

2024

Carbon Reduction Plan

Company: Dicker Precision Components Ltd

Reporting Period: 01/04/2024-31/03/2025

Report Completed On: 18/03/2026

In Partnerships with:



Document Version	V4
Amended date	18/03/2026
Amended by	Surbhi Thakur

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Commitment to Achieving Net Zero.

Dicker Precision Components Ltd is committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050. This Carbon Reduction Plan has been developed in partnership with **Beyond Procurement**, a specialist consultancy providing support on carbon measurement, reduction planning, and procurement-led

Introduction

Climate change is the scientific term that describes the anthropogenic phenomenon that both human and natural systems will be influenced by the rise in global temperatures from the increasing release of greenhouse gases. In response, international, regional, national and local initiatives are being developed to mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) and thus keeping the rise of global temperatures to no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. According to the Paris Agreement, the global temperature is already 1°C above pre-industrial levels at its current state. To achieve the temperature goals laid out by the IPCC, all mitigations rely on quantification, monitoring, reporting, validation and verification of the GHG removal of CO₂ to a status of net zero by 2050.

Beyond Procurement is a specialist carbon and cost consultancy. Our advice and reports are aligned with the **IPCC goals** and the **internationally recognised frameworks** for carbon measurement and reporting, including **ISO 14064-1:2018**, **ISO 14067:2018**, **PAS 2060:2014**, **ISO 14068-1:2023**, and the **GHG Protocol Corporate Standard**. This Carbon Reduction Plan therefore combines scientific evidence with rigorous standards to provide a credible and auditable pathway to Net Zero.

Project Background and Scope

This plan has been tailored for **Dicker Precision Components Ltd**. All calculations are based on data supplied by the organisation and follow the methodologies set out in **Annex 3 – Beyond Procurement**

Methodology Document.

Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are included in accordance with the **GHG Protocol**, with a baseline year established as a reference point. Future reports will show annual progress and, where necessary, recalculations for material structural changes (e.g. acquisitions, divestments).



Definitions:

Reporting Period: Specific historical period (typically a year) selected to measure and report greenhouse gas emissions.

Baseline: The first reporting period that quantifies GHG emissions.

Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHG): Gaseous constituent of the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within an infrared spectrum. The most common anthropogenic GHGs are carbon, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. These GHGs can be reported as carbon dioxide equivalents using global warming potentials.

- **Carbon Dioxide equivalents:** Unit for expressing the radiative force of GHGs in relation to the most common gas, Carbon Dioxide. The equivalent is calculated by multiplying the mass of the GHG by its global warming potential.
- **Global warming potentials:** Is an index based on GHGs and measure the radiative force that follow a pulse emission of GHG. These GWP values are published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- **Carbon Footprint:** Sum of GHG emissions that is expressed in Carbon Dioxide Equivalents. They can either be done for an organisation (ISO 140065-1) or for individualised products (ISO 14067) and will be divided into 3 scopes that are defined below.
- **Scope 1:** direct emissions from activities owned or controlled by your organisation.
- **Scope 2:** energy indirect emissions are those released into the atmosphere that are associated with consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam, and cooling. These indirect emissions are a consequence of your organisation's energy use but occur at sources you do not own or control.
- **Scope 3:** other indirect emissions are a consequence of your actions that occur at sources you do not own or control and are not classed as Scope 2 emissions. Examples of Scope 3 emissions are business travel by means not owned or controlled by your organisation, waste disposal, materials or fuels your organisation purchases. Deciding if emissions from a vehicle, office, or factory that you use are Scope 1 or Scope 3 may depend on how you define your operational boundaries. Scope 3 emissions can be from activities that are upstream or downstream of your organisation. More information on Scope 3 and other aspects of reporting can be found in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.
- **Offsetting:** Counterbalancing the carbon footprint. This is the final step in the process of calculations. Credits can be purchased (sometimes called retiring) in order to cancel out a certain value of carbon. Typically, this is one credit for 1 tonne of carbon equivalent.

Roadmap to net zero





Emissions Footprint Methodology

Beyond Procurement's methodology for calculating and reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is fully detailed in **Annex 3 – Methodology Document**. In summary, it is designed to ensure **accuracy, transparency, and audit readiness**, and is aligned with the **GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, ISO 14064-1:2018, PAS 2060:2014, and ISO 14068-1:2023**.

