



**Q&A Report**

These questions were asked during the two 45 Minutes on... sessions on 29 February 2024. This table includes answers to questions that were also answered during the live webinar.

<p>1.</p>	<p>The last member Update stated, that the tool will be made mandatory as of May 2024. For companies that have committed to SBTi this could mean having to use two different tools in parallel, once SBTi comes forward with a sector pathway for the aluminium industry. How would ASI prevent double work for such member companies?</p>	<p>ASI has been in close contact with SBTi on their plans for an aluminium sector SDA (ASBTi Head of Standards Emma Watson is an ASI Standards Committee Civil Society representative. SBTi have said that an aluminium SDA is not on their agenda for 2024, so the earliest we might expect a sectoral pathway from the initiative is likely 2026. Such an SDA may also only be applicable to certain parts of the aluminium value chain (e.g. primary production). Interestingly, SBTi are exploring alternative approaches to sectoral method approaches, including the use or adaptation of externally generated methods, so the hope is (and ASI will push for this) that SBTi will use the AI method either wholesale or as the basis of an SDA, thus reducing work for SBTi, for ASI and for ASI members.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>How aligned is your pathway method is to the IAI pathways and Mission Possible Partnership Aluminium pathways. Please articulate similarities and differences. Thanks.</p>	<p>The Entity Pathways method is based on the sectoral 1.5 degree scenarios developed by IAI, further adapted by MPP and incorporated into the Center for Climate Aligned Finance Sustainable Aluminium (for primary), for downstream processes, IAI method is applied, with some adaptation to</p>

		generate annual data. such data is all interrogable in the excel workbook (worksheet "Sectoral Slopes") and explained in the method doc (pp 11-17)
3.	Do we have to use this tool in the future? We have already installed an other process (pathway) together with an external partner, which cost a lot of money. It would be really a pity when we can't use it anymore.	I am not aware of any other 1.5 degree aligned entity-level pathway for the aluminium value chain - if it existed I would have used it! So I would like to see it before making a determination, but use of ASI method is simple and free, so should not increase the administrative burden on the Entity (and if 1.5 aligned, should be similar in terms of slope).
4.	In the XLS, for the recycling gate-to-gate : the start value for 2016 is at 0.4tCO2e/t. What is included in the processes (e.g. billets homogenisation, etc...)? Is this value not too favourable to represent a « worldwide average ». In absence of LCA, in Europe a value of 0.5 is often mentioned as default value for the gate-to-gate emissions for recycling aluminium scrap into slabs or billets.	scrap sorting and pre-treatment excluded - as per page 17 of <a href="https://climatealignment.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/RMI-Sustainable-Aluminum-Finance-Framework_report_111623.pdf">https://climatealignment.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/RMI-Sustainable-Aluminum-Finance-Framework_report_111623.pdf</a> (the CCAF data was used for recycling as it is annual, IAI data is periodic)
5.	As per my understanding, it is related to product GHG NOT corporate	It is corporate accounting (GHG Protocol), applied across the portfolio of aluminium products (denominator)
6.	What would be your recommendation to a smelter, who has no visibility for upstream mining and refinery emissions to calculate its cradle-to-gate footprint. Before supplier engagement works out, how to fill in the data gaps?	Use IAI scope 3 guidance and tool: <a href="https://international-aluminium.org/resource/iai-scope3-calculation-tool-and-guidance/">https://international-aluminium.org/resource/iai-scope3-calculation-tool-and-guidance/</a>
7.	For emissions intensity from smelter, are you considering	Casthouse production (for the 100% electrolytic worksheet - yellow); unless the smelter casthouse also uses recycled

	casthouse production or Hot metal production ?!	material, or cold metal inputs, in which case the value is the INPUT to the casthouse, so mass weighted average of hot metal+cold metal+scrap (with a yield applied to scrap inputs) and the worksheet would be the Casthouse & Post-CH Data Entry worksheet (blue)
8.	What is your vision on aluminium commodity traders, can they use this pathway tool for checking their alignment/misalignment with the industry's net zero progress?	Yes, the tool can be used by all market participants to assess 1.5-degree alignment (net zero), not just ASI Entities seeking conformance with criterion 5.3
9.	For primary is cast house output suitable, if you remelt your own scrap? For example butts from ingots? Is the other method only if external scrap?	the other method is only for external scrap - runaround scrap will already be accommodated via the increase in casthouse emissions, associated with scrap remelt. So if a smelter casthouse is only remelting its own scrap, use of the 100% electrolytic worksheet is required.
10.	if we are going to be certified we have to use ASI's tool and not one external?	yes
11.	where can we get these proxy data ?	Use IAI scope 3 guidance and tool: <a href="https://international-aluminium.org/resource/iai-scope3-calculation-tool-and-guidance/">https://international-aluminium.org/resource/iai-scope3-calculation-tool-and-guidance/</a>
12.	(we are a high pressure die casting foundry) can I ask which is the database used to build your tool (GABI, COVENT => which are used in automotive, or ??)	It is IAI/MPP data - you can find this within the tool. There is no sectoral emissions data available for fabricators, hence why only a procurement scope is required for this supply chain activity. The IAI data is made up of industry data and GaBi data for auxiliary materials (NaOH, fossil fuel extraction and transportation etc)...
13.	For corporate GHG, which assessment report we need to follow ?! AR5 or AR6	GHG Protocol - is this a question about GWP? The majority of Aluminium sector emissions are CO2 these days so GWP normalisation is less of an issue

