

THE ALUMINIUM STORY

ASI AGM WEEK

Molde, Norway 4th June 2019













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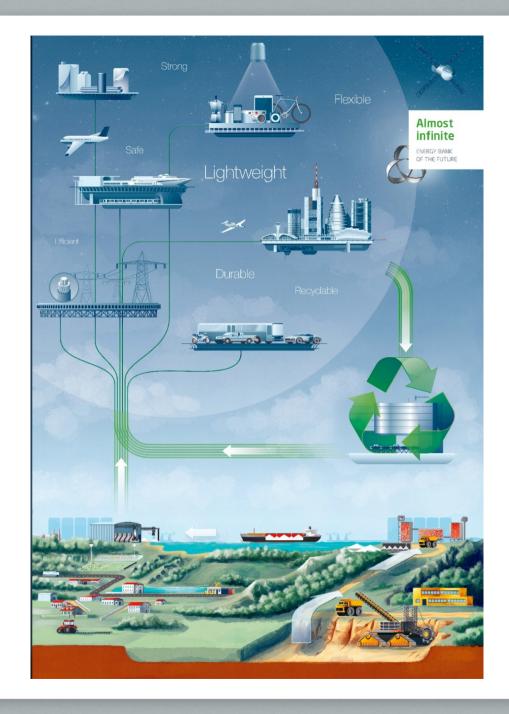






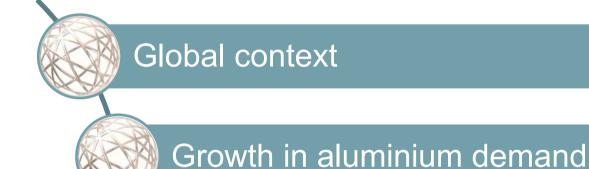








Overview





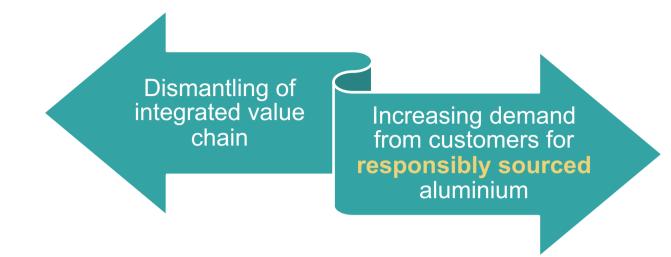
Conclusions



Global Context



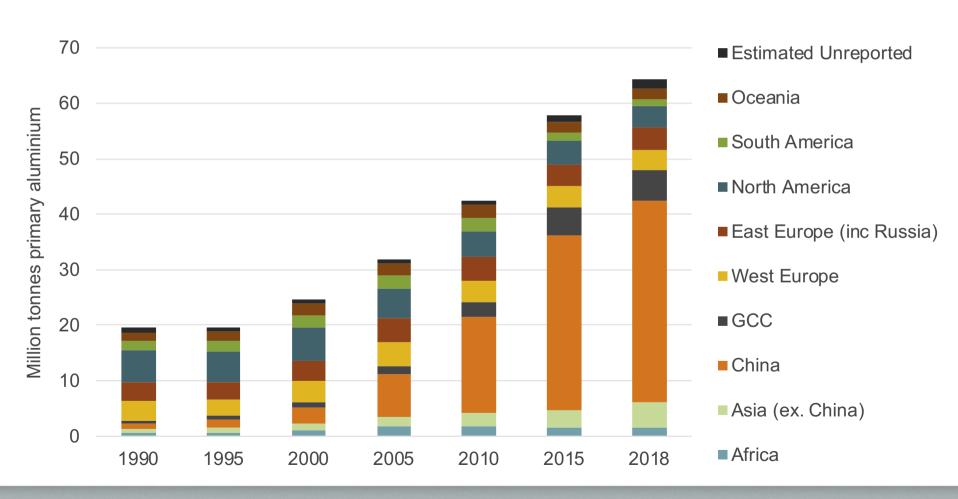
The industry must demonstrate...



- It produces responsibly by mitigating environmental impacts and positively impacting the communities in which it operates;
- 2. Its products bring a net benefit to society in reduced environmental impact; improved quality of life, health, safety & wellness and economic growth;
- **3.** The value of the metal and at end of life, energy and the resource inputs must be retained and realised through recycling or energy recovery.