Key features of the methodology include:

- **Principles:** All reporting follows the GHG Protocol principles of *Relevance, Completeness, Consistency, Transparency, and Accuracy*.
- **Boundaries:** Organisational boundaries are set using the **operational control approach** (unless otherwise specified for joint ventures). All 15 Scope 3 categories are assessed for relevance in line with the GHG Protocol.
 - For baseline year reporting, this inventory covers **100% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions and all relevant Scope 3 categories** based on the best available data at the time of reporting.
 - Coverage is progressively expanded in subsequent years as **data quality improves and supplier engagement deepens**, with the aim of achieving **≥95% overall coverage of total organisational GHG emissions** in line with SBTi requirements.
 - Reporting boundaries are reviewed annually and **baseline emissions will be recalculated where structural changes, methodological improvements, or data quality enhancements result in a change of ≥5% to the inventory**.
- **Carbon Factors:** Primary source factors are the **UK Government's DESNZ conversion factors** (updated annually). Where more accurate data is available (e.g. supplier-specific emission factors, Environmental Product Declarations), these are applied with justification.
- **Electricity Accounting:** Both **location-based and market-based methods** are applied, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.
- **Data Quality and Uncertainty:**

All datasets are scored for **reliability, completeness, geographic and temporal relevance, and representativeness**, in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018.

 - **Primary data sources** include utility invoices, supplier reports, meter readings, travel logs, and procurement spend data.
 - Where data is unavailable in the baseline year, **estimates are applied** using documented assumptions (e.g. spend-based methods for suppliers, DEFRA conversion factors for fuel use). These are progressively replaced by higher-quality data over time as reporting matures.
 - Reported data undergoes **internal quality assurance**: analysts check for anomalies, and a senior consultant reviews calculations before finalisation.
 - **Uncertainty** is assessed for material data sources using qualitative scoring (*high/medium/low*) and, where feasible, quantitative ranges. These are disclosed in this

report. Where uncertainty is high, targeted data collection improvements are recommended and tracked in future reporting cycles.

- **Scope 3 Supply Chain Analysis:** A **hybrid approach** is applied – spend-based where no data exists, activity-based where data is available, and supplier-specific data where disclosed. Proprietary tools are used to benchmark suppliers, identify hotspots, and guide engagement.
- **Offsets:** In line with **Annex 2 (Offsetting v3)**, offsets are only considered for **residual emissions after deep decarbonisation**. Offsets must comply with PAS 2060, ISO 14068-1, and the **Oxford Offsetting Principles**, and are **not used to meet near-term SBTi reduction targets**.
- **Governance:** All methodologies, emission factors, and assumptions are documented, version-controlled, and subject to internal quality assurance review. Methodology changes are overseen by **Beyond Procurement's Technical Director** and reported to the client's **Board-level sponsor** as part of governance.

This approach ensures that Dicker Precision's carbon footprint is reported on a **credible, consistent, and auditable basis**, aligned to best practice and ready for **independent verification under ISO 14064-3:2019**.

Baseline emissions will be recalculated where structural changes, methodological improvements, or data quality enhancements result in a change of **≥5%** to the inventory.

Organisation profile

Organisational boundary method: Operational control

Dicker Precision Components Ltd is a UK-based precision engineering company, specialising in the manufacture of high-quality CNC machined components for a diverse range of industries. Established in the 1970s, the company has grown from a small workshop into a well-established subcontract manufacturer, offering advanced CNC milling and turning capabilities to produce components in both small and large batches. Serving sectors including aerospace, defence, medical, marine, oil and gas, and automotive, Dicker Precision is recognised for its technical expertise, consistent quality standards, and reliable on-time delivery. With a strong emphasis on customer relationships and continuous investment in modern machining technology, the company supports clients across the UK and internationally with tailored, precision-engineered solutions.

Governance

- **Board Accountability:** **Dicker Precision Components Ltd** Board has ultimate oversight of this Carbon Reduction Plan.
- **Operational Lead:** Liz Pressdee Wood.
- **Review Cycle:** Annual review by Board or equivalent management body.
- **Integration:** Carbon management integrated into business strategy and procurement policy.

Boundaries

Reporting period: 01/04/2024-31/03/2025

Geographic Boundaries: UK Based. Headquarters in Hailsham, East Sussex.

