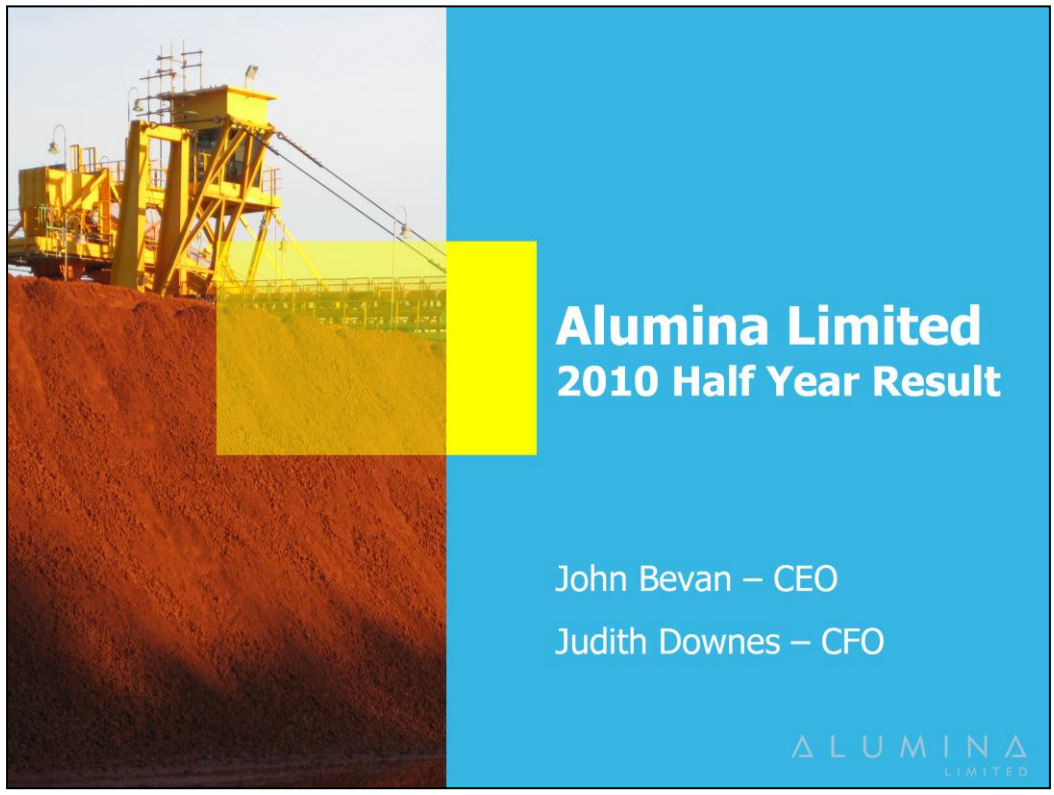

Good morning and welcome to Alumina Limited's 2010 first half results.

Today we are announcing a return to profitability, a reinstatement of the interim dividend, and a strong cash performance.

I will cover the operational performance over the past six months. Judith Downes will then cover the financial results in detail.

I will then discuss the industry outlook – both in terms of demand and pricing, and we will then be happy to take any questions.

Disclaimer

This presentation is not a prospectus or an offer of securities for subscription or sale in any jurisdiction.

Some statements in this presentation are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the US Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements also include those containing such words as "anticipate", "estimates", "should", "will", "expects", plans" or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual outcomes to be different from the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ from the forward-looking statements include: (a) material adverse changes in global economic, alumina or aluminium industry conditions and the markets served by AWAC; (b) changes in production and development costs and production levels or to sales agreements; (c) changes in laws or regulations or policies; (d) changes in alumina and aluminium prices and currency exchange rates; (e) constraints on the availability of bauxite; and (f) the risk factors and other factors summarised in Alumina's December 2009 Annual ASX Report filed on Form 6-K and Alumina's Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Forward-looking statements that reference past trends or activities should not be taken as a representation that such trends or activities will necessarily continue in the future. Alumina Limited does not undertake any obligations to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements which speak only as of the date of the relevant document.

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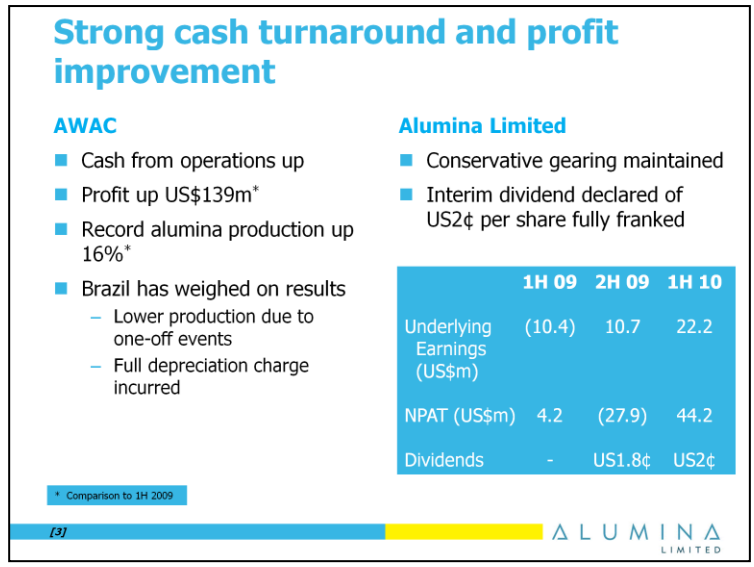
But firstly, let me draw your attention to an important disclaimer regarding forward looking statements.



As I have mentioned, the first half of 2010 sees Alumina Limited returning to profitability, maintaining conservative gearing and declaring an interim dividend for the first time since 2008.

The interim dividend will be 2 US cents, fully franked. The Board has also sought to clarify the dividend policy and I will elaborate on this later in my presentation.

These results for Alumina Limited are being reported for the first time in US dollars and so all the results we are showing you will look a little different.

The AWAC joint venture has generated a strong free cash flow, with improved results at all refineries and smelters, with the exception of Brazil. In the half, record production rates were achieved.

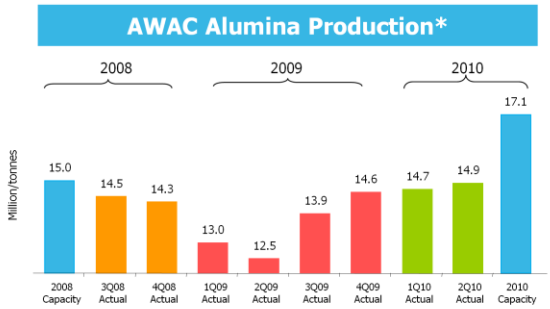
As we have previously advised, the new Brazilian refinery and mine has had a slower than expected ramp up, encountering a number of operational issues. These are now largely remedied and the operations are expected to reach capacity by the end of 2010. I will talk of these in detail in a few minutes.

The market has been stronger for alumina relative to 2009, with demand expected to be up 12% in 2010. Pricing has also been firmer. The improved market position and strong cost controls have seen AWAC's profitability improve.

Now lets turn our attention to the operational performance in detail.

AWAC alumina production ramps up as market improves

- Record production – up 16% on 1H 2009
- Strong expected market demand – up 12% over 2009
- Further production increase in second half



* *Annualised quarterly production*
Total Production 1H 2010 7.4m tonnes

- Total nominal capacity 17.1m tonnes – world's largest
- All refineries at capacity except:
  - Brazil (50%)
  - Suriname (62%)
  - Point Comfort (70%)
- Utilisation at 87% overall

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Alumina production in the first half of 2010 is a record, up 16% on the corresponding period of last year. This is despite some ramp up issues in Brazil that I will cover in a moment.

Most refineries are operating at or near capacity, with the exception of Brazil, Point Comfort and Suriname.

The system is operating at 87% of overall capacity.

Our guidance for 2010 is between 15.3 and 15.6 million tonnes, depending on the speed of the Alumar ramp up.

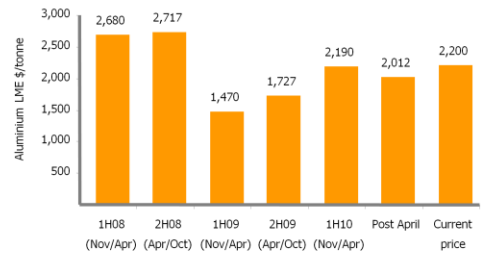
We expect to see Brazil ramping up to its capacity by year end.

