



CO₂ Performance Ladder report 2023/2024 KPMG N.V.

January 2025

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1 Introduction

KPMG N.V. is one of the Netherlands' leading providers of assurance and advisory services. We are part of the global KPMG network, operating in 143 countries and territories worldwide. We work with well-known public, private and not-for-profit companies in industries ranging from financial services and consumer retail to energy, infrastructure and healthcare. Through our work, we aim to ensure public trust in companies, institutions and financial markets.

[Assurance](#) and [Advisory](#) are our two primary businesses, supported by Business Services. KPMG N.V. has [twelve offices](#) across the Netherlands, and is headquartered in Amstelveen.

Although our activities are not characterized by high emission intensity, the issue of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the context of climate change mitigation is a material negative impact which we are actively addressing. We acknowledge our responsibility to reduce our impact on the environment and build a more sustainable future. We want to fully play our part in the transition to societal net-zero and help address the existential challenges of climate change.

1.1 CO₂ Performance Ladder

The purpose of the CO₂ Performance Ladder is to realize a substantial in-company decrease of CO₂-emissions, encouraging measures within operational management, projects and the supply chain. It is a tool designed to assist organizations in lowering their carbon emissions and serves as both a CO₂ management system and a procurement resource.

The CO₂ Performance Ladder is a CO₂ management system that consists of five levels. An organization that is certified on a certain level adheres to all the requirements of the CO₂ Performance Ladder as set for that particular level. These requirements are based on four angles¹:

- A. **Insight**: To determine different streams of energy and the carbon footprint of the organization.
- B. **Reduction**: To develop ambitious goals for the reduction of CO₂ emissions.
- C. **Transparency**: To structurally communicate about organization policies and progress of CO₂ reduction.
- D. **Participation**: To take part of business sector initiatives with regards to the reduction of carbon emissions.

¹ [What is the ladder \(CO₂-prestatieladder.nl\)](#)

This document provides insights into the current position of KPMG N.V. on the CO₂ Performance Ladder. It has been set up in line with the four angles of the Ladder as described above and accordingly covers the requirements specified in [Handbook 3.1](#) of SKAO.

1.2 Operating and reporting limits

1.2.1 Reporting period

This CO₂ Performance Ladder report covers our fiscal year 2024, which runs from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024.

1.2.2 Governance and responsible actors

Establishing an efficient governance structure at all management levels is crucial for ensuring proper focus and effective decision-making. The responsibility for climate action – including implementing and monitoring climate-related policies, targets, and action plans at KPMG N.V. – is anchored with our COO, on behalf of the Board of Management. Meanwhile, relevant operational department leads act as policymakers, guiding our environmental policy within departments to ensure progress and improvements. These department leads, along with their teams, are also responsible for implementing the action plans.

These teams collaborate to collect data, evaluate progress, and communicate internally and externally. Table 1 provides further overview of the responsible departments and of the tasks and responsibilities within the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

	Frequency	Corporate Responsibility	Operational team	Communications	(External) advisor	Leadership
A. Insight						
DMA/Identification environmental aspects	Yearly	x	x		x	
Collection of emissions data	Quarterly	x	x		x	
Approval emission inventory	Quarterly	x			x	x
Drawing up emission inventory	Quarterly		x			
Evaluation of energy assessment	Half-yearly		x			
B. Reduction						
Reduction policy and roadmap	Yearly					x
Target setting and prioritization	Half-yearly	x			x	
Approval targets and prioritization	Half-yearly					x
Research on opportunities and impact of measures	Continuous	x	x		x	
Determination of measures	Half-yearly	x	x			x
Achieving targets	Continuous	x	x			
Monitoring, reporting, and evaluating progress	Quarterly	x	x		x	x
C. Transparency/Communication						
Update communications plan	Half-yearly			x		
Update SKAO webpage	Yearly	x				
Update KPMG website	Half-yearly			x		
Update internal communications	Half-yearly			x		
Update project list regarding CO ₂ award advantages	Half-yearly	x				
D. Participation						
Determination of initiatives	Continuous	x	x		x	
Update initiatives list	Half-yearly	x				
Participation in initiatives	Continuous	x	x		x	
Other						
Update CO ₂ report	Half-yearly	x			x	
Check CO ₂ Performance Ladder requirements	Quarterly	x				
Conduct Internal Audit	Half-yearly		x		x	
Report to management	Half-yearly	x				

Table 1: Governance and responsible actors

1.3 Organizational boundaries

To determine the organizational boundaries, the rules from the CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook 3.1 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol ("GHG Protocol") are followed.