Number of employees: 18

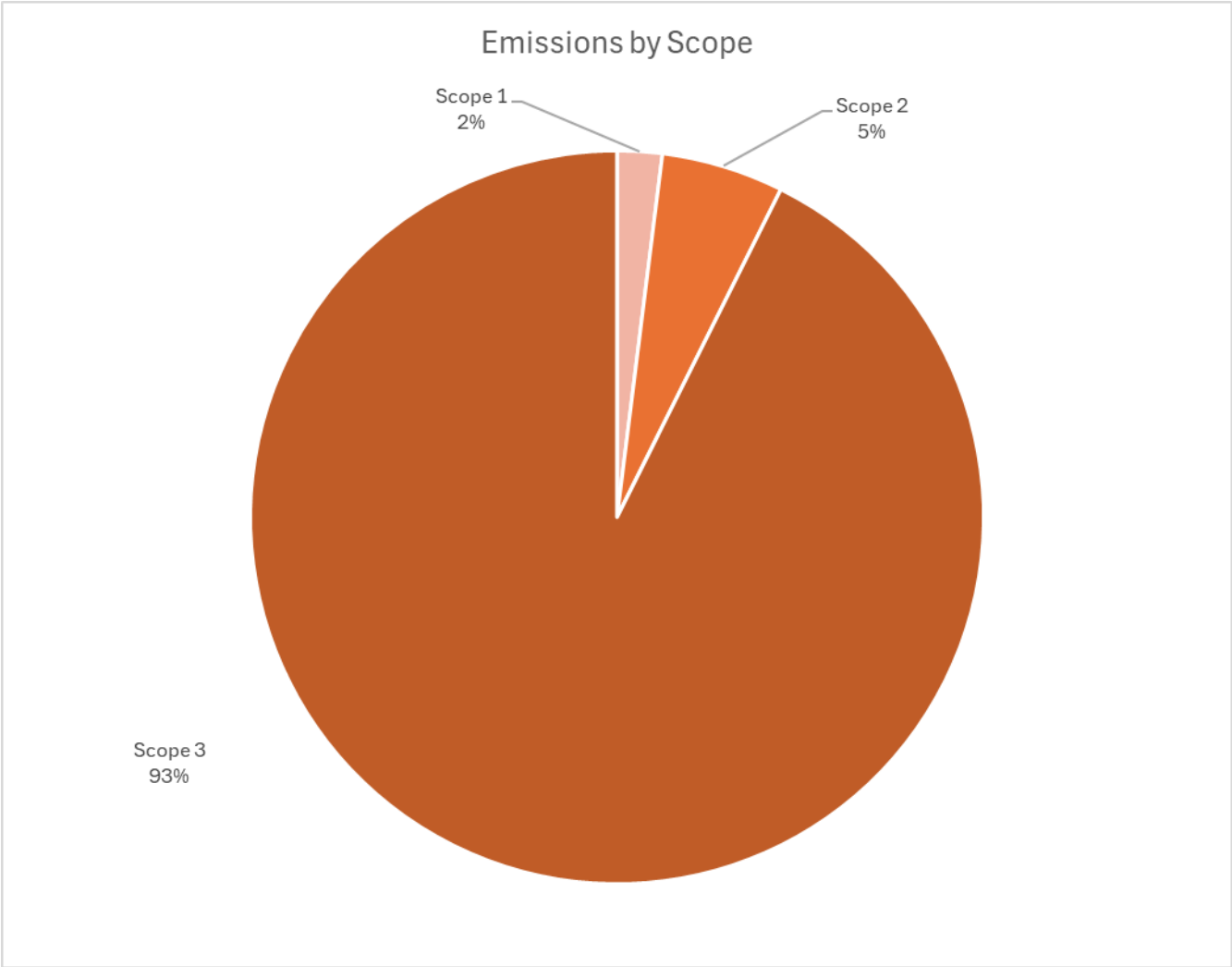
Details of serviced or leased offices: Have leased office space.

Sinks: No GHG sinks identified.

GHG Protocol	Included/Excluded & reason	Data Source/ Quality
S1 - Company Facilities	Included	Provided by client
S1 - Company Vehicles	Excluded	
S2 - Energy	Included	Provided by client
S3 - Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Included	Provided by client
S3 - Category 2: Capital Goods	Excluded	
S3 - Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities	Included	Provided by client
S3 - Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Excluded	
S3 - Category 5: Waste	Included	Provided by client
S3 - Category 6: Business Travel	Included	Provided by client
S3 - Category 7: Employee Commuting	Included	Provided by client
S3 - Category 8: Leased Assets	Excluded	
S3 - Category 9: Transportation & Distribution	Excluded	
S3 - Category 10: Processing of Sold Products	Excluded	
S3 - Category 11: Use of Sold Products	Excluded	
S3 - Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products	Excluded	
S3 - Category 13: Leased Assets	Excluded	
S3 - Category 14: Franchises	Excluded	
S3 - Category 15: Investments	Excluded	

Carbon Emissions Analysis (tCo2e)

