

# What Does Deloitte Do

Deloitte

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Deloitte is a British multinational professional services network based in London, United Kingdom. It is the largest professional services network in the world by revenue and number of employees, and is one of the Big Four accounting firms, along with EY, KPMG, and PwC. The Deloitte network is composed of member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ( d?-LOYT TOOSH toh-MAHT-soo) a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales.

The firm was founded by accountant William Welch Deloitte in London, England in 1845 and expanded into the United States in 1890. It merged with Haskins & Sells to form Deloitte Haskins & Sells in 1972 and with Touche Ross in the US to form Deloitte & Touche in 1989. In 1993, the international firm was renamed Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, later abbreviated to Deloitte. In 2002, Arthur Andersen's practice in the UK as well as several of that firm's practices in Europe and North and South America agreed to merge with Deloitte. Subsequent acquisitions have included Monitor Group, a large strategy consulting business, in January 2013. The international firm is a UK private company, limited by guarantee, supported by a network of independent legal entities.

Deloitte provides audit, consulting, financial advisory, risk advisory, tax, and legal services with approximately 460,000 employees globally, and operates in over 150 countries. In FY 2024, the network earned revenues of US\$67.2 billion in aggregate. The firm has sponsored a number of activities and events including the 2012 Summer Olympics.

The firm suffered a major cyberattack in September 2017, causing a breach in client confidentiality and publicizing a significant amount of employee information. Deloitte has also been subject to litigation regarding several of its audits.

Big Four accounting firms

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The Big Four are the four largest professional services networks in the world: Deloitte, EY, KPMG, and PwC. They are the four largest global accounting networks as measured by revenue. The four are often grouped because they are comparable in size relative to the rest of the market, both in terms of revenue and workforce; they are considered equal in their ability to provide a wide scope of professional services to their clients; and, among those looking to start a career in professional services, particularly accounting, they are considered equally attractive networks to work in, because of the frequency with which these firms engage with Fortune 500 companies.

The Big Four all offer audit, assurance, taxation, management consulting, valuation, market research, actuarial, corporate finance, and legal services to their clients. A significant majority of the audits of public companies, as well as many audits of private companies, are conducted by these four networks. Until the late 20th century, the market for professional services was dominated by eight networks which were nicknamed the "Big Eight". The Big Eight consisted of Arthur Andersen, Arthur Young, Coopers & Lybrand, Deloitte Haskins and Sells, Ernst & Whinney, Peat Marwick Mitchell, Price Waterhouse, and Touche Ross.

The Big Eight gradually reduced due to mergers between these firms, as well as the 2002 collapse of Arthur Andersen, leaving four networks dominating the market at the turn of the 21st century. In the United Kingdom in 2011, it was reported that the Big Four account for the audits of 99% of the companies in the FTSE 100 Index, and 96% of the companies in the FTSE 250 Index, an index of the leading mid-cap listing companies. Such a high level of industry concentration has caused concern, and a desire among some in the investment community for the UK's Competition & Markets Authority (CMA) to consider breaking up the Big Four. In October 2018, the CMA announced it would launch a detailed study of the Big Four's dominance of the audit sector. In July 2020, the UK Financial Reporting Council told the Big Four that they must submit plans by October 2020 to separate their audit and consultancy operations by 2024.

#### List of countries by tax rates

*(PDF). Deloitte. Archived (PDF) from the original on 4 May 2017. Retrieved 4 May 2017. &quot;International Tax Armenia Highlights 2021&quot;; (PDF). Deloitte. Archived*

A comparison of tax rates by countries is difficult and somewhat subjective, as tax laws in most countries are extremely complex and the tax burden falls differently on different groups in each country and sub-national unit. The list focuses on the main types of taxes: corporate tax, individual income tax, capital gains tax, wealth tax (excl. property tax), property tax, inheritance tax and sales tax (incl. VAT and GST).

Personal income tax includes all applicable taxes, including all unvested social security contributions. Vested social security contributions are not included as they contribute to the personal wealth and will be paid back upon retirement or emigration, either as lump sum or as pension. Only social security contributions without a ceiling can be included in the highest marginal tax rate as only those are effectively a tax for general distribution among the population.

The table is not exhaustive in representing the true tax burden to either the corporation or the individual in the listed country. The tax rates displayed are marginal and do not account for deductions, exemptions or rebates. The effective rate is usually lower than the marginal rate. The tax rates given for federations (such as the United States and Canada) are averages and vary depending on the state or province. Territories that have different rates to their respective nation are in italics.

#### Glossary of 2020s slang

*2024-06-16. Retrieved 2024-06-16. Morris, Seren (2023-12-04). &quot;What does rizz mean, and do you have it? The Gen Z term storming TikTok&quot;;. Evening Standard*

Slang used or popularized by Generation Z (Gen Z), generally defined as people born between 1995 at the earliest and the early 2010s in the Western world, differs from that of earlier generations. Ease of communication via social media and other internet outlets has facilitated its rapid proliferation, creating "an unprecedented variety of linguistic variation", according to Danielle Abril of the Washington Post.

Many Gen Z slang terms were not originally coined by Gen Z but were already in use or simply became more mainstream. Much of what is considered Gen Z slang originates from African-American Vernacular English and ball culture.

