What Does Deloitte Do

Deloitte

Deloitte is a British multinational professional services network based in London, United Kingdom. It is the largest professional services network in the

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. "International Tax Armenia Highlights 2021" (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). " What does rizz mean, and do you have it? The Gen Z term storming TikTok". 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. "Deloitte Football Money League 2025". 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.

Liverpool F.C.

valuable soccer teams". Forbes. Retrieved 28 April 2025. "Deloitte Football Money League 2018". Deloitte. 23 January 2018. Archived from the original on 20 January

Liverpool Football Club is a professional football club based in Liverpool, England. The club competes in the Premier League, the top tier of English football. Founded in 1892, the club joined the Football League the following year and has played its home games at Anfield since its formation. Liverpool is one of the most valuable and widely supported clubs in the world.

Domestically, the club has won a joint-record twenty league titles, eight FA Cups, a record ten League Cups and sixteen FA Community Shields. In international competitions, the club has won six European Cups, three UEFA Cups, four UEFA Super Cups—all English records—and one FIFA Club World Cup. Liverpool established itself as a major force in domestic football in the 1960s under Bill Shankly, before becoming perennial title challengers at home and abroad under Bob Paisley, Joe Fagan and Kenny Dalglish who led the club to a combined eleven league titles and four European Cups through the 1970s and 80s. Liverpool won two further European Cups in 2005 and 2019 under the management of Rafael Benítez and Jürgen Klopp, respectively; the latter led Liverpool to a nineteenth league title in 2020, the club's first during the Premier League era. Following Klopp's departure in 2024, Arne Slot guided Liverpool to a twentieth league title in 2025.

Already nicknamed the Reds, it was under Shankly that the team first adopted the distinctive all-red home strip which has been used ever since. Also adopted under Shankly's tenure was the club's anthem "You'll Never Walk Alone". The Reds compete in the local Merseyside derby against Everton, often referred as the Blues. As the two most decorated clubs in England, and inter-city rivals, Liverpool also has a long-standing rivalry with Manchester United.

The club's supporters have been involved in two major tragedies. At the 1985 European Cup final in Brussels, the Heysel Stadium disaster saw 39 fans – mainly Italian supporters of opponents Juventus – die after they were crushed between onrushing Liverpool fans and a concrete wall that subsequently collapsed. As a result of persistent hooliganism, English teams were banned from European club competitions initially indefinitely, but ultimately for five years, and Liverpool for an additional year. In 1989, the Hillsborough disaster claimed the lives of 97 Liverpool supporters after grossly negligent policing led to a crowd crush; the disaster led to the elimination of fenced standing terraces in favour of all-seater stadiums in the top two tiers of English football. A decades-long campaign for justice in the case of Hillsborough saw further coroner's inquests, commissions and independent panels that ultimately exonerated the fans of all blame.

Metonymy

In Uncharted Territory". Washington Post. pp. C01. "What next for the high street?". Deloitte UK. Retrieved 25 June 2022. Jackson, Michael D (2013)

Metonymy (; from the Greek meaning 'change of name') is a figure of speech in which an object or concept is referred to by the name of something closely associated with it. Unlike metaphor, which draws a comparison between unrelated things, metonymy relies on a direct and commonly understood relationship such as cause and effect, container and contents, or a symbol and what it represents. For example, using "the crown" to refer to a monarch or "Hollywood" to signify the American film industry are typical instances of metonymy. Metonymy plays a significant role in language, literature, rhetoric, and semiotics, serving as a linguistic shortcut that enhances meaning and emphasis. It remains widely used in everyday speech, journalism, and cultural expression across many languages and societies.

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