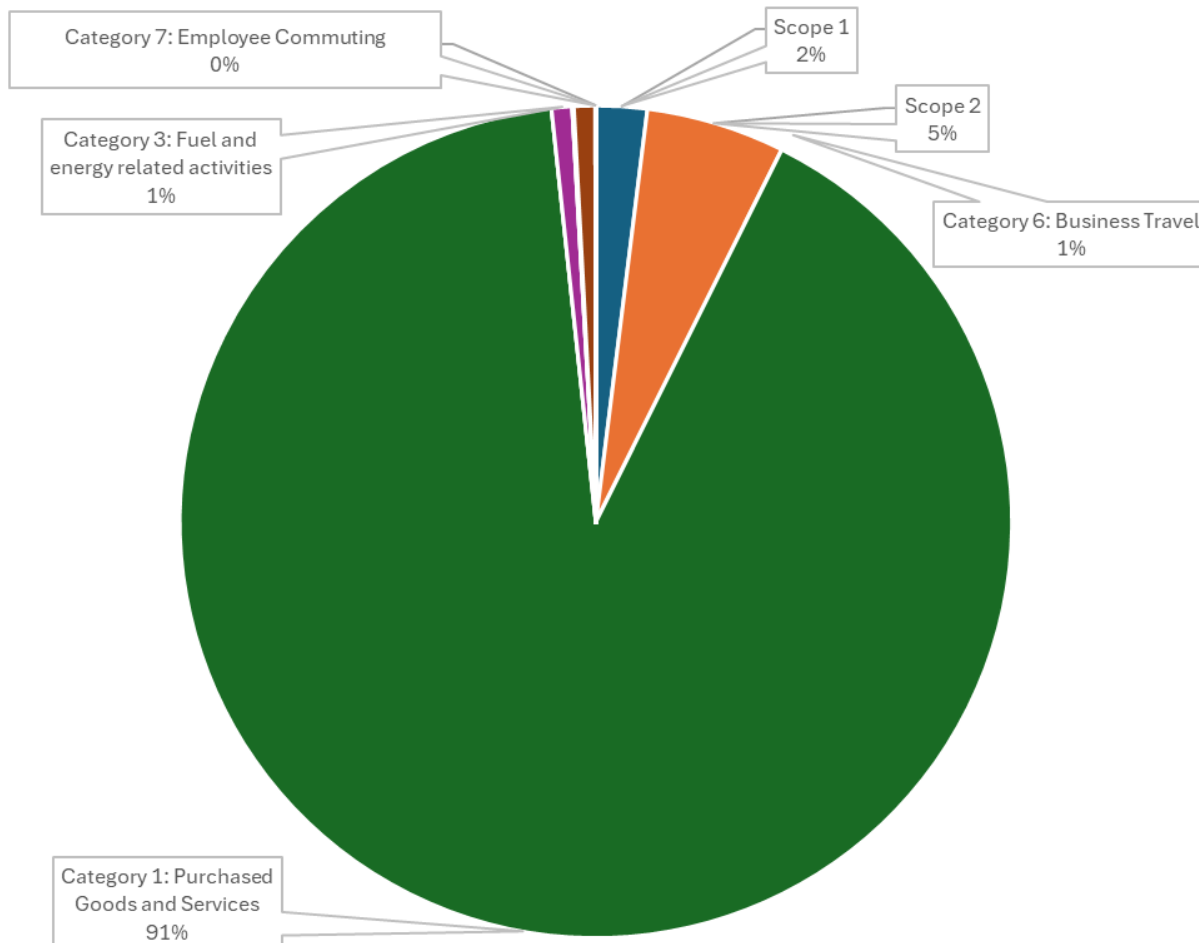
BASELINE YEAR - 01/04/2024-31/03/2025	
Total measured emissions	747.94
Employees	18
Emission per employee	41.55223223
Emissions by Scope	
Scope 1	14.88
Scope 2	40.52
Scope 3	692.54