#### Tottenham Hotspur F.C.

*original on 28 February 2024. Retrieved 27 May 2024. &quot;Deloitte Football Money League 2025&quot;;. Deloitte United Kingdom. 23 January 2025. Archived from the original*

Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, commonly referred to as simply Tottenham (, TOT-?n-?m, , tot-n?m) or Spurs, is a professional football club based in Tottenham, North London, England. The club itself has stated that it should always be called "Tottenham Hotspur" or "Spurs", as Tottenham is the area of London and not

the name of the club. It competes in the Premier League, the top tier of English football. The team have played their home matches in the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium since 2019, replacing their former home of White Hart Lane, which had been demolished to make way for the new stadium on the same site.

Founded in 1882, Tottenham Hotspur's emblem is a cockerel standing upon a football, with the Latin motto *Audere est Facere* ("to dare is to do"). The team have traditionally worn white shirts and navy blue shorts as their home kit since the 1898–99 season. Their training ground is on Hotspur Way in Bulls Cross, Enfield. After its inception, Tottenham won the FA Cup for the first time in 1901, the only non-League club to do so since the formation of the Football League in 1888. Tottenham was the first club in the 20th century to achieve the League and FA Cup Double, winning both competitions in the 1960–61 season. After successfully defending the FA Cup in 1962, in 1963 they became the first British club to win a UEFA club competition – the European Cup Winners' Cup. They were also the inaugural winners of the UEFA Cup in 1972, becoming the first British club to win two different major European trophies. They collected at least one major trophy in each of the six decades from the 1950s to 2000s, an achievement matched only by Manchester United.

In domestic football, Spurs have won two league titles, eight FA Cups, four League Cups, and seven FA Community Shields. In European football, they have won one European Cup Winners' Cup and three UEFA Cup/Europa League titles. Tottenham were also runners-up in the 2018–19 UEFA Champions League. They have a long-standing rivalry with nearby club Arsenal, with whom they contest the North London derby, as well as a contested rivalry with Chelsea. Tottenham is owned by ENIC Group, which purchased the club in 2001. The club was estimated to be worth £2.6 billion (\$3.2 billion) in 2024, and it was the ninth-highest-earning football club in the world, with an annual revenue of £615 million in 2024.

Anand Deverakonda

*Anand Deverakonda graduated with an engineering degree and worked at Deloitte. He worked in the USA for a few years and returned to India to pursue a*

Anand Deverakonda (born 15 March 1992) is an Indian actor who appears in Telugu films. His notable films include *Middle Class Melodies* and *Baby*.

List of professional sports leagues by revenue

*February 2019. "Deloitte Annual Review of Football Finance: Women's Super League clubs report a 50% rise in revenue in the 2022/23 season". Deloitte. 20 June*

This is a list of professional sports leagues by revenue. Individual sports are not included.

The "Season" column refers to the sports league season for which financial data is available and referenced, which is usually not the most recently completed season of competition. Revenue is listed in millions of euros. The "Tier Level" column refers to the importance/division in their respective countries/leagues. For example, in England, Premier League is the first division/level, compared to EFL Championship which is the second division/level.

CarProof

*Ontario". Caasco.com. Retrieved 2016-10-24. "Deloitte / Deloitte Technology Fast 50 2009". www.deloitte.com. Archived from the original on 21 November*

CarProof is a Canadian provider of vehicle history and valuation reports used by consumers and businesses when buying and selling pre-owned vehicles.

Income tax

(PDF). Deloitte. 2012. Archived from the original (PDF) on October 25, 2012. &quot;International tax

Singapore Highlights 2012&quot; (PDF). Deloitte. 2012. Archived - An income tax is a tax imposed on individuals or entities (taxpayers) in respect of the income or profits earned by them (commonly called taxable income). Income tax generally is computed as the product of a tax rate times the taxable income. Taxation rates may vary by type or characteristics of the taxpayer and the type of income.

The tax rate may increase as taxable income increases (referred to as graduated or progressive tax rates). The tax imposed on companies is usually known as corporate tax and is commonly levied at a flat rate. Individual income is often taxed at progressive rates where the tax rate applied to each additional unit of income increases (e.g., the first \$10,000 of income taxed at 0%, the next \$10,000 taxed at 1%, etc.). Most jurisdictions exempt local charitable organizations from tax. Income from investments may be taxed at different (generally lower) rates than other types of income. Credits of various sorts may be allowed that reduce tax. Some jurisdictions impose the higher of an income tax or a tax on an alternative base or measure of income.

Taxable income of taxpayers' resident in the jurisdiction is generally total income less income producing expenses and other deductions. Generally, only net gain from the sale of property, including goods held for sale, is included in income. The income of a corporation's shareholders usually includes distributions of profits from the corporation. Deductions typically include all income-producing or business expenses including an allowance for recovery of costs of business assets. Many jurisdictions allow notional deductions for individuals and may allow deduction of some personal expenses. Most jurisdictions either do not tax income earned outside the jurisdiction or allow a credit for taxes paid to other jurisdictions on such income. Nonresidents are taxed only on certain types of income from sources within the jurisdictions, with few exceptions.

Most jurisdictions require self-assessment of the tax and require payers of some types of income to withhold tax from those payments. Advance payments of tax by taxpayers may be required. Taxpayers not timely paying tax owed are generally subject to significant penalties, which may include jail-time for individuals.

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Chandos Construction Ltd v Deloitte Restructuring Inc

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Chandos Construction Ltd v Deloitte Restructuring Inc, 2020 SCC 25 is a landmark case of the Supreme Court of Canada concerning the position of the anti-deprivation rule within Canadian insolvency law. It held that, because of differences in Canadian law, the rule has wider application relative to the English rule applied by the UK Supreme Court in Belmont Park Investments Pty Ltd v BNY Corporate Trustee Services Ltd.

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