

Aluminium Stewardship Initiative - The role of certification

June 2015

ASI objectives

- To define globally applicable standards for sustainability performance and material chain-of-custody for the aluminium value chain
- To promote measurable and continual improvements in the key environmental, social and governance impacts of aluminium production, use and recycling
- To develop a credible assurance and certification system that both mitigates the risks of non-conformity with ASI standards and minimises barriers to broad scale implementation



ASI participants

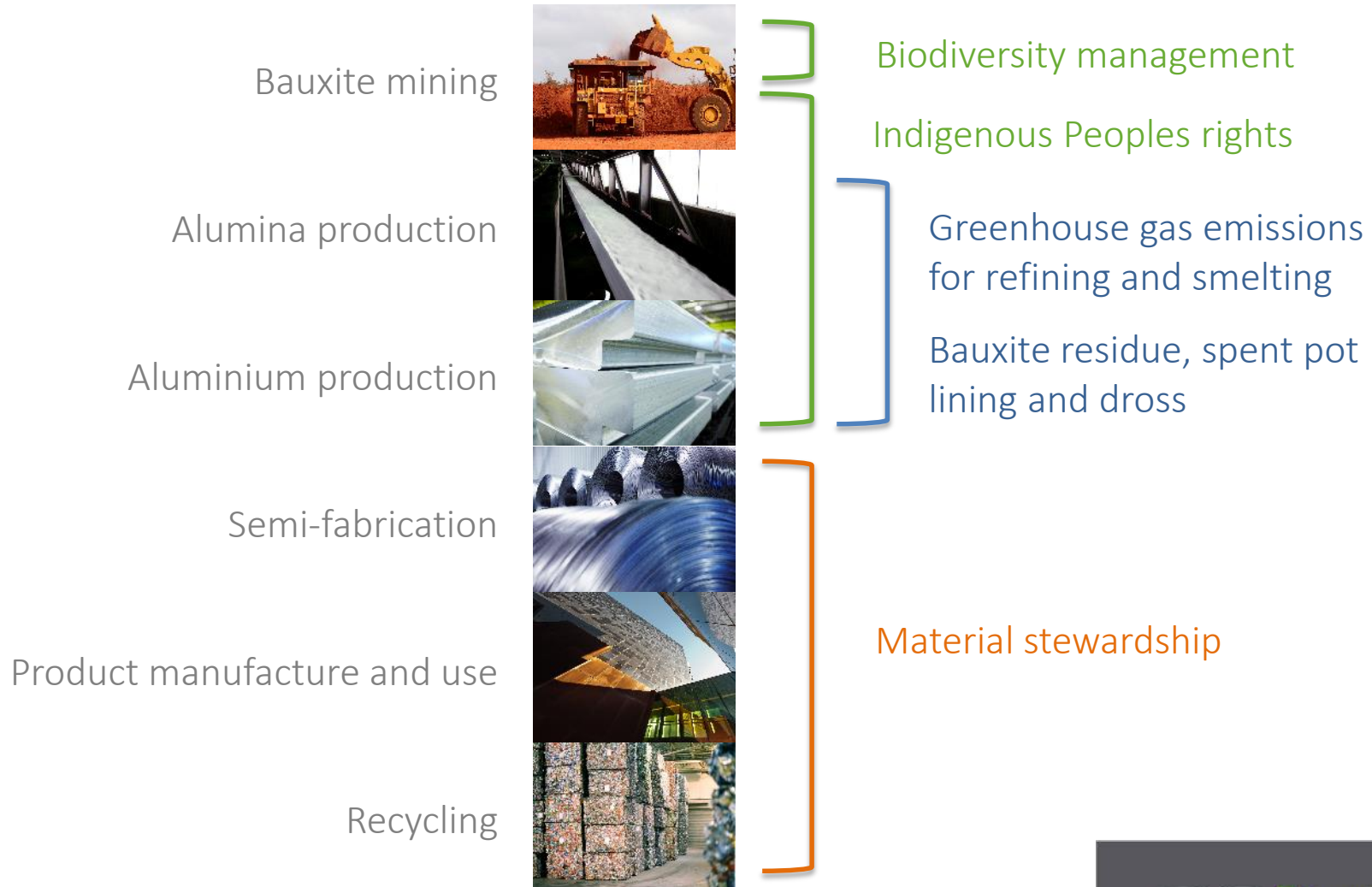
Companies participating include:

- Aleris
- AMAG/Constantia Flexibles
- AMCOR Flexibles
- Audi
- Ball Corporation
- BMW Group
- Constellium
- Jaguar Land Rover
- Hydro
- Nestlé Nespresso SA
- Novelis
- Rexam
- Rio Tinto Alcan
- Tetra Pak.

Stakeholders in Standards Setting Group (SSG)

- As You Sow
- CII - Godrej Green Business Centre, India
- Cleaner Production Centre South Africa
- Ecofys
- EMPA – Materials Science and Technology
- Fauna Flora International
- Forest Peoples Programme
- Fundacion Para la Promocion de Conocimientos Indigenas / Asociacion Indigena Ambiental en Panama
- IGORA
- IndustriALL Global Union
- IUCN
- Transformando Conflictos Partners El Salvador
- Transparency International
- WWF

Priority issues for standards setting



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ASI Performance Standard - structure

- Governance**
 - 1. Business Integrity
 - 2. Policy and Management
 - 3. Transparency
 - 4. Material Stewardship

- Environment**
 - 5. Greenhouse Gas Emissions
 - 6. Emissions, Effluents and Waste
 - 7. Water
 - 8. Biodiversity

- Social**
 - 9. Human Rights
 - 10. Labour Rights
 - 11. Occupational Health and Safety

Assurance model – design criteria

1. **Costs of certification need to be minimised** to ensure ASI is accessible through the value chain.
2. **Third-party assurance is central**, with potential scope for company self-reporting within this framework.
3. **A risk-based or materiality approach** to auditing and sampling evidence is essential. Different risk factors would apply to different types of entities, and for the ASI Performance Standard vs the CoC Standard.
4. **Harmonisation and cross-recognition** of existing standards and systems of controls is important. This works to reduce unnecessary duplication in assessments of compliance against the ASI standard.
5. **Management of assessment data must be efficient.** Exploring online data collection models to reduce direct and indirect costs of the assurance process.

The aluminium value chain – chain of custody

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