Summary

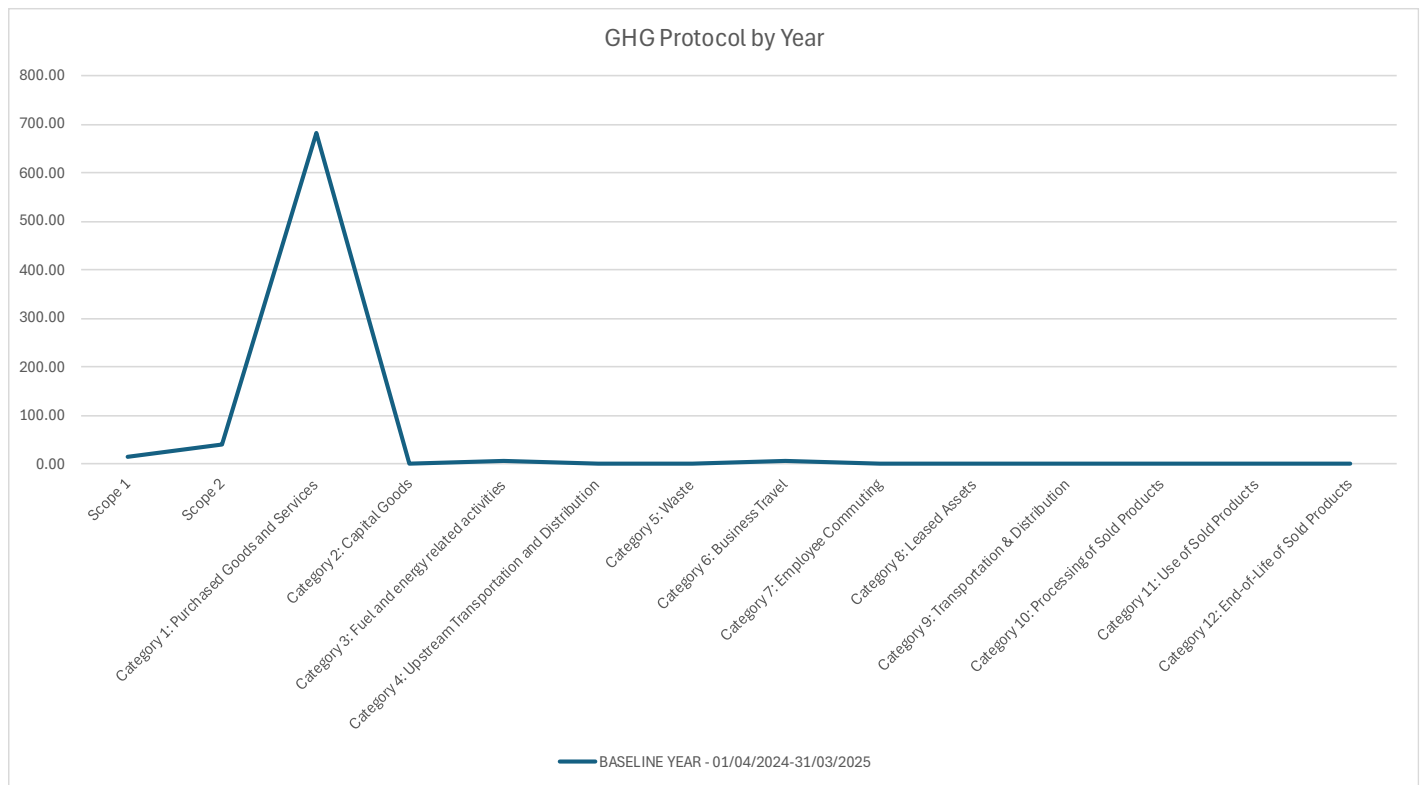
Scope 1	14.88
Scope 2	40.52
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	679.73
Category 2: Capital Goods	0.00
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities	5.96
Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	0.00
Category 5: Waste	0.51
Category 6: Business Travel	6.17
Category 7: Employee Commuting	0.17
Category 8: Leased Assets	0.00
Category 9: Transportation & Distribution	0.00
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products	0.00
Category 11: Use of Sold Products	0.00
Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products	0.00
Category 13: Leased Assets	0.00
Category 14: Franchises	0.00
Category 15: Investments	0.00

