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# Outlook for Aluminium

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# Aluminium Industry Dynamics

- ▶ Rapid growth in global consumption
- ▶ China – self sufficiency accelerating
- ▶ Brazil, India, Russia – consumption growing
- ▶ New capacity growth – capital cost escalation
- ▶ Energy – higher long term costs, plus carbon
- ▶ Alumina and aluminium cost curves have moved up
- ▶ Outlook for long term prices
- ▶ Bauxite supply capacity – now stretched
- ▶ Industry consolidation – continuing

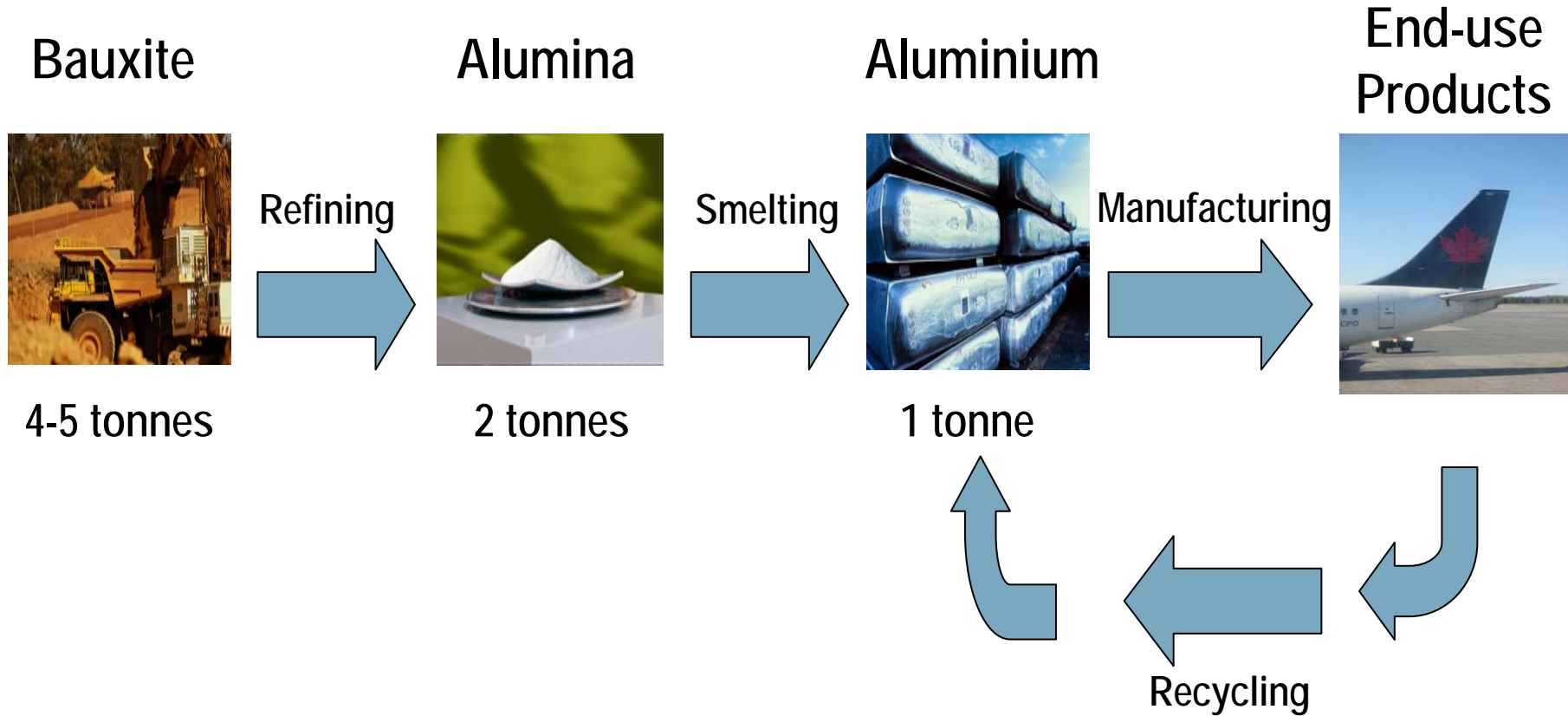


# Aluminium Industry Dynamics

The massive escalation in prices, as well as costs of building new capacity, has rendered previous assumptions about long run prices embarrassingly redundant. The mining industry (and the investment banking community) is floundering with respect to what the appropriate basis to forecast long run prices should be

*Macquarie Commodities Research – August 2007*

# Aluminium Production Cycle



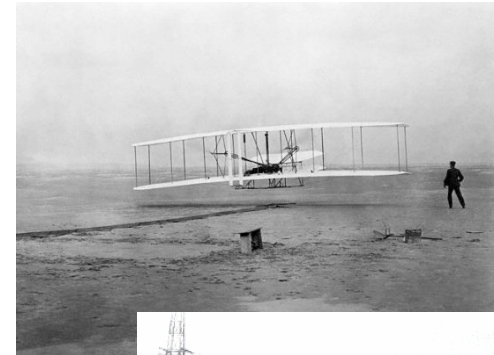


# Why Aluminium?

- ▶ **Mechanical Properties:** light, easy to form, machine and cast, high strength alloys
- ▶ **Conductivity:** high thermal and electrical conductivity
- ▶ **Corrosion Resistance:** most alloys very corrosion resistant
- ▶ **Decorative:** silvery white and reflective
- ▶ **Impermeable and Odourless:** packaging food and pharmaceuticals
- ▶ **Recyclable:** 100%, no properties lost, energy 5%

# Aluminium & Aerospace: strong growth

- ▶ 1903 Wright Brothers' Flyer: aluminium engine
- ▶ 1920 Junkers F13: first all-aluminum airplane
- ▶ 1990 Space Shuttle: aluminium components
- ▶ 2006 Airbus 380 65% aluminium (175mt)
- ▶ 2024: World fleet will more than double



# Aluminium & Architecture: strong growth

- ▶ Attractive, light and strong
- ▶ Low maintenance
- ▶ Innovative assembly methods
- ▶ Long service life
- ▶ Easy to recycle construction scrap and end of life



