Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals

(Majority owned by Alcoa Corporation)

Combined Financial Statements and Supplementary Combining Information As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2016

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(Majority owned by Alcoa Corporation)
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Report of Independent Auditors

To the Members of the Strategic Council of
Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals
(Majority-owned by Alcoa Corporation)

We have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals ("AWAC" or the "Company"), which comprise the combined balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related combined statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in members' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016.

Management's Responsibility for the Combined Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of combined financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the combined financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the combined financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the combined financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AWAC as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
March 15, 2017

Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals
(Majority owned by Alcoa Corporation)
Combined Balance Sheets
As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

(U.S. dollars in millions)	2016	2015
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 251.2	$ 531.8
Receivables from customers	192.7	174.8
Related party receivables (I)	160.7	114.7
Other receivables	42.3	39.6
Related party notes receivable (I)	-	113.6
Inventories (D)	425.9	436.8
Fair value of derivative contracts (M)	17.4	68.5
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	68.8	54.9
Total current assets	1,159.0	1,534.7
Properties, plants and equipment, net (E)	3,634.2	3,691.8
Investments (F)	407.9	543.5
Deferred income taxes (L)	313.3	280.4
Other noncurrent assets (G)	1,257.1	1,085.4
Total assets	$ 6,771.5	$ 7,135.8
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings and current portion of capital lease obligations (H)	$ 2.2	$ 10.0
Accounts payable, trade	473.7	537.3
Accounts payable, related party (I)	87.9	98.5
Accrued compensation and retirement costs	202.8	214.4
Taxes, including taxes on income	47.9	102.5
Deferred credit related to derivative contracts (M)	-	55.2
Payable for Alba settlement (O)	74.0	74.0
Other current liabilities	133.3	164.2
Total current liabilities	1,021.8	1,256.1
Capital lease obligations and long term debt (H)	2.7	3.6
Accrued pension benefits (K)	71.1	72.1
Accrued other postretirement benefits (K)	69.0	65.5
Deferred alumina sales revenue (A)	76.0	84.0
Deferred income taxes (L)	137.0	204.0
Payable for Alba settlement (O)	74.0	148.0
Asset retirement obligations (C)	426.8	361.2
Other noncurrent liabilities and deferred credits	93.4	70.2
Total liabilities	1,971.8	2,264.7
Contingencies and commitments (O)		
Members' equity		
Members' equity	6,781.8	7,121.4
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (S)	(1,982.1)	(2,250.3)
Total members' equity	4,799.7	4,871.1
Total liabilities and members' equity	$ 6,771.5	$ 7,135.8

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals
(Majority owned by Alcoa Corporation)
Combined Statements of Income (Loss)
Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(U.S. dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Revenues			
Sales	$ 2,867.1	$ 3,742.7	$ 3,906.6
Sales to related parties (I)	1,190.0	1,637.7	1,955.4
	4,057.1	5,380.4	5,862.0
Costs and expenses			
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of expenses below)	3,217.4	3,991.9	4,875.7
Selling, general administrative, and other expenses	82.8	78.7	91.6
Research and development expenses	14.1	16.4	20.2
Provision for depreciation, depletion and amortization	271.8	302.9	404.5
Restructuring and other charges (Q)	322.9	295.2	566.7
Interest expense	2.9	2.8	6.5
Other expense, net (R)	23.9	7.3	4.8
	3,935.8	4,695.2	5,970.0
Income (loss) before income taxes	121.3	685.2	(108.0)
Provision for taxes on income (L)	72.3	365.6	135.0
Net income (loss)	$ 49.0	$ 319.6	$ (243.0)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals
(Majority owned by Alcoa Corporation)
Combined Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(U.S. dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	$ 49.0	$ 319.6	$ (243.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	266.3	(1,105.4)	(607.0)
Change in unrecognized (losses) gains and prior service cost related to pension and other postretirement benefit plans, net of tax	(9.1)	26.7	(35.8)
Unrecognized (losses) gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax	11.0	(1.9)	(1.5)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	268.2	(1,080.6)	(644.3)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 317.2	$ (761.0)	$ (887.3)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals
(Majority owned by Alcoa Corporation)
Combined Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(U.S. dollars in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Cash from operations			
Net income (loss)	$ 49.0	$ 319.6	$ (243.0)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash from operations			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	271.8	302.9	404.5
Deferred income taxes	(72.7)	111.5	(35.4)
Equity loss, net of dividends	38.1	44.9	42.1
Restructuring and other charges (Q)	322.9	295.2	566.7
Stock-based compensation	3.0	4.0	4.3
Gain on sale of assets	(35.5)	0.8	(27.5)
Other	13.9	15.8	36.0
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding effects of foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(75.7)	141.1	2.5
Decrease (increase) in inventories	9.3	53.7	72.6
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(35.9)	29.1	21.2
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(105.8)	(75.0)	(297.5)
(Decrease) increase in taxes, including taxes on income	(54.4)	39.2	(2.6)
Net change in noncurrent assets and liabilities, and other	(354.2)	(473.9)	(68.0)
Cash (used for) provided from operations	(26.2)	808.9	475.9
Financing activities			
Net change in short-term borrowings (original maturities of three months or less) (H)	(8.0)	(49.5)	16.3
Payments on debt and capital lease obligations (H)	(2.9)	(5.0)	(113.1)
Capital contributions	194.0	77.1	142.7
Dividends paid and return of capital to members	(585.6)	(268.0)	(302.4)
Cash used for financing activities	(402.5)	(245.4)	(256.5)
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(129.9)	(178.4)	(237.9)
Additions to investments	(3.3)	(21.9)	(79.7)
Proceeds from sale of assets	161.5	7.4	162.2
Additions to related party notes receivable	0.0	(40.1)	(7.4)
Repayments on related party notes receivable	113.0	5.4	2.8
Cash provided from (used for) investing activities	141.3	(227.6)	(160.0)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6.8	(42.3)	(10.7)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(280.6)	293.6	48.7
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of year	531.8	238.2	189.5
End of year	$ 251.2	$ 531.8	$ 238.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals
(Majority owned by Alcoa Corporation)
Combined Statements of Changes in Members' Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(U.S. dollars in millions)	Members' Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Members' Equity
Balances at December 31, 2013	$ 7,387.1	$ (525.4)	$ 6,861.7
Net loss	(243.0)		(243.0)
Other comprehensive loss		(644.3)	(644.3)
Capital contributions from members (I)	142.7		142.7
Dividends paid and return of capital to members	(302.4)		(302.4)
Stock-based compensation	4.3		4.3
Balances at December 31, 2014	6,988.7	(1,169.7)	5,819.0
Net income	319.6		319.6
Other comprehensive loss		(1,080.6)	(1,080.6)
Capital contributions from members (I)	77.1		77.1
Dividends paid and return of capital to members	(268.0)		(268.0)
Stock-based compensation	4.0		4.0
Balances at December 31, 2015	7,121.4	(2,250.3)	4,871.1
Net income	49.0		49.0
Other comprehensive income		268.2	268.2
Capital contributions from members (I)	194.0		194.0
Dividends paid and return of capital to members	(585.6)		(585.6)
Stock-based compensation	3.0		3.0
Balances at December 31, 2016	$ 6,781.8	$ (1,982.1)	$ 4,799.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Combination and Basis of Presentation

The combined financial statements of Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals ("AWAC") have been prepared pursuant to a Formation Agreement dated December 21, 1994 between Alcoa Corporation, formerly Alcoa Inc. ("Alcoa"), and WMC Limited of Melbourne, Australia ("WMC"), which was amended on September 1, 2016. Effective December 11, 2002, WMC shareholders voted to create two entities, WMC Resources Limited and Alumina Limited, resulting in existing WMC shareholders receiving shares in a new listed entity 'WMC Resources Limited', which holds non AWAC businesses. AWAC is owned 60% by Alcoa and 40% by Alumina Limited and consists principally of bauxite, alumina and alumina-based chemicals businesses and investments managed and controlled by Alcoa. On November 1, 2016, Alcoa Inc. spun off its Upstream operations, which included all of the AWAC operations, and are now held by the spun off company named Alcoa Corporation. Any references to Alcoa prior to November 1, 2016 refers to Alcoa Inc. and after November 1, 2016 to Alcoa Corporation.

The combined financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and require management to make certain judgments, estimates, and assumptions. These estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. They may also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates upon subsequent resolution of identified matters. Certain amounts in previously issued financial statements were reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

The following operating entities represent the combined operations of AWAC and form the basis of the combined financial statements:

Entity	Country
Alcoa World Alumina (AWA) LLC*	United States
Alcoa of Australia	Australia
Alumina Espanola	Spain
AWA Brazil	Brazil
AWA Saudi Limited**	Saudi Arabia
Enterprise Partnership	Australia

* Alcoa World Alumina LLC holds AWAC's mining and refining interests in the United States, Suriname, Jamaica and Guinea (collectively referred to as the "Combined LLCs"). The interest in Jamaica was divested in December 2014 (Note Q).

** AWA Saudi Limited holds AWAC's investment in a mining and refining operating joint venture in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia owned 25.1% by AWAC and 74.9% by Saudi Arabian Mining Company ("Ma'aden").

(U.S. dollars in millions)

The combined financial statements have been derived from the books and records of Alcoa. All transactions between entities included in the combined financial statements have been eliminated. The Combined Statements of Income (Loss) include all items of revenue and income generated by AWAC and all items of expense directly incurred by AWAC. These include expenses charged to AWAC by Alcoa in the normal course of business. The amounts have been allocated on a basis considered reasonable by management using either specific identification or proportional allocations based on usage, headcount or other reasonable methods of allocation. As a result of these allocated amounts, the financial statements of AWAC may not be indicative of the results that would be presented if AWAC had operated as an independent stand-alone entity. The combined financial statements reflect amounts necessary in order to depict the combined financial position, results of operations and cash flows of AWAC on a stand-alone basis. For additional information concerning expenses charged to AWAC by Alcoa see Note I.

Related Party Transactions
AWAC sells alumina to Alcoa. Additionally, Alcoa provides employee, administrative and other services to AWAC. These amounts have been recorded on a reasonable basis representative of cost. AWAC has amounts due to and from related parties as a result of these transactions. For additional information on related party transactions see Note I.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less.

Inventory Valuation
Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market, with cost for U.S. inventories determined under the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method. The cost of other inventories is principally determined under the average-cost method. See Note D for additional information.

Properties, Plants and Equipment
Properties, plants and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is recorded principally on the straight-line method at rates based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. For greenfield assets, which refer to the construction of new assets on undeveloped land, the units of production method is used to record depreciation. These assets require a significant period (generally greater than one-year) to ramp-up to full production capacity. As a result, the units of production method is deemed a more systematic and rational method for recognizing depreciation on these assets. Depreciation is recorded on temporarily idled facilities until such time management approves a permanent shutdown. The following table details the weighted-average useful lives of structures and machinery and equipment (numbers in years):

	Structures	**Machinery and Equipment**
Bauxite mining	35	17
Alumina refining	30	27
Aluminum smelting	36	30

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Gains or losses from the sale of assets are generally recorded in other income or expense. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. Interest related to construction of qualifying assets is capitalized as part of construction costs. See Note E for additional information.