This level of production reflects strong demand, both from Chinese and non-Chinese customers, and also shows the increase in system capacity that has been achieved since 2008.

Alumina pricing improves

- AWAC's realised prices up 17% on 2H 2009
- New contracts have a shorter pricing tenor, closer to spot pricing
- 1 million tonnes of lower priced legacy contracts rolling off in 2010
- Alumina prices trending higher, relative to aluminium, since 2007

AWAC's Alumina Prices Lag Aluminium



Realised prices lag by up to 2 months
The 1H 2010 result reflects a sales pricing period from November 2009 to April 2010

Note: Monthly average price is calculated using 3 month LME prices

Source: Thomson Reuters

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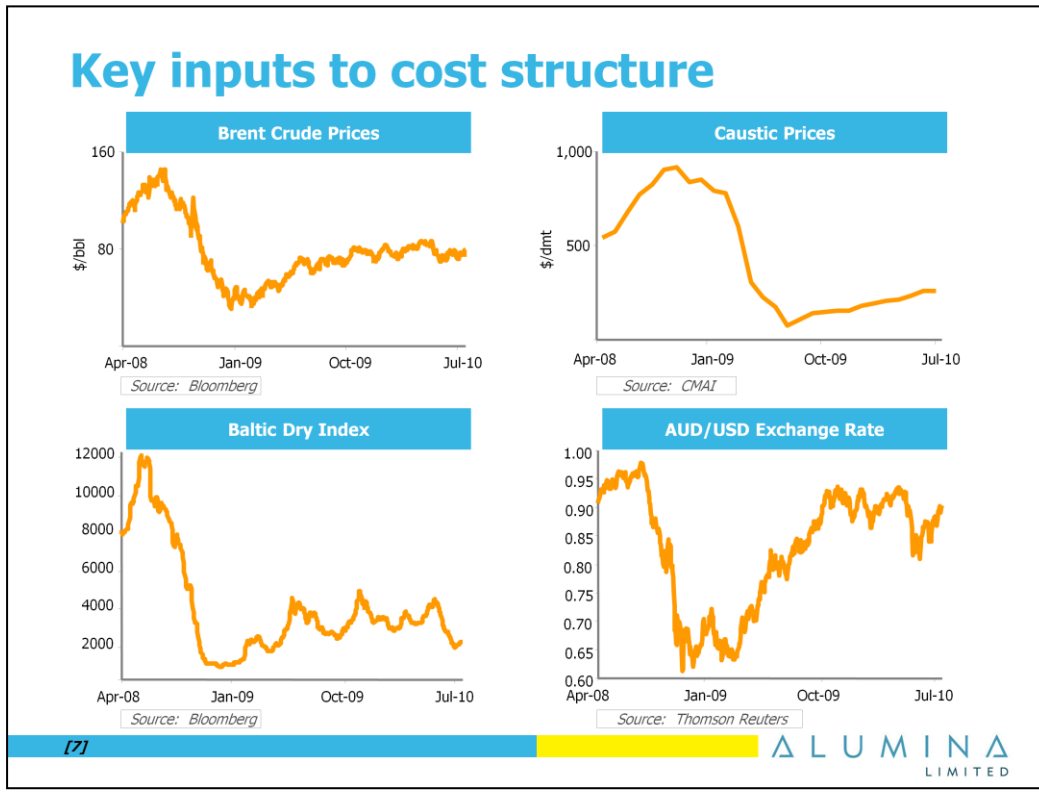
Now lets turn our attention to the AWAC pricing environment.

Alumina contract pricing usually lags aluminium by about 2 months. This half therefore reflects the period of November 2009 to April 2010. The chart shows the relevant details.

Realised prices are up 17% over second half 2009. The existing contract portfolio continues to evolve. Newer contracts have more frequent repricing points. In addition, about 1 million tonnes of lower priced legacy contracts will roll off in 2010.

While there has been some volatility in prices, spot pricing continues to be about $40-50 above longer term existing alumina contracts. The market is largely in balance and so we expect this to continue.



Now lets turn our attention to the key cost drivers of the alumina industry to shed light on the cost performance of AWAC.

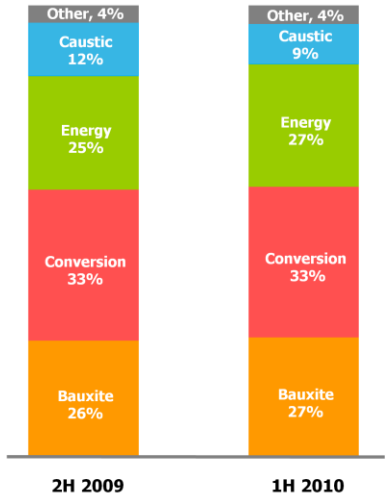
There are three key inputs that impact the cost performance outside of the production process.

Firstly, energy prices have increased. This has impacted most of the refineries. For Point Comfort and San Ciprian, we had hedged positions as well as for freight, and this reduced the impact at these locations.

Secondly, caustic soda prices have fallen significantly, and while volatile, have generally stayed in the range of $150 – 250 per tonne, well below the peaks of $1,000 per tonne in late 2008.

Thirdly, exchange rates are important. 60% of our production is in Australia, and the strengthening Australian dollar, creates ongoing headwinds in the overall cost base.

Cash production costs are down



- Cash costs per tonne down $4 on 2H 09, excluding Brazil
- Energy and currency movements increased cost pressure
- Caustic soda and productivity reduced costs
- Brazil is less than 5% of current volume

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The actual performance when taking these movements into account, therefore, is positive. Excluding Brazil, the cash costs of the refinery operations fell $4 per tonne on the second half of 2009.

The fall in the caustic soda prices has now worked its way through the system, offsetting much of the issues I have just discussed.

Another major contributing factor is the cash conservation and productivity systems put into place during the global financial crisis, which are flowing through into the cost structure.

The organisation is leaner, more productive and better equipped to manage volatility in different market conditions.

Brazil ramp up weakens first half result

Alumar Refinery*

- Initial design capacity nearly reached in January 2010
- 2 power failures halted ramp up
- Equipment failures required repairs
- Plant averaged 6,000tpd vs 9,200tpd capacity
- Ramp up recommenced June
  - on track for full capacity at year end
  - full benefit 2011
- One-off costs of $27m

Juruti Bauxite Mine

- Initial design tonnage of 2.6mtpa exceeded
- Cost streamlining and increased production are priorities

* Alumar Capacity (post expansion) will be 3.5mtpa with ownership distribution AWAC – 39%, BHP – 36%, Rio – 10%, Alcoa – 15%

Now lets turn our attention to the new investments in Brazil.

The enlarged refinery at Sao Luis in Brazil, known as Alumar, and the new bauxite mine at Juruti in Brazil, have commenced operations. Both ramped quickly and nearly achieved design capacity by January 2010.

The refinery then had a number of one-off issues and costs which resulted in a disappointing performance in the first half, with production averaging just 6,000 tonnes per day against a design capacity of 9,200 tonnes per day. These issues have largely been solved and the refinery is in the process of re-ramping and is expected to reach a steady state at capacity by year end.

The mine at Juruti also has achieved its initial design capacity, and is now being optimised in terms of cost structure as well as pushing output. It is currently operating, and will continue to operate, above its initial design.