# Aluminium & Land Transport: strong growth

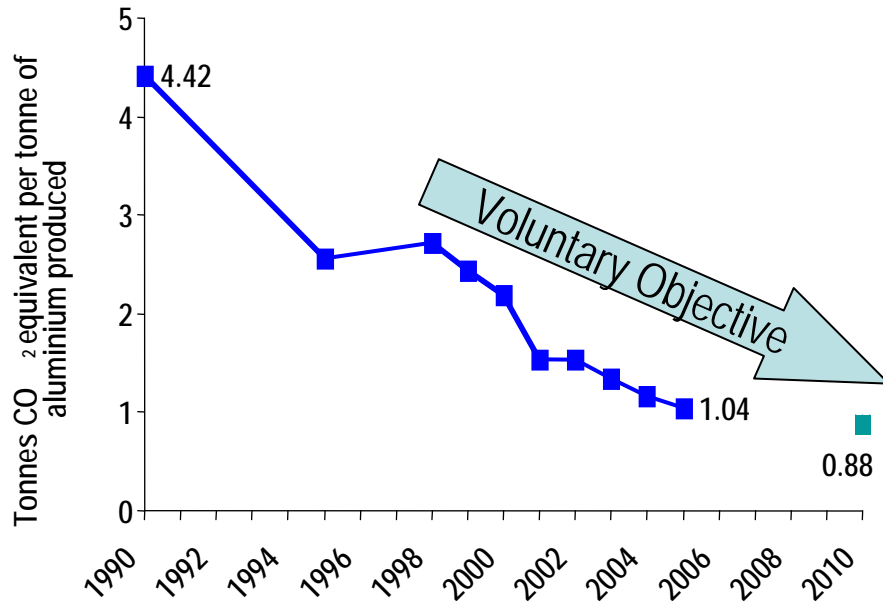
- ▶ Aluminium content in autos doubled in 10 years now ~120kg
- ▶ Aluminium lightweighting saves energy and emissions in auto, rail, aerospace, etc





# Aluminium & GHG Emissions

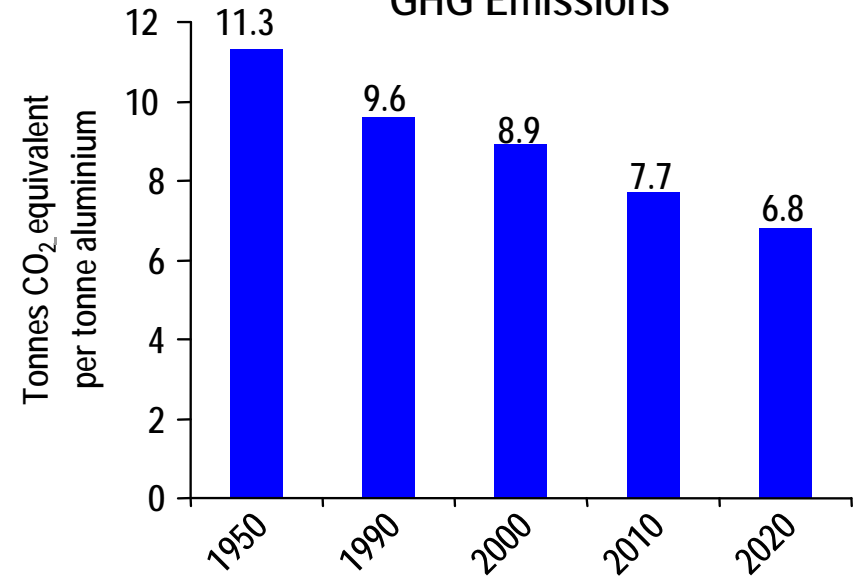
## PFC Emissions Down 76%



Source: IAI

- ▶ Target – 80% reduction from 1990 levels

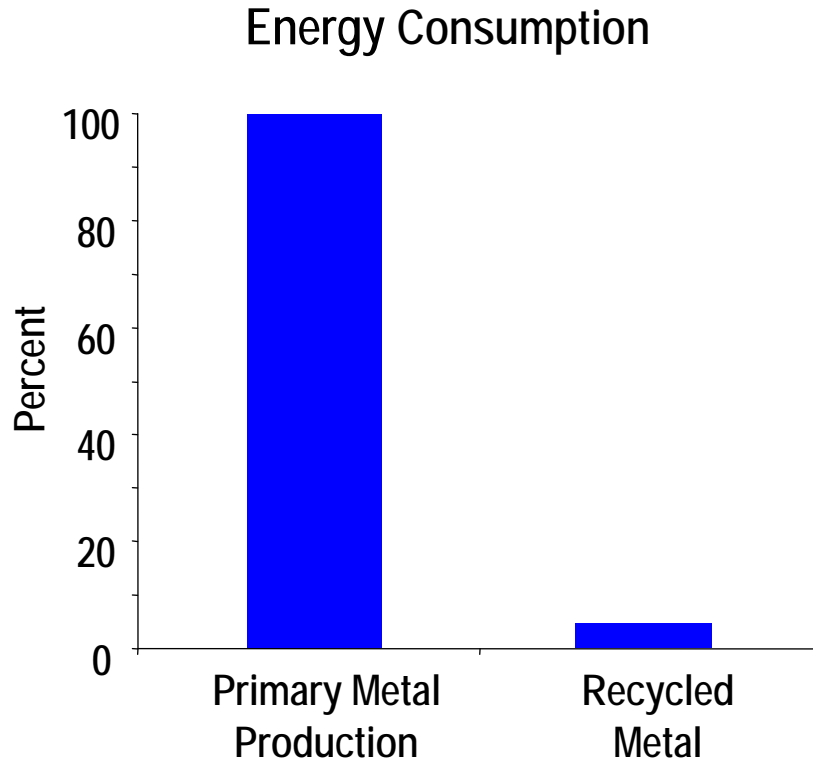
## Aluminium Products – Declining GHG Emissions



