

Greenhouse Gas Statement for the Group

('Selected Information'):

Summary of GHG emissions for the year ended 31st December 2015:

Tonnes Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO₂e):

	2015	2014	2013
Scope 1	3,483	3,964	4,351
Scope 2	13,692	15,831	16,278
Total	<u>17,175</u>	<u>19,795</u>	<u>20,629</u>

Intensity Metric:

Tonnes Carbon Dioxide equivalent per thousand square metres (CO₂e/'000m²)

	2015	2015	2014
Scope 1	19	22	23
Scope 2	75	88	87
Total	<u>94</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>

The basis of preparation for the above data has been fully disclosed within the Reporting Criteria.

The Basis of Preparation ('Reporting Criteria'):

These disclosures have been prepared in accordance with Part 7 of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors Report) Regulations 2013 and extracts from additional sources as defined in the table below. These methodologies are presented in order to comply with Part 7, paragraph 16.

Area	Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors Report) Regulations 2013	DEFRA Environmental Reporting Guidelines (Feb 2014)		WRI/WBCSD The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)	Premier Farnell specific choices or assumptions
		Ch. 1: Steps in reporting your environmental impacts	Ch. 2: Guidance on mandatory reporting requirements for quoted companies		
Scope 1 emissions	Part 7, 15 (2)	-	p.26-29 ('Must I report all my emissions' paragraphs)	Ch.4 p.25	Scope 1 emissions relate to the combustion of natural gas, propane, fuel oil, petrol and diesel. Fugitive emissions resulting from the use of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment are not considered material and have not been included on this basis.
Scope 2 emissions	Part 7, 15 (3)	-	p.26-29	Ch.4 p.25	Scope 2 emissions relate to purchased electricity. Scope 2 emissions have been reported in line with Premier Farnell's basis of preparation as defined at the start of the year. The company has not adopted the requirements of the 'Scope 2 Guidance: an amendment to the Corporate Standard' effective January 2015. ¹
Intensity Metric	Part 7, 17	p.12-13	p.32 ('Intensity Ratios' paragraphs)	-	Intensity metric = Group emissions in CO ₂ equivalent tonnes/'000 square metres Group site floor space. The floor space figure will be as at period end (31 December), which will therefore exclude any disposals of entities or assets during the year, and include any acquisitions of entities or assets.

¹ The revised Scope 2 guidance relating to reporting of emissions using market-based factors has not been adopted due to this information only being publically available for a minority of the electricity suppliers used by the Group. We will continue to monitor the availability of this data, and when publically available market-based emissions factors can be obtained covering the majority of the Group's Scope 2 emissions will reconsider adoption of the requirements.

The following areas have been further defined in relation to both scope 1 and scope 2 emissions:					
Organisational Boundary	-	p.7 ('Operational Control Boundary' paragraph)	-	Ch.3 p.17-19	Emissions are reported using an operational control approach.
Operational Boundary	-	-	-	Ch.4 p.31-32 ('Leased assets, outsourcing, and franchises' paragraphs)	Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported using an operational control approach. Scope 3 emissions are not reported. Emissions from assets/sites held under operating leases are included. Emissions from sites owned/leased by the business but let/sub-let to third parties are excluded.
Greenhouse Gases	-	-	p.26-29 ('Must I report all my emissions' section)	-	The majority of emissions consist of CO ₂ . However, where emissions factors include other greenhouse gasses as presented below ('Conversion Factors'), we have used these in our calculations. Fugitive emissions of HFCs from operation of air conditioning units are not reported on the grounds of immateriality. The company's operations do not result in any significant emissions of the other 4 Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases.
Reporting Period	Part 7, 19	p.8 ('Determine the period you should collect data' paragraph)	p.24-25 ('What period should I collect data for' section)	-	Premier Farnell's GHG Reporting period is 1 January to 31 December. This is different to the financial reporting period which is 1 February to 31 January.
Base year & comparatives	Part 7, 18	p.13-16 ('Setting a base year' paragraphs')	p.31-32 ('Must I show emissions over time?' paragraphs)	p36-39 ('Tracking emissions guidance') p79-80 ('Choosing the target base year')	The Group's base year is defined as 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013. The base year will be prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol (Revised) rolling base year approach, whereby the base year will be redefined after every 3 year period. The base year will be adjusted to reflect significant changes that occur during each new reporting period. Significant changes are defined as acquisitions or divestments that result in a change of more than 5% (in either scope 1, scope 2 or intensity based on the full year's impact), identification of a material error, or for any significant changes in reporting policy. Where information is available, the Group will present comparatives for the preceding two prior years. Significant changes will be reflected in the prior year comparatives on the same basis as defined above for base year. No significant changes occurred in the reporting period.

Conversion Factors	-	P.29-31 ('Must I use a particular methodology for my calculations' paragraphs)	-	Ch. 6 p.42-43 ('Apply calculation tools' paragraphs)	<p>CO₂e emissions for the Group have been determined on the basis of measured or estimated energy and fuel use, multiplied by relevant carbon conversion factors provided by:</p> <p>Scope 1: - DEFRA (version 2.0 2015) www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk</p> <p>UK conversion factors have been applied to all worldwide fuel consumption that is relevant to scope 1. The UK (DEFRA) factors are assumed to be representative of country specific conversion factors.</p> <p>UK biofuel blend factors have been applied, however the emissions in relation to the biofuel proportion were not material to report as 'out of scope'. Conversion of natural gas consumption in kWh to natural gas consumed in m³ is performed at the rate of 11.0458. This is derived from data within DEFRA (2015).</p> <p>Conversion of natural gas consumption in kg to natural gas consumed in m³ is performed at the rate of 1.33. This is derived from data within DEFRA (2014).</p> <p>Scope 2: - US – EPA (Ninth edition (version 1.0) last updated on 10.08.2015): http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/egrid2012_summarytables_0.pdf - Rest of World – DEFRA (version 2.0 2015) www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk</p>
Estimation Techniques	-	-	-	Ch.6 p.42 ('Collect activity data and choose emission factors' paragraph)	<p>Wherever possible, business entities are required to report using the most reliable data source.</p> <p>Estimates are only acceptable where more reliable data is not available and it is not cost effective to obtain.</p> <p>Estimation techniques:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where information is only available for the amount paid for a site's energy, usage will be estimated by multiplying amount paid and average cost per unit. Average cost will be obtained from supplier documentation. Where supplier documentation is not available, average cost may be taken from other company sites in the same or

					<p>neighbouring countries.</p> <p>2. Where the amount paid is not known, management may make a reasonable estimate based on known data for previous periods. Management consider influencing factors (e.g. weather patterns, business activities).</p> <p>3. Where no more reliable information is available, energy usage is estimated based on floorspace using this method:</p> $\frac{\text{Total regional usage}}{\text{Total regional floorspace}} \times \text{site floorspace}$ <p>4. Where vehicle fuel use cannot be determined using fuel cards, measurement takes place for a small number of vehicles with this then being extrapolated to reflect the number of vehicles for that site and/or activity.</p>
Materiality	-	-	-	-	<p>All entities, sites and emission sources that make up more than 5% of group emissions have been included in the disclosure.</p> <p>If an error or omission is identified that falls below this threshold, management will consider on an individual case basis whether it is considered to represent a material error. This will take into account the wider use of the emissions data, for example in relation to achieving other company targets.</p>