Properties, plants, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such assets (asset group) may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets is determined by comparing the estimated undiscounted net cash flows of the operations to which the assets (asset group) relate to their carrying amount. An impairment loss would be recognized when the carrying amount of the assets (asset group) exceeds the estimated undiscounted net cash flows. The amount of the impairment loss to be recorded is calculated as the excess of the carrying value of the assets (asset group) over their fair value, with fair value determined using the best information available, which generally is a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The determination of what constitutes an asset group, the associated estimated undiscounted cash flows, and the estimated useful lives of assets also require significant judgments.

Intangible Assets
Computer software costs consist primarily of software costs associated with an enterprise business solution (“EBS”). Capitalized EBS costs are amortized over ten years.

Equity Investments
AWAC invests in a number of privately-held companies, primarily through joint ventures and consortia, which are accounted for on the equity method. The equity method is applied in situations where AWAC has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the investee. Management reviews equity investments for impairment whenever certain indicators are present suggesting that the carrying value of an investment is not recoverable. This analysis requires a significant amount of judgment from management to identify events or circumstances indicating that an equity investment is impaired. The following items are examples of impairment indicators: significant, sustained declines in an investee’s revenue, earnings, and cash flow trends; adverse market conditions of the investee’s industry or geographic area; the investee’s ability to continue operations measured by several items, including liquidity; and other factors. Once an impairment indicator is identified, management uses considerable judgment to determine if the impairment is other than temporary, in which case the equity investment is written down to its estimated fair value. An impairment that is other than temporary could significantly and adversely impact reported results of operations.

Revenue Recognition
AWAC recognizes revenue when title, ownership, and risk of loss pass to the customer, all of which occurs upon shipment or delivery of the product and is based on the applicable shipping terms. The shipping terms vary across customers and depend on the product, the country of origin, and the type of transportation (truck, train, or vessel).

Deferred Alumina Sales Revenue
AWAC periodically enters into long-term supply contracts with alumina and aluminum customers and receives advance payments for product to be delivered in future periods. These advance payments are recorded as deferred revenue, and revenue is recognized as shipments are made and title, ownership, and risk of loss pass to the customer during the term of the contracts. AWAC recorded a prepayment of $240.0 related to an agreement with a third party customer received in 1997 that is being amortized over the life of the contract based on the tonnage shipped. The

(U.S. dollars in millions)

amount of the prepayment remaining as deferred revenue at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was $84.0 and $92.0, respectively (of which $8.0 and $8.0 was classified as a current liability). The amount of revenue recognized related to this agreement was $8.0, $8.7 and $8.1, for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Environmental Matters
Expenditures for current operations are expensed or capitalized, as appropriate. Expenditures relating to existing conditions caused by past operations, and which do not contribute to future revenues, are expensed. Liabilities are recorded when remediation costs are probable and can be reasonably estimated. The liability may include costs such as site investigations, consultant fees, feasibility studies, outside contractors, and monitoring expenses. Estimates are generally not discounted or reduced by potential claims for recovery. Claims for recovery are recognized as agreements are reached with third parties. The estimates also include costs related to other potentially responsible parties to the extent that AWAC has reason to believe such parties will not fully pay their proportional share. The liability is continuously reviewed and adjusted to reflect current remediation progress, prospective estimates of required activity, and other factors that may be relevant, including changes in technology or regulations. See Note P for additional information.

Litigation Matters
For asserted claims and assessments, liabilities are recorded when an unfavorable outcome of a matter is deemed to be probable and the loss is reasonably estimable. Management determines the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome based on many factors such as the nature of the matter, available defenses and case strategy, progress of the matter, views and opinions of legal counsel and other advisors, applicability and success of appeals processes, and the outcome of similar historical matters, among others. Once an unfavorable outcome is deemed probable, management weighs the probability of estimated losses, and the most reasonable loss estimate is recorded. If an unfavorable outcome of a matter is deemed to be reasonably possible, then the matter is disclosed and no liability is recorded. With respect to unasserted claims or assessments, management must first determine that the probability that an assertion will be made is likely, then, a determination as to the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to reasonably estimate the potential loss is made. Legal matters are reviewed on a continuous basis to determine if there has been a change in management's judgment regarding the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or the estimate of a potential loss. See Note O for additional information.

Asset Retirement Obligations
AWAC recognizes asset retirement obligations ("AROs") related to legal obligations associated with the normal operation of AWAC's bauxite mining, alumina refining and aluminum smelting facilities. These AROs consist primarily of costs associated with spent pot lining disposal, closure of bauxite residue areas, mine reclamation, and landfill closure. AWAC also recognizes AROs for any significant lease restoration obligation, if required by a lease agreement. The fair values of these AROs are recorded on a discounted basis, at the time the obligation is incurred, and accreted over time for the change in present value. Additionally, AWAC capitalizes asset retirement costs by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived assets and depreciating these assets over the remaining useful life. See Note C for additional information.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Certain conditional asset retirement obligations ("CAROs") related to alumina refineries and aluminum smelters have not been recorded in the combined financial statements due to uncertainties surrounding the ultimate settlement date. A CARO is a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within AWAC's control. Such uncertainties exist as a result of the perpetual nature of refineries and smelters, maintenance and upgrade programs, and other factors preventing a reasonable estimation surrounding the ultimate settlement date. At the date a reasonable estimate of the ultimate settlement date can be made, AWAC would record an ARO for the removal, treatment, transportation, storage and/or disposal of various regulated assets and hazardous materials such as asbestos, underground and aboveground storage tanks, polychlorinated biphenyls ("PCBs"), various process residuals, solid wastes, electronic equipment waste and various other materials. If AWAC was required to shutdown all such facilities immediately, the estimated CARO as of December 31, 2016 ranges from $3.0 to $23.7 per facility (7 structures) in today's dollars.

Mineral Rights

AWAC recognizes mineral rights upon specific acquisitions of land that include such underlying rights, primarily in Jamaica (in December 2014, AWAC divested its ownership stake in the joint venture in Jamaica – see Note Q). This land is purchased for the sole purpose of mining bauxite. The underlying bauxite reserves are known at the time of acquisition based on associated drilling and analysis and are considered to be proven reserves. The acquisition cost of the land and mineral rights are amortized as the bauxite is produced based on the level of minable tons determined at the time of purchase. Mineral rights are included in Properties, plants, and equipment on the accompanying Combined Balance Sheet.

Deferred Mining Costs

AWAC recognizes deferred mining costs during the development stage of a mine life cycle. Such costs include the construction of access and haul roads, detailed drilling and geological analysis to further define the grade and quality of the known bauxite, and overburden removal costs. These costs relate to sections of the related mines where AWAC is either currently extracting bauxite or is preparing for production in the near term. These sections are outlined and planned incrementally and generally are mined over periods ranging from one to five years, depending on mine specifics. The amount of geological drilling and testing necessary to determine the economic viability of the bauxite deposit being mined is such that the reserves are considered to be proven, and the mining costs are amortized based on this level of reserves. Deferred mining costs are included in Other noncurrent assets on the accompanying Combined Balance Sheet.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is based on a separate return methodology using the asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, the provision for income taxes represents income taxes paid or payable (or received or receivable) for the current year plus the change in deferred taxes during the year. Deferred taxes represent the future tax consequences expected to occur when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or paid, and result from differences between the financial and tax bases of AWAC's assets and liabilities and are adjusted for changes in tax rates and tax laws when enacted.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, management considers all potential sources of taxable income, including income available in carryback periods, future reversals of taxable temporary differences, projections of taxable income, and income from tax planning strategies, as well as all available positive and negative evidence. Positive evidence includes factors such as a history of profitable operations, projections of future profitability within the carryforward period, including from tax planning strategies, and the Company's experience with similar operations. Existing favorable contracts and the ability to sell product into established markets are additional positive evidence. Negative evidence includes items such as cumulative losses, projections of future losses, or carryforward periods that are not long enough to allow the utilization of the deferred tax asset based on existing projections of income. Deferred tax assets for which no valuation allowance is currently recorded may not be realized upon changes in facts and circumstances, resulting in a future charge to record a valuation allowance. Existing valuation allowances are re-examined under the same standards of positive and negative evidence. If it is determined that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized, the appropriate amount of the valuation allowance, if any, is released. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are also re-measured to reflect changes in underlying tax rates due to law changes and the granting and lapse of tax holidays.

Tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return are recorded when such benefits meet a more likely than not threshold. Otherwise, these tax benefits are recorded when a tax position has been effectively settled, which means that the statute of limitation has expired or the appropriate taxing authority has completed their examination even though the statute of limitations remains open. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recognized as part of the provision for income taxes and are accrued beginning in the period that such interest and penalties would be applicable under relevant tax law until such time that the related tax benefits are recognized. Uncertain tax positions are not material to the AWAC combined financial statements for all periods presented.

AWAC consists of a variety of different tax-paying legal entities. Income taxes are accrued and recorded on the financial statements of entities within AWAC except for entities that are multiple member limited liability companies ("LLCs"). LLC income is taxable to the members that hold the LLC interest (for U.S. federal and most state income tax purposes). Therefore, current and deferred U.S. and most state tax assets and liabilities of the LLCs are recorded in the financial statements of the members and, thus, are not reflected in AWAC's combined financial statements. See Note L for additional information.

Stock-Based Compensation
Certain employees of AWAC receive stock-based awards under Alcoa's stock incentive plans, and AWAC records an expense for these plans. AWAC recognizes compensation expense for employee equity grants using the nonsubstantive vesting period approach, in which the expense (net of estimated forfeitures) is recognized ratably over the requisite service period based on the grant date fair value. Determining the fair value of stock options at the grant date requires judgment, including estimates for the average risk-free interest rate, dividend yield, volatility, annual forfeiture rate and exercise behavior. These assumptions may differ significantly between grant dates because of changes in the actual results of these inputs over time. Most plan participants can choose whether to receive their award in the form of stock options, restricted share units, or a combination of both. This choice is made before the grant is issued and is irrevocable. Stock-based compensation expense is not material to the AWAC combined financial statements for all periods presented.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Derivatives and Hedging
Derivatives are held for purposes other than trading and are part of a formally documented risk management program. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, AWAC measures hedge effectiveness by formally assessing, at least quarterly, the probable high correlation of the expected future cash flows of the hedged item and the derivative hedging instrument. The ineffective portions of these hedges are recorded in other income or expense in the current period. If the hedging relationship ceases to be highly effective or it becomes probable that an expected transaction will no longer occur, future gains or losses on the derivative are recorded in other income or expense.