GHG intensity of aluminium shipments - Source: IAI

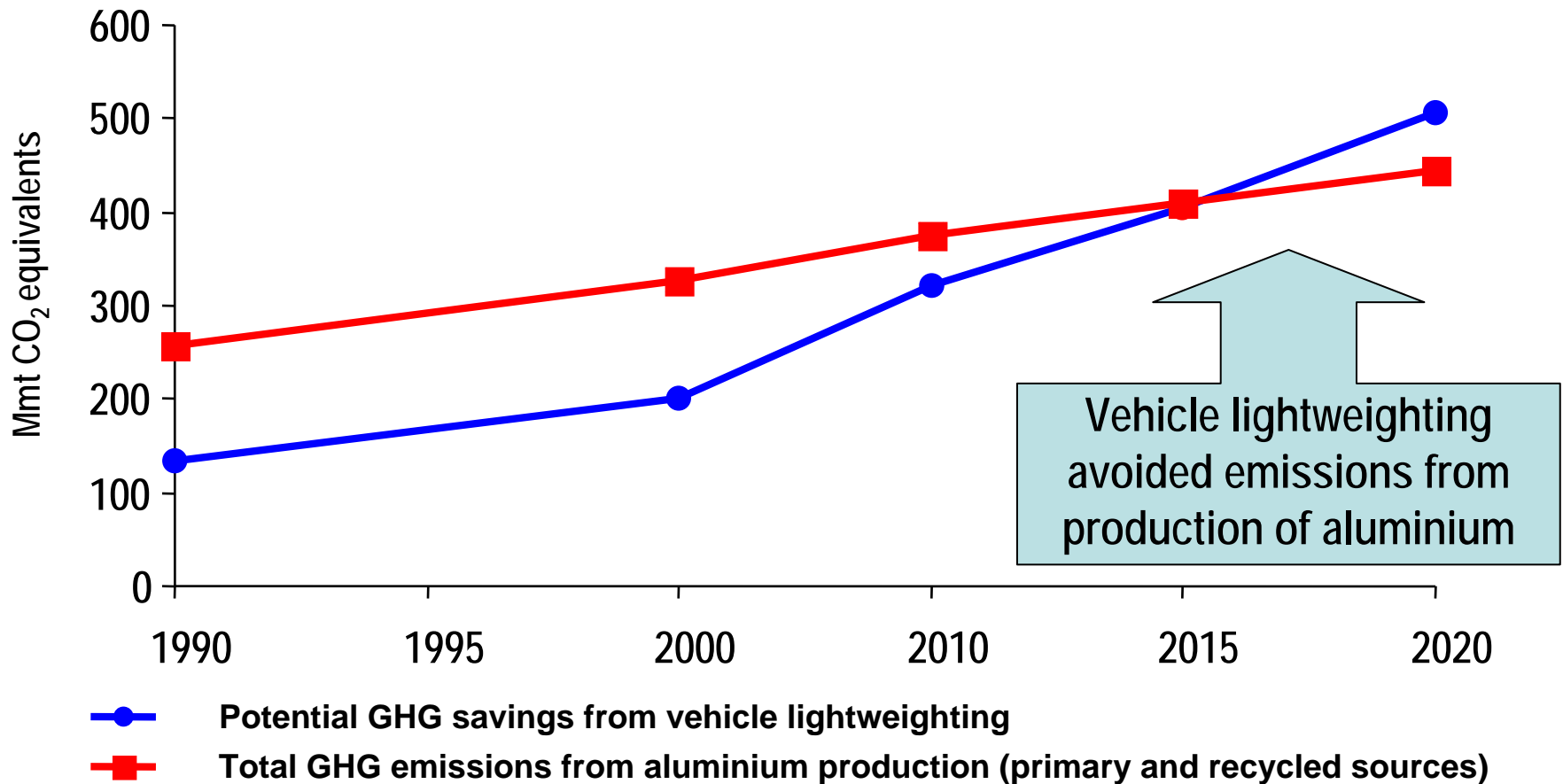
- ▶ Lower emissions from smelters
- ▶ Improved energy efficiency
- ▶ Increased use of recycled metal

# Recycling aluminium conserves energy



- ▶ Recycling aluminium uses  $\approx 95\%$  less energy than primary aluminium production
- ▶ Recycling aluminium saves an estimated 84 million tonnes of GHG per year

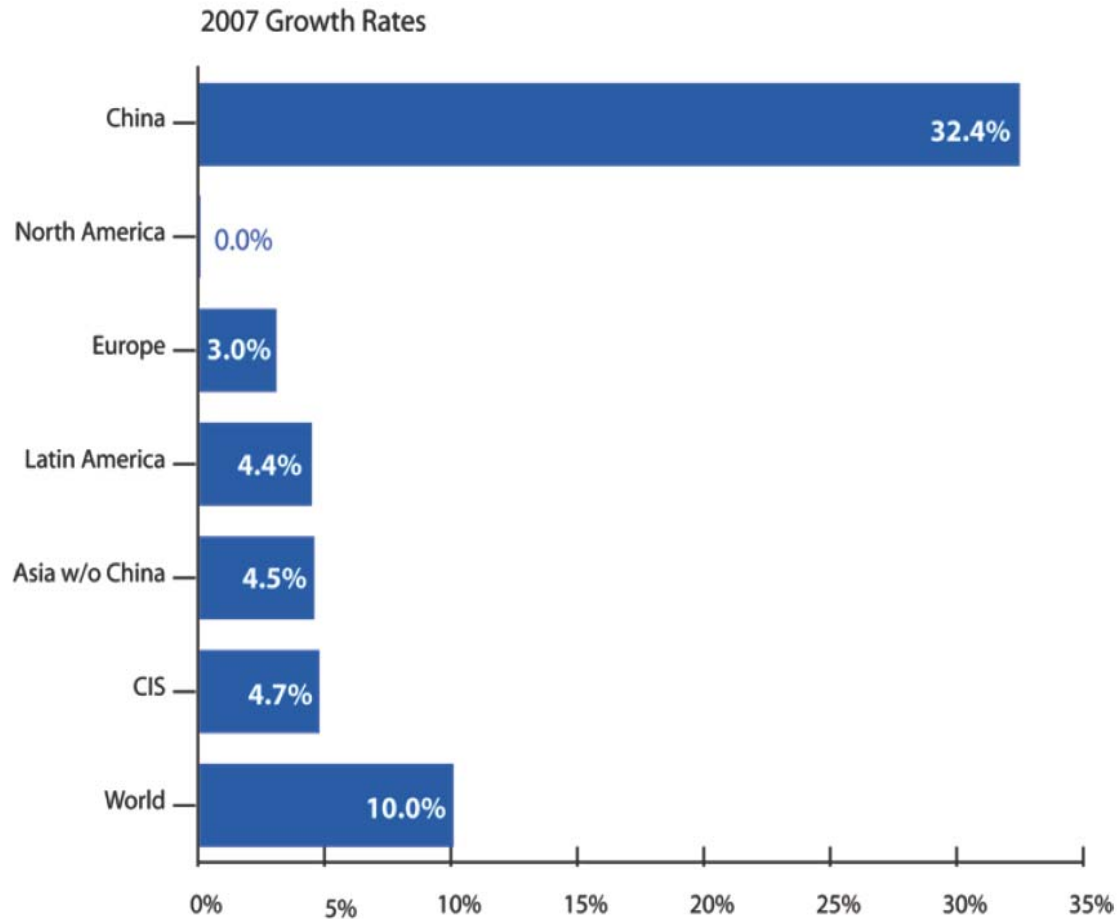
# Vehicle lightweighting – emissions reductions offset primary aluminium emissions