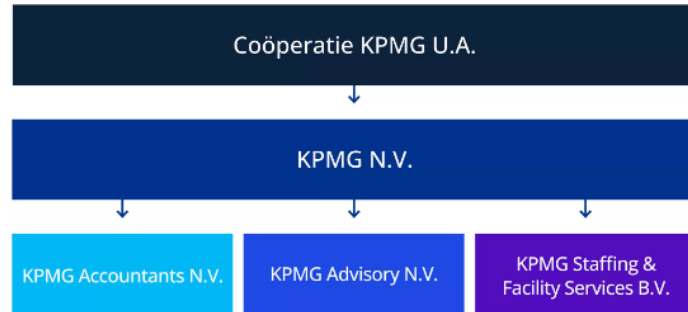
The choice was made for the GHG Protocol with the 'Operational Control Approach' and the control of KPMG N.V. was examined. The subsidiaries in which the group has a majority or any financial and operational stake are 100% included within the organizational boundaries.

Coöperatie KPMG U.A. is a holding organization without operational activities and resources. KPMG's partners are participants in the cooperative. The cooperative does not own other companies. The cooperative has the operating company KPMG N.V., which carries out all operational activities and is contractually bound for buildings, fleet and activities. All activities, including participation in initiatives and communication internally and externally, are organized by KPMG N.V. The cooperative is therefore excluded from the boundary and the entire operational organization is included in the boundary. Because the entire operational organization is included in the boundary, the AC analysis is no longer necessary². Within its borders, KPMG N.V. (Chamber of Commerce 34153857) is an independent Dutch entity that is a member of KPMG International Limited, an English limited liability company, of which all national KPMG organizations are members. KPMG International Limited is an international form of cooperation through membership, KPMG International Limited does not control KPMG N.V. or Coöperatie KPMG UA. KPMG Accountants N.V. (Chamber of Commerce 33263683), KPMG Advisory N.V. (Chamber of Commerce 33263682) and KPMG Staffing & Facility Services B.V. (Chamber of Commerce 34153861) are 100% subsidiaries of KPMG N.V.

As a result, KPMG N.V. consists of separate business units in which the Assurance and Advisory services to clients and the support services respectively are housed. The entire organization is included in the CO₂ Performance Ladder; there are no components that are left out of the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

The visual below shows the organizations that fall within the limits according to the CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook 3.1.

² [Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder](#)



2 Insight

2.1 Size of the company

The CO₂ Performance Ladder distinguishes between the size of organizations based on CO₂ emissions: small, medium and large organizations. If the total CO₂ emissions are more than 2,500 tonnes per year, the organization is classified as a large organization. With a total CO₂ emission for Scope 1, 2 and 3 (two categories Fuel and energy-related activities and Business Travel) in 2023/2024 of 11.372 tCO₂ location based (11.185 tCO₂ market based), KPMG is classified as a large company according to the CO₂ Performance Ladder.

2.2 Emissions inventory

To determine the organizational boundaries, the rules from the CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook 3.1 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol ("GHG Protocol") are followed. Based on these definitions, the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the activities carried out by the organization within the boundaries specified in this section have been categorized as direct (Scope 1), indirect energy (Scope 2), and other indirect (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions.

During this reporting period and within this report, the organization's Scope 1, Scope 2, and limited Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission sources have been reported. Following the identification of emission sources, and detailed information regarding the selection of appropriate emission factors, the calculation process based on the operational data is provided in sector 2.3 of this inventory report.

The scope approach is a framework guided by the CO₂ Performance Ladder Handbook 3.1 simplify the calculation and reporting of emissions.

Scope 1 – Direct greenhouse gas emissions

This includes the amount of greenhouse gases directly emitted from greenhouse gas sources owned or controlled by the organization.