AWAC accounts for hedges of foreign currency exposures and certain forecasted transactions as cash flow hedges. The fair values of the derivatives are recorded in other current and noncurrent assets and liabilities in the Combined Balance Sheet. The effective portions of the changes in the fair values of these derivatives are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) and are reclassified to sales or other income or expense in the period in which earnings are impacted by the hedged items or in the period that the transaction no longer qualifies as a cash flow hedge. These contracts cover the same periods as known or expected exposures, generally not exceeding five years.

If no hedging relationship is designated, the derivative is marked to market through earnings.

Cash flows from derivatives are recognized in the Combined Statement of Cash Flows in a manner consistent with the underlying transactions. See Note M for additional information.

Foreign Currency
The local currency is the functional currency for AWAC's significant operations outside the U.S., except in Jamaica and Suriname, which use the U.S. dollar. The determination of the functional currency in these countries is made based on the appropriate economic and management indicators.

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance
On January 1, 2016, AWAC adopted changes issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) to the presentation of extraordinary items. Such items are defined as transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence, and, previously, were required to be presented separately in an entity's income statement, net of income tax, after income from continuing operations. The changes eliminate the concept of an extraordinary item and, therefore, the presentation of such items is no longer required. Notwithstanding this change, an entity is still required to present and disclose a transaction or event that is both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence in the notes to the financial statements. The adoption of these changes had no impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

On January 1, 2016, AWAC adopted changes issued by the FASB to the analysis an entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. These changes (i) modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities or voting interest entities, (ii) eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership, (iii) affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with variable interest entities, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships, and (iv) provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The adoption of these changes had no impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

On January 1, 2016, AWAC adopted changes issued by the FASB to the presentation of debt issuance costs. Previously, such costs were required to be presented as a noncurrent asset in an entity's balance sheet and amortized into interest expense over the term of the related debt instrument. The changes require that debt issuance costs be presented in an entity's balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the related debt liability. The amortization of debt issuance costs remains unchanged. The FASB issued an update to these changes based on an announcement of the staff of the SEC. This update provides an exception to the FASB changes allowing debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements to continue to be presented as an asset regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings under such arrangement. This additional change also was adopted by AWAC on January 1, 2016. The adoption of these changes had no impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

On January 1, 2016, AWAC adopted changes issued by the FASB to the presentation in the fair value hierarchy of the fair value of certain investments. An entity is permitted to measure the fair value of certain investments using the net asset value per share as a practical expedient. Previously, such investments were categorized in the fair value hierarchy on the basis of whether the investment was redeemable with the investee at net asset value on the measurement date, never redeemable with the investee at net asset value, or redeemable with the investee at net asset value at a future date. However, the application of this criteria to determine the proper category in which these investments should be included in the fair value hierarchy differed from the criteria used to categorize other fair value measurements within the hierarchy. As a result, to remove this inconsistency, these changes eliminate the requirement to categorize such investments in the fair value hierarchy. Instead, an entity is required to present such investments outside the fair value hierarchy as a separate category of investments. In accordance with these changes, AWAC removed a significant amount of investments related to its pension plans from the fair value hierarchy and presented them as a separate category (see Note K). Other than a change in the disclosure of such investments, the adoption of these changes had no impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

In 2016, AWAC adopted changes issued by the FASB to the disclosure of uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Under GAAP, continuation of a reporting entity as a going concern is presumed as the basis for preparing financial statements unless and until the entity's liquidation becomes imminent. Even if an entity's liquidation is not imminent, there may be conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Because there is no guidance in GAAP about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern or to provide related note disclosures, there is diversity in practice whether, when, and how an entity discloses the relevant conditions and events in its financial statements. As a result, these changes require an entity's management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that financial statements are issued. Substantial doubt is defined as an indication that it is probable that an entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that financial statements are issued. If management has concluded that substantial doubt exists, then the following disclosures should be made in the financial statements: (i) principal conditions or events that raised the substantial doubt, (ii) management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations, (iii) management's plans that alleviated the initial substantial doubt or, if substantial doubt was not alleviated, management's plans that are intended to at least mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt, and (iv) if the latter in (iii) is disclosed,

(U.S. dollars in millions)

an explicit statement that there is substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The adoption of these changes had no impact on the Combined Financial Statements. Going forward, this guidance will need to be applied by management at the end of each annual period to determine what, if any, impact there may be on the Combined Financial Statements in a given reporting period.

Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

In January 2016, the FASB issued changes to the accounting and reporting of certain equity investments. These changes require equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. However, an entity may choose to measure equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or similar investment of the same issuer. Additionally, the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values has been simplified by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2018. Management has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have an impact on the Combined Financial Statements, as all of AWAC's equity investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

In February 2016, the FASB issued changes to the accounting and presentation of leases. These changes require lessees to recognize a right of use asset and lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset not to recognize a right of use asset and lease liability. Additionally, when measuring assets and liabilities arising from a lease, optional payments should be included only if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, exercise a purchase option, or not exercise an option to terminate the lease. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2019. Upon adoption of these changes, management does expect to record a right of use asset and lease liability on AWAC's Combined Balance Sheet. The precise amount of this asset and liability will not be known until closer to the adoption date.

In March 2016, the FASB issued changes to derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments. These changes clarify that a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as a hedging instrument does not, in and of itself, require de-designation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge accounting criteria continue to be met. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2017. Management has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have an immediate impact on the Combined Financial Statements. This guidance will need to be considered in the event the existing counterparty to any of AWAC's derivative instruments changes to a new counterparty.

In March 2016, the FASB issued changes eliminating the requirement for an investor to adjust an equity method investment, results of operations, and retained earnings retroactively on a step-by-step basis as if the equity method had been in effect during all previous periods that the investment had been held as a result of an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence. Additionally, an entity that has an available-for-sale equity security that becomes qualified for the equity method of accounting must recognize through earnings the unrealized holding gain or loss in accumulated other comprehensive income at the date the investment becomes qualified for use of

(U.S. dollars in millions)

the equity method. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2017. Management has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have an immediate impact on the Combined Financial Statements. This guidance will need to be considered in the event any of AWAC's investments undergo a change as previously described.

In March 2016, the FASB issued changes to employee share-based payment accounting. Currently, an entity must determine for each share-based payment award whether the difference between the deduction for tax purposes and the compensation cost recognized for financial reporting purposes results in either an excess tax benefit or a tax deficiency. Excess tax benefits are recognized in additional paid-in capital; tax deficiencies are recognized either as an offset to accumulated excess tax benefits, if any, or in the income statement. Excess tax benefits are not recognized until the deduction reduces taxes payable. The changes require all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies related to share-based payment awards to be recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement. The tax effects of exercised or vested awards should be treated as discrete items in the reporting period in which they occur. An entity also should recognize excess tax benefits regardless of whether the benefit reduces taxes payable in the current period. Additionally, the presentation of excess tax benefits related to share-based payment awards in the statement of cash flows is changed. Currently, excess tax benefits must be separated from other income tax cash flows and classified as a financing activity. The changes require excess tax benefits to be classified along with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity. Also, the changes require cash paid by an employer when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes to be classified as a financing activity. Currently, there is no specific guidance on the classification in the statement of cash flows of cash paid by an employer to the tax authorities when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes. Additionally, for a share-based award to qualify for equity classification it cannot partially settle in cash in excess of the employer's minimum statutory withholding requirements. The changes permit equity classification of share-based awards for withholdings up to the maximum statutory tax rates in applicable jurisdictions. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2017. Management has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have a material impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

In June 2016, the FASB added a new impairment model (known as the current expected credit loss (CECL) model) that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. Under the new guidance, an entity recognizes as an allowance its estimate of expected credit losses. The CECL model applies to most debt instruments, trade receivables, lease receivables, financial guarantee contracts, and other loan commitments. The CECL model does not have a minimum threshold for recognition of impairment losses and entities will need to measure expected credit losses on assets that have a low risk of loss. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2020. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of these changes on the Combined Financial Statements.

In both August and October 2016, the FASB issued changes to the presentation of a number of items in the statement of cash flows. Specifically, the changes identify nine specific cash flow items and the sections where they must be presented within the statement of cash flows, including distributions received from equity method investees, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, and restricted cash. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2018. Management has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have a material impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

In October 2016, the FASB issued changes to the accounting for intra-entity transactions, other than inventory. Currently, no immediate tax impact is recognized in an entity's financial statements as a result of intra-entity transfers of assets. An entity is precluded from reflecting a tax benefit or expense from an intra-entity asset transfer between entities that file separate tax returns, whether or not such entities are in different tax jurisdictions, until the asset has been sold to a third party or otherwise recovered. The buyer of such asset is prohibited from recognizing a deferred tax asset for the temporary difference arising from the excess of the buyer's tax basis over the cost to the seller. The changes require the current and deferred income tax consequences of the intra-entity transfer to be recorded when the transaction occurs. The exception to defer the tax consequences of inventory transactions is maintained. These changes become effective for AWAC January 1, 2017. Management has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have a material impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued changes to consolidation accounting. Prior to these changes, an entity is required to consider indirect economic interests in a variable interest entity held through related parties under common control as direct interests in their entirety in the entity's assessment of whether it is the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity. The changes result in an entity considering such indirect economic interests only on a proportionate basis as indirect interests instead of as direct interests in their entirety. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2017. Management has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have an impact on the Combined Financial Statements. This guidance will need to be considered in future assessments of whether Alcoa Corporation is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity.

In July 2015, the FASB issued changes to the subsequent measurement of inventory. Currently, an entity is required to measure its inventory at the lower of cost or market, whereby market can be replacement cost, net realizable value, or net realizable value less an approximately normal profit margin. The changes require that inventory be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, thereby eliminating the use of the other two market methodologies. Net realizable value is defined as the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. These changes do not apply to inventories measured using LIFO (last-in, first-out) or the retail inventory method. Currently, AWAC applies the net realizable value market option to measure non-LIFO inventories at the lower of cost or market. These changes become effective for AWAC on January 1, 2017. Management has determined that the adoption of these changes will not have an impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued changes to the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. These changes created a comprehensive framework for all entities in all industries to apply in the determination of when to recognize revenue, and, therefore, supersede virtually all existing revenue recognition requirements and guidance. This framework is expected to result in less complex guidance in application while providing a consistent and comparable methodology for revenue recognition. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve this principle, an entity should apply the following steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract(s), (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s), and

(U.S. dollars in millions)

(v) recognize revenue when, or as, the entity satisfies a performance obligation. In August 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date by one year, making these changes effective for AWAC on January 1, 2018. Management has not yet finalized its assessment of the potential impact of these changes on the Combined Financial Statements, but does not currently expect the adoption of these changes to have a material impact on the Combined Financial Statements.