Source: IAI

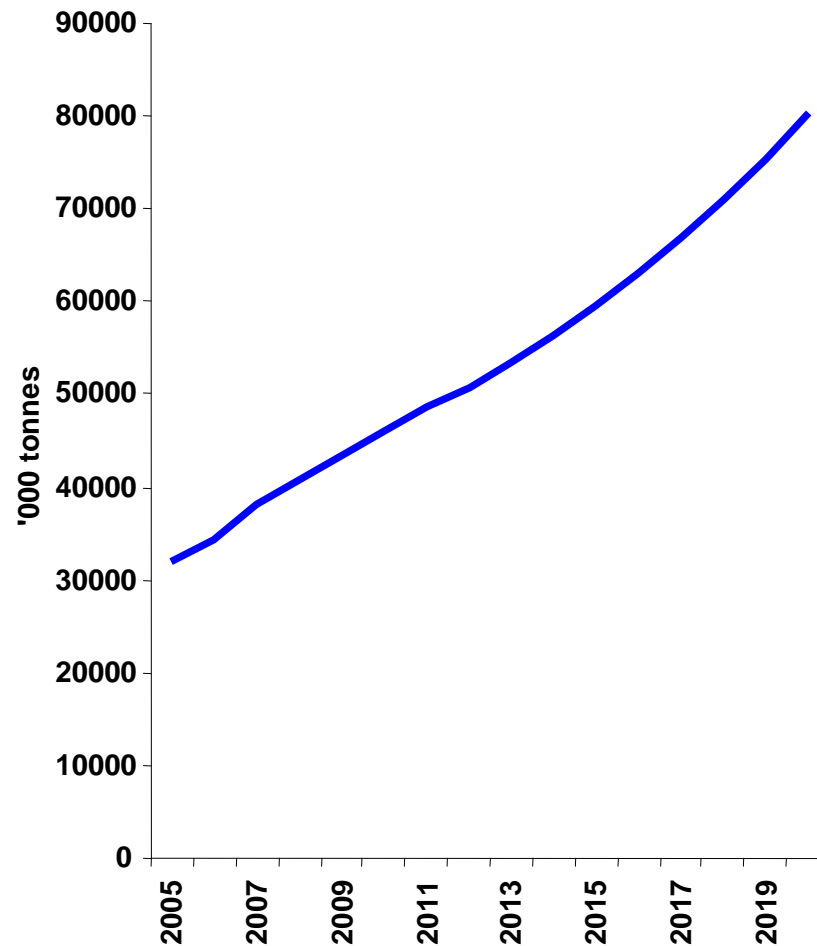
# Demand growth – more than just China

## Aluminium Consumption



Source: Alcoa, June 2007

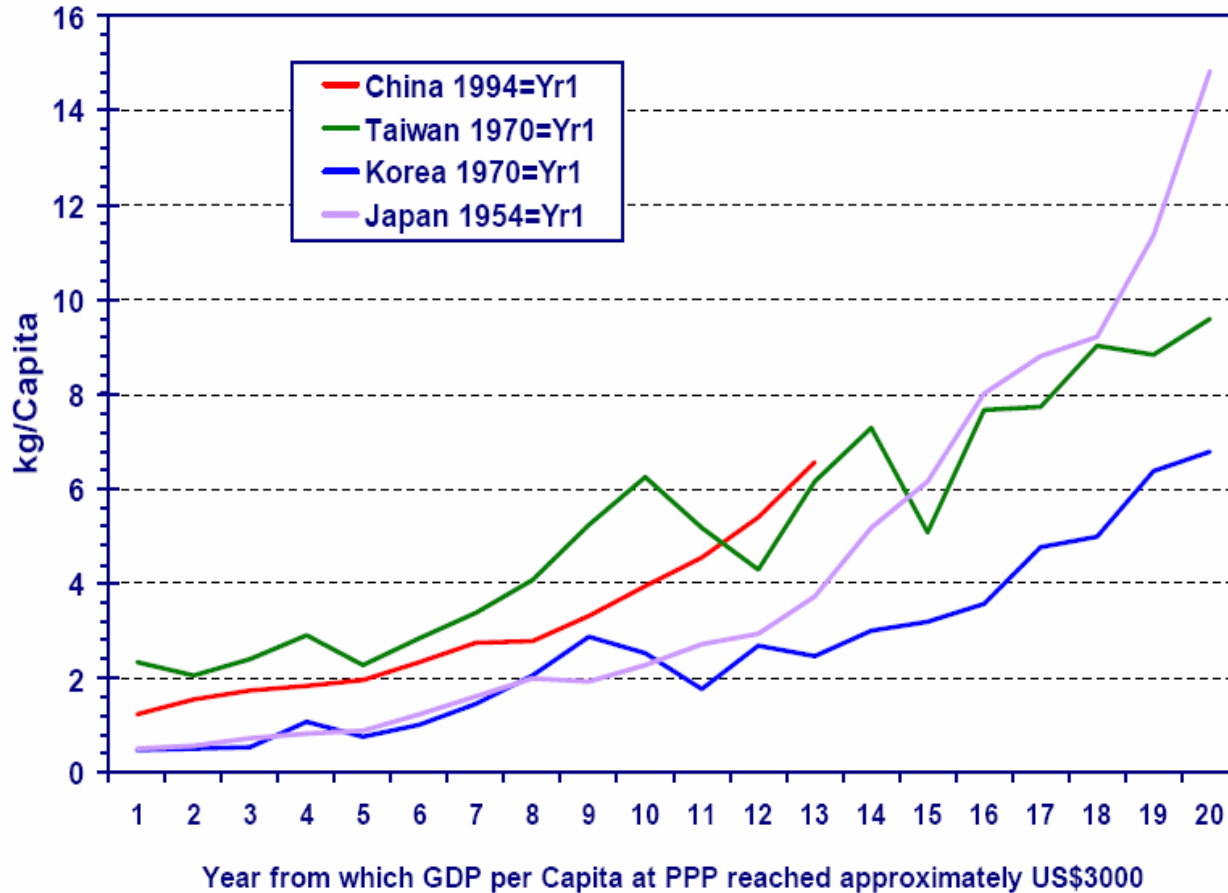
# Global Aluminium Demand – forecast to double by 2020