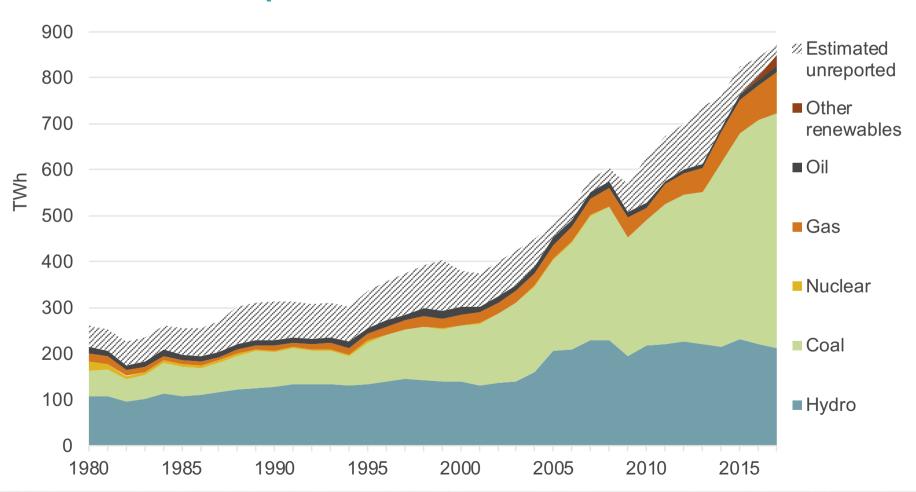


Growth of primary production



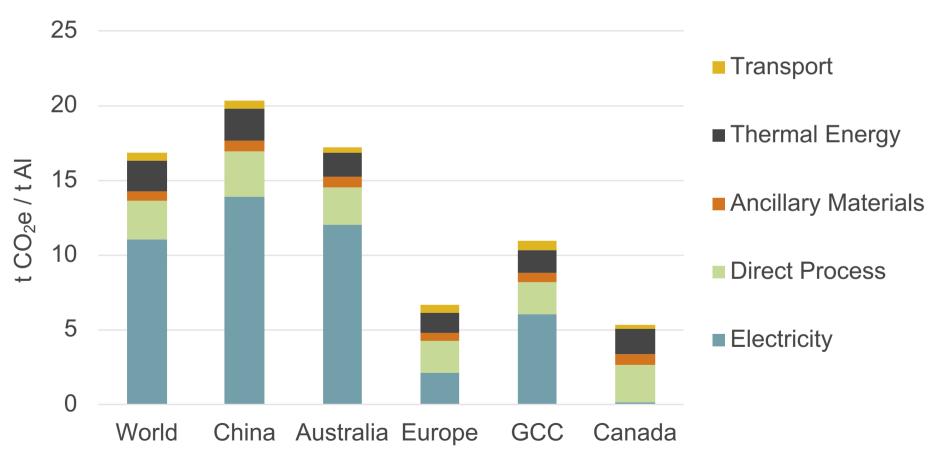


Smelter power is now 60% coal-fired

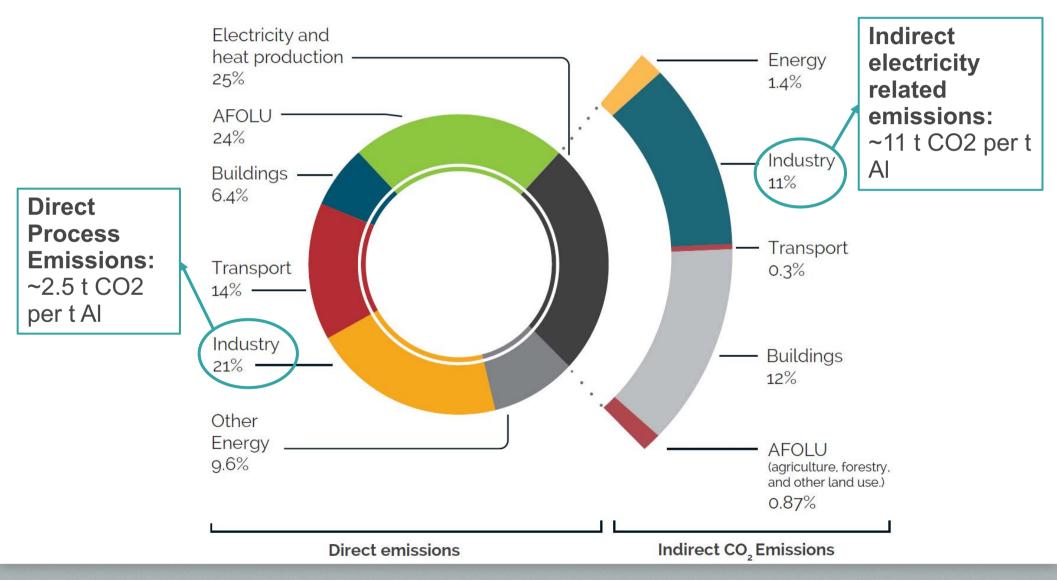




Carbon footprint primary aluminium cradle-to-gate



The industry emits 1-2% of anthropogenic global CO₂ emissions





The use of aluminium can bring a net benefit

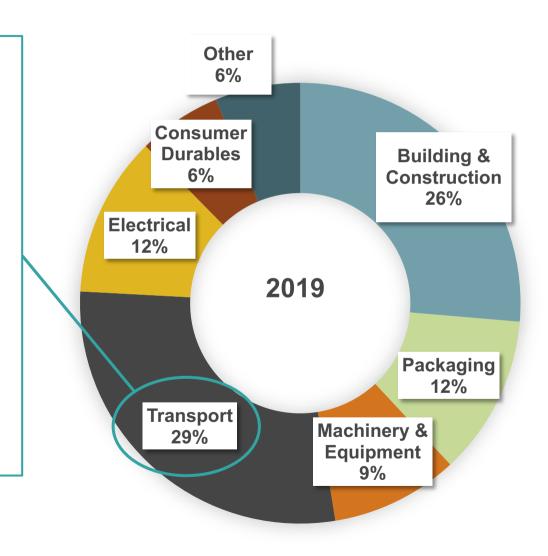
