





RUSAL today



Key facts

- Leading global aluminium producer*
 - 6.7% of global production of aluminium
 - 6.9% of global production of alumina
- Assets in 13 countries across 5 continents
 - 14 aluminium smelters (5 of which are currently mothballed)
 - 11 alumina refineries (4 of which are mothballed)
 - 8 bauxite mines (1 of which is mothballed)
 - 4 foil mills
- Current capacity of 3.91 million tonnes of aluminium, 15.31 million tonnes of alumina, 22.3 million tonnes of bauxite
- 61,000 employees globally



Strong global market position in 2014-2015



Source: Companies' reports. Production of primary aluminium in 2014 and 2015

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Harnessing renewable hydro power with a zero CO₂ footprint



RUSAL's aluminium production and principal electrical power sources within Russia by region

Siberia	Hydro power s	ources** for RUSAL's key smelters
source of power: 95% 3,645 kt*	Bratsk aluminium smelter – 1,005kt	Bratskaya HPP generating 16.6 GWh Installed capacity: 4,500 MW
	Irkutsk aluminium smelter - 410kt	Irkutsk HPP generating 2.8 GWh (installed capacity: 662.4 MW)
	Krasnoyarsk aluminium smelter – 1,013kt	Krasnoyarskaya HPP generating 16.6 GWh Installed capacity: 6,000 MW
	Sayanogorsk and Khakas aluminium smelters - 814kt	Sayano-Shushenskaya HPP