Source: WBMS, Macquarie Research, July 2007

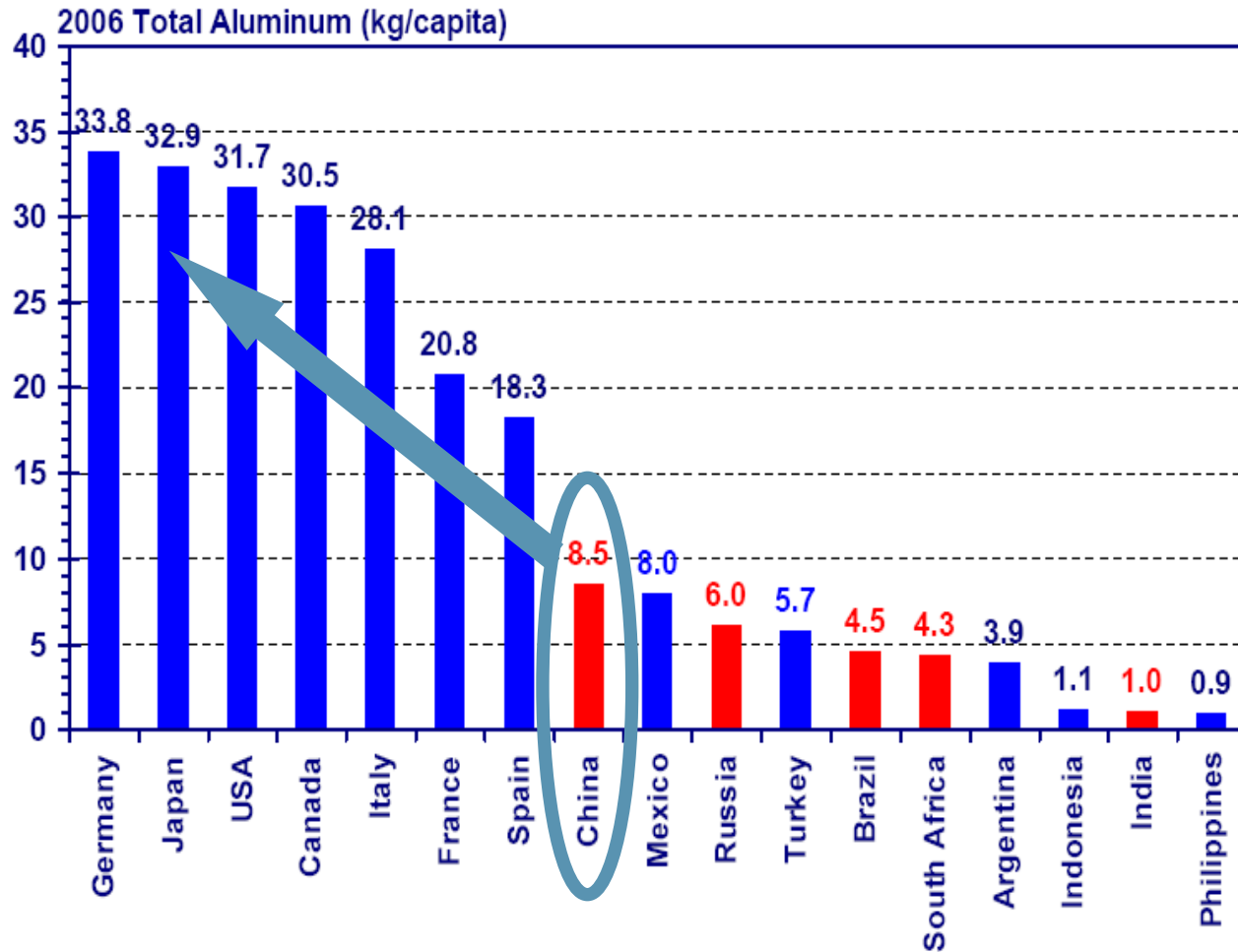
# China – on an established development path

## Primary Aluminium Demand



Source: Alcan, February 2007

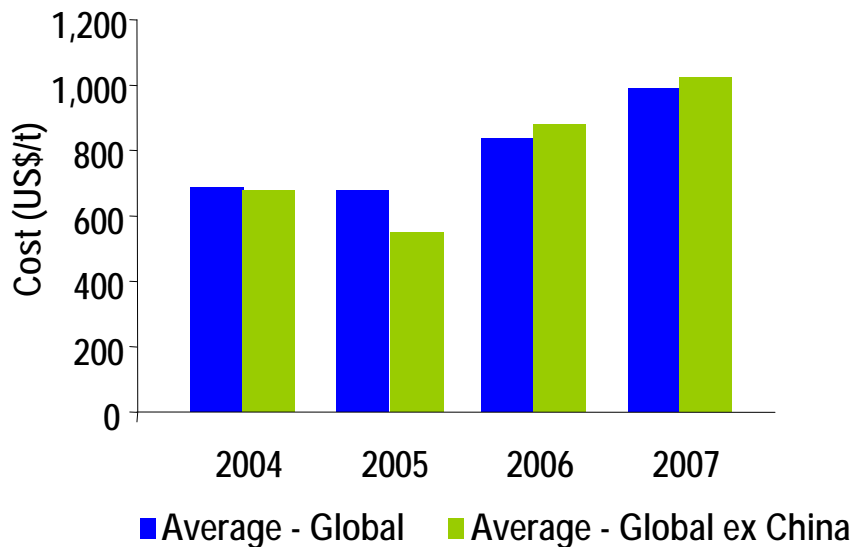
# China growth potential



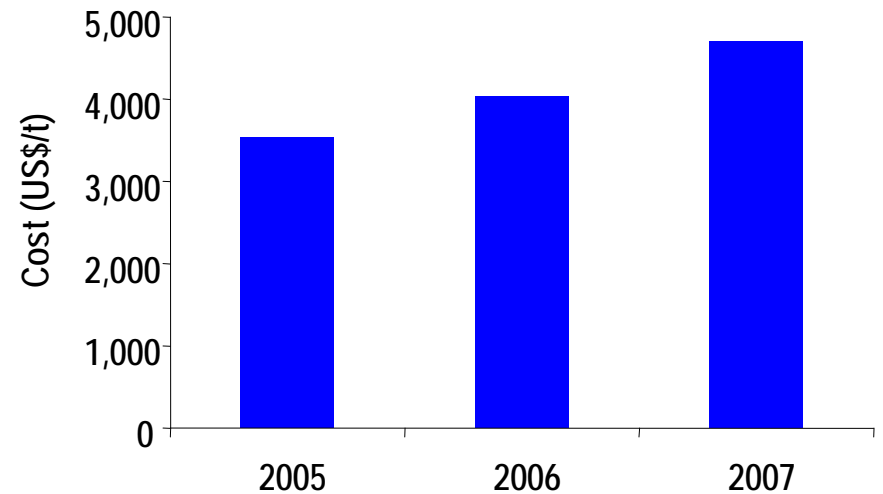
Source Data: Alcan, February 2007

# Rising costs of new capacity

Average Cost Per Tonne of Alumina Capacity (2004-2007)