B. Nature of Operations

AWAC is owned 60% by Alcoa and 40% by Alumina Limited and consists principally of bauxite, alumina and alumina-based chemicals businesses and investments managed and contributed by Alcoa. Primarily all bauxite mined by AWAC entities is refined into alumina by AWAC through a chemical process. The alumina is then sold to customers to be smelted into primary aluminum.

	2016	2015	2014
Sales			
Australia	$ 2,025.9	$ 2,344.3	$ 2,854.4
U.S.	1,513.3	2,411.9	2,370.6
Other	517.9	624.2	637.0
Total sales	$ 4,057.1	$ 5,380.4	$ 5,862.0

	2016	2015
Net assets		
Australia	$ 2,641.8	$ 2,824.1
Brazil	1,979.2	1,760.5
U.S.	(261.2)	(332.9)
Other	439.8	619.4
Total net assets	$ 4,799.6	$ 4,871.1

(U.S. dollars in millions)

C. Asset Retirement Obligations

AWAC has recorded AROs related to legal obligations associated with the normal operations of bauxite mining, alumina refining, and aluminum smelting facilities. These AROs consist primarily of costs associated with spent pot lining disposal, closure of bauxite residue areas, mine reclamation, and landfill closure.

The following table details the changes in the carrying amounts of AROs at December 31:

	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year	$ 397.2	$ 396.9
Accretion expense	16.3	13.8
Liabilities incurred	101.8	52.0
Payments	(23.0)	(28.4)
Translation and other	(3.3)	(37.1)
Balance at end of year	$ 489.0	$ 397.2

AROs are recorded in Other current liabilities ($62.2 and $36.0 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively) and the non-current portion is recorded in Asset retirement obligations ($426.8 and $361.2 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively) on the accompanying Combined Balance Sheet.

D. Inventories

	2016	2015
Finished goods	$ 4.5	$ 0.1
Work-in-process	30.6	13.4
Bauxite and alumina	161.0	181.7
Purchased raw materials	147.6	155.7
Operating supplies	82.2	85.9
	$ 425.9	$ 436.8

Approximately 5.6% and 10.6% of total inventories at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were valued on a LIFO basis. If valued on an average cost basis, total inventories would have been $19.6 and $38.5 higher at the end of 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

E. Properties, Plants, and Equipment, Net

	2016	2015
Land and land rights, including mines	$ 173.4	$ 167.7
Structures	3,747.1	3,446.6
Machinery and equipment	5,076.2	4,915.6
	8,996.7	8,529.9
Less: Accumulated depreciation and depletion	5,490.9	5,013.8
	3,505.8	3,516.1
Construction work-in-progress	128.4	175.7
	$ 3,634.2	$ 3,691.8

F. Investments

	2016	2015
Ma'aden	$ 225.7	$ 268.2
Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline ("DBNGP")	-	104.7
Halco Mining, Inc.	123.8	122.8
Other	58.4	47.8
	$ 407.9	$ 543.5

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, equity investments included the Ma'aden project and bauxite mining interests in Guinea (45% of Halco Mining, Inc.) In April 2016, AWAC sold its 20% interest in a consortium that owned and operated the Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipeline (DBNGP) in Western Australia, to the only other member of the consortium, DUET Group. AofA received $145 (A$192) in cash, which was included in Sales of investments on the accompanying Statement of Combined Cash Flows, and recorded a gain of $27 (A$35) in Other expense, net on the accompanying Statement of Combined Operations. Prior to this transaction, AofA's 20% interest was previously classified as an equity investment on AWAC's Combined Balance Sheet. As part of the sale transaction, AofA will maintain its current access to approximately 30% of the DBNGP transmission capacity for gas supply to its three alumina refineries in Western Australia under an existing agreement to purchase gas transmission services from the DBNGP. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, AofA has an asset of $270 (A$375) and $268 ($A368), respectively representing prepayments made under the agreement for future gas transmission services.

AWAC and the Saudi Arabian Mining Company, known as Ma'aden, have a 30-year joint venture shareholders' agreement (automatic extension for an additional 20 years, unless the parties agree otherwise or unless earlier terminated) setting forth the terms for the development, construction, ownership and operation of an integrated bauxite mine and alumina refinery in Saudi Arabia. Specifically, the project to be developed by the joint venture consists of a bauxite mine for the extraction of approximately 4,000 kmt of bauxite from the Al Ba'itha bauxite deposit near Quiba in the northern part of Saudi Arabia, and an alumina refinery with an initial capacity of 1,800 kmt. The refinery is being constructed in an industrial area at Ras Al Khair (formerly Ras Az Zawr) on the east coast of Saudi Arabia. First production for the mine and refinery occurred in December 2014. The joint venture is owned 74.9% by Ma'aden and 25.1% by AWAC.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

G. Other Noncurrent Assets

	2016	2015
Deferred mining costs, net	$ 122.9	$ 199.6
Gas supply prepayment (O)	471.2	288.0
Prepaid gas transmission contract (F)	270.2	268.3
Value-added tax receivable	263.6	215.3
Prepaid pension benefit (K)	35.9	34.5
Related party receivable (I)	57.4	30.2
Computer software costs	6.0	8.5
Other	29.9	41.0
	$ 1,257.1	$ 1,085.4

H. Short-Term Borrowings, Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

Short-term borrowings consists of a loan recorded in Spain for the funding of working capital. Amounts outstanding under this loan were $0 and $6.7 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Long-term debt consists of a loan recorded in Spain of $1.5 and $1.7 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. During 2012, AofA and Alcoa entered into a long-term loan agreement where AofA may borrow up to $300.0 to assist them with managing their daily cash requirements. There was no balance outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

AofA has capital lease obligations recorded, primarily related to mining equipment and the Booragoon, Australia office. Outstanding amounts under these leases classified as short-term are $0.3 and $0.2 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Outstanding amounts under these leases classified as long-term are $1.2 and $1.5 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

During 2008, AWA Brazil entered into a capital lease arrangement for energy assets. Amounts outstanding under this arrangement were $0 and $2.0 ($1.6 short-term) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

AWAC participates in computerized payable settlement arrangements with certain vendors and third-party intermediaries. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, short-term borrowings included $1.9 and $1.5, respectively, of amounts that will be paid to the third-party intermediaries. The arrangements provide that, at the vendor's request, the third-party intermediary advances the amount of the scheduled payment to the vendor, less an appropriate discount, before the scheduled payment date. AWAC makes payment to the third-party intermediary on the date stipulated in accordance with the commercial terms negotiated with its vendors. Imputed interest on the borrowings were immaterial. See Note A for additional information.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

I. Related Party Transactions

Sales to related parties included in the Combined Statements of Income (Loss) consist of sales of alumina and alumina-based chemicals to Alcoa. The terms for all transactions and agreements between related parties and AWAC are established by negotiation between the parties.

Entities within AWAC have entered into contractual agreements with Alcoa for employee services and administrative services. Total costs incurred by AWAC for these agreements were approximately $52.6 in 2016, $54.9 in 2015, and $55.7 in 2014. AWAC also has a long-term bauxite purchase agreement with an equity investee. Total purchases under this agreement were approximately $165.5, $193.1 and $190.0 during 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Certain employees of AWAC receive stock-based awards under Alcoa's stock incentive plans, and AWAC records an expense for these plans. In 2016, 2015 and 2014, AWAC was charged and paid $3.0, $6.6 and $6.8, respectively, for stock option exercises and restricted share unit distributions under Alcoa stock incentive plans. As options are exercised, amounts to reimburse for issuance of shares were reflected as a dividend paid to partners, net of $0.7 in 2016, $1.4 in 2015 and $2.1 in 2014.

AWAC has a noncurrent related party receivable due from Alcoa of $57.4 and $30.2 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. This relates to certain environmental remediation and asset retirement obligations that will be reimbursed by Alcoa in accordance with the terms of the Formation Agreement.

During 2016 capital contributions from members of $74.0 were made to AWA LLC related to the Alba matter (see Note O). In addition, contributions of $100.0 were used to fund the Enterprise Partnership and $20.0 to fund AWA, LLC.

During 2015 capital contributions from members of $71.1 were made to AWA LLC related to the Alba matter (see Note O). In addition, contributions of $6.0 were used to fund the Ma'aden investment.

During 2014 capital contributions from members of $53.4 were made to AWA LLC related to the Alba matter (see Note O). In addition, contributions of $69.7 and $19.6 were used to fund the Ma'aden investment, and to support operations in Spain, respectively.

Related Party Notes Receivable
In 2011, three AWAC entities entered into an arrangement with Alcoa Global Treasury Services (AGTS), where the entities' excess cash is swept to AGTS periodically in exchange for a note receivable bearing short-term interest. The participating AWAC entities are Australia, Spain and Suriname. The value of the notes at December 31, 2015 are $83.5, $0.0 and $30.1, respectively. There were no amounts outstanding as of December 31, 2016

J. Lease Expense

Certain equipment, including process control hardware and software, as well as warehousing, office space, and ocean going vessels are under operating lease agreements. Total expense from continuing operations for all leases was $60.4 in 2016, $66.8 in 2015 and $81.9 in 2014. Under operating leases, minimum annual rentals are $56.8 in 2017, $48.9 in 2018, $41.6 for 2019, $35.3 for 2020, $31.7 for 2021, and a total of $24.2 million in 2022 and thereafter.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

K. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

Entities within AWAC maintain pension plans covering certain non U.S. employees. Pension benefits generally depend upon length of service, job grade, and remuneration. Substantially all benefits are paid through pension trusts that are sufficiently funded to ensure that all plans can pay benefits to retirees as they become due.

Entities within AWAC maintain health care and life insurance benefit plans covering certain non U.S. retired employees. Generally, the medical plans pay a percentage of medical expenses, reduced by deductibles and other coverages. Life benefits are generally provided by insurance contracts. The entities retain the right, subject to existing agreements, to change or eliminate these benefits.

The table below reflects the status of AWAC's pension and postretirement benefit plans.