14.	In addition to the start date, when you already have at hands several checkpoints (2022, 2025, 2030 etc...) how do you insert those dates (and values) to create a more representative curve for the considered asset?	you would do that separately - I can build that into the tool for future tracking but at the moment this tool outputs the forward looking curve only.
15.	how to get this cradle to gate emission intensity ?	ask your suppliers
16.	The production we have to enter in the Primary (100% electrolytic) tab is in molten metal or in cold metal ?	cold metal output of casthouse
17.	A recycler, using scrap, drosses and very little primary metal we would need to use the casthouse tab, right?	yes
18.	How we can contact you ?!	chris@aluminium-stewardship.org +44 7947 922 295
19.	do we get the recording of it?	will be posted on ASI website in due course - go to <a href="https://aluminium-stewardship.org/knowledge-hub/webinar-video">https://aluminium-stewardship.org/knowledge-hub/webinar-video</a>
20.	From May, how Entity can prove they use the tool (e.g uploading self-assessment ?)	Provide to auditors at Audit
21.	May I ask if GHG verification by third part is mandatory for PS?	yes, under criterion 5.1, all publicly disclosed ghg data must be verified; 5.3 asks for disclosure of the pathway and annual performance - hence requires verification
22.	As a can manufacturer, what does our procurement team have to be aware of?	the mass weighted emissions intensity of procured aluminium in the baseline year (for pathway generation) and ongoing intensity of procured metal at or below the generated slope

23.	If a primary aluminium smelter currently powered by fossil fuel power, buys renewable energy from the grid to reduce its GHG emissions below 11 kg/t without shutting down its fossil fuel fired power plant is this smelter compliant? What purpose is achieved?,	yes, that power offsets the need for the smelter to use fossil power, it is allowed.
24.	In the casthouse, what is the denominator - input material or saleable production output?	smelter casthouse using 100% electrolytic (and runaround scrap) - the denominator is OUTPUT, all other casthouses, the denominator is INPUT
25.	We are located in Xiamen, China. To calculate the process scope 1+2 intensity (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/tAl), we need to choose emission factors for primary aluminium, entity internal scrap, purchased pre-consumer scrap, purchased post-consumer scrap, electricity respectively. Since there are many sources, e.g. IAI, The Aluminum Association, China's related authorities, for these emission factors, which sources would ASI recommend? And if more than one source is recommended, what is ASI's preference order?	scope 1 and 2 are your own emissions, so should be available to you from your own process systems and energy suppliers; scope 3 should come from suppliers with IAI scope 3 proxy data used for les material emissions gaps
26.	Scope 3 calculation is now mandatory for casthouse and semi-fabrication, material conversion ?	scope 3, category 1 yes
27.	How comprehensive the procurement list to be incorporated	all aluminium procurement, not including for instance plastic materials for flexible packaging producers
28.	1. Can you cover how this method/tool applies to a	I need more information on this example - but if the brand is procuring metal (scope 3

	brand/design company that does not own any manufacturing? (Scope 3)	cat 1), it would use the fabrication procurement field
29.	2. How does ASI monitor the energy reduction initiatives of ASI registered primary aluminium smelter , secondary aluminium facility	we do not, that is for the Entity to do and show evidence to the auditor (and publicly disclose performance)
30.	3. As per the excel version tool, it includes scope 3. Is Scope 3 calculation now mandated by the Entity ?	yes, cradle to gate
31.	4. What kind of carbon-related disclosures are needed when doing ASI certification?	see criterion 5.1
32.	For a primary smelter who was accredited in 2023 and used IAI to determine emissions reduction pathway, what else is required?	Nothing until the next certification audit
33.	Terá tradução em Português?	we will explore alternative languages
34.	When will auditors be auditing against this requirement? Will operators be given time to comply?	from publication of the Guidance (May 2024)
35.	We have casthouse + rolling mills (semi fabrication) -> Do we need 4 goals (casthouse, sems, +2x purchasing ?	4 or 3 as you can have an integrated procurement slope for casthouse and semis if you choose - see the method report for details