other members as appropriate. Each Regional Board focuses specifically on the needs of member firms within their region and assists in the implementation of KPMG International’s policies and processes within the region.

Further details about KPMG International including the governance arrangements, can be found in section ‘Governance and leadership’ of the [KPMG International Transparency Report](#)

7.3.1 Area Quality & Risk Management Leaders

The Global Head of Quality, Risk and Regulatory appoints Area Quality & Risk Management Leaders (ARL) who serve a regular and ongoing monitoring and consultation function to assess the effectiveness of a member firm’s

efforts and processes to identify, manage and report significant risks that have the potential to damage the KPMG brand. Significant activities of the ARL, including member firm issues identified and related member firm response/remediation, are reported to GQ&RM leadership:

The objectives of the ARL role are to:

- assist GQ&RM leadership in the monitoring of member firms 'quality and risk activities;
- work with GQ&RM leadership and the International Office of General Counsel (IOGC) when significant brand and legal risk issues occur to assist in ensuring that matters are properly handled; and
- assist in monitoring the effectiveness of member firm remediation of significant issues, including identification of the root cause(s) of serious quality incidents.

8 **Statement by the Board of KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. on the effectiveness of quality controls and independence**

The measures and procedures that serve as the basis for the system of quality control for KPMGTH outlined in this report aim to provide a reasonable degree of assurance that the statutory audits carried out by our firm comply with the applicable laws and regulations. Because of its inherent limitations, the system of quality controls is not intended to provide absolute assurance that non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations would be prevented or detected.

The Board of KPMGTH has considered:

- the design and operation of the quality control systems as described in this report
- the findings from the various compliance programs operated by our firm (including the KPMG International Review Programs as described in section [3.8.1](#) and our local compliance monitoring programs); and
- findings from regulatory inspections and subsequent follow up and/or remedial actions.
- Taking all of this evidence together, the Board of KPMGTH confirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the systems of quality control within our firm have operated effectively in the year to 30 June 2020.

Further, the Board of KPMGTH confirms that an internal review of independence compliance within our firm has been conducted in the year to 30 June 2020.

Amir Jamil Abbasi

Senior Partner

For and on behalf of KPMG Taseer Hadi
& Co. Karachi,

Appendices

A 1. KPMG's Values

KPMG Values

Our Values represent what we believe in, and what's important to us as an organization. They guide our behaviors day-to-day, informing how we act, the decisions we make, and how we work with each other, our clients, companies that we audit, and all our stakeholders.

Our Values are:

Integrity:	We do what is right.
Excellence:	We never stop learning and improving.
Courage:	We think and act boldly.
Together:	We respect each other and draw strength from our differences.
For Better:	We do what matters.

A 2.List of KPMG Audit entities located in EU & EEA

This is a list of KPMG audit firms as defined in Article 2 (3) of EU Directive 2006/43/EC which are located in EU/EEA countries. It has been prepared solely for the purpose of compliance by KPMG member firms with Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities and repealing Commission Decision 2005/909/EC. It is prepared by KPMG International Cooperative ('KPMGI'), a Swiss entity which provides no professional services to clients. To the best of our knowledge, the list is accurate as of 31 March 2020. However, we cannot and do not warrant its accuracy at any given time.

Location	Firm name
Austria	KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft (Wien)
Austria	KPMG Alpen-Treuhand GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft (Wien)
Austria	KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft (Linz)
Austria	KPMG Niederösterreich GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft
Belgium	KPMG Bedrijfsrevisoren/KPMG Réviseurs d'Entreprises
Bulgaria	KPMG Audit OOD
Croatia	KPMG Croatia d.o.o. za reviziju
Cyprus	KPMG
Cyprus	KPMG Limited
Czech Republic	KPMG Česká republika Audit, s.r.o.
Denmark	KPMG P/S
Estonia	KPMG Baltics OÜ
Finland	KPMG Oy Ab
Finland	KPMG Julkistarkastus Oy
France	KPMG Associés S.A.
France	KPMG Audit DFA S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit Est S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit FS I S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit ID S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit IS S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit Nord S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit Normandie S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit Ouest S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit Paris et Centre S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit Rhône Alpes Auvergne S.A.S.
France	KPMG Audit Sud-Est S.A.S.

Location	Firm name
France	KPMG Audit Sud-Ouest S.A.S.
France	KPMG Fiduciaire de France
France	KPMG SA
France	SALUSTRO REYDEL S.A.
Germany	KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Germany	EUREVISIO GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Steuerberatungsgesellschaft
Germany	KPMG Bayerische Treuhandgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Steuerberatungsgesellschaft
Germany	KPMG Prüfungs-und Beratungsgesellschaft für den Öffentlichen Sektor Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Gibraltar	KPMG Limited
Greece	KPMG Certified Auditors A.E.
Greece	KPMG Auditing A.E.
Hungary	KPMG Hungária Kft./KPMG Hungary Ltd.
Iceland	KPMG ehf.
Ireland	KPMG
Italy	KPMG S.p.A.
Italy	KPMG Audit S.p.A.
Latvia	KPMG Baltics AS
Liechtenstein	KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG
Lithuania	'KPMG Baltics' UAB
Luxembourg	KPMG Luxembourg
Malta	KPMG
Netherlands	KPMG Accountants N.V.
Norway	KPMG Holding AS
Norway	KPMG AS
Poland	KPMG Audyt Services Sp z.o.o.
Poland	KPMG Audyt Sp. Z ograniczona odpowiedzialnośc
Poland	KPMG Audyt Sp. Z ograniczona odpowiedzialnośc Spółka Komandytowa
Portugal	KPMG & Associados - Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, S.A.
Romania	KPMG Audit SRL
Slovakia	KPMG Slovensko spol. s r.o.
Slovenia	KPMG Slovenija, podjetje za revidiranje, d.o.o.
Spain	KPMG Auditores, S.L.
Sweden	KPMG AB
UK	KPMG LLP
UK	KPMG Audit Holdings Limited
UK	KPMG Audit Plc
UK	KPMG Holdings Limited
UK	KPMG Overseas Services Limited



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