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 898.6	$ 1,010.4	$ 69.4	$ 80.5
Service cost	21.2	23.6	0.0	0.4
Interest cost	31.6	37.2	2.9	3.0
Amendments	-	13.4	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses	(15.7)	(21.7)	3.6	(4.7)
Settlements	(79.5)	(64.7)	(0.1)	-
Divestiture	-	-	-	-
Curtailment	-	(12.7)	0.0	(5.3)
Benefits paid	(21.3)	(25.8)	(2.9)	(4.4)
Participants' contributions	9.5	10.0	-	-
Exchange rate	(6.0)	(71.1)	0.0	(0.1)
Benefit obligation at end of year	$ 838.4	$ 898.6	$ 72.9	$ 69.4
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 860.6	$ 976.5	$ -	$ -
Actual return on plan assets	30.2	22.2	-	-
Employer contributions	17.6	16.4	-	-
Participants' contributions	9.5	10.0	-	-
Settlements	(79.6)	(64.7)	-	-
Benefits paid	(21.3)	(25.8)	-	-
Administrative expenses	(6.3)	(6.0)	-	-
Divestiture	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate	(7.0)	(68.0)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 803.7	$ 860.6	$ -	$ -
Funded status	$ (34.7)	$ (38.0)	$ (72.9)	$ (69.4)
Amounts attributed to joint venture partners	(0.5)	0.4	-	-
Net funded status	$ (35.2)	$ (37.6)	$ (72.9)	$ (69.4)

(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Amounts recognized in the Combined Balance Sheets consist of				
Noncurrent assets	$ 35.9	$ 34.5	$ -	$ -
Current liabilities	-	-	(3.9)	(3.9)
Noncurrent liabilities	(71.1)	(72.1)	(69.0)	(65.5)
Net amount recognized	$ (35.2)	$ (37.6)	$ (72.9)	$ (69.4)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income consist of				
Net actuarial (gains) loss	$ 232.5	$ 246.2	$ 3.2	$ (0.5)
Prior service cost	-	-	-	-
Total, before tax effect	232.5	246.2	3.2	(0.5)
Less: Amounts attributed to joint venture partners	2.5	5.8	-	-
Net amount recognized, before tax effect	$ 230.0	$ 240.4	$ 3.2	$ (0.5)

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Components of net periodic benefit costs				
Service cost	$ 20.4	$ 22.7	$ -	$ 0.4
Interest cost	30.8	36.3	3.0	3.0
Expected return on plan assets	(53.9)	(57.2)	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost (benefit)	-	0.4	-	(8.7)
Recognized actuarial (gains) losses	11.4	17.0	(0.2)	(3.0)
Settlement	15.7	13.5	(0.1)	-
Special termination benefits	-	13.4	-	-
Curtailment	-	9.0	-	(4.3)
	$ 24.4	$ 55.1	$ 2.7	$ (12.6)

	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Other changes in Plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive loss consist of				
Net loss (gain)	$ (2.3)	$ (21.7)	$ 3.5	$ (5.5)
Amortization of net (loss) gain	(11.4)	(17.0)	0.2	3.0
Prior service cost (credit)	-	0.1	-	(3.4)
Amortization of prior service (cost) benefit	-	(9.4)	-	13.0
Totals before tax effect	(13.7)	(48.0)	3.7	7.1
Less: Amounts attributed to joint venture partners	(3.3)	(0.1)	-	-
Net amount recognized before tax effect	$ (10.4)	$ (47.9)	$ 3.7	$ 7.1

	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits
	2017	2017
Amounts expected to be recognized in net periodic benefit cost		
Prior service cost (credit) recognition	$ -	$ -
Actuarial loss (gain) recognition	6.7	(0.2)

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Pension Plan Benefit Obligations

	Pension Benefits	
	2016	**2015**
The projected benefit obligation and accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was as follows		
Projected benefit obligation	$ 838.4	$ 898.6
Accumulated benefit obligation	811.3	852.6
The aggregate projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets was as follows		
Projected benefit obligation	269.1	831.8
Fair value of plan assets	198.0	759.2
The aggregate accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets was as follows		
Accumulated benefit obligation	268.5	271.8
Fair value of plan assets	198.0	222.3

Assumptions

Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:

	2016	**2015**
Weighted average assumptions		
Discount rate, at year end	4.10 %	4.15 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.25 %	3.65 %

For a significant portion of the AWAC benefit obligation, the discount rate is based upon a yield available on government bonds plus a corporate bond spread with a term suitable to match the liabilities.

For plans in countries that have a deep corporate bond market, the discount rate is determined using yield curve models (above-median) developed with the assistance of an external actuary. The cash flows of these plans' projected benefit obligations are discounted using a single equivalent rate derived from yields on high quality corporate bonds, which represent a broad diversification of issuers in various sectors. The yield curve model parallels the plans' projected cash flows, which have an average duration of eleven years. The underlying cash flows of the bonds included in the model exceed the cash flows needed to satisfy plans' obligations multiple times.

Weighted average assumptions used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for years ended December 31:

	2016	**2015**	**2014**
Weighted average assumptions			
Discount rate, at year end	3.82 %	4.01 %	5.47 %
Expected long-term return on plan assets	6.82 %	6.81 %	6.83 %
Rate of compensation increase	3.65 %	3.72 %	3.85 %

(U.S. dollars in millions)

The expected return on plan assets is based on historical performance as well as expected future rates of return on plan assets considering the current investment portfolio mix and the long-term investment strategy.

Assumed health care cost trend rates for other postretirement benefit plans were as follows at December 31:

	2016	**2015**	**2014**
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	5.5 %	5.5 %	5.5 %
Rate to which the cost trend rate gradually declines	4.5 %	4.5 %	4.5 %
Year that the rate reaches the rate it is assumed to remain	2020	2019	2018

The assumed health care cost trend rate is used to measure the expected cost of gross eligible charges covered by Alcoa's other postretirement benefit plans. For 2017, a 5.5% trend rate will be used reflecting management's best estimate of the change in future health care costs covered by the plans.

Assumed health care cost trend rates have an effect on the amounts reported for the health care plan. A one-percentage point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1%	
	Increase	**Decrease**
Effect on total of service and interest cost components	$ 0.5	$ (0.4)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligations	11.5	(9.3)

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Plan Assets
AWAC's pension plans' investment policy, weighted average asset allocations at December 31, 2016 and 2015, by asset category, are as follows:

	Policy Range	Plan Assets 2016	Plan Assets 2015
Asset category			
Equity securities	20-80%	37 %	38 %
Debt securities	20-60%	37 %	45 %
Other	0-40%	26 %	17 %
		100 %	100 %

The basic goal underlying the pension plan investment policy is to ensure that the assets of the plan, along with expected plan sponsor contributions, will be invested in a prudent manner to meet the obligations of the plan as those obligations come due. Investment practices comply with applicable laws and regulations in the respective jurisdictions.

Each of the AWAC pension plans has its own policy range and their assets at year end are within those ranges. The Australia pension plan assets approximate 60% of the total assets and, therefore, their policy range is disclosed.

Numerous asset classes with differing expected rates of return, return volatility and correlations are utilized to reduce risk by providing diversification. Debt securities comprise a significant portion of the portfolio due to their plan-liability-matching characteristics and to address the plans' cash flow requirements. Additionally, diversification of investments within each asset class is utilized to further reduce the impact of losses in single investments. The use of derivative instruments is permitted where appropriate and necessary for achieving overall investment policy objectives.

The following section describes the valuation methodologies used by the trustee to measure the fair value of pension plan assets, including an indication of the level in the fair value hierarchy in which each type of asset is generally classified.

Equity Securities
These securities consist of: (i) direct investments in the stock of publicly traded U.S. and non-U.S. companies and are valued based on the closing price reported in an active market on which the individual securities are traded (generally classified in Level 1); (ii) the plans' share of commingled funds that are invested in the stock of publicly traded companies and are valued at net asset value.

Debt Securities
These securities consist of: (i) U.S. government debt and are generally valued using quoted prices (included in Level 1); (ii) cash and cash equivalents invested in publicly-traded funds and are valued based on the closing price reported in an active market on which the individual securities are traded (generally classified in Level 1); (iii) publicly traded U.S. and non-U.S. fixed interest obligations (principally corporate bonds and debentures) and are valued through consultation and evaluation with brokers in the institutional market using quoted prices and other observable market data (included in Level 2); (iv) interest rate swaps and are generally valued using industry standard models with market-based observable inputs (included in Level 2); and (v) cash and cash equivalents invested in institutional funds and are valued at net asset value.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Other Investments
These investments include, among others: (i) exchange traded funds, such as real estate investment trusts and gold, and are valued based on the closing price reported in an active market on which the investments are traded (included in Level 1); (ii) the plans' share of commingled funds that are invested in real estate investment trusts and are valued at net asset value; (iii) direct investments of discretionary and systematic macro hedge funds and private real estate (includes limited partnerships) and are valued at net asset value; and (iv) absolute return hedge funds and are valued at net asset value.

The fair value methods described above may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Additionally, while AWAC believes the valuation methods used by the plans' trustee are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following tables present the fair value of pension plan assets classified under the appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy:

	2016				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Net Asset Value	Total
Equity securities	$ 131.4	$ -	$ -	$ 182.6	$ 314.0
Debt securities	126.1	8.0	-	219.1	353.2
Other investments	8.5	-	-	128.0	136.5
	$ 266.0	$ 8.0	$ -	$ 529.7	$ 803.7

	2015				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Net Asset Value	Total
Equity securities	$ 142.9	$ -	$ -	$ 144.4	$ 287.3
Debt securities	152.1	16.1	-	221.3	389.5
Other investments	8.0	-	-	175.8	183.8
	$ 303.0	$ 16.1	$ -	$ 541.5	$ 860.6

Cash Flows
The minimum required cash contribution to the pension plans in 2017 is estimated to be $16.7.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Benefit payments expected to be paid to plan participants are as follows:

	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits
Years Ending		
2017	$ 67.5	$ 3.9
2018	67.7	4.0
2019	66.7	4.1
2020	68.8	4.2
2021	70.2	4.2
2022 through 2026	345.4	21.7
	$ 686.3	$ 42.1

Other Plans
Certain AWAC employees participate in a number of defined contribution plans sponsored by Alcoa. Expenses recognized by AWAC for these plans were $34.2 in 2016, $35.4 in 2015, and $42.5 in 2014.

Certain AWAC employees participate in pension and other postretirement benefit plans sponsored by Alcoa. Expenses recognized by AWAC for these plans were $8.1 and $3.8 in 2016, $8.3 and $4.1 in 2015, and $7.7 and $4.1 in 2014, respectively.