Transport Sector

Light-weighting:

1kg of aluminium replacing heavier materials can save:

- 20kg of CO2 in a car
- 80kg of CO2 in a train

The aluminium shipped to the transport sector each year could save ~ 500 million tonnes of CO2

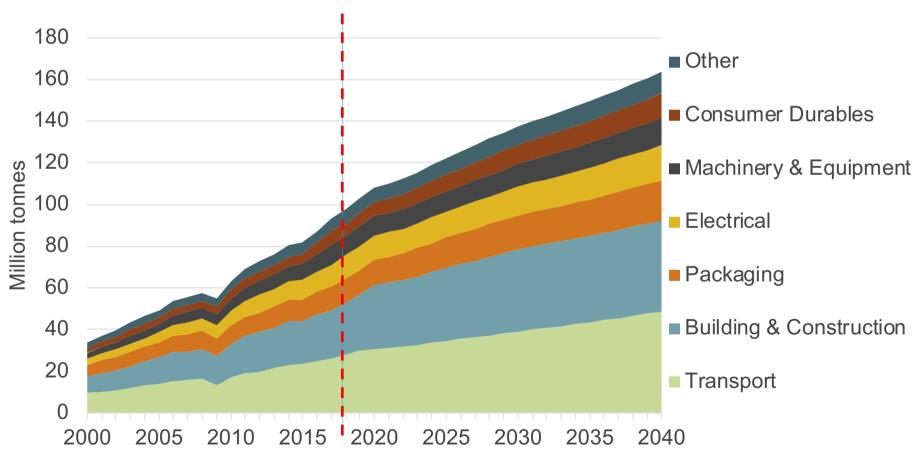




Growth in demand



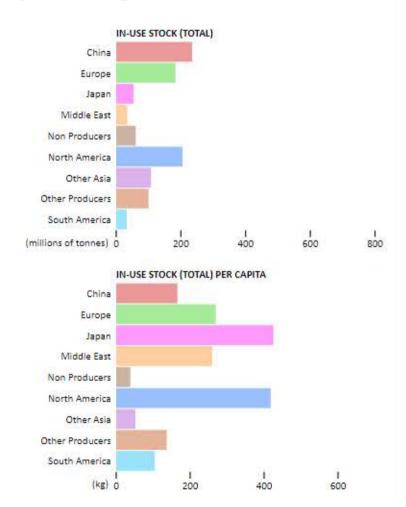
Growing demand for light, strong, conductive, protective aluminium