Emissions Breakdown



BASELINE YEAR - 01/04/2024-31/03/2025						
Scope & Category	Quantity	Units	EF kgCO ₂ e	Source	kgCO ₂ e	as CO ₂ e
Scope 1						14.88
Gas unit 47-49	25260	kWh	0.183	BEIS 2024	4623	4.62
Gas unit 51	23452	kWh	0.183	BEIS 2024	4292	4.29
Gas unit 57	32624	kWh	0.183	BEIS 2024	5970.19	5.97
Scope 2						40.52
Electricity 47-49	48494	kWh	0.207	BEIS 2024	10038.26	10.04
Electricity unit 51	114618	kWh	0.207	BEIS 2024	23725.93	23.73
Electricity unit 57	32623	kWh	0.207	BEIS 2024	6752.96	6.75
Scope 3						
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services						679.73
Water Supply unit 47-49	104	m3	0.153	BEIS 2024	15.92	0.02
Water Supply unit 51	31	m3	0.153	BEIS 2024	4.75	0.00
Water Supply unit 57	351	m3	0.153	BEIS 2024	53.74	0.05
Waste Water Treatment unit 47-49	56	m3	0.186	BEIS 2024	10.40	0.01
Waste Water Treatment unit 51	97	m3	0.186	BEIS 2024	17.98	0.02
Waste Water Treatment unit 57	216	m3	0.186	BEIS 2024	40.05	0.04
Arts, entertainment & recreation	1713.60	£	0.246	DEFRA 2022	421.72	0.42
Construction – Building & finishing	4096.67	£	0.280	DEFRA 2022	1147.48	1.15
Construction – Electrical/HVAC installation	6462.91	£	0.273	DEFRA 2022	1763.73	1.76
Construction – Plant & equipment hire	9238.00	£	0.150	DEFRA 2022	1384.78	1.38
Construction – Specialist trades	10348.73	£	0.273	DEFRA 2022	2824.17	2.82
Education & training	400.00	£	0.136	DEFRA 2022	54.36	0.05
Facilities – Building cleaning	2455.91	£	0.202	DEFRA 2022	497.08	0.50
Facilities – Industrial cleaning	3110.42	£	0.202	DEFRA 2022	629.55	0.63
Finance & Insurance	417894.00	£	0.077	DEFRA 2022	32052.47	32.05
Healthcare & social care	2986.67	£	0.116	EXIOBASE 2019	345.88	0.35
Hospitality – Restaurants & cafés	3666.58	£	0.292	DEFRA 2022	1070.27	1.07
Manufacturing – Electronics & instruments	3955.96	£	0.704	DEFRA 2022	2784.60	2.78
Manufacturing – Machinery & equipment	8868.24	£	0.704	DEFRA 2022	6242.36	6.24
Manufacturing – Metal products	597976.17	£	0.696	DEFRA 2022	416012.02	416.01
Manufacturing – Other	2307.26	£	0.704	DEFRA 2022	1624.08	1.62
Manufacturing – Plastics & rubber	3891.07	£	0.769	DEFRA 2022	2991.84	2.99
Personal & other services	3030.84	£	0.151	DEFRA 2022	456.75	0.46
Professional – Accounting & audit	4674.86	£	0.069	DEFRA 2022	321.16	0.32
Professional – Business consultancy	3389.93	£	0.118	DEFRA 2022	399.00	0.40
Professional – Engineering/technical consultancy	11459.80	£	0.118	DEFRA 2022	1348.82	1.35
Professional – IT & software services	19404.05	£	0.118	DEFRA 2022	2283.86	2.28
Real estate & property	82013.85	£	0.091	DEFRA 2022	7487.86	7.49
Retail – DIY & hardware	1170.31	£	0.328	DEFRA 2022	383.63	0.38
Retail – Electronics	27.07	£	0.328	DEFRA 2022	8.87	0.01
Retail – General/variety	327.06	£	0.328	DEFRA 2022	107.21	0.11
Retail – Online	4475.30	£	0.328	DEFRA 2022	1467.00	1.47
Retail – Specialist	3672.22	£	0.328	DEFRA 2022	1203.75	1.20
Retail – Supermarkets	1728.39	£	0.328	DEFRA 2022	566.57	0.57
Security – Systems installation	15844.09	£	0.273	DEFRA 2022	4323.85	4.32
Transport – Courier & parcel delivery	5858.17	£	0.262	DEFRA 2022	1534.25	1.53
Transport – Freight & haulage	2333.33	£	0.262	DEFRA 2022	611.10	0.61
Wholesale – Automotive parts	1875.73	£	0.296	DEFRA 2022	555.03	0.56
Wholesale – Chemicals & lubricants	13198.07	£	0.328	DEFRA 2022	4326.33	4.33
Wholesale – Construction materials	658.92	£	0.328	DEFRA 2022	215.99	0.22
Wholesale – Machine tools & precision tooling	102368.34	£	0.942	DEFRA 2022	96379.79	96.38
Wholesale – Office/industrial supplies	88968.27	£	0.942	DEFRA 2022	83763.62	83.76

Category 2: Capital Goods						0.00
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities						5.96
Well-to-tank (WTT) - Fuels - WTT - Natural Gas (kWh)	81336	kWh	0.030	BEIS 2024	2457.18	2.46
Electricity T&D losses	195735	kWh	0.018	BEIS 2024	3506.69	3.51
Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution						0.00
Category 5: Waste						0.51
DMR (Dry Mixed Recycling)	0.48	tonnes	4.686	DEFRA 2025	2.25	0.00
General	0.84	tonnes	520.5	DEFRA 2025	437.25	0.44
Unit 51	20.176	m3	0.171	DEFRA 2025	3.45	0.00
Unit 47	67.688	m3	0.171	DEFRA 2025	11.57	0.01
Unit 57	297.35	m3	0.171	DEFRA 2025	50.82	0.05
Category 6: Business Travel						6.17
Hospitality – Hotels	536.33	£	11.50	DEFRA 2025	6167.83	6.17
Category 7: Employee Commuting						0.17
medium diesel car	368.7828	Km	0.172	DEFRA 2025	63.32	0.06
small petrol car	311	Km	0.143	DEFRA 2025	44.48	0.04
medium petrol car	177	Km	0.175	DEFRA 2025	30.90	0.03
Hybrid	232	Km	0.126	BEIS 2024	29.21	0.03
Electric	97	Km	0.000	BEIS 2024	0	0
Category 8: Leased Assets						0.00
Category 9: Transportation & Distribution						0.00
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products						0.00
Category 11: Use of Sold Products						0.00
Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products						0.00
Category 13: Leased Assets						0.00
Category 14: Franchises						0.00
Category 15: Investments						0.00



Comments on Analysis

The baseline year establishes Dicker Precision UK's total emissions profile at 753 tCO₂e, providing a clear and comprehensive starting point across Scope 1, 2, and relevant Scope 3 categories. The analysis highlights that emissions are predominantly driven by Scope 3 activities—particularly purchased goods and services—reflecting the organisation's reliance on material inputs and supply chain processes typical of precision engineering. At this stage (Baseline), no reduction trend is yet observable; however, the footprint is considered robust and decision-useful, forming a strong foundation for future tracking. As the organisation progresses into Year 2 and Year 3, the focus should be on improving data granularity (moving from spend-based to supplier-specific data), enabling more targeted interventions and measurable reductions. This baseline therefore serves not only as a benchmark but as a strategic tool to prioritise high-impact areas and track decarbonisation progress over time.