L. Income Taxes

The components income (loss) before taxes were:

	2016	2015	2014
U.S.	$ (75.3)	$ (43.0)	$ (223.0)
Foreign	196.6	728.3	115.0
	$ 121.3	$ 685.3	$ (108.0)

(U.S. dollars in millions)

The provision (benefit) for taxes on loss consisted of:

	2016	2015	2014
Current			
U.S. federal	5.6	$ 3.6	$ 1.7
Foreign	152.4	250.5	168.8
	158.0	254.1	170.5
Deferred			
U.S. federal	(4.5)	(0.8)	0.6
Foreign	(81.2)	112.3	(36.1)
	(85.7)	111.5	(35.5)
Total	$ 72.3	$ 365.6	$ 135.0

Reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate to AWAC's effective tax rate follows:

	2016	2015	2014
U.S. federal statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
Losses not taxed to AWAC (pass-through entities)	7.7	2.8	(72.1)
Taxes on foreign income	(7.0)	(5.6)	3.7
Tax holiday	(13.1)	(2.5)	(48.2)
Statutory rate change adjustment	0.0	(0.1)	(24.6)
Changes in valuation allowance	33.6	23.5	(8.1)
Equity income/(loss)	5.4	0.9	(4.8)
Other	(2.0)	(0.6)	(6.0)
Effective tax rate	59.6 %	53.4 %	(125.1)%

The components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31 follows:

	2016		2015	
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Depreciation	$ 93.2	$ 109.1	$ 95.6	$ 158.0
Employee benefits	137.5	-	140.3	3.5
Loss provisions	109.2	7.0	111.9	7.0
Tax loss carryforwards	469.1	-	440.0	-
Tax credit carryforwards	3.3	-	3.8	-
Deferred income/expense	3.0	135.9	2.5	132.0
Other	24.4	77.4	24.5	156.8
	839.7	329.4	818.6	457.3
Valuation allowance	(333.7)	-	(284.8)	-
	$ 506.0	$ 329.4	$ 533.8	$ 457.3

(U.S. dollars in millions)

The following table details the expiration periods of the deferred tax assets presented above:

	Expires within 0-10 Years	Expires within 11-20 Years	No Expiration	Other	Total
Tax loss carryforwards	$ 197.1	-	$ 272.0	$ -	$ 469.1
Tax credit carryforwards	-	3.3	-	-	3.3
Other	-	-	225.7	141.6	367.3
Valuation allowances	(197.1)	-	(28.9)	(107.7)	(333.7)
	$ -	$ 3.3	$ 468.8	$ 33.9	$ 506.0

Deferred tax assets with no expiration may still have annual limitations on utilization. Other represents deferred tax assets whose expiration is dependent upon the reversal of the underlying temporary difference.

Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not (greater than 50%) that a tax benefit will not be realized. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, management considers all potential sources of taxable income, including income available in carryback periods, future reversals of taxable temporary differences, projections of taxable income, and income from tax planning strategies, as well as all available positive and negative evidence. Positive evidence includes factors such as a history of profitable operations, projections of future profitability within the carryforward period, including from tax planning strategies, and AWAC's experience with similar operations. Existing favorable contracts and the ability to sell products into established markets are additional positive evidence. Negative evidence includes items such as cumulative losses, projections of future losses, or carryforward periods that are not long enough to allow for the utilization of a deferred tax asset based on existing projections of income. Deferred tax assets for which no valuation allowance is recorded may not be realized upon changes in facts and circumstances resulting in a future charge to establish a valuation allowance. Existing valuation allowances are re-examined under the same standards of positive and negative evidence. If it is determined that it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized, the appropriate amount of the valuation allowance, if any, is released. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are also re-measured to reflect changes in underlying tax rates due to law changes and the granting and lapse of tax holidays.

In 2015, AWAC recognized an $85 valuation allowance on the full value of the deferred tax assets in Suriname, which were related mostly to employee benefits and tax loss carryforwards. These deferred tax assets have an expiration period ranging from 2017 to 2022. After weighing all available positive and negative evidence, management determined that it was no longer more likely than not that AWAC will realize the tax benefit of these deferred tax assets. This was mainly driven by a decline in the outlook of the Suriname operations, combined with prior year cumulative losses and a short expiration period. The need for this valuation allowance will be assessed on a continuous basis in future periods and, as a result, a portion or all of the allowance may be reversed based on changes in facts and circumstances.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

In December 2011, AWA Brazil applied for a tax holiday related to its expanded mining and refining operations. During 2013, the application was amended and re-filed. The deadline for the Brazilian government to deny the application was July 11, 2014. Since AWA Brazil did not receive notice that its application was denied, the tax holiday took effect automatically on July 12, 2014. As a result, the tax rate applicable to qualified holiday income for AWA Brazil decreased significantly (from 34% to 15.25%), resulting in future cash tax savings over the 10-year holiday period (retroactively effective as of January 1, 2013). Additionally, a portion of one of net deferred tax assets that reverses within the holiday period was remeasured at the new tax rate. In 2014, this remeasurement resulted in a decrease to the net deferred tax asset and a noncash charge to earnings of $52.0.

In November 2014, Spain enacted corporate tax reform that changed the corporate tax rate from 30% in 2014 to 28% in 2015 to 25% in 2016. As a result, AWAC remeasured its net deferred tax assets related to Alumina Espanol, resulting in a noncash charge to earnings of $26.5 in 2014.

The following table details the changes in the valuation allowance at December 31:

	2016	2015	2014
Balances at beginning of year	$ 284.8	$ 144.3	$ 125.2
Increase to allowance	49.2	143.5	21.3
Release of allowance	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation	(0.3)	(3.0)	(2.2)
Balances at end of year	$ 333.7	$ 284.8	$ 144.3

M. Derivatives and Other Financial Instruments

Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy distinguishes between (i) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (ii) an entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates); and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Derivatives
AWAC is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations, including financial, market, political, and economic risks. The following discussion provides information regarding AWAC's exposure to the risks of changing commodity prices, interest rates, and foreign currency exchange rates.

AWAC's commodity and derivative activities are subject to the management, direction, and control of Alcoa's Strategic Risk Management Committee (SRMC), which is composed of the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer, and other officers and employees that the chief executive officer selects. The SRMC meets on a periodic basis to review derivative positions and strategy.

The aluminum and energy contracts are held for purposes other than trading. They are used primarily to mitigate uncertainty and volatility, and to cover underlying exposures. These aluminum and energy contracts are not material to the AWAC combined financial statements for all periods presented. AWAC is not involved in trading activities for energy, weather derivatives, or other nonexchange commodity trading activities.

In addition to the derivative instruments described above, AWAC has two (three prior to October 2016) derivative instruments classified as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. These instruments are composed of one (two prior to October 2016) embedded aluminum derivative and an energy contract, which relate to energy supply contracts associated with a smelter and three refineries. The energy contract was designated as a cash flow hedging instrument through November 2016 (see below) and the embedded aluminum derivatives were not designated as hedging instruments.

The following section describes the valuation methodologies used by AWAC to measure its Level 3 derivative instruments at fair value. Derivative instruments classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy represent those in which management has used at least one significant unobservable input in the valuation model. AWAC uses a discounted cash flow model to fair value all Level 3 derivative instruments. Where appropriate, the description below includes the key inputs to those models and any significant assumptions. These valuation models are reviewed and tested at least on an annual basis.

Inputs in the valuation models for Level 3 derivative instruments are composed of the following: (i) quoted market prices (e.g., aluminum prices on the 10-year London Metal Exchange (LME) forward curve and energy prices), (ii) significant other observable inputs (e.g., information concerning time premiums and volatilities for certain option type embedded derivatives, and (iii) unobservable inputs (e.g., aluminum and energy prices beyond quoted in the market). For periods beyond the term of quoted market prices for aluminum, AWAC estimates the price of aluminum by extrapolating the 10-year LME forward curve. Additionally, for periods beyond the term of quoted market prices for energy, management has developed a forward curve based on independent consultant market research. Where appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as liquidity, bid/offer spreads, and credit considerations. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence (Level 2). In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used (Level 3). If a significant input that is unobservable in one period becomes observable in a subsequent period, the related asset or liability would be transferred to the appropriate classification (Level 1 or 2) in the period of such change (there were no such transfers in the periods presented).

(U.S. dollars in millions)

AWAC had a power contract (which expired in 2016) that contains an LME-linked embedded derivative. Prior to its expiration, the embedded derivative was valued using the probability and interrelationship of future LME prices, Australian dollar to U.S. dollar exchange rates, and the U.S. consumer price index. Significant increases or decreases in the LME price would result in a higher or lower fair value measurement. An increase in actual LME price over the inputs used in the valuation model will result in a higher cost of power and a corresponding decrease to the derivative asset. This embedded derivative did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. Unrealized gains and losses from the embedded derivative were included in Other expense, net on the accompanying Combined Statement of Income (Loss) while realized gains and losses were included in Cost of goods sold on the accompanying Combined Statement of Income (Loss) as electricity purchases were made under the contract. At the time this derivative asset was recognized, an equivalent amount was recognized in Deferred credit related to derivative contracts. This deferred credit is recognized in Other expense, net on the accompanying Combined Statement of Income (Loss) as power was received over the life of the contract.

Additionally, AWAC has a natural gas supply contract, which has an LME-linked ceiling. This embedded derivative is valued using probabilities of future LME aluminum prices and the price of Brent crude oil (priced on Platts), including the interrelationships between the two commodities subject to the ceiling. Any change in the interrelationship would result in a higher or lower fair value measurement. An LME ceiling was embedded into the contract price to protect against an increase in the price of oil without a corresponding increase in the price of LME. An increase in oil prices with no similar increase in the LME price would limit the increase of the price paid for natural gas. This embedded derivative did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. Unrealized gains and losses from the embedded derivative were included in Other expense, net on the accompanying Combined Statement of Income (Loss) while realized gains and losses were included in Cost of goods sold on the accompanying Combined Statement of Income (Loss) as gas purchases were made under the contract.

Finally, AWAC has a derivative contract that hedges the anticipated power requirements at its smelter that began when the previous contract expired in September 2016. Beyond the term where market information is available, management developed a forward curve, for valuation purposes, based on independent consultant market research. Significant increases or decreases in the power market may result in a higher or lower fair value measurement. Lower prices in the power market would cause a decrease in the derivative asset. The derivative contract had been designated as a cash flow hedge of future purchases of electricity (this designation ceased in December 2016 – see below). Through November 2016, unrealized gains and losses on this contract were recorded in Other comprehensive income (loss) on the accompanying Combined Balance Sheet while realized gains and losses were recorded in Cost of goods sold as electricity purchases are made under the power contract. In August 2016, AWAC gave the required notice to terminate this derivative contract one year from the date of notification. As a result, AWAC decreased both the related derivative asset recorded in Other non-current assets and the unrealized gain recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss by $84, which related to the August 2017 through 2036 timeframe, resulting in no impact to AWAC's earnings. In December 2016, a portion of this contract no longer qualified for hedge accounting treatment due to an outage at the smelter, at which point management elected to discontinue hedge accounting for the entire contract. As a result, AWAC reclassified an unrealized gain of $7.5 from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to Other expense, net related to the portion of the contract that no longer qualified for hedge accounting. The remaining unrealized gain in Accumulated other comprehensive loss will be reclassified to Other expense, net as electricity purchases are made under the power contract through the termination date.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

The following table presents quantitative information related to the significant unobservable inputs described above for Level 3 derivative contracts:

	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Unobservable Input	Range ($ in Full Amounts)
Assets			
Embedded aluminum derivative	-	Interrelationship of future aluminum and oil prices	Aluminum: $1,694 per metric ton in 2017 to $1,734 per metric ton in 2018 Oil: $56 per barrel in 2017 to $58 per barrel in 2018
Energy contract	$ 17.4	Interrelationship of forward energy price and the Consumer Price Index	Electricity: $68 per megawatt hour through September 2017