- Stationary combustion: Natural gas consumption for heating purposes in the office buildings that are owned or rented.
- Mobile combustion: Company fleet fuel consumption of gasoline and diesel used in leased company cars as reported by the fleet supplier

Scope 2 – Indirect greenhouse gas emissions

This covers indirect greenhouse gas emissions generated during the production of electricity, heat or steam consumed by the organization through external supply. Electricity consumption in office areas and for charging EV fleet that are controlled by KPMG N.V and its entities are included in the scope of this report.

Scope 2 emissions are reported following both methodologies aligned with GHG Protocol: location-based and market-based.

Scope 3 – Indirect greenhouse gas emissions

This covers the emissions resulting from the organization's activities and arising from sources that are not owned or controlled by the organization. These entail in total 15 Indirect CO₂ emissions, such as business travel, purchased goods and services, fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated, commuting, etc. In this report, KPMG only reports the energy-related activities and business travel.

Category 6 – Business Travel

Emissions accounted from distance travelled per business-related activities:

- Air travel distance reported by our travel booking agency in short, medium, and long-haul flights taken per ticket class.
- Rail travel kilometers registered within KPMG N.V.'s internal system.
- Mobility scheme kilometers registered within our internal system by estimated use of public transport per bus, metro and tram.

The greenhouse gas emission sources included in the scope of reporting which are considered to be continuous, considering the activities evaluated within the scope of this inventory, are listed below:

Scope of emission	Type of activity	Consumption
Scope 1	Stationary combustion	Natural gas consumption in office areas
Scope 1	Mobile combustion	Fuel (gasoline, diesel) consumed in company fleet
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	Electricity consumed in office areas
Scope 2	Purchased electricity	Electricity consumed for charging EV fleet
Scope 2	Guarantee of Origins accounted for green energy	Renewable electricity certificates (Dutch market sourced)
Scope 3 – Category 6 Business travel	Distance travelled by employees for business trips (e.g. client visits and conferences)	Air travel Rail travel Mobility scheme

Table 2: Scopes of emissions inventory

Within the scope of this report, emissions from these sources that are used by KPMG N.V. and its entities listed in section 1.3 are specified as follows:

Emission category	Base year 2018/2019	Reporting year 2023/2024
Scope 1 GHG emissions		
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	10,364	2,730
Scope 2 GHG emissions		
Gross Scope 2 emissions - performance ladder aligned grey emissions*	3,301	4,407
Relevant Scope 3 GHG emissions		
Category 6 Business travel	6,228	6,191
Total GHG emissions (tCO₂e)	19,893	13,328

* This table presents emissions data calculated in accordance with the CO2 Prestatieladder Handbook 3.1. KPMG N.V. follows the GHG Protocol for emission accounting and tracking to monitor progress towards decarbonization targets. For a more detailed disclosure about our decarbonization journey, please refer to [KPMG N.V. Integrated report 2023/2024](#).

Table 3: Emission reduction performance

As of this year, we had a 48% decrease in Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions and 33% decrease in Scope 1,2 and reported Scope 3 emissions compared to our 2018/2019 baseline. This progress has been supported by the expansion of our electric fleet, and our green offices where we procure renewable electricity in the office buildings that are owned or controlled.

- The electric lease fleet has grown from 9% in 2018/2019 to approximately 80% in 2023/2024. The increase in our electric lease fleet led to a decrease in our Scope 1 emissions of 74% and led to a 34% increase in the Scope 2 emissions.
- As our business has grown following the pandemic, our associated emissions due to business travel has also increased, bringing our business travel-related emissions nearly back to pre-pandemic levels in absolute terms. We have achieved 8% reduction per emissions associated with business travel per FTE (Business travel emissions in tCO₂e/FTE), where in our decarbonization roadmap we are rather focusing on reduction in absolute terms.³

2.3 Calculation methodology

The following method is used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the activities KPMG N.V. for baseline year between October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019 and for most recent year between October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024.

³ [KPMG N.V. Integrated report 2023/2024, Sustainability statement](#)

The formula used in greenhouse gas emission calculations is as follows:

$$\text{Greenhouse Gas Emission Amount (tCO}_2\text{e)} = \text{Activity Data} \times \text{Emission Factor (ton CO}_2\text{e/unit of the activity data)}$$

Emission factors are provided as carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent (CO₂e).

