

## ***Appendix 1 – The Selected Information:***

### Greenhouse Gas Statement for the Group

Summary of GHG emissions for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013:

Tonnes Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e):

<b>Scope 1</b>	4,351
<b>Scope 2</b>	<u>16,278</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>20,629</u></u>

Intensity Metric:

Tonnes Carbon Dioxide equivalent per thousand square metres (CO<sub>2</sub>e/'000m<sup>2</sup>)

<b>Scope 1</b>	23
<b>Scope 2</b>	<u>87</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>110</u></u>

The basis of preparation for the above data has been fully disclosed within Appendix 2.

# Appendix 2 - 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 (June 2013)		WRI/WBCSD The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)	Premier Farnell specific choices or assumptions
	Part 7, 15 (2)	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.25-28 ('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.25-28	Ch.4 p.25	Scope 2 emissions relate to purchased electricity.
Intensity Metric	Part 7, 17	p.12	p.31-32 ('Intensity Ratios' paragraphs)	-	Intensity metric = Group emissions in CO <sub>2</sub> 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 during the year, and include any acquisitions or new sites opened. Re-locations in the year will also be treated in-line with the above, and as such only the property operated at year end will be included.

**The following areas have been further defined in relation to both scope 1 and scope 2 emissions:**

Organisational Boundary	-	p.6-7 ('Operational Control Boundary' paragraph)	-	Ch.3 p.17-19	Emissions are reported using an operational control approach.
Operational Boundary	-	-	-	Ch.4 p.25 Ch.4 p.31-32 ('Leased assets, outsourcing, and	Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported using an operational control approach. Scope 3 emissions are not reported. Emissions from assets/sites leased from third parties under operating leases are included. Emissions from sites owned/leased by the business but let/sub-let to third parties

				franchises' paragraphs)	are excluded. The majority of emissions consist of CO <sub>2</sub> . 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.
Greenhouse Gases	-	-	p.25-28 ('Must I report all my emissions' 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.
Reporting Period	Part 7, 19	p.7 ('Determine the period you should collect data' paragraph)	p.23-24 (What period should I collect data for' section)	-	The Group's base year is 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013. Comparatives are not presented in year 1 of reporting.
Base year & comparatives	Part 7, 18	p.13-15 ('Setting a base year' paragraphs')	p.30-31 ('Must I show emissions over time?' paragraphs)	Ch.5 p.35 ('Recalculating base year emissions' paragraphs) P36-39 ('Tracking emissions guidance')	The base year and comparative year will be adjusted to reflect acquisitions or divestments that result in a change of more than 5%, identification of a material error, or for any significant changes in reporting policy. CO <sub>2</sub> e 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: Scope 1 (group-wide emissions): - DEFRA (2013) www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk
Conversion Factors	-	P.29-30 ('Must I use a particular methodology for my calculations' paragraphs)	-	Ch. 6 p.42-43 ('Apply calculation tools' paragraphs)	Conversion of natural gas consumption in kWh to natural gas consumed in m <sup>3</sup> is performed at the rate of 10.9726. This is derived from data within DEFRA (2013). Conversion of natural gas consumption in kg to natural gas consumed in m <sup>3</sup> is performed at the rate of 1.33. This is derived from data within DEFRA (2013). Scope 2: - US – EPA (2010): <a href="http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/documents/egridzips/egridzips_eGRID_9th_edition_V1-0_year_2010_Summary_Tables.pdf">http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/documents/egridzips/egridzips_eGRID_9th_edition_V1-0_year_2010_Summary_Tables.pdf</a> - Rest of World – DEFRA (2013) www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk

<p>Estimation Techniques</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Ch.6 p.42 ('Collect activity data and choose emission factors' paragraph)</p>	<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"> <li>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 neighbouring countries.</li> <li>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 (eg. weather patterns, business activities).</li> <li>3. Where no more reliable information is available, energy usage is estimated based on floorspace using this method: <math display="block">\frac{\text{Total regional usage}}{\text{Total regional floorspace}} \times \text{site floorspace}</math></li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<p>Materiality</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<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>