Average Cost Per Tonne of Aluminium Capacity Global Average (2005 - 2007)



Source: Industry Periodicals

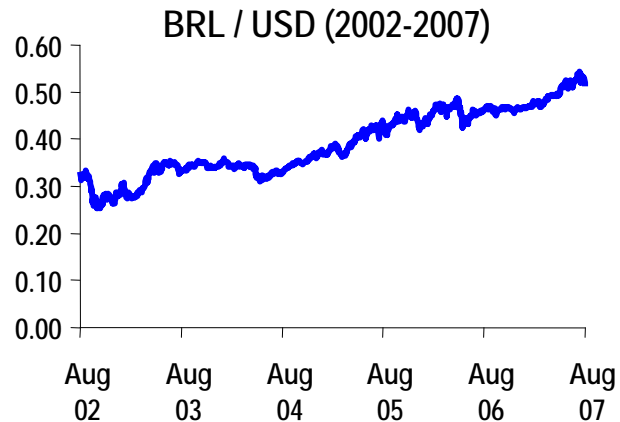




# A new world order on energy

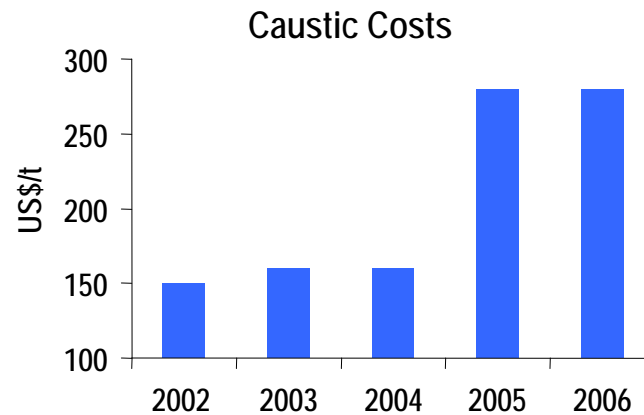
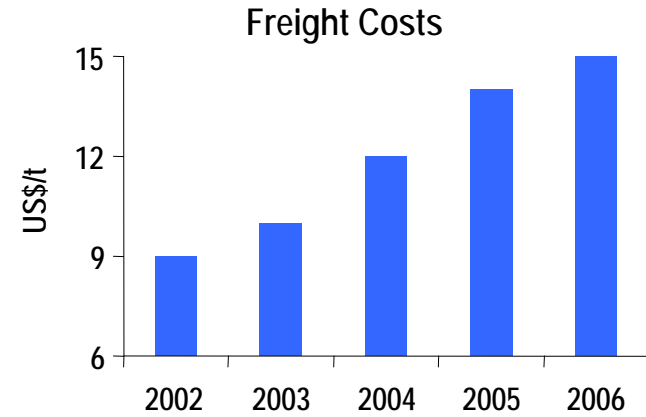
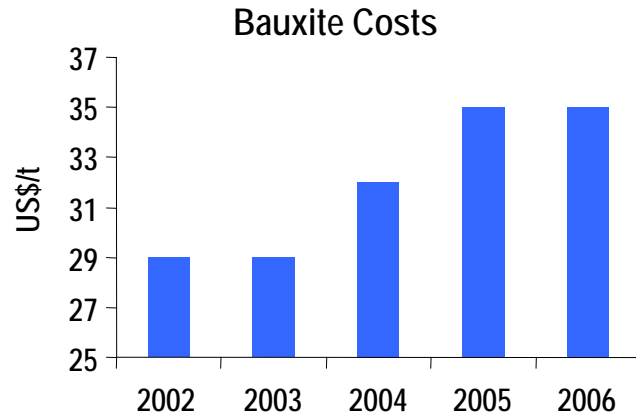
- ▶ Increasing impact of CO<sub>2</sub>e
- ▶ Lifting the cost curve for alumina/aluminium
- ▶ Smelters migrating to stranded power sources
- ▶ Aluminium in demand for lightweighting