2.3.1 Assumptions and data limitations

Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3:

Due to data availability office building related consumptions including natural gas in m³ and electricity purchased for office building in kWh are monitored from prior financial year actual consumption figures. In our extrapolation we use the assumption that the energy usage is comparable to prior year. (actual consumption from FYN-1).

Scope 2:

Electricity consumed for charging our EV fleet, as reported by the fleet supplier, and converted to kWh using a supplier-specific factor.

Scope 3 – Category 6 Business travel:

Mobility scheme km registered within our internal system represents a mix of transport options including car and public transport. The breakdown of kilometers per transport type under Mobility scheme is not available therefore its assumed at an average of a mix of car, bus, metro and tram.

2.3.2 Emissions factors

Scope of emissions	Emission factors	EF cycle accounted
Scope 1	We use the CO₂emissiefactoren.nl to determine the emission factors used in accounting for this scope.	TTW,WTT
Scope 2 Location-based	We use the CO₂emissiefactoren.nl to determine the emission factors used in accounting for this scope.	TTW WTT
Category 6 – Business travel	Emissions accounted from distanced travelled per business related activities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air travel - DEFRA - Rail travel - CO₂emissiefactoren.nl - Mobility scheme - CO₂emissiefactoren.nl mix of bus, car, tram, metro 	WTT

Table 4: Emission factors used in the calculations

CO₂ compensation

There is no compensation for CO₂ emissions.

Baseline year

KPMG International adheres to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and as its member firms are following suit, we have adopted 2018/2019 as our baseline year for emissions reduction targets as well, as it represents the last full financial year before the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring our targets reflect a realistic and stable starting point.

These baseline values as reported in table 3 are recalculated in 2023/2024; KPMG N.V. did a full screening of its value chain related activities and therefore added all relevant categories including Category 3 – Fuel and energy-related activities in its reporting boundary, also improving the calculation methodology for emissions as disclosed in the [Sustainability statement](#) in KPMG N.V. Integrated report 2023/2024.

Assurance

To provide assurance regarding the accuracy and completeness of the environmental data presented in the Sustainability statement, we engaged PwC to perform a limited assurance review. This review covered the environmental data for both the baseline comparative year and the most recent reporting year. Limited assurance provides moderate levels of confidence that no material modifications are necessary for the environmental data to be fairly stated, based on the procedures performed by PwC.

3 Reduction

3.1 CO₂ reduction targets

In reducing our carbon footprint, KPMG N.V. adheres to KPMG International's commitment to achieving a near-term Science Based Target (SBT) to decarbonize our business by 50% across scopes 1, 2, and 3 by 2029/2030, compared to our 2018/2019 baseline. This target aligns with the aim of limiting global warming to 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement and was validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2021. We adopted this target and specified it per scope using our 2018/2019 baseline data.

To achieve our overarching 50% emissions reduction target, we are following a comprehensive decarbonization strategy that addresses emissions across all relevant scopes. This includes sub-targets for Scope 1 (direct emissions from owned or controlled sources), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from the purchase of electricity) and Scope 3 (all other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain). Please refer to the breakdown of near-term sub targets in Section 3.2.

3.2 Near-term (2030): GHG emission reduction targets per category

Decarbonization levers	Emission category	Reduction target value by 2029/2030 (in absolute terms as % of base year 2018/2019)
	Overall GHG emission reduction	50%*
Energy efficiency, renewable energy, and mobility	Scope 1 emission reduction target	98.5%
	Mobile combustion (leased cars, gasoline and diesel)	100%
	Scope 2 market-based emission reduction target	100%
	Electricity consumed in office buildings	100%
	Electricity consumed to charge EVs	100%
	Scope 3 emission reduction target	~26%*
Travel	Business travel (air, rail, and road)	32%

* The total reduction commitment for Scope 3 overall is not included. Please refer to [KPMG N.V. Integrated report 2023/2024 – Sustainability statement](#) for further details.

**The emissions under this category are directly related to Scope 1 and 2 measures, therefore not addressed with a separate sub-target.

Targets are monitored based on GHG Protocol aligned reported emissions.