Brazil a major opportunity

- Total capital investment by AWAC is $3.5 billion and is nearly complete
- Refinery will be optimised by start of 2011
- Juruti to reach initial optimisation by 2012
- Impact of Brazil improvement will drive significant increase in results

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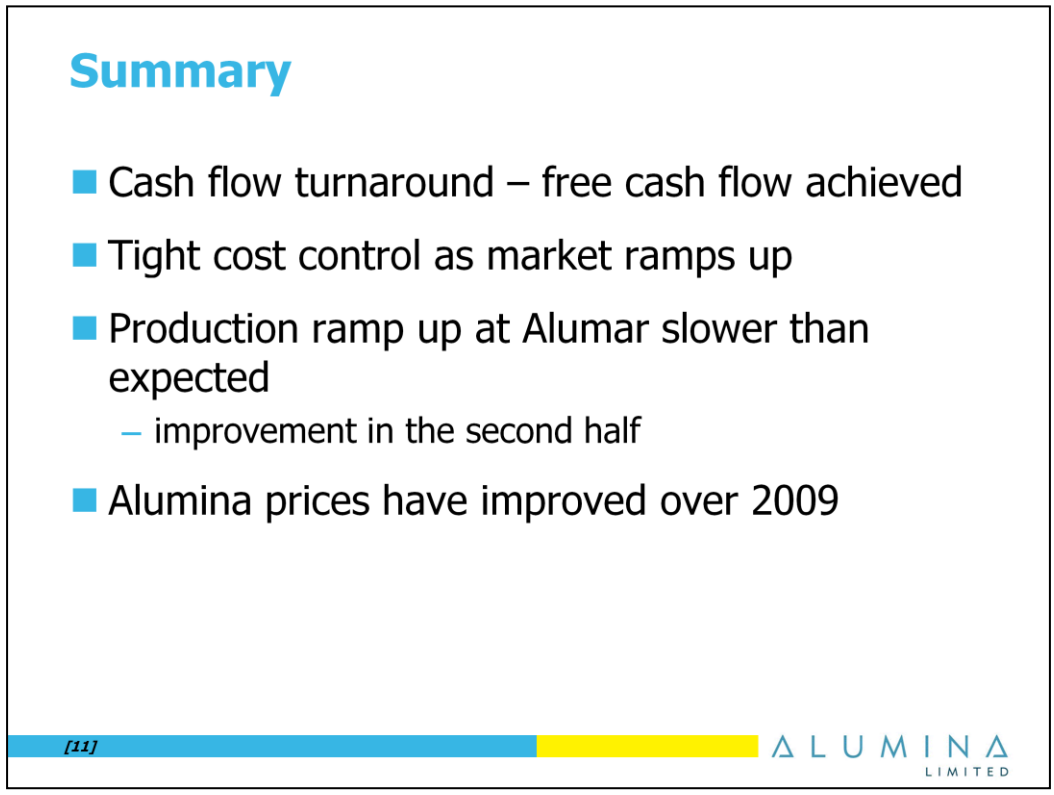
AWAC has invested $3.5 billion dollars in these projects in Brazil.

This investment is yet to contribute to AWAC's profitability. The refinery is expected, once fully ramped and optimised, to have a first quartile cash cost position.

The establishment costs for a mine with a life of greater than 50 years are now largely behind us.

The short term inefficiencies of the ramp up have impacted costs. We expect these to improve progressively and significantly over the coming periods.

The impact on AWAC of the refinery and mine operating at full efficiency, will see significant improvement in AWAC's margins and cash performance. This will not be fully achieved for the refinery until 2011, and 2012 for the mine.



So, in summary …

The AWAC operational performance has been good, with strong cash control measures and falling capital expenditure leading to a very strong cash generation.

The slower than expected ramp in Brazil has been a drag on short term performance, but this should start to improve in the second half.

Pricing, and the change in mechanism, which I will talk about more later, are major opportunities.

I would now like to hand over to Judith to provide some detail on the financials.


Financial Report
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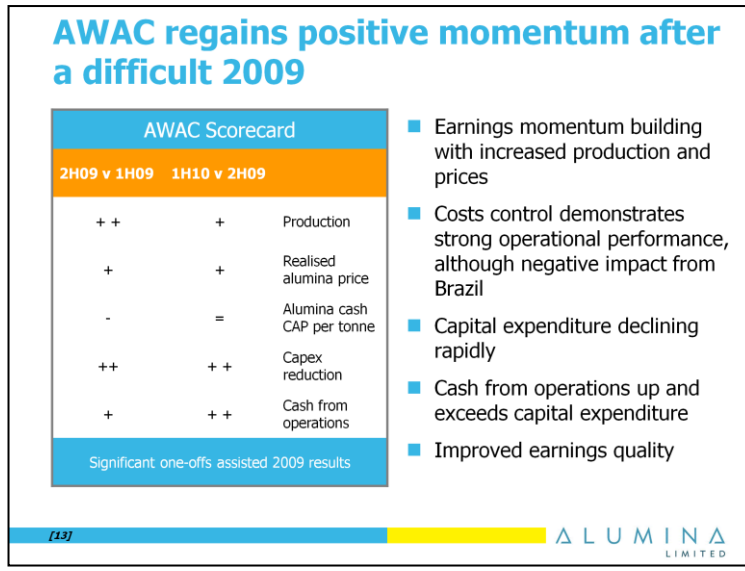
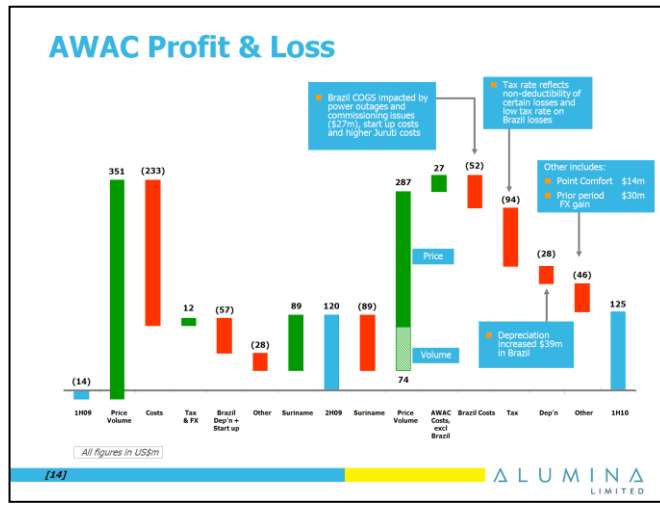


Thanks John. I'm going to look first to the AWAC results, which were assisted in 2009 by a number of one offs. 2009 was a difficult year for the market and for the industry. AWAC responded to reduced demand and reduced alumina and aluminium prices by curtailing production at both refineries and smelters and by a strong focus on cash. This focus on cash has continued to benefit us this year. Demand has increased since the first half of 2009, and AWAC's production volumes have continued to increase during 2010 in line with demand. Increases in aluminium prices have continued to flow through to increased realised alumina prices, with the exception of the production covered by the margin lock transacted over Point Comfort and San Ciprian production, where the revenue is fixed at average second half 2009 prices.

Cost control was strong across the AWAC system, and positive cash generation, combined with lower capital expenditure, resulted in a turnaround in free cash flow.

The performance in the first half of 2010 represents a turning point for AWAC, with the significant period of capital expansion coming to an end, and earnings demonstrating the potential for these, on average, low cost assets to benefit from alumina and aluminium price increases while keeping costs constrained.



As we look at more detail of the AWAC results, you will notice the quality of the earnings in 2010, with few non-cash one offs in the result.

Revenue in AWAC was up 12% on the second half of 2009, with the increase attributed approximately one quarter to increased production, and the remainder to improved pricing for alumina and aluminium.

Cost of goods sold is a pleasing result, as notwithstanding the increased production volume, a slightly stronger average Australian dollar and issues in Brazil, the overall increase was confined to 1% or $25 million over the second half of 2009. Excluding Brazil, the alumina cash cost of production declined $4 per tonne; and in Australian dollar terms, the cost of production of aluminium fell by $33 per tonne over the second half of 2009.

As discussed, the ramp up of Brazil was slower than expected. Production was disrupted with power outages (impact $13 million before tax), commissioning issues (impact $14m before tax), start up costs at the refinery and higher Juruti costs associated with the commencement of the new mine. While the negative impact on current results is not as we planned, we are confident that the operational issues are being appropriately addressed, and better results will accrue in future.

You will notice that the tax rate is high, and this reflects a low tax rate in Brazil, which was in losses this half, and the non-deductibility of certain other transactions such as the write off of the fluoride assets at Pt Comfort ($14 million).

Depreciation continues to increase as we commission our expanded operations in Brazil, with Brazil depreciation increasing by $39 million. Included in depreciation this half is $21 million of amortisation of stripping costs from the commencement of mining in Juruti.

AWAC generates free cash flow

US$m	1H09	2H09	1H10
Cash from operations	(159)	95	300
Capital expenditure	(464)	(299)	(146)
Free cash flow*	(623)	(204)	154

* Free cash flow defined as cash from operations less capital expenditure

- Cash from operations less capital expenditure turns positive
- Capital expenditure declining as Brazil nears completion
- Growth capex 1H 10: $72m

  Sustaining capex 1H 10: $74m
- Full year AWAC capital expenditure on target at $400m

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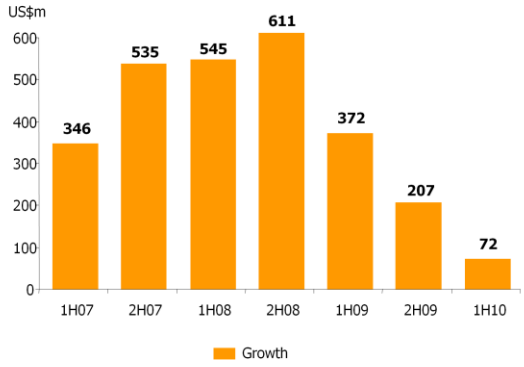
Its pleasing to see both AWAC and Alumina generate cash in excess of the investment required this half. AWAC's cash from operations was $300 million, or, backing out the increase in working capital requirements, $387 million. The increase in working capital requirements arose mainly from a reduction in accounts payable in Brazil.