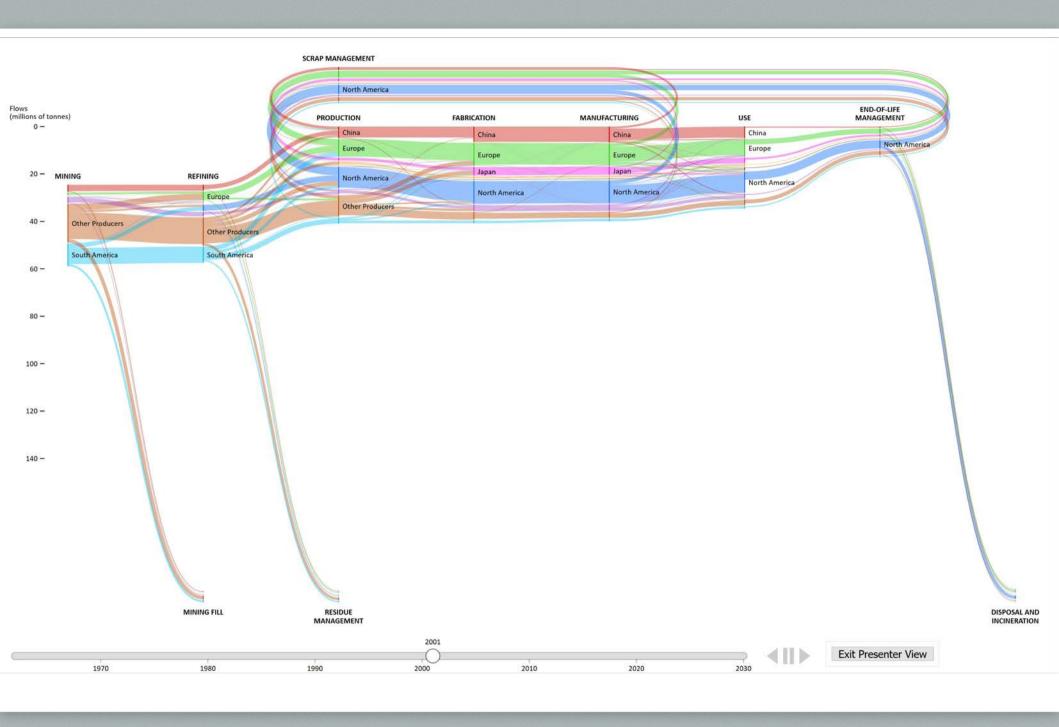




Durability and Recycling

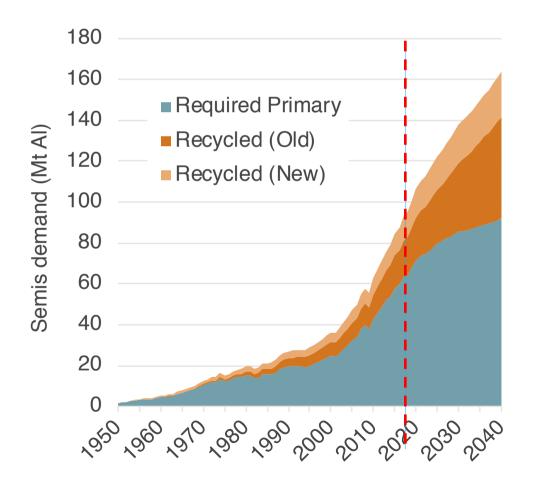
- billion tonnes produced since 1888
- billion tonnes still in use in transport, buildings and products
- million tonnes produced since 2000
- of all aluminium ever produced is still in productive use







Primary continues to dominate supply



Million tonnes	2000	2018	2040
Semis demand	35	95	160
Final product demand	30	80	140
Recycled aluminium	12	31	70
of which "old"	7	18	50
of which "new"	5	13	20
Primary required	25	64	90