The fair values of Level 3 derivative instruments recorded as assets and liabilities in the accompanying Combined Balance Sheet were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Asset derivatives		
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Other noncurrent assets		
Energy contract	$ -	$ 1.9
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		
Embedded aluminum derivatives	-	68.5
Energy contract	17.4	-
Total asset derivatives	$ 17.4	$ 70.4
Liability derivatives		
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Other current liabilities		
Energy contract	$ -	$ 4.0
Total liability derivatives	$ -	$ 4.0

The following table shows the net fair values of the Level 3 derivative instruments at December 31, 2016 and the effect on these amounts of a hypothetical change (increase or decrease of 10%) in the market prices or rates that existed as of December 31, 2016:

	Fair Value Asset (Liability)	Index Change of +/- 10%
Energy contract	$ 17.4	$ 8.7

(U.S. dollars in millions)

The following tables present a reconciliation of activity for Level 3 derivative contracts:

	Assets		Liabilities
2016	**Embedded Aluminum Derivatives**	**Energy Contract**	**Energy Contract**
Opening balance—January 1, 2016	$ 68.5	$ 1.9	$ 4.0
Total gains or losses (realized and unrealized) included in			
Sales	(92.3)		
Cost of goods sold	(12.7)	(80.0)	(1.8)
Other expenses, net	-	95.1	(1.4)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-		
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	-		
Transfers into and/or out of Level 3	-		
Other	36.5	0.4	(0.8)
Closing balance—December 31, 2016	$ -	$ 17.4	$ -
Change in unrealized gains or losses included in earnings for derivative contracts held at December 31, 2016			
Sales	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cost of goods sold	(12.7)	(80.0)	(1.8)
Other expenses, net			

	Assets		Liabilities
2015	**Embedded Aluminum Derivatives**	**Energy Contract**	**Energy Contract**
Opening balance—January 1, 2015	$ 169.0	$ 2.3	$ -
Total gains or losses (realized and unrealized) included in			
Sales			
Cost of goods sold	(99.0)	-	-
Other expenses, net	(7.7)	(1.5)	1.1
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	1.2	3.5
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	-	-	-
Transfers into and/or out of Level 3	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation	6.2	(0.1)	(0.6)
Closing balance—December 31, 2015	$ 68.5	$ 1.9	$ 4.0
Change in unrealized gains or losses included in earnings for derivative contracts held at December 31, 2015			
Sales	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cost of goods sold	-	-	-
Other expenses, net	(7.7)	(1.5)	1.1

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Derivatives Designated As Hedging Instruments – Cash Flow Hedges
For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of unrealized gains or losses on the derivative is reported as a component of Other comprehensive income (loss). Realized gains or losses on the derivative are reclassified from Other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction impacts earnings. Gains and losses on the derivative representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized directly in earnings immediately.

AWAC has an energy derivative contract that hedges the anticipated power requirements at its smelter that became effective when the existing power contract expired in September 2016. In August 2016, AWAC elected to terminate most of the remaining term of this derivative contract (see above). Additionally, in December 2016, AWAC elected to discontinue hedge accounting for this contract (see above). This energy contract hedged forecasted electricity purchases of 1,969,544 megawatt hours prior to December 2016 and 59,409,328 megawatt hours at December 31, 2015. In 2016, 2015, and 2014, AWAC recognized an unrealized gain of $96.5, an unrealized loss of $2.3, and an unrealized loss of $3.9, respectively, in Other comprehensive income (loss). AWAC recognized a gain of $3.0 and a loss of $3.0 in Other expense, net related to hedge ineffectiveness in 2016 and 2015, respectively. There was no ineffectiveness related to the respective energy contracts outstanding in 2014.

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedging Instruments
AWAC has two Level 3 embedded aluminum derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and one Level 3 energy contract that elected to discontinue hedge accounting treatment (see above). As such, gains and losses related to the changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded directly in earnings. In 2016, 2015, and 2014, AWAC recognized a loss of $12.7, a loss of $7.7, and a loss of $15.0, respectively, in Other expense, net related to the embedded aluminum derivatives. In 2016, AWAC recognized a gain of $3 in Other expense, net related to the energy contract.

Material Limitations
The disclosures with respect to commodity prices, interest rates, and foreign currency exchange risk do not take into account the underlying commitments or anticipated transactions. If the underlying items were included in the analysis, the gains or losses on the futures contracts may be offset. Actual results will be determined by a number of factors that are not under AWAC's control and could vary significantly from those factors disclosed.

AWAC is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties on the above instruments, as well as credit or performance risk with respect to its hedged customers' commitments. Although nonperformance is possible, AWAC does not anticipate nonperformance by any of these parties. Contracts are with creditworthy counterparties and are further supported by cash, treasury bills, or irrevocable letters of credit issued by carefully chosen banks. In addition, various master netting arrangements are in place with counterparties to facilitate settlement of gains and losses on these contracts.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Other Financial Instruments
The carrying values and fair values of AWAC's financial instruments at December 31 were as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 251.2	$ 251.2	$ 531.8	$ 531.8
Related party notes receivable	-	-	113.6	113.6
Short-term borrowings	2.2	2.2	8.2	8.2
Long-term debt	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.7

The following methods were used to estimate the fair value of other financial instruments:

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Borrowings
The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments. The fair value amounts for Cash and cash equivalents were classified in Level 1 and Short-term borrowings were classified in Level 2.

Notes Receivable
The fair value of notes receivable is based on anticipated cash flows which approximates carrying value and was classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Long-Term Debt
The fair value of long-term debt is based on anticipated cash flows which approximates carrying value and was classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

N. Cash Flow Information

Cash payments for interest and taxes follow:

`	2016	2015	2014
Interest, net of amount capitalized	$ 2.9	$ 2.8	$ 6.5
Income taxes, net of amount refunded	226.0	194.8	163.6

(U.S. dollars in millions)

O. Contingencies and Commitments

Contingencies

Litigation

In early 2014, Alcoa and one of its subsidiaries, AWA, resolved violations of certain provisions of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 with the U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Under the resolution, AWA agreed to pay a combined $384 over a four-year timeframe. The amount of the remaining obligation at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was $148.0 and $222.0, respectively (of which $74.0 and $74.0 was classified as a current liability). The $148.0 is to be paid in equal installments of $74 in January 2017 (paid on January 9th) and January 2018.

Other

On June 5, 2015, AWA and St. Croix Alumina, L.L.C. ("SCA") filed a complaint in Delaware Chancery Court for a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief to resolve a dispute between Alcoa and Glencore Ltd. ("Glencore") with respect to claimed obligations under a 1995 asset purchase agreement between Alcoa and Glencore. The dispute arose from Glencore's demand that Alcoa indemnify it for liabilities it may have to pay to Lockheed Martin ("Lockheed") related to the St. Croix alumina refinery. Lockheed had earlier filed suit against Glencore in federal court in New York seeking indemnity for liabilities it had incurred and would incur to the U.S. Virgin Islands to remediate certain properties at the refinery property and claimed that Glencore was required by an earlier, 1989 purchase agreement to indemnify it. Glencore had demanded that Alcoa indemnify and defend it in the Lockheed case and threatened to claim against Alcoa in the New York action despite exclusive jurisdiction for resolution of disputes under the 1995 purchase agreement being in Delaware. After Glencore conceded that it was not seeking to add Alcoa to the New York action, AWA and SCA dismissed their complaint in the Chancery Court case and on August 6, 2015 filed a complaint for declaratory judgment in Delaware Superior Court. AWA and SCA filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings on September 16, 2015. Glencore answered AWA's and SCA's complaint and asserted counterclaims on August 27, 2015, and on October 2, 2015 filed its own motion for judgment on the pleadings. Argument on the parties' motions was held by the court on December 7, 2015, and by order dated February 8, 2016, the court granted Alcoa's motion and denied Glencore's motion, resulting in Alcoa not being liable to indemnify Glencore for the Lockheed action. The decision also leaves for pretrial discovery and possible summary judgment or trial Glencore's claims for costs and fees it incurred in defending and settling an earlier Superfund action brought against Glencore by the Government of the Virgin Islands. On February 17, 2016, Glencore filed notice of its application for interlocutory appeal of the February 8, 2016 ruling. AWA and SCA filed an opposition to that application on February 29, 2016. On March 10, 2016, the court denied Glencore's motion for interlocutory appeal and on the same day entered judgment on claims other than Glencore's claims for costs and fees it incurred in defending and settling the earlier Superfund action brought against Glencore by the Government of the Virgin Islands. On March 29, 2016, Glencore filed a withdrawal of its notice of interlocutory appeal, and on April 6, 2016, Glencore filed an appeal of the court's March 10, 2016 judgment to the Delaware Supreme Court, which set the appeal for argument for November 2, 2016. On November 4, 2016, the Delaware Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Delaware Superior Court granting Alcoa's motion. Remaining in the case were Glencore's claims for costs and fees it incurred related to the previously described Superfund action. On March 7, 2017, Alcoa Corporation and Glencore agreed in principle to settle these claims and expect to request the court to dismiss the

(U.S. dollars in millions)

case prior to the court's scheduled March 21, 2017 conference. The amount of the proposed settlement is not material.

In March 2013, Alcoa World Alumina Brasil (AWAB), was notified by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Office (RFB) that approximately $110.0 (R$220.0) of value added tax credits previously claimed are being disallowed and a penalty of 50% assessed. Of this amount, AWAB received $41.0 (R$82.0) in cash in May 2012. The value added tax credits were claimed by AWAB for both fixed assets and export sales related to the Juruti bauxite mine and São Luís refinery expansion. The RFB has disallowed credits they allege belong to the consortium in which AWAB owns an interest and should not have been claimed by AWAB. Credits have also been disallowed as a result of challenges to apportionment methods used, questions about the use of the credits, and an alleged lack of documented proof. The assessment is currently in the administrative process, which could take approximately two years to complete. AWAB presented defense of its claim to the RFB on April 8, 2013. If AWAB is successful in the administrative process, the RFB would have no further recourse. If unsuccessful in this process, AWAB has the option to litigate at a judicial level. Separately from the AWAB's administrative appeal, in June 2015, new tax law was enacted repealing the provisions in the tax code that were the basis for the RFB assessing a 50% penalty in this matter. As such, the estimated range of reasonably possible loss is $0 to $32 (R$103), whereby the maximum end of this range represents the portion of the disallowed credits applicable to the export sales and excludes the 50% penalty. Additionally, the estimated range of disallowed credits related to AWAB's fixed assets is $0 to $36 (R$117), which would increase the net carrying value of AWAB's fixed assets if ultimately disallowed. It is management's opinion that the allegations have no basis; however, at this time, management is unable to reasonably predict an outcome for this matter.