Cash from operations less capital expenditure for AWAC was positive $154 million, a significant turnaround from negative $204 million in the second half of 2009, and negative $623 million in the first half of 2009. Capital expenditure reduced to $146 million as we entered the final stages of our investment in Brazil.

AWAC remains very conservatively geared. Borrowings represent short term loans from either joint venture partner, and some minor facilities to meet working capital needs at our operating sites.

Major growth investment nearing conclusion



- Important period of growth capital expenditure in Brazil reaching a conclusion
- Small investment in Ma'aden joint venture expected in second half

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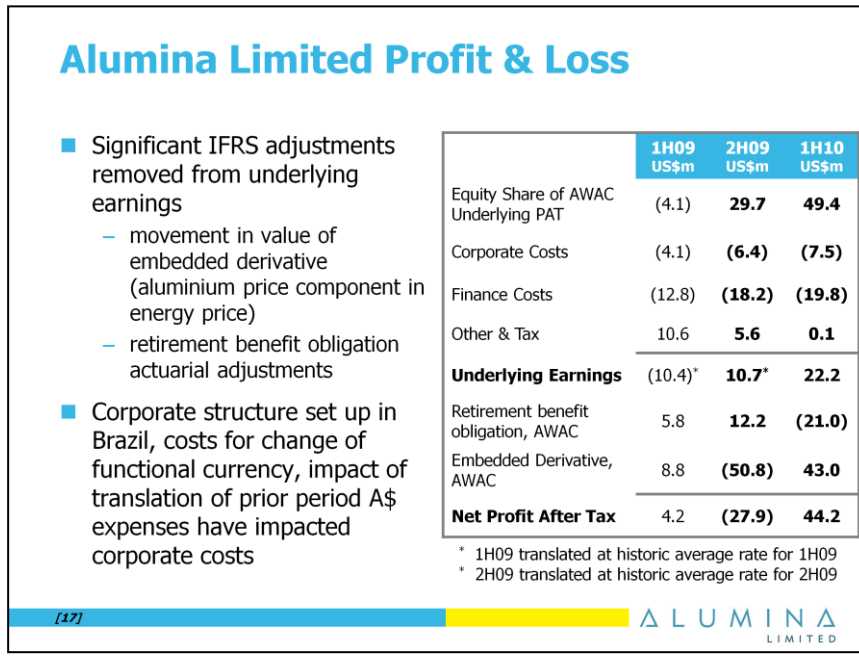
This chart demonstrates the significant investment that has been made by AWAC in the past years. And that we have reached the near final stages of that investment.

The growth capital expenditure shown above has been spent in Brazil, while sustaining capital expenditure this half has mainly been spent on Australian and Brazil operations.

As planned, there has been no investment in the Ma'aden joint venture this half, however we do expect to invest a small amount, less than $20 million, during the second half.



Turning now to Alumina Limited, as announced with our full year results in February, Alumina has changed its functional and presentation currency to US dollars, so these results are reported in US dollars. Prior period results have been re-translated at historic rates, and this does have a slight impact on some of the historic results and trends.

Alumina's net profit after tax increased to $44 million. Consistent with prior years, we have removed the impact of AWAC embedded derivatives and AWAC actuarial movements in defined benefit plans from our net profit after tax to arrive at our underlying earnings.

Underlying earnings of $49.4 million represent our share of the AWAC profits, adjusted for IFRS. The net impact of the adjustment for IFRS on underlying earnings was less than $1 million.

Corporate costs rose slightly on last half, with additional expenses associated with our corporate structure in Brazil and our change of functional currency, and a further $1 million impact compared to first half of 2009 arising from movements in the Australian dollar/ US dollar exchange rate.

Alumina Limited returns to free cash flow*

- Regular distribution of dividends by AWAC to joint venture partners
- Cash from operations funds dividend
- Final stages of investment in capital growth in Brazil $48 million plus contribution to working capital in Brazil

US$m	1H09	2H09	1H10
Dividends received	80	56	95
Costs	(20)	(19)	(20)
Other	3	7	4
Cash from Operations	63	44	79
Payments for Investments in Associates	(253)	(187)	(64)
Free Cash Flow	(190)	(143)	15

* Free cash flow defined as cash from operations less payments for investments in associates

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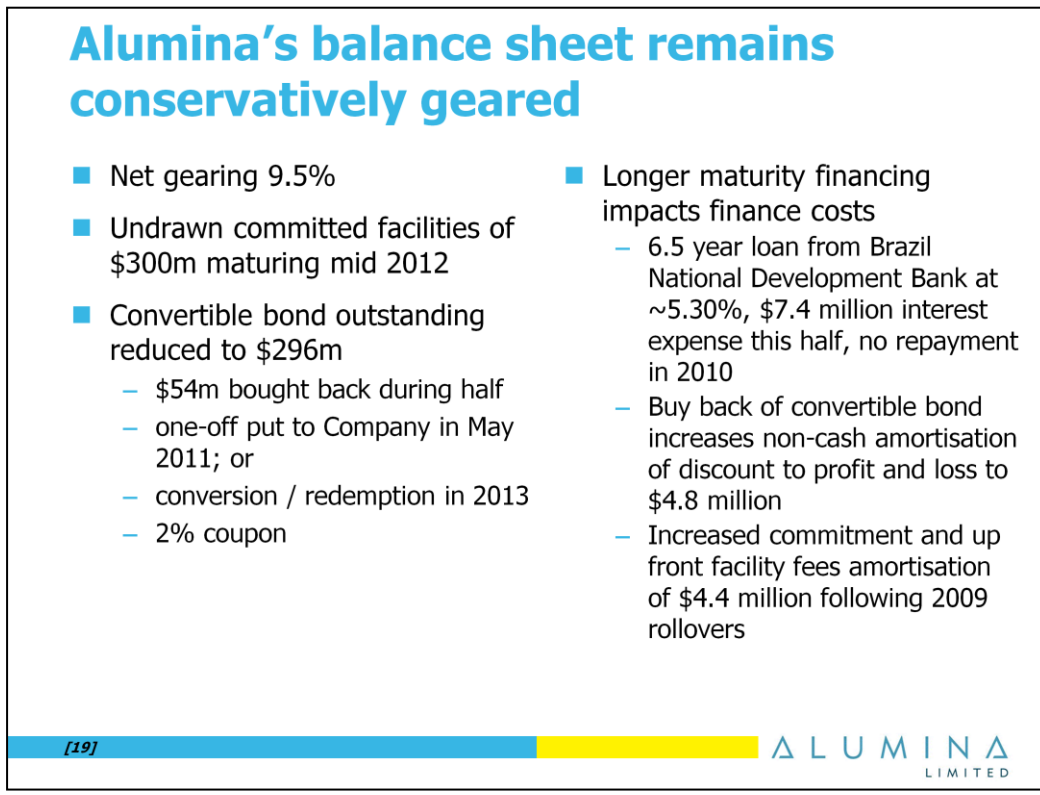
Alumina Limited has received dividends of $95 million, and other income distributions from AWAC entities of $4 million this half. Cash from operations less payments for investments in associates was a positive $15 million. Consistent with the cash flow results in AWAC, Alumina's free cash flow is returning to positive as our period of significant investment in Brazil reaches completion.



Alumina's gearing remains a low 9.5%. Board policy is to target gearing below 15%. Net debt was $321 million.

Our available committed facilities include several undrawn committed facilities totalling $300m which mature in mid 2012, and these facilities are available to repay our convertible bond should holders of the bond exercise their option to put the bond to the Company in May 2011.

Our total level of undrawn available facilities has been reduced over the last year, from $728 million at 30 June 2009, reflecting the near completion of our major capital expansion program.

Finance costs include $7.4 million interest on our loan from the Brazil National Development Bank, a facility with an interest rate of 5.3% that amortises from 2011 to 2016. Also included in finance costs is the coupon on our convertible bond, which reduced slightly this half on the buy back of bonds with a face value of $54 million. However with the buy back, the unwind of the discount on the convertible bond increased slightly to $4.8 million. Commitment fees, and amortisation of up front fees, added $4.4 million to finance costs.