Risk Management



Increased production to meet growing demand brings challenges







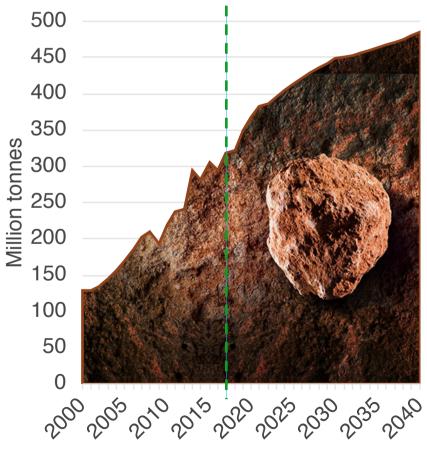
Raw materials: Bauxite Mining Waste
Management
Bauxite
Residue and
Spent Pot
Lining

Energy and Emissions:
Efficiency and

GHGs



Raw Materials: 150 Mt more bauxite needed by 2040



- China ratio 60:40 domestic to imported to reverse (40:60);
- Fast growing regions of supply bring risks:
 - supply,
 - political,
 - environmental,
 - reputational.

Industry guidance and risk management



Sustainable mining practices



Governance



Community assessment & contribution



Health & safety



Environmental assessment & performance

Sustainable Bauxite
Mining Guidelines

Sustainable Bauxite
Mining Guidelines

可持续铝土矿开采指南

Panduan Penambangan Bauksit Berkelanjutan

> Edisi Pertama Maret 2018



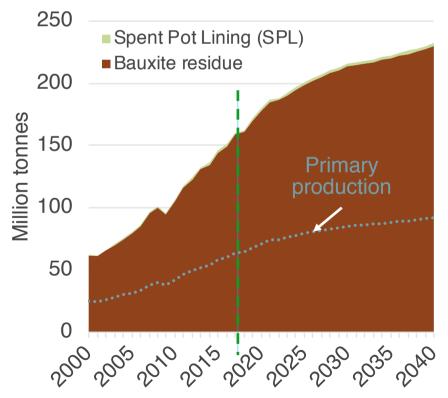




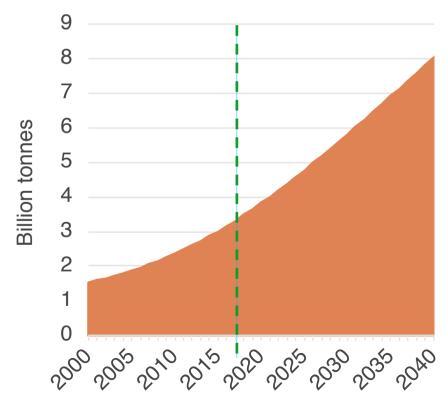


Waste management: SPL and bauxite residue

Annual generation



Cumulative bauxite residue



Not 'one-size fits all'



Bauxite Residue
Management:
Best Practice

铝土矿赤泥管理: 最佳方案

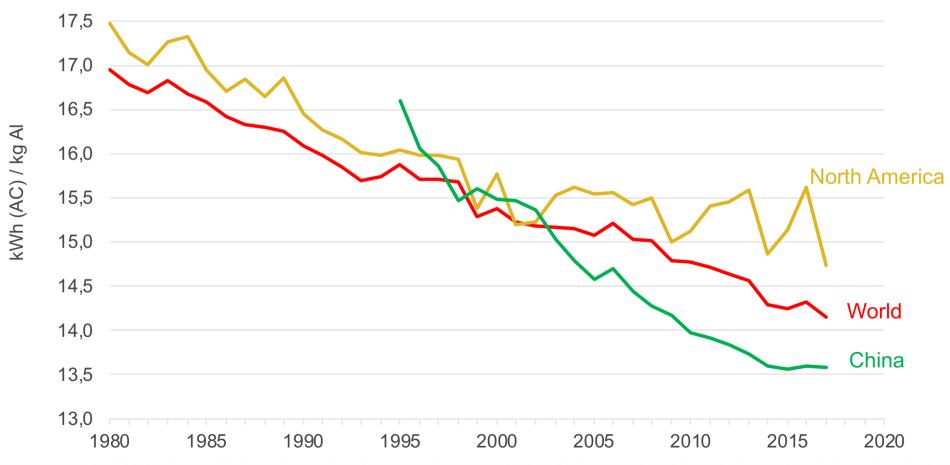
Manajemen Residu Bauksit: Pelaksanaan Tindakan Yang Terbaik