# AUD, CAD and BRL – stronger against USD



Source: Bloomberg, IRESS

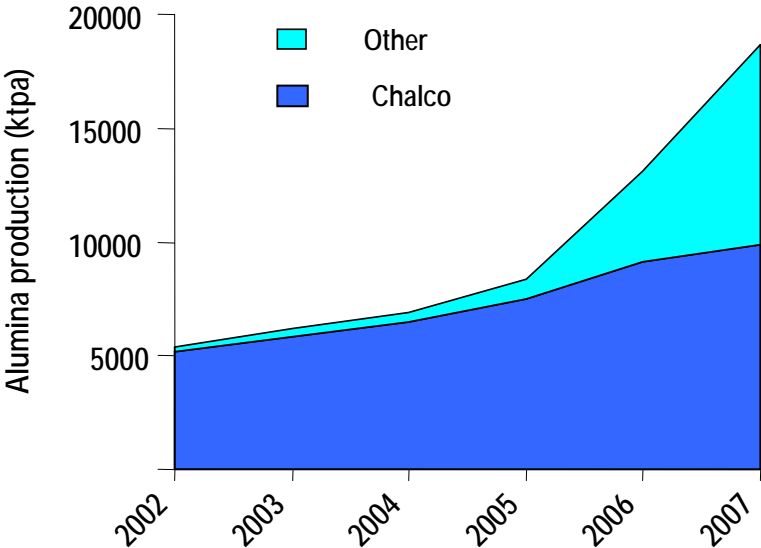
# Alumina refinery input costs



Source: Brook Hunt

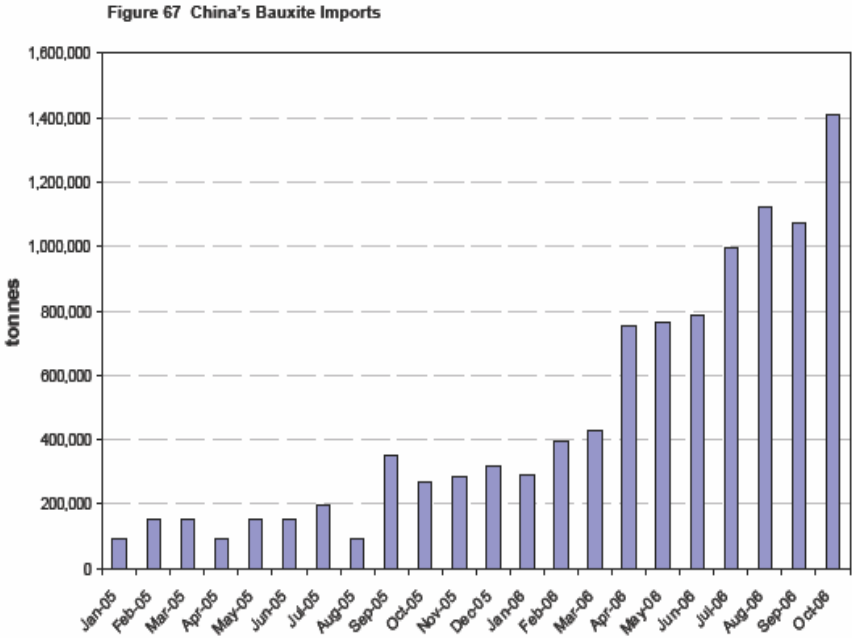
# China demand driving tighter bauxite market

## China's Alumina Production



Source: Brook Hunt

## China's Bauxite Imports



Source: Chinese Customs Data

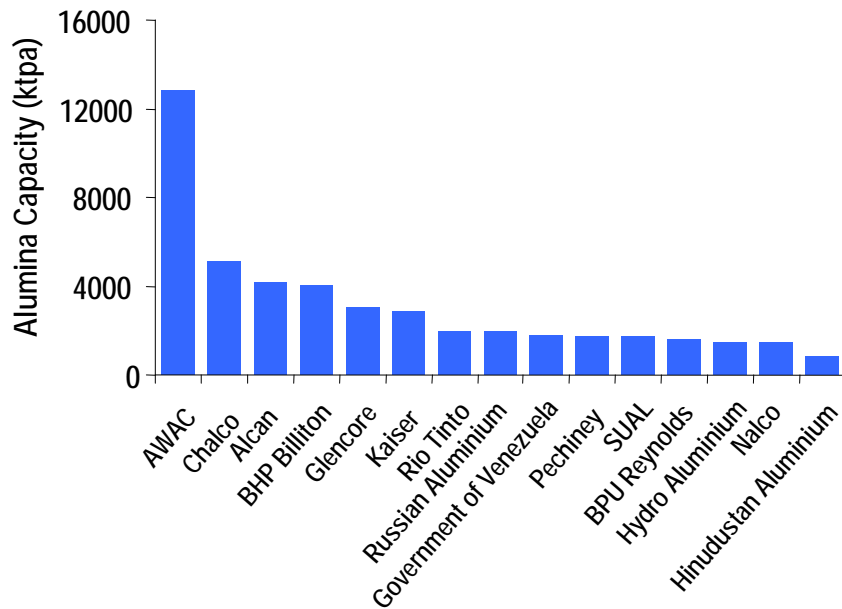


# Higher long term aluminium prices

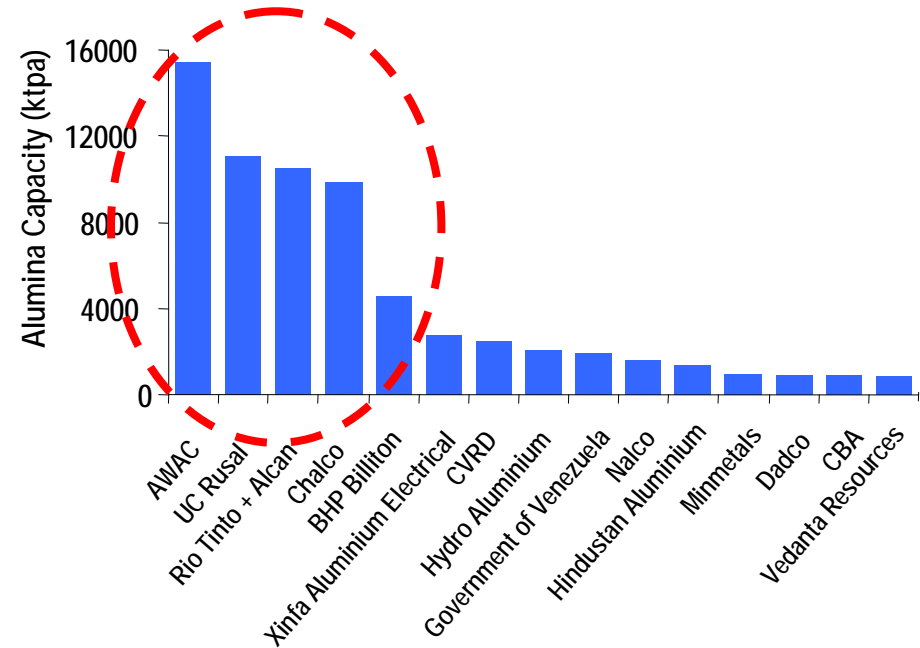
- ▶ Driven by a new cost environment
  - Higher raw material costs
  - Increasing energy prices
  - Currency appreciation
  - Construction cost escalation
  - Supply chain constraints
  - High cost marginal production capacity
- ▶ Support a high price environment

# Alumina refinery capacity consolidating

## Refinery Capacity Top 15 (2002)



## Refinery Capacity Top 15 (2007)

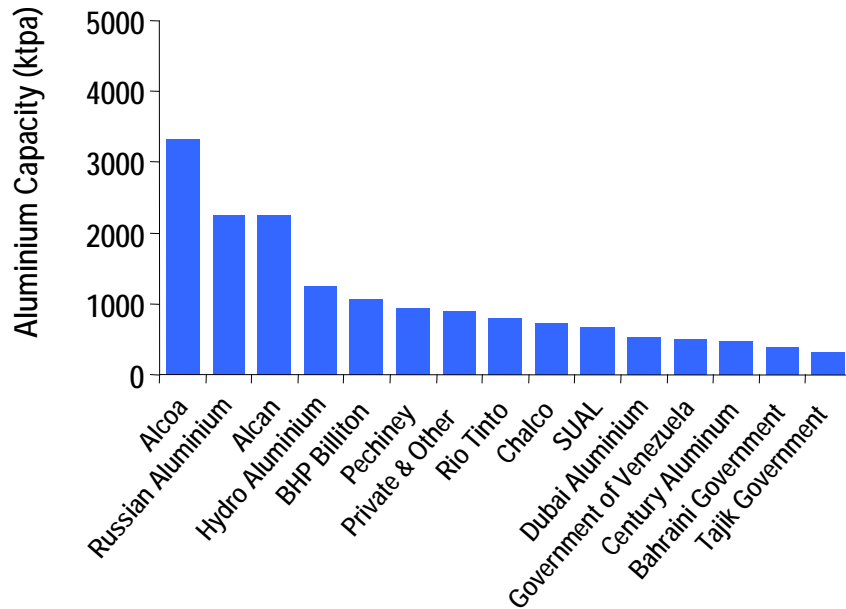


Source: Brook Hunt;