Second half 2010 sensitivities and guidance

	1H09	2H09	1H10	2H10
Average 3 month LME price ($ per tonne)	1,464	1,936	2,161	-
Average AUD/USD (cents)	71	87	89	-
Production – alumina (mt)	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.9 to 8.2
Production – aluminium (kt)	188	180	175	180

- Full year AWAC growth capex US$200m
- Full year AWAC sustaining capex US$200m

All figures in US$

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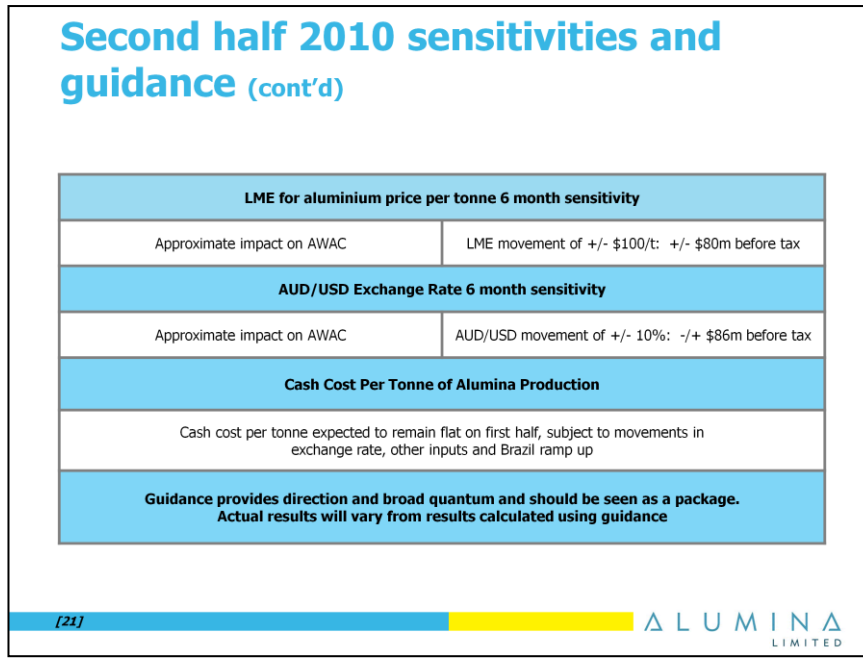
We are providing the following guidance for the remainder of the year.

Production of alumina in the second half is forecast at 7.9 to 8.2 million tonnes of alumina, depending on the ramp up of Brazil.

Sensitivities reflect the estimated impact on AWAC profit before tax of movements in the LME price of aluminium, and of movements in the AUD/USD exchange rate. Movements in sensitivities are based on the change from the first half averages.

Our guidance on AWAC capital expenditure has not changed, with full year AWAC capex forecast at $400 million.



These sensitivities are also unchanged from those we provided in February, however we show them for the remaining six month period. Sensitivities should be applied to the average prices and foreign exchange rates of the first half of the year.

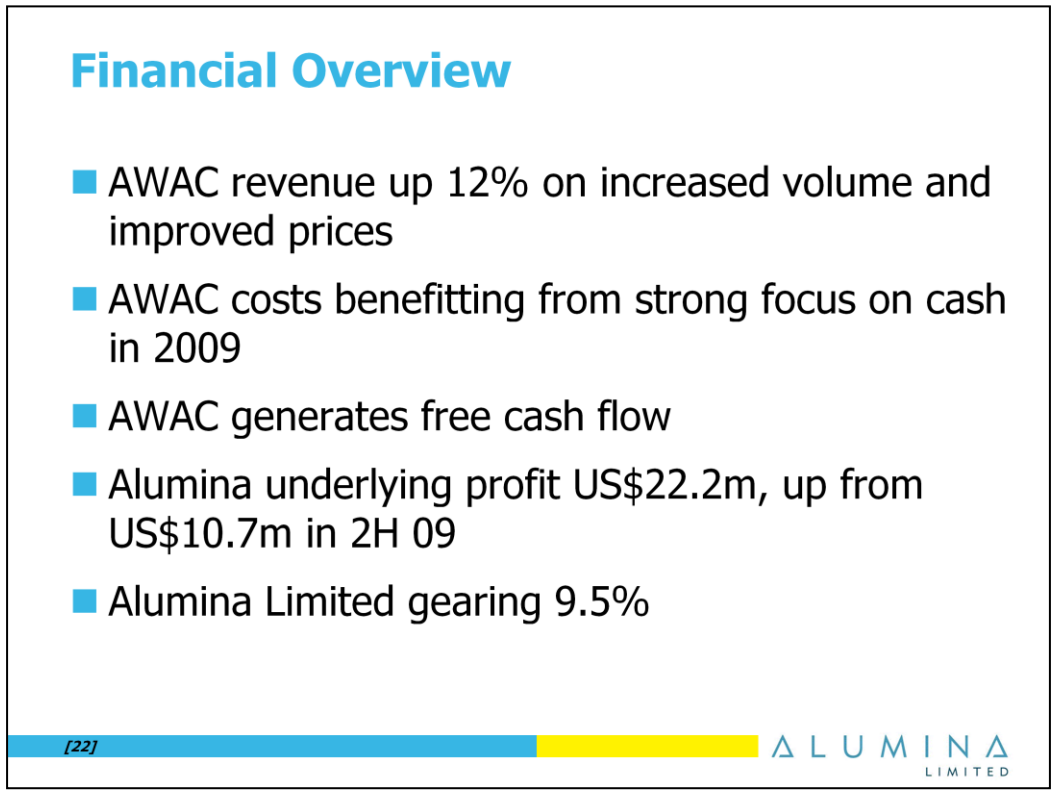
A movement of $100 per tonne in the LME aluminium price is estimated to impact AWAC profit before tax by plus or minus $80 million for the second half of 2010.

A 10% movement in the AUD/USD exchange rate is estimated to impact AWAC profit before tax over the next 6 month period by $86 million.

Cash cost per tonne is expected to remain flat on the first half, subject to movements in exchange rates and other inputs

Major variations from the forecast ramp up in Brazil will also influence our results.

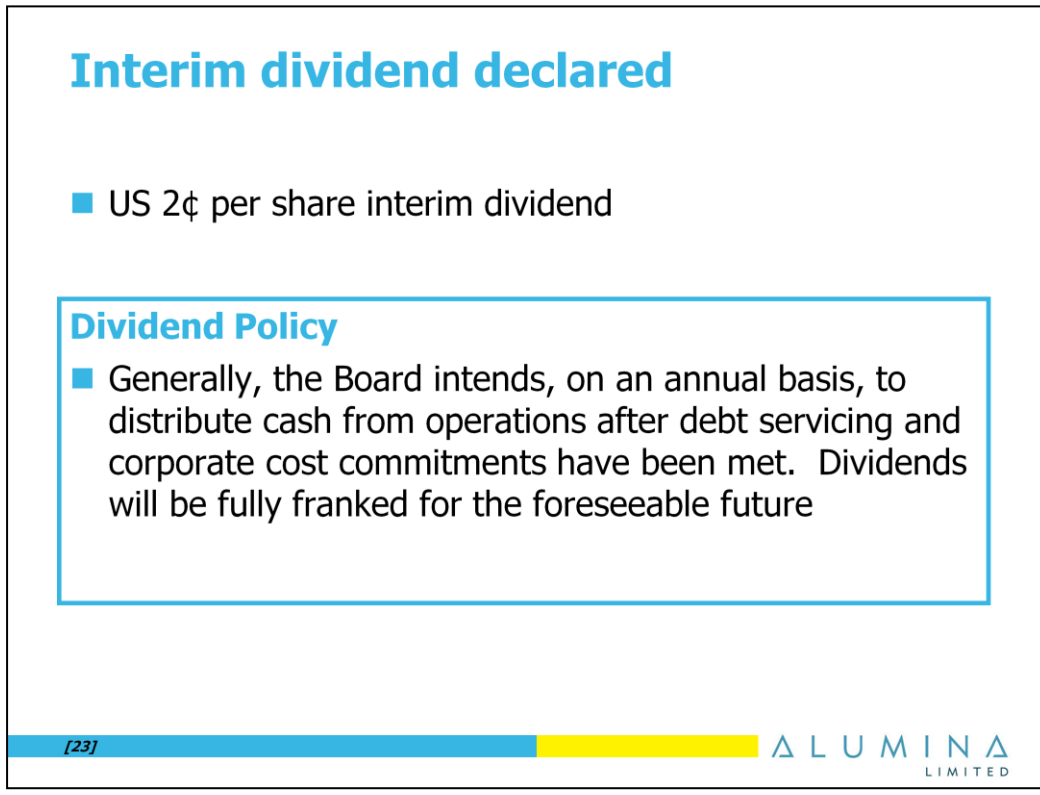
These sensitivities are a guide only. They provide approximate impacts only, and they should be used as a package. Actual results will vary from results calculated using these sensitivities. In addition to the factors above, key factors influencing our results are caustic prices, the production mix (that is, what percent of total production comes from individual refineries), and labour prices.