All targets are gross targets, since we do not engage in any GHG removal activities or carbon credit trading, nor do we contribute to avoided emissions.

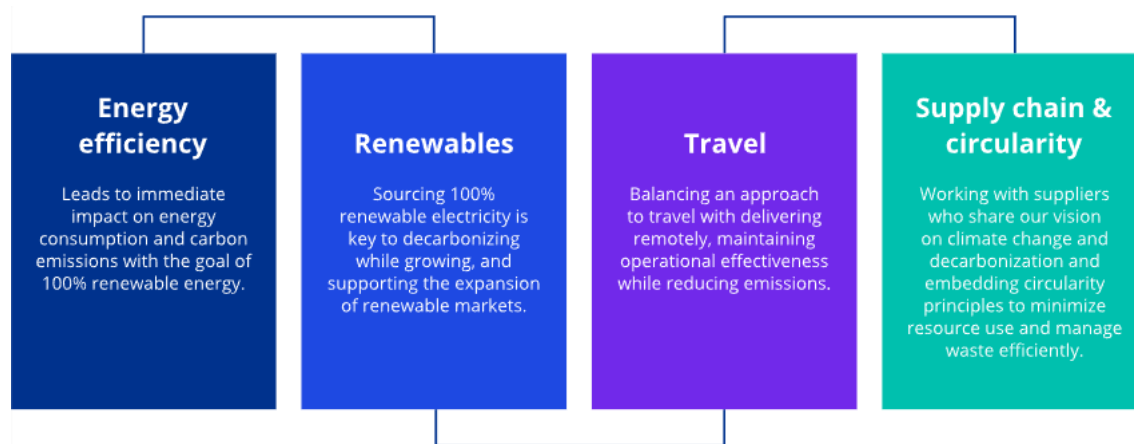
Table 5: Emission reduction targets per scope and category

3.3 The focus areas of our transition strategy

To reduce our carbon footprint effectively and meet our 2029/2030 reduction target of 50%, we have identified four major sources of GHG emission reduction. These “decarbonization levers” are:

- improving our energy efficiency;
- transitioning to renewables;
- reducing emissions from our travel.
- decarbonizing our supply chain and embedding circularity.

The main levers in our journey to net zero



3.4 Measures

3.4.1 Renewable energy and energy efficiency

Achieving 100% renewable energy use by 2029/2030 is a key target, primarily for the electricity used in our buildings and, increasingly, for charging our electric fleet. This is expected to reduce our Scope 2 emissions by 100% compared to 2018/2019 levels by 2029/2030.

To meet this goal, we have tightened our requirements for the owners of office buildings when renewing our contracts; we now mandate either renewable energy certificates or Guarantees of Origin to ensure sustainably sourced energy, as well as requiring higher energy label standards.

In 2023/2024, we achieved 97% renewable electricity use in our offices. We will continue to raise this level in the coming years until the 2029/2030 target is met.

For vehicle-related electricity consumption, we plan to invest in renewable energy certificates for our electric car fleet in 2024/2025, with the aim of reaching 100% by 2029/2030.

Beyond renewable energy use, our environmental policy also prioritizes energy efficiency in our buildings. We are exploring the adoption of smart building technology, including occupancy sensors, at our Amstelveen headquarters to monitor our use of space and reduce energy consumption on a yearly basis.

3.4.2 Sustainable travel and mobility

For business travel and for employee commuting by car, our sustainable mobility approach is to phase out fossil-powered cars from our lease fleet. As of 2024/2025, only electric lease cars will be offered, and we expect that in 2027/2028 our entire lease fleet will be electric. In 2023/2024, 80% of our lease car fleet was electric, versus 9% in our baseline year 2018/2019.

We are also taking the next step with our Internal Carbon Pricing policy, stimulating sustainable travel and reducing our emissions from air travel. As of 2024/2025, ICP will be charged to the relevant department or team in accordance with the “polluter pays” principle. This means that cost centers will be charged extra (internal costs) based on the emissions from flights booked on that cost center.

In the Environmental Management System the emission reduction targets can be found for 2024/2025, 2025/2026 and 2026/2027, as well as the list of measures that will contribute to achieving these targets.

