

Semi-annual Report as at: **31st December 2008**

Due Date:

Please read the Reporting Guidelines on page 2 very carefully before completing this form.

1. Producer

Name of Producer

.....

2. Geographical Area Reported

IAI Geographical Area

.....

3. Alumina Annual Production Capacity

As at: (Date)	Annual Production Capacity (Thousands of Tonnes)
30 June 2008	
31 December 2008	
30 June 2009	
31 December 2009	
30 June 2010	
31 December 2010	
30 June 2011	
31 December 2011	

Reported by: (Please amend and complete as necessary)

Name:

Appointment:

Company:

Address:

Tel No:

Fax No:

E-Mail:

Date:

Please return completed form to:

Confidential Statistical Officer
 International Aluminium Institute
 New Zealand House
 Haymarket
 London SW1Y 4TE
 United Kingdom

Tel No: 00 44 20 7930 0528
 Fax No: 00 44 20 7321 0183
 E-Mail: faldo@world-aluminium.org

Reporting Guidelines

1. An alumina refinery may produce calcined alumina (aluminium oxide – Al_2O_3) or hydrated alumina (hydrate - aluminium oxide trihydrate – $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) or a mixture of both. It is, therefore, necessary to establish a standard method of reporting the refinery's alumina production and capacity. For this purpose, all quantities are reported as nominal aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) quantities. The conversion of quantities of hydrate to equivalent, 100%, nominal aluminium oxide quantities, takes account of the free moisture content in wet hydrate and the molecular weight ratio of 156:102 between dried hydrate and aluminium oxide. Thus 100,000 tonnes of wet hydrate with a moisture content of 10% is equivalent to 90,000 tonnes of dried hydrate and $(90,000 \times 102/156)$ 58,846 tonnes of nominal aluminium oxide.
2. Alumina annual production capacity is defined as the quantity of nominal aluminium oxide that could be produced at the digester in a period of one year, based upon the plant facilities as at a specified date and assuming that the plant is operating without any restrictions and at maximum efficiency and production. The effects of temporary circumstances, for example idling of the plant, restricted availability of bauxite or energy, labour disputes and maintenance work are ignored. Thus annual production capacity is not the actual or expected production of nominal aluminium oxide in a given year but is an estimate of best possible, annual performance as at a specified date. It can be less than or greater than theoretical design performance.
3. Capacity is reported semi-annually at the end of June and December and to the nearest one thousand tonnes (metric tons). Each semi-annual return reports capacity for a series of eight dates at six monthly intervals extending from six months before the reporting date to three years after the reporting date. Historic capacity and current capacity are based on the plant facilities, technology and operating procedures in place at the relevant dates. Forecast capacities for the six dates after the reporting date additionally take account of planned and expected capacity creep, that is, increases in capacity resulting from technical and operational improvements to existing facilities. However, capacity creep is only included when implementation of the necessary improvements has actually commenced, and then is to be estimated realistically and conservatively in order to minimise speculative error. Forecast capacities also take account of planned, new-build production capacity but only when that new capacity is physically under construction at the date the return is submitted.
4. Capacity ceases to be included when the reporting company states that it is not intended ever to bring that capacity back into production and this may be before the means of production is actually dismantled.
5. A company unable, for whatever reason, to report alumina annual production capacity according to IAI definitions and rules, is expected to report consistently and as closely to those definitions and rules as is practical.