Summing up the financials, this half has seen improvements in AWAC revenue, and AWAC costs benefiting from the management actions taken to reduce costs during 2009. Both AWAC and Alumina have generated free cash flow.

Alumina remains conservatively geared, and profits are improving.

I'll now hand back to John



Thank you Judith.

Today the Board has restored the interim dividend at 2 US cents per share, a 9% increase on the final dividend for 2009.

Following the completion of the growth programme, the Board has clarified the Dividend Policy. The policy is therefore:

- Generally, the Board intends, on an annual basis, to distribute cash from operations after debt servicing and corporate cost commitments have been met. Dividends will be fully franked for the foreseeable future

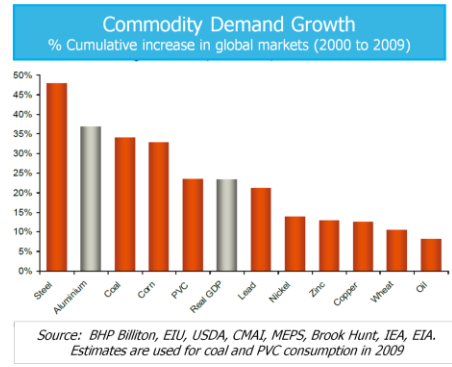
Historically, Alumina Limited has paid out nearly all of its cash under this formula since 2003.

The dividend will be converted to Australian dollars on the record date of 19 August and paid on 6 September.

Now let’s turn our attention to the market.

Aluminium demand is strong

- Demand in 2010 up 12% on 2009 level
  - Only construction segment is soft
- Western world supply is relatively balanced
- Chinese supply adjusts quickly to supply/demand imbalances
- Aluminium demand growth second only to steel between 2000 - 2009



Source: BHP Billiton, EIU, USDA, CMAI, MEPS, Brook Hunt, IEA, EIA. Estimates are used for coal and PVC consumption in 2009

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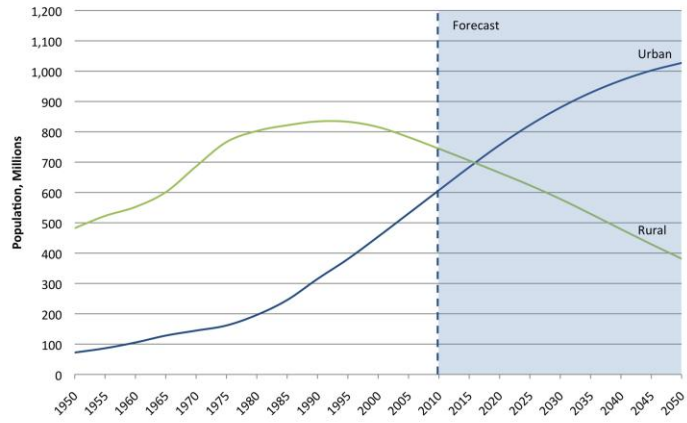
Of all commodities, aluminium has one of the strongest growth stories. This is expected to continue as global urbanisation and infrastructure expands, and its lightweight properties drive reduced CO_2 emissions.

In 2010, overall demand for aluminium is up 12% over a poor 2009, with all segments of end users increasing demand, with the exception of commercial construction. Manufacturers' order books are strong.

Supply of aluminium in the western world remain fairly balanced, with stocks high but flat for the last 12 months.

As we have discussed in previous presentations, much of this stock is tied up in financing deals. This has led to local premiums for metal being at all-time high levels.

China's urbanisation will drive aluminium growth for decades



- Unprecedented migration of China's rural population to urban areas
- Urbanisation forecast to continue in China and other developing nations

Source: Clark & Marron

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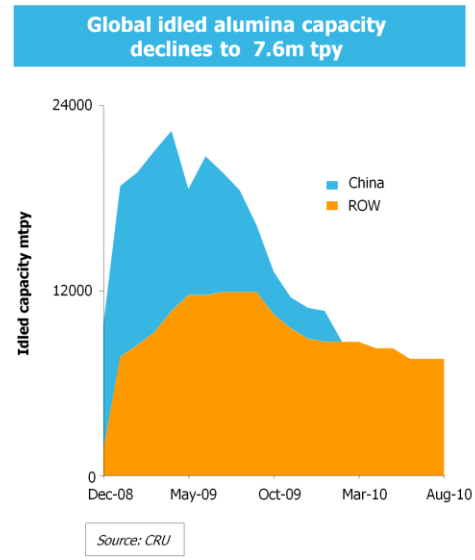
Putting all other growth areas aside, urbanisation of the growth economies, whether it's China, India or Indonesia, will see the underlying demand growing strongly. As this chart shows, China is barely half way there.

Competitively-costed global supply of alumina is limited in the short term

- Most idled capacity is now back on stream
- Capacity that is still curtailed is high cost
- Any additional market supply is likely to be at higher costs than today's marginal producers



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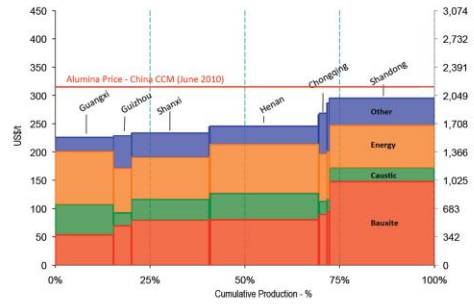
The strong growth in aluminium demand in 2010 has seen most of the idled alumina capacity now come back on stream. A lot of the capacity that continues to be idled may not be feasible to reintroduce. It generally would have cash costs above today's marginal producers.

While there is new capacity being introduced, it is expected the market will remain in balance. It is therefore the marginal producers in China that will largely influence the marginal pricing in the market.

Marginal Chinese alumina producers are high cost

- Shandong refineries (~25% of China's production) have cash costs around US$300/t
- Bauxite and energy are the major contributors to cash costs
  - 30% of bauxite is imported
  - Bauxite import prices rose 8% from Feb to May 2010
  - Energy prices rising, determined by global coal pricing
  - Global prices paid for caustic in Shandong
  - Labour costs rising by 10-12% per annum

China's Alumina Cash Cost Curve (2Q 2010)



Source: Clark & Marron July 2010

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So, who are the marginal producers?

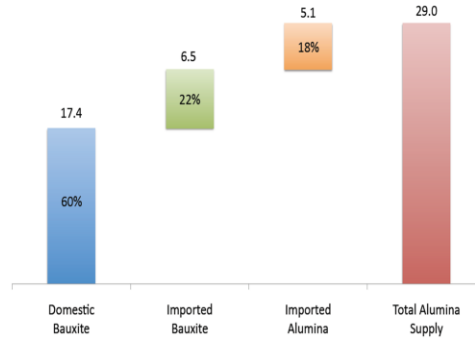
Chinese producers, in particular those in Shandong Province, have cash costs around $300 per tonne, and represent the majority of the fourth quartile of the global cost curve. The chart shows all of China's refineries, with the Shandong ones on the right hand side of the curve. Their costs largely set the spot prices in China, and hence the globe.

These refineries are high cost because they rely on imports. Nearly all process imported bauxite, and much of the coal in Shandong Province, is priced on global coal prices.

We feel that over time, the costs for alumina in Shandong Province will continue to rise and therefore push global spot prices higher.