2015



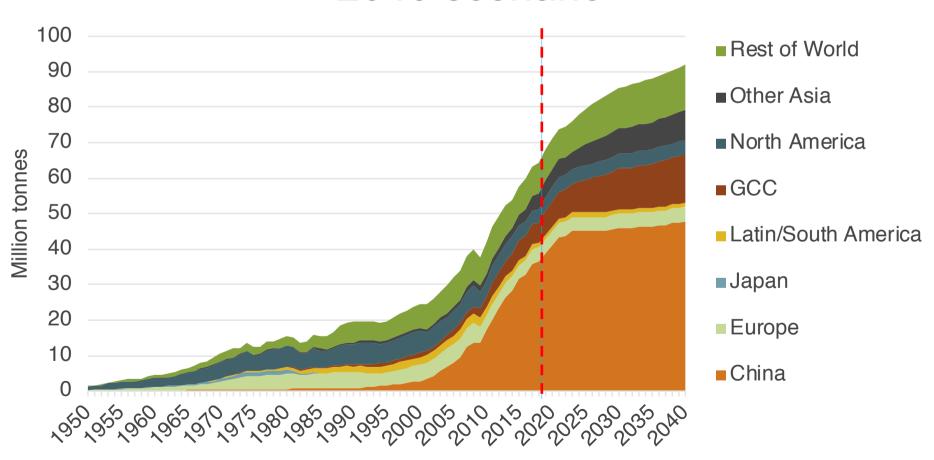


Energy: Intensity reduced by >15% since 1980



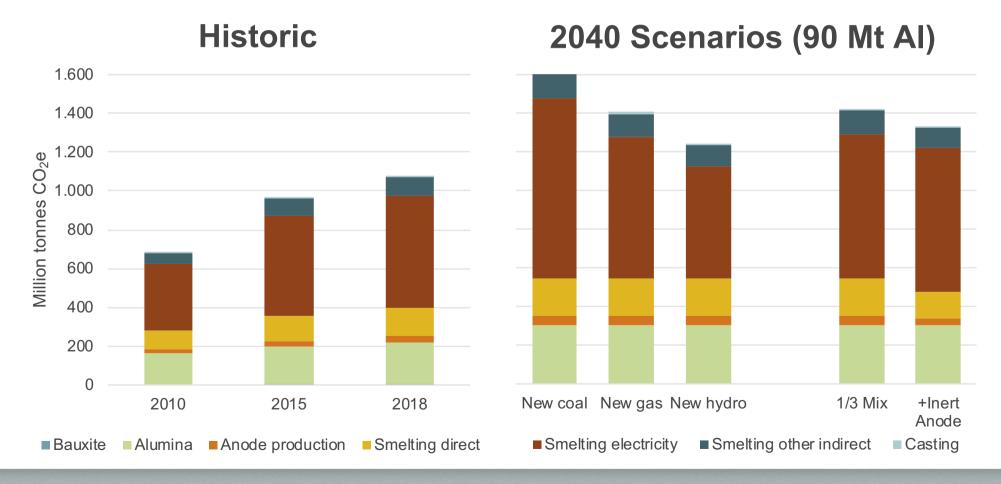


Primary production 2040 scenario





Emissions: Total production emissions will increase

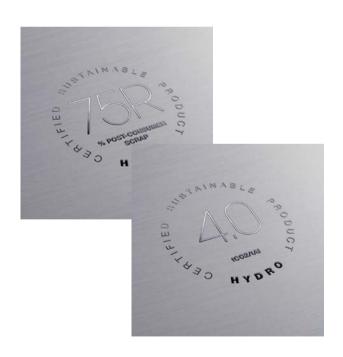




Low CO₂ Market Offerings













CONCLUSIONS



Conclusions



Primary aluminium will continue to meet the bulk of metal demand as long life products limit recycling potential



By 2040, 90Mt of primary aluminium will be required to meet demand



With growth in primary production, there are increased risks with raw materials supply, waste management, energy and GHG emissions



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