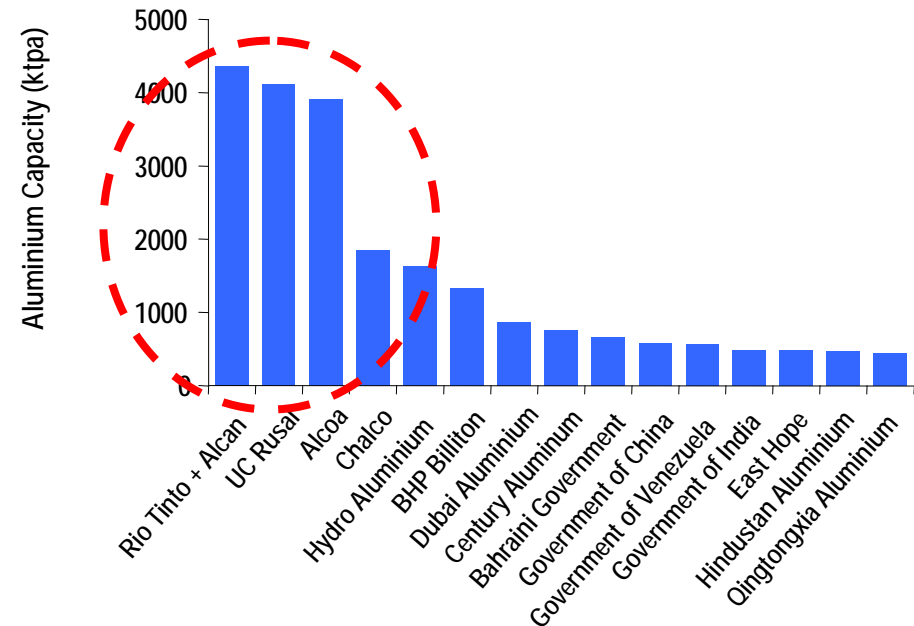
\* UC Rusal refinery assets include Sual, Rusal and Glencore

# Consolidation in smelting continues

Smelter Capacity  
Top 15 (2002)



Smelter Capacity  
Top 15 (2007)

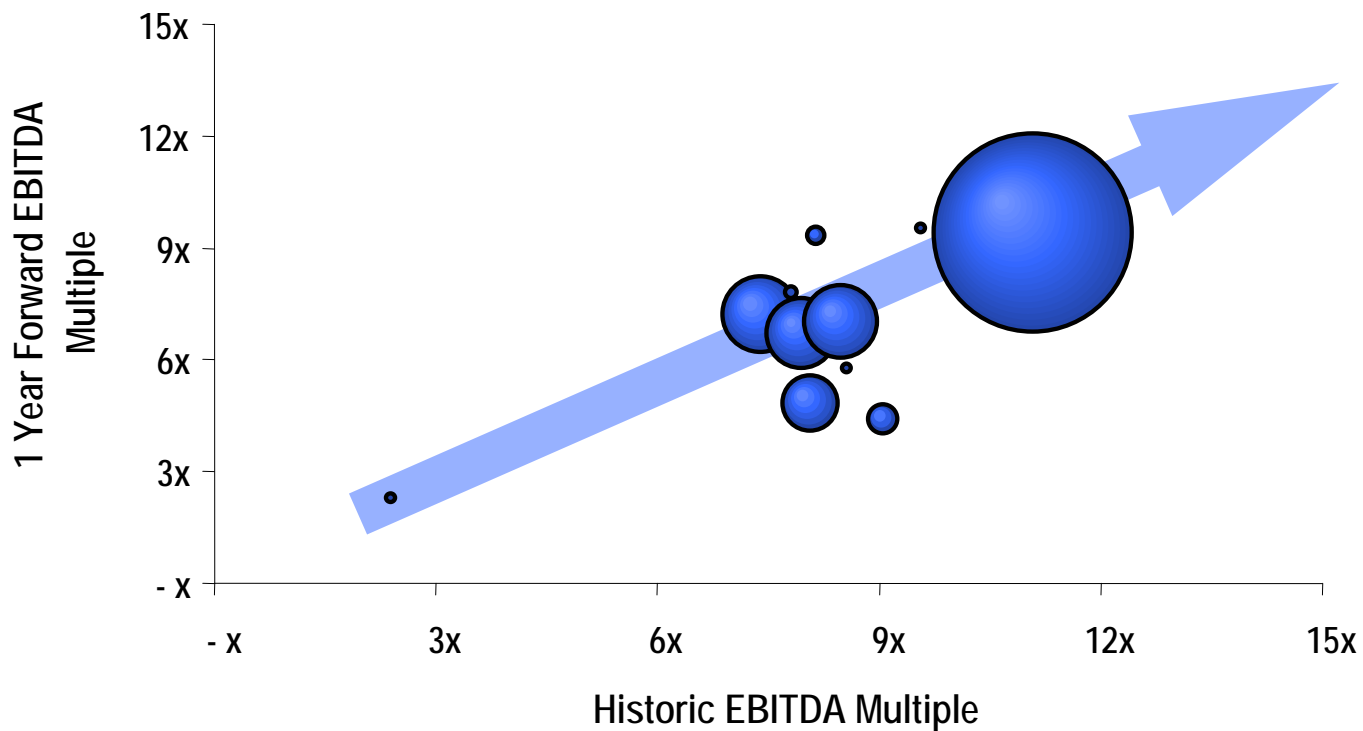


Source: Brook Hunt;

\* UC Rusal smelter assets include Sual and Rusal assets

# Aluminium sector consolidation

Larger deals, higher values



Source: Bloomberg; historic broker reports





# Aluminium industry fundamentals are strong

- ▶ Consumption projected to double by 2020
- ▶ Consumption growth driven by China
- ▶ Supply growth required – 3x growth rate in past 20 years
- ▶ Industry consolidation drivers:
  - long life, quality bauxite
  - sustainable low cash cost position
  - long term low cost energy

# AWAC is well positioned to grow



- ▶ Approx 20% of global refining capacity
- ▶ Long life, quality bauxite resources
- ▶ Low operating cost
- ▶ Production close to major markets
- ▶ Long term supply contracts with blue chip customers



# Questions

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