3.5 Ambition

The objectives and measures taken by KPMG as described in this chapter were evaluated based on the SKAO list of measures which categorizes them into A, B and C⁴ based on different levels of implementation.

- KPMG scores 1 out of 15 on category A (‘standard’ level of implementation);
- KPMG scores 6 out of 15 on category B (‘advanced’ level of implementation);
- KPMG scores 8 out of 15 on category C (‘ambitious’ level of implementation).

Considering our reduction target for 2030, the measures identified in the SKAO list, and a comparison with two similar organizations within our industry, KPMG can be classified as progressive in its objectives.

⁴ [Handbook CO₂ Performance Ladder](#)

4 Transparency

4.1 Our internal stakeholders

- Board of Management and Supervisory Board; responsible for the development of strategy and policies, decision making and reporting;
- Relevant Business Services departments; responsible for embedding ESG in our business operations and the implementation of Our Impact Plan and our Planet ambitions;
- Our workforce; responsible for their individual contribution to achieving our planet ambitions;
- KPMG International; responsible for SBTi validation of target setting, global strategies and knowledge and best practices sharing.

4.2 Our external stakeholders

- Clients and business partners; they are increasingly asking us to take responsibility for reducing our footprint and to be transparent about our performance (please refer to chapter 6 for the project with CO₂-related award advantage);
- Suppliers and subcontractors; we have the ambition to make the supply chain more sustainable together and to strengthen our cooperation in this area, also to reduce scope 3 emissions;
- NGO/governmental bodies or cooperation initiatives with other organizations ; they require from us to take our responsibility to reduce our footprint and to be transparent about it;
- Scientific/knowledge institutes; we are working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable future.

Table 6 below is a summary of our communications plan for our decarbonization ambitions, strategy, targets, actions and progress regarding our CO₂ emissions.

Resource / content: Our Planet targets, CO₂ footprint, policies, measures and progress

Communication assets	Communication channels	Frequency	Target audience	Responsible
Internal				
Integrated annual report	Intranet Inside.nl	Yearly	All KPMG employees	Leadership
Our Impact Plan, Intranet articles: Progress on our CO ₂ emission reduction targets (CO ₂ .Prestatieladder)	Intranet Inside.nl, ESG Ambassadors Network	Continuously	All KPMG employees	CR, Communications team
Business update meetings	MS Teams, physical meetings	Quarterly	All KPMG employees	Leadership
Partner & Director updates	MS Teams	Quarterly	Partners & Directors	Leadership
Milieuhandboek	Intranet Facilities, Intranet CR	Continuously	All KPMG employees	CR, Environmental Coordinators
Internal ESG campaign assets	Intranet Inside.nl, MS Teams	Continuously	All KPMG employees, ESG Ambassadors network	Communications team, Young Board Now
Certificates (Ecovadis, ISO 14001, etc.)	Intranet Inside.nl	Continuously	All KPMG employees	CR
Mobility policy updates	Intranet Inside.nl	When applicable	All KPMG employees	Mobility, Communications team
Facilities updates	Intranet Facilities	When applicable	All KPMG employees	Facilities, Communications team
External				
Integrated annual report	Internet KPMG.nl	Yearly	Stakeholders KPMG	Leadership
Progress on our CO ₂ emission reduction targets (CO ₂ .Prestatieladder)	KPMG.nl SKAO website	Half-yearly	Stakeholders KPMG	CR
Certificates (Ecovadis, ISO 14001, etc.)	Internet KPMG.nl	Continuously	Targets (incl. potential clients)	CR
Proposals and tenders	Proposal documents, Client Supplier Codes of Conduct	Continuously	Targets (incl. potential clients)	Pursuits & Insights, CR
KPMG Supplier Code of Conduct	Website, RfPs	Continuously	Targets (incl. potential clients)	Procurement
Forms (e.g. Energy- Efficiency Directive)	Governmental organizations	Continuously	Governmental organizations	Facilities
Cooperation meetings	Virtual and physical meetings with Anders Reizen, UN Global Compact	Continuously	NGOs, other companies	CR, Leadership

Table 6: Overview of our internal and external communications regarding our decarbonization ambitions and journey

4.3 Internal communication

Effective internal communication is crucial for fostering employee engagement and achieving our decarbonization goals. By keeping everyone informed and involved, we ensure that all team members understand the importance of our sustainability initiatives and their role in driving these efforts. Regular updates, transparent reporting, and interactive platforms like our intranet and ESG Ambassadors network help create a shared sense of purpose and accountability. Furthermore, we regularly run communication campaigns to raise awareness of Our Impact Plan and decarbonization goals and organize events such as plastic removal events with Plastic Whale.