Chinese alumina: import-dependent

- Approx 40% alumina supply depends on imports
- Domestic bauxite supply a long term problem
  - Quality
  - Transport
- China produces 18% of the world's bauxite but has only 3% of global bauxite reserves
  - Imported bauxite prices determine domestic prices



Source: Clark & Marron July 2010

Alumina costs expected to rise in China, leading to higher spot prices

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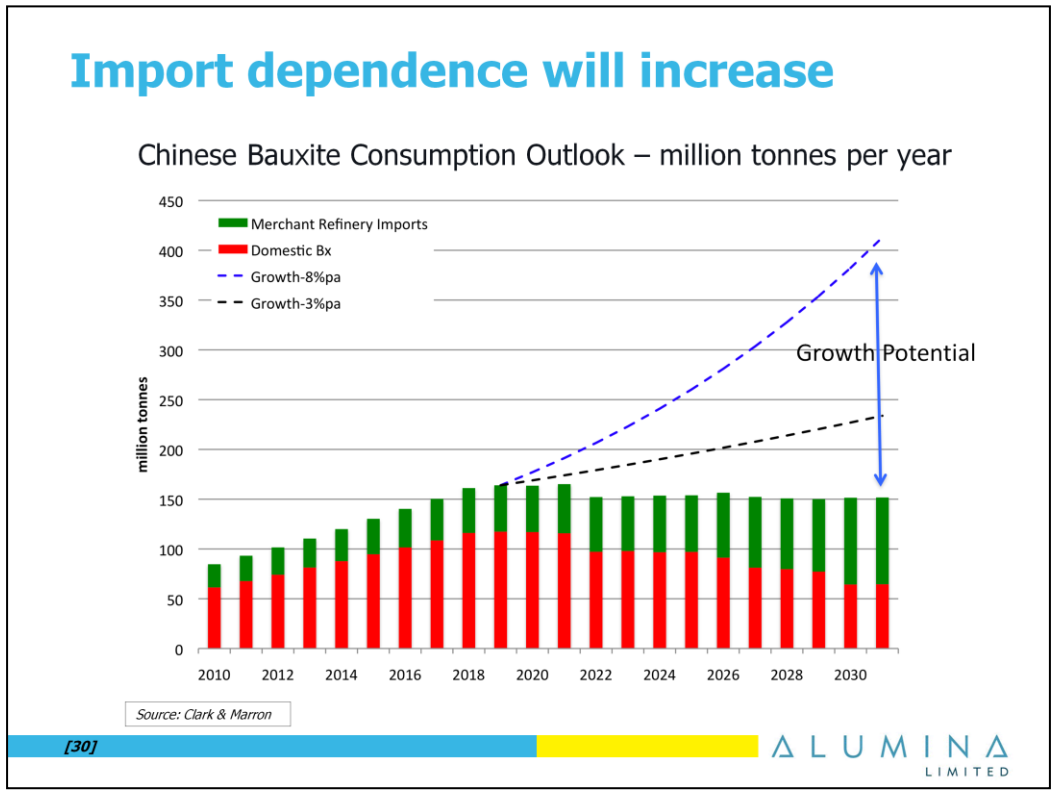
Unlike aluminium, the Chinese bauxite and alumina industries are import dependent. As this chart shows, about 40% of China's total alumina needs are met by either imported bauxite or imported alumina.

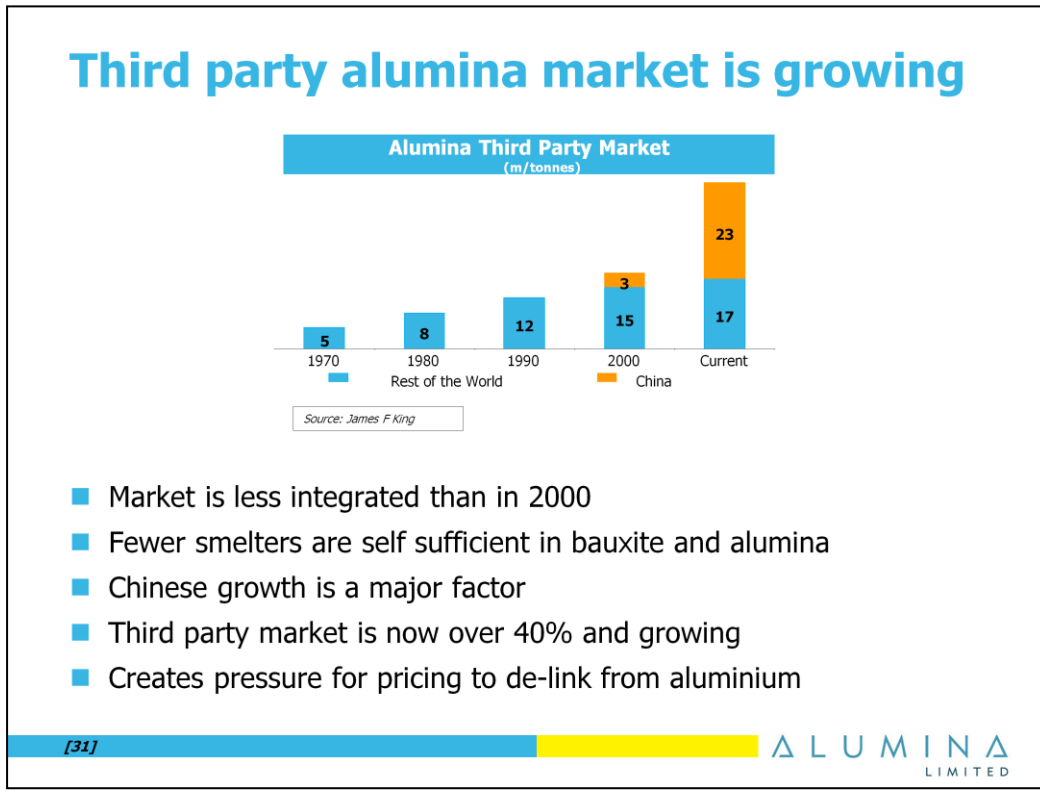
Good quality domestic bauxite supply in China is limited and tends to be priced at import prices. As import prices rise, because of supply constraints, so too will domestic bauxite prices rise.

This again places stress on alumina costs and hence prices.



And the outlook is for increased import reliance. This chart shows the industry will become more and more dependent on non-Chinese supply as bauxite quality diminishes.

Depending on how you consider future growth, this import dependence will lead to higher imports of alumina or bauxite, or higher prices domestically.



The next important item to consider is the structure of the alumina industry.

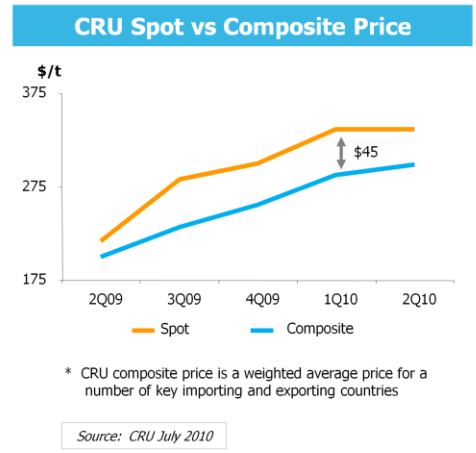
The aluminium industry is becoming less integrated.

The growth of a non-integrated industry in China and its dependence on imports has seen a rapid expansion of the third party alumina market. This means that a smaller proportion of the bauxite and alumina supply is controlled by the smelter owners. Bauxite and alumina suppliers have different cost and investment drivers than the smelters. This chart show the growth of the third party market and the role China plays in it.

Today, over 40% of alumina supply globally is provided via the third party market. Third party suppliers have stated they believe the supply of alumina as better served by de-linking pricing from aluminium.