In addition to the matters discussed above, various other lawsuits, claims, and proceedings have been or may be instituted or asserted against AWAC, including those pertaining to environmental, product liability, and safety and health and tax matters. While the amounts claimed may be substantial, the ultimate liability cannot now be determined because of the considerable uncertainties that exist. Therefore, it is possible that AWAC's liquidity or results of operations in a particular period could be materially affected by one or more of these other matters. However, based on facts currently available, management believes that the disposition of these other matters that are pending or asserted will not have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on the combined financial position of AWAC.

Pursuant to the terms of the Formation Agreement, Alcoa and Alumina Limited have agreed to remain liable for Extraordinary Liabilities (as defined in the agreement) as well as for certain other preformation liabilities, such as existing environmental conditions, to the extent of their preformation ownership of the company or asset with which the liability is associated.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Commitments

On April 8, 2015, Alcoa of Australia Limited (AofA) secured a new 12-year gas supply agreement to power its three alumina refineries in Western Australia beginning in July 2020. This agreement was conditional on the completion of a third-party acquisition of the related energy assets from the then-current owner, which occurred in June 2015. The terms of the gas supply agreement required AofA to make a prepayment of $500.0 in two installments. The first installment of $300.0 was made at the time of the completion of the third-party acquisition in June 2015 and the second installment of $200.0 was made in April 2016. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, AofA has an asset of $471 and $288, respectively, representing the respective prepayments made under this agreement, which was included in Other noncurrent assets on the accompanying Combined Balance Sheet.

In connection with the sale of Alcoa Specialty Chemicals (“ASC”), in 2004 AWAC entered into a 20 year agreement to supply ASC with approximately 488,000 tons of alumina feedstock annually. The first five years of the contract provide for a fixed price with adjustments in pricing to the extent certain AWAC costs fluctuate outside of agreed upon thresholds. In years six through ten pricing is tied to an industry-accepted index, and in the final ten years the pricing is to be negotiated.

AWAC has entered into other purchase commitments for energy, raw materials, freight and other goods and services which total $1,160.5 in 2017, $915.0 in 2018, $898.2 in 2019, $843.2 in 2020, $846.4 in 2021 and $6,443.6 thereafter.

AWAC has outstanding bank guarantees and letters of credit primarily related to environmental and leasing obligations, legal matters, and customs duties, among others. The total amount committed under these instruments, which expire at various dates, mostly in 2017 and 2018, was $119.0 at December 31, 2016. AWAC has outstanding surety bonds primarily related to customs duties. The total amount committed under these bonds, which automatically renew or expire at various dates, mostly in 2017, was $1.7 at December 31, 2016.

P. Environmental Matters

AWAC participates in environmental assessments and cleanups at a number of locations. A liability is recorded for environmental remediation when a cleanup program becomes probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. See Note A for additional information. As assessments and cleanups proceed, the liability is adjusted based on progress in determining the extent of remedial actions and related costs. The liability can change substantially due to factors such as the nature and extent of contamination, changes in remedial requirements and technological changes. Therefore, it is not possible to determine the outcomes or estimate with any degree of accuracy the potential costs for certain of these matters.

AWAC’s remediation reserve balance was $41.1 and $16.9 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 (of which $2.7 and $3.0 was classified as a current liability), respectively, and reflects the most probable costs to remediate identified environmental conditions for which costs can be reasonably estimated.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Q. Restructuring and Other Charges

Restructuring and other charges were $322.9, $295.2 and $566.7 during each of the periods ending December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Additionally, remaining inventories, mostly operating supplies and raw materials, related to restructuring actions were written down to their net realizable value, resulting in charges of $3.6, $78.6, and $24.6, which were recorded in Cost of goods sold on the accompanying Combined Statements of Income (Loss).

	2016	2015	2014
Divestiture of Jamalco	$ -	$ -	$ 266.3
Asset impairment	198.1	132.5	167.9
Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations	91.0	38.3	40.6
Severance and other exit costs	33.8	124.4	91.9
	$ 322.9	$ 295.2	$ 566.7

During 2016, AWAC announced the closure of the Suriname mine and refinery and incurred charges of $65.3 in asset retirement obligations and $25.7 in environmental remediation. In addition, AWAC concluded that its interest in a gas exploration project was impaired and recorded a $72.3 asset impairment associated with the gas wells. Finally, AWAC incurred $33.8 of severance and other exit costs primarily related to the aforementioned Suriname closure and a pension settlement in Australia.

We conduct impairment tests on long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable based on estimated future cash flows. In late 2016, the Portland smelter suffered a power outage causing significant disruption to its operations. We considered this event to be an impairment indicator and evaluated the Portland smelter long-lived assets for impairment. As a result of our impairment evaluation in 2016, we recorded an impairment charge of $125.8.

During 2015, AWAC announced the closure of the Anglesea mine and the curtailments of the refineries in Point Comfort, Texas and Suriname. The Anglesea mine closure and Suriname refinery curtailment were completed in 2015. The Point Comfort, Texas refinery curtailment was completed by the end of June 2016. AWAC incurred charges of $132.5 for asset impairments and accelerated depreciation, most of which are related to the Point Comfort and Suriname refineries and certain CWIP projects. Also, AWAC incurred $38.3 for environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations related to the Anglesea mine and Suriname refinery. Finally, AWAC incurred $124.4 of severance and other exit costs, mostly related to the aforementioned closure and curtailments.

In December 2014, AWAC completed the sale of its ownership stake in Jamalco, a bauxite mine and alumina refinery joint venture in Jamaica, to Noble Group Ltd, resulting in a pre-tax loss of $266.3. In addition, Restructuring and other charges in 2014 consisted of $167.9 in asset impairments and accelerated depreciation and $36.2 for environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations for the closure of the Point Henry smelter in Australia and the majority of the remainder related to severance and other exit costs.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

Activity and reserve balances for restructuring charges were as follows:

Reserve balance at December 31, 2013	$ 8.2
Cash payments	(65.4)
Restructuring charges	566.7
Divestiture of Jamalco	(266.3)
Asset impairment	(167.9)
Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations	(40.6)
Pension adjustments	(23.7)
Other	(3.5)
Reserve balance at December 31, 2014	7.5
Cash payments	(15.2)
Restructuring charges	295.2
Asset impairment	(132.5)
Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations	(38.3)
Pension adjustments	(30.3)
Contract termination costs	(20.5)
Other exit costs	(5.2)
Reserve balance at December 31, 2015	60.7
Cash payments	(43.6)
Restructuring charges	322.9
Asset impairment	(198.1)
Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations	(91.0)
Pension adjustments	(15.7)
Suriname receivable write-off	(13.3)
Other exit costs	(4.8)
Reserve balance at December 31, 2016	$ 17.1

R. Other Expense, Net

	2016	2015	2014
Interest income	$ (2.2)	$ (1.5)	$ (2.0)
Equity loss	39.5	41.4	29.3
(Gain) loss from asset sales	(35.5)	0.8	(27.5)
Foreign currency (gains)/losses, net	11.4	(41.5)	(15.2)
Loss on derivatives activity	0.8	10.3	14.9
Other, net	9.9	(2.2)	5.3
	$ 23.9	$ 7.3	$ 4.8

In 2016, (Gain) loss from asset sales included a $27.2 gain related to the sale of an equity interest in a natural gas pipeline in Australia (see Note F). In 2014, (Gain) loss from asset sales included a $27.5 gain related to the sale of a mining interest in Suriname.

(U.S. dollars in millions)

S. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table details the activity of the three components that comprise Accumulated other comprehensive loss for AWAC:

	2016	2015	2014
Pension and other postretirement benefits			
Balance at beginning of period	$ (140.6)	$ (167.3)	$ (131.5)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Unrecognized net actuarial income (loss) and prior service cost/benefit	(7.1)	25.6	(57.5)
Tax benefit (expense)	22.9	(3.8)	13.1
Total other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax	15.8	21.8	(44.4)
Amortization of net actuarial loss and prior service cost/benefit [1]	11.2	5.7	11.1
Tax expense [2]	(36.1)	(0.8)	(2.5)
Total amount reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax [5]	(24.9)	4.9	8.6
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(9.1)	26.7	(35.8)
Balance at end of period	(149.7)	(140.6)	(167.3)
Foreign currency translation			
Balance at beginning of period	(2,101.1)	(995.7)	(388.7)
Other comprehensive income (loss) [3]	266.3	(1,105.4)	(607.0)
Balance at end of period	(1,834.8)	(2,101.1)	(995.7)
Cash flow hedges			
Balance at beginning of period	(8.6)	(6.7)	(5.2)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Net change from periodic revaluations	95.0	(8.9)	(1.4)
Tax benefit	(28.4)	0.6	(0.1)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications, net of tax	66.6	(8.3)	(1.5)
Net amount reclassified to earnings:			
Energy contracts [4]	(91.0)	6.4	-
Interest rate contracts [4]	11.6	-	-
Tax (expense) benefit	23.8	-	-
Total amount reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(55.6)	6.4	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	11.0	(1.9)	(1.5)
Balance at end of period	$ 2.4	$ (8.6)	$ (6.7)

[1] These amounts were included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost for pension and other postretirement benefits (Note K).

[2] These amounts were included in Provision for income taxes on the accompanying Combined Statement of Income (Loss).

[3] In all periods presented, there were no tax impacts related to rate changes and no amounts were reclassified to earnings.

[4] These amounts were included in Other expense, net on the accompanying Combined Statement of Income (Loss).

(U.S. dollars in millions)

(5) A positive amount indicates a corresponding charge to earnings and a negative amount indicates a corresponding benefit to earnings. These amounts were reflected on the accompanying Combined Statement of Income (Loss) in the line items indicated in footnotes 1 through 4.

T. Subsequent Events

The combined financial statements of AWAC are derived from the financial statements of Alcoa, which were issued on March 15, 2017. Accordingly, AWAC management has evaluated transactions for consideration as recognized subsequent events in the annual financial statements through the date of March 15, 2017. Additionally, AWAC has evaluated transactions that occurred as of the issuance of these combined financial statements, March 15, 2017, for purposes of disclosure of unrecognized subsequent events.

Report of Independent Auditors
on Accompanying Supplementary Combining Information

To the Members of the Strategic Council of
Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals
(Majority-owned by Alcoa Corporation)

We have audited the combined financial statements of Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals ("AWAC") as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016 and our report thereon appears on page 1 of this document. That audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the combined financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary combining information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the combined financial statements. The supplementary combining information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the combined financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the combined financial statements or to the combined financial statements themselves and other additional procedures, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the combined financial statements taken as a whole. The combining information is presented for purposes of additional analysis of the combined financial statements rather than to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the individual companies and is not a required part of the combined financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the individual companies.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
March 15, 2017