As described in chapter 1, communications with the leadership and operational team leads takes place regularly through meetings and reports.

4.4 External communication

We are committed to transparently sharing our decarbonization goals and progress with our stakeholders, including clients, suppliers, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other partners.

Our Annual Report provides a comprehensive overview of our decarbonization efforts. It includes detailed information on our goals, the measures we are taking to achieve them, and the progress we have made. This report is accessible on our website.

In our RfPs for our suppliers, we clearly outline our decarbonization ambition and expectations for suppliers. This ensures that our commitment to reducing carbon emissions is integrated into our procurement processes.

Additionally, we incorporate our decarbonization goals and measures into our client proposals, demonstrating our commitment to sustainability and aligning our services with their environmental objectives.

We actively engage with stakeholders through various events, such as of the ESG Executive Program and annual Symposium of the ESG Innovation Institute. We engage regularly in discussions with organizations such as UN Global Compact and Anders Reizen and industry partners (please refer to chapter 5).

5 Participation

5.1 Collaboration in CO₂ emission reduction programs

In this section, we highlight KPMG's active involvement in CO₂ emission reduction programs and initiatives in collaboration with other organizations. We also demonstrate how KPMG makes a meaningful contribution through the implementation of various projects.

We support companies, NGOs, governments and communities with our expertise and innovative technology to make progress and to achieve goals such as limiting climate change and promoting sustainable growth. In the field of [ESG & Sustainability](#), we offer specific services in both Assurance and Advisory, including in the field of [climate risks and decarbonization](#).

Collaboration is key to reducing our environmental impact and building a more sustainable future. As part of this commitment, we partner with other organizations on various initiatives aimed at lowering CO₂ emissions. We invest time and budget in various forms of collaboration, sharing our own knowledge and, where possible, making use of knowledge that has been developed elsewhere in order to continuously improve.

5.2 KPMG N.V.'s Partnerships and initiatives

[Anders Reizen](#)

KPMG is partner of the Anders Reizen coalition, a platform of Dutch businesses and (non-)governmental organizations, which aims to reduce CO₂ emissions of business travel. In order to achieve these goals, the most effective measures have been translated into a leading program with 'best practices' in which KPMG participates. KPMG has signed the Anders Reizen Pledge, a 'sustainable mobility promise' that each member signs.

[SBTi](#)

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) offers an actionable framework and roadmap for companies and financial institutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the effects of climate change while supporting long-term sustainable business growth. SBTi is a partnership between CDP, the World Resources Institute (WRI), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the United Nations Global Compact (UN Global Compact).

[UN Global Compact](#)

As a special initiative of the UN Secretary-General, the United Nations Global Compact is a call to companies everywhere to align their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption, and to take action in support of UN goals. KPMG N.V. supports United Nations Global Compact and engage in programs such as [Climate Ambition Accelerator](#).

WBCSD Circularity Transition Indicators (CTI) framework

KPMG played a pioneering role in the development of the WBCSD Circularity Transition Indicators (CTI) framework, the first global open standard for measuring and monitoring circularity. With the CTI framework, companies can measure and monitor their circular performance uniformly and consistently. Then, in a seven-step process, it outlines how companies can use the insights gained for business decision-making and for creating a circular strategy with circular objectives.

With the CTI framework, companies can take control of their circular transition by assessing the linear risks and discovering circular opportunities.

ESG Innovation Institute

KPMG and Nyenrode Business Universiteit have created the ESG Innovation Institute to help organizations with the transition to sustainability. It makes the latest ESG knowledge, skills and eco-system accessible to anyone who wants to accelerate the route to sustainability professionally and deliberately.