Alumina pricing structure changing

- Economic realities dictate de-linking from LME
- 20% (approx) of contracts mature annually
- New alumina spot pricing indices to be launched (Platts, 16 August)
- AWAC supports Index development



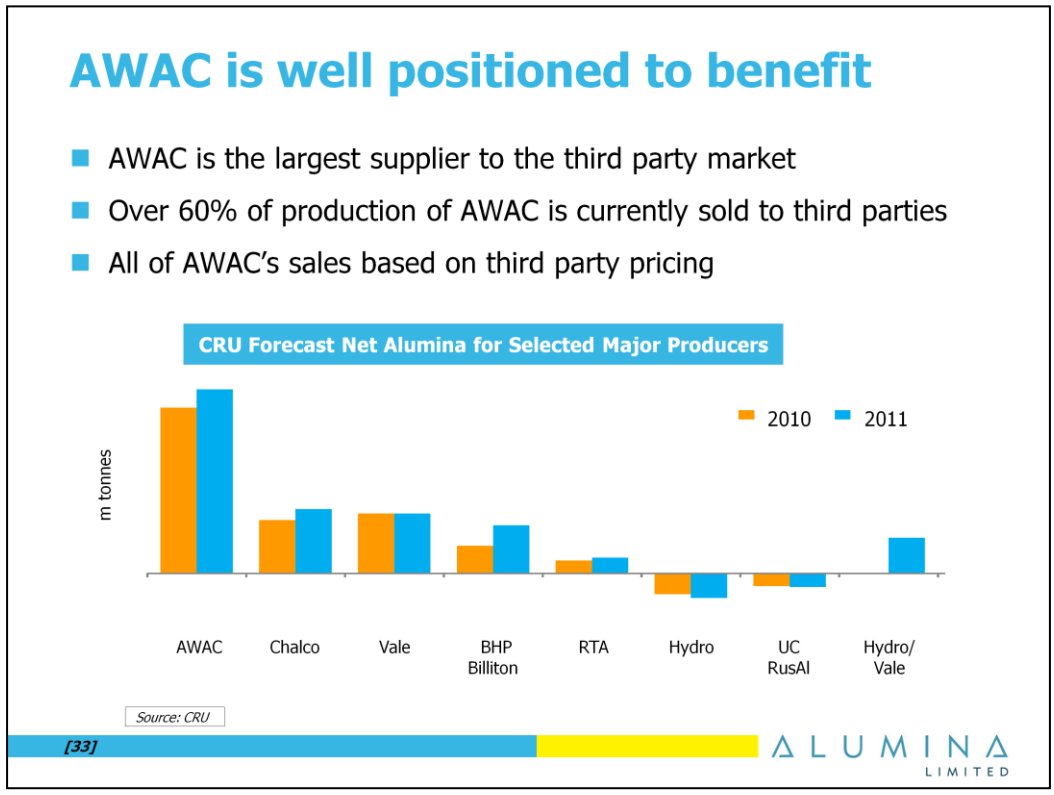
* CRU composite price is a weighted average price for a number of key importing and exporting countries

Source: CRU July 2010

And so how will it evolve?

It is expected that indices reflecting industry spot prices will emerge over the coming months. The first of these will be launched by Platts on 16 August. Details of how this will work are covered in the appendix of this presentation. About 20% of industry volume gets repriced each year, and so it will take up to 5 years for the industry to change over to a new system.

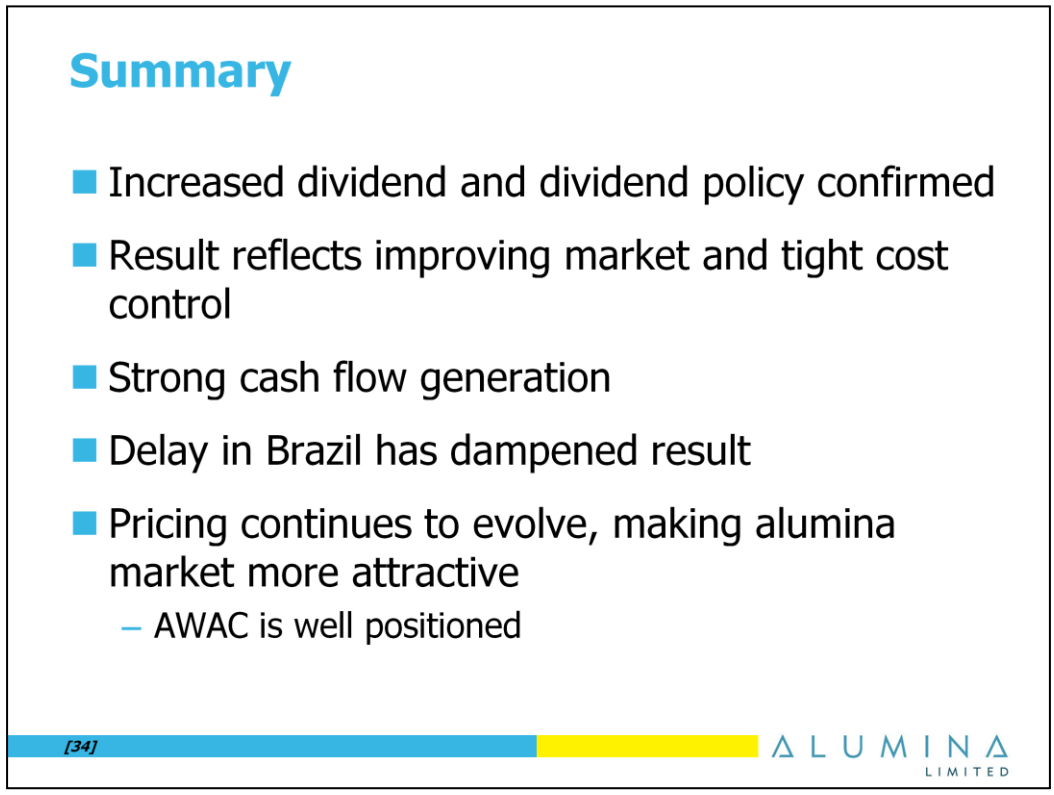
AWAC supports this change and expects 2011 contract pricing to reflect the emergence of the index.



How will this impact AWAC?

As this chart shows, AWAC is not only the largest manufacturer of alumina, but also the largest supplier to the third party market.

AWAC will be impacted the most by any change in the pricing system, with over 60% of production sold directly to third party smelters and all of its sales impacted by the third party pricing.

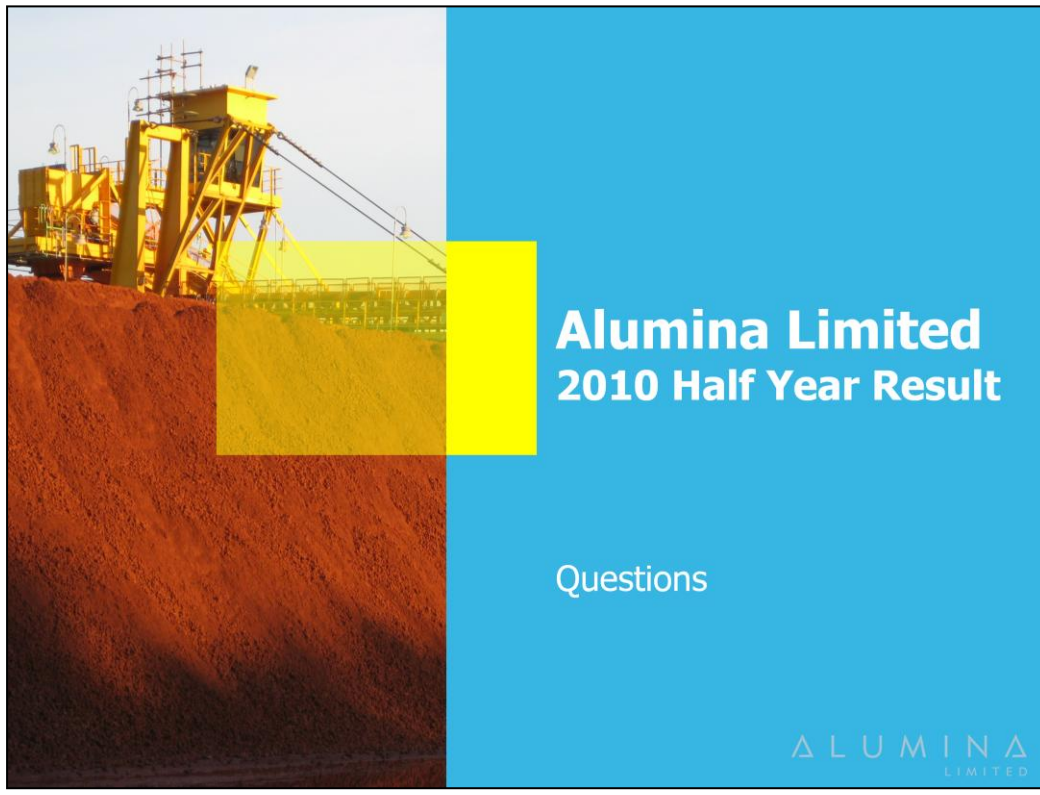


So, in summary.

Alumina Limited has confirmed its dividend policy today and has restored the interim dividend.

The first half result reflects an improving market and tight cost control. The delay in Brazil, as we reported last month, has dampened the result.

The pricing system continues to evolve, making the growing market structurally more attractive. AWAC is supportive of the change and is well positioned should this happen.



Thank you, and we will now hand over for questions.