Targets and Actions

Targets are set in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net-Zero Standard. Near-term targets (1–5 years) cover Scope 1, 2, and relevant Scope 3 categories. The long-term Net-Zero target aligns with limiting warming to 1.5°C and achieving Net Zero by 2050 at the latest.

Near Term (1 - 5 years)

Target: Achieve a 10% year-on-year reduction in Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from the FY2024 baseline through continuous improvement across the value chain.

Action: Strengthen supplier engagement to obtain supplier-specific emissions data, incorporate sustainability criteria into procurement decisions, prioritise lower-carbon materials and suppliers where feasible, optimise waste management and business travel, and improve Scope 3 emissions data quality through annual review and collaboration with key suppliers.

Target: Reduce absolute Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030 from the 2024 baseline.

Action: Transition all purchased gas to renewable gas upon contract renewal.

Target: Reduce absolute Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 100% by 2030 from the 2024 baseline.

Action: Transition all purchased electricity to certified renewable electricity where available, improve electricity efficiency through operational and equipment upgrades.

Long term

Target: Net Zero across entire organisation by 2050 at the latest.

Climate Risks and Opportunities

1. Categories of Risk (aligned to TCFD & ISO 14091)

- **Transition Risks** – policy and regulatory changes (e.g. carbon pricing, mandatory disclosure), technology shifts (e.g. fleet electrification), market dynamics (e.g. consumer demand for low-carbon products), litigation risk, reputational risk.
- **Physical Risks** – acute events (flooding, heatwaves, wildfires), chronic changes (temperature rise, sea-level rise, water stress) that may disrupt operations or supply chains.

2. Opportunities (aligned to TCFD)

- **Resource Efficiency** – lower energy consumption, reduced waste, optimised supply chains.
- **Cost Savings** – from energy procurement optimisation, fleet fuel savings, waste reduction.
- **Market Growth** – new low-carbon products and services, supplier preference for Net Zero-aligned businesses.
- **Resilience** – future-proofing supply chains against policy and physical shocks.
- **Reputation** – enhanced brand credibility, competitive advantage in bids/tenders.

3. Governance of Risks & Opportunities

- *“Risks and opportunities are assessed annually and integrated into corporate risk registers and procurement strategies. Climate-related risks are escalated to the Board Sustainability Committee, and opportunities are reviewed within investment and procurement decision-making.”*

4. Scenario Analysis (TCFD expectation)

- *“Scenario analysis is used to explore potential futures (e.g. 1.5°C, 2°C, and 4°C pathways). This informs risk prioritisation and investment planning, aligned with IPCC pathways.”*

5. Standard Mitigation & Adaptation Statements

- *“Transition risks will be mitigated through proactive compliance monitoring, decarbonisation planning, and supplier engagement.”*
- *“Physical risks will be managed through business continuity planning, site-specific resilience measures, and insurance reviews.”*
- *“Opportunities will be pursued through investment in low-carbon technologies, green procurement frameworks, and strategic partnerships.”*

6. Linkage to Targets

- *“Climate risks and opportunities are directly linked to emissions reduction targets and form part of the company’s Net Zero strategy.”*

Data Quality and Uncertainty

- Each dataset is scored on:
- Reliability (source credibility).
- Completeness (coverage).
- Temporal (year alignment).
- Geographic (location match).
- Technological (process representativeness).

Carbon Offset Initiatives

Beyond Procurement follows the **Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting** to ensure that any use of offsets is both credible and aligned with best practice. These principles emphasise:

- **Prioritising direct emissions reductions first**, with offsets only used for residual emissions that cannot yet be eliminated.
- **Shifting towards carbon removal solutions** with long-lived storage (e.g. reforestation, soil sequestration, engineered removals), rather than relying on short-term avoidance offsets.
- **Aligning with a net zero trajectory**, gradually increasing the proportion of durable removals over time.
- **Maintaining transparency and supporting innovation**, by disclosing offsetting approaches and favouring solutions that contribute to long-term system change.

By applying these principles, we ensure that offsetting complements — rather than replaces — meaningful emissions reductions.

Reference: Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting (University of Oxford, 2020)

Full details on how and when offsetting should be used can be found in Annex 2.