Since its establishment in 2023, 218 KPMG partners and directors, as well as executives from client companies, took part in the ESG executive program, developed jointly with the Nyenrode Business Universiteit

In addition to educational offerings, the ESG Innovation Institute also includes an academic ESG chair at Nyenrode from which research, scientific publications, and opinion and debate emerge. With the community we are building, the Institute wants to start a movement among administrators and professionals; inspire them and facilitate innovative sustainable leadership.

Collaboration between KPMG and Naturalis

KPMG has entered into a partnership with Naturalis Biodiversity Center, the national research institute for biodiversity and natural history museum. In this collaboration, two worlds come together: Naturalis' scientific knowledge in the field of biodiversity and KPMG's experience in the field of advice on sustainability, strategy and implementation. Thanks to this collaboration, organizations and companies can be better advised about the impact they have on nature and biodiversity.

ESG Experts Podcast Series

KPMG hosted the ESG Experts podcast series to provide insight into various CSRD-related issues and how you can take concrete steps to resolve them.

George Molenkamp Thesis Award since 2017

The George Molenkamp Sustainability Thesis Award is a collaborative initiative between KPMG and Amsterdam Business School and has been presented annually since 2017. The award is in honor of Dr George Molenkamp, a pioneer in the field of sustainable entrepreneurship. Dr. Molenkamp is a former partner and chairman of KPMG Sustainability Services and he was instrumental in the development of environmental and sustainability management and auditing.

RSM Thesis Award

The annual KPMG-RSM Master Sustainability Thesis Award aims to reward work that combines academic excellence and business relevance in the field of sustainability management.

6 Project with CO₂-related award advantage

KPMG has been awarded an advantage in alignment with the CO₂ Performance Ladder for the following engagement: KPMG delivers services for the development and management of advanced analytics solutions within ProRail B.V. in the form of data science, data engineering, and/or solution engineering for advanced analytics solutions, where advanced analytics is defined as the application of data science and/or machine learning.

The overall footprint of the project consists only of mobility and is very limited. The work will be performed at ProRail office, KPMG's own office or working from home. For the projects we carry out for ProRail, no specific reduction targets have been agreed upon.

However, in addition to the implementation of the overarching KPMG decarbonization policy and strategy, the following sustainable travel measures are applied to the project based on the energy and CO₂ reduction policy:

- **Choice of project team location:** ProRail requires the presence of our project teams at the Inktop in Utrecht during 1 working day per week for collaboration with ProRail employees and other contracted teams.
- **Commuting:** the regular team members of KPMG projects travel to ProRail by public transport most of the time, as indicated by ProRail. In practice, more than 90% of the time our team travels by public transport, bike or walks to the ProRail offices.
- **Business travel between client and contractor:** project members typically work one fixed day per week at the ProRail Inktop office in Utrecht. The remainder of the working days per week, the teams work from KPMG office locations nearby their home locations or from their home offices to minimize travel distances as much as possible.

7 Annex

The emission inventory in this report has been created in accordance with ISO 14064-1 standards for greenhouse gas reporting. The table below summarizes the ISO requirements along with the relevant documents that fulfil these criteria.

ISO 14064-1 checklist

ISO 14064-1	Specific § 9.3	Description	Location in the report
	A	Reporting organization	1.2.2
	B	Person or entity responsible	1.2.2
	C	Reporting period	1.2.1
5.1	D	Reporting boundaries	1.4
	E	Documentation of reporting boundaries, including criteria determined by the organization to define significant emissions	1.4
5.2.2	F	Direct GHG emissions	2.2
Appendix D	G	Combustion of Biomass	2.2
5.2.2	H	GHG removals	2.2
5.2.3	I	Exclusion sources or sinks	2.2
5.2.4	J	Indirect GHG emissions	2.2
6.4.1	K	Base Year	2.2
6.4.1	L	Explanation changes to Base Year	2.3
6.2	M	Methodologies	2.3
6.2	N	Changes of Methodologies	2.3
6.2	O	Emission or Removal Factors Used	2.3
8.3	P	Uncertainties	2.3.2
8.3	Q	Description of results of uncertainties assessment	NA
	R	Statement of accordance with ISO 14064	1.1
	S	Statement of verification of the emissions inventory, including level of assurance	2.3
	T	GWP values used in the calculation, as well as their source	NA

Table 7: ISO 14064-1 checklist



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