Carbon identified for potential offsetting in this report: 752t Co2e

Offsets are not counted towards science-based targets. They will only be used for residual emissions and must comply with PAS 2060, ISO 14068-1, and the Oxford Offsetting Principles.



Communication Plan

At Dicker Precision Components Ltd we recognise the importance of transparent and open communication regarding our carbon measurement and reduction efforts. This report is intended to provide our stakeholders, including investors, customers, employees and the wider community, with a clear understanding of our progress and commitment to sustainability.

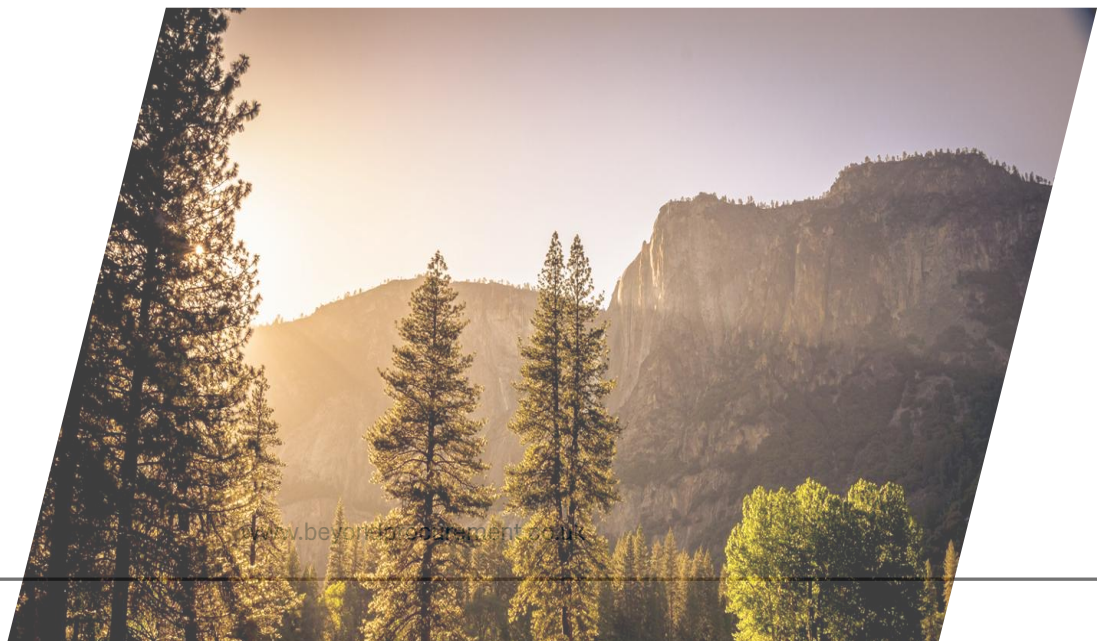
We are committed to ongoing engagement and welcome feedback on this report. We will continue to refine our reporting practices to ensure they meet the evolving needs of our stakeholders and align with best-in-class standards.

This report will be made available on our company website. We will also communicate key findings through other communication channels such as press releases, social media and investor relations. We are open to dialogue and encourage stakeholders to contact us with any questions or comments.

We will review this report annually and update it to reflect our ongoing progress and new developments in carbon measurement and reduction. We will also actively participate in industry forums and collaborate with other organisations to drive collective action on climate change.

References

- ISO 14064-1:2018, ISO 14064-2:2019, ISO 14064-3:2019, ISO 14067:2018, ISO 14068-1:2023.
- PAS 2060:2014.
- UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (DESNZ).
- IPCC Reports.
- Annexes: Annex 1 (Recommendations), Annex 2 v3 (Offsetting), Annex 3 v3 (Methodology).
- IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) reports.
- GHG Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol) standards and guidance.
- Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) resources.
- CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) reporting guidelines.
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards.
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations.
- Local or national governmental guides on carbon reporting.
- Peer reviewed scientific publications that are related to the company's specific industry.



Declaration and Sign Off

This Carbon Reduction Plan has been prepared in accordance with **PPN 06/25** and associated guidance. Emissions have been measured in line with the **GHG Protocol Corporate Standard** and **ISO 14064-1:2018**, using **UK Government (DESNZ) conversion factors** or specific emission factors where appropriate.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are reported in full, with all 15 Scope 3 categories assessed for relevance. Offsetting, where applied, follows **PAS 2060** and the **Oxford Offsetting Principles**.

This plan has been designed to be suitable for **independent verification under ISO 14064-3:2019** upon request.

Signed on behalf of Dicker Precision Components Ltd:

Directors Signature:



Directors Name: Mark Love

Date: 15/09/2026

Prepared by Beyond Procurement Ltd. Methodology aligned to ISO 14064-1:2018, PAS 2060:2014 and ISO 14068-1:2023. Prepared by Surbhi Thakur, reviewed by Andrew Childers.



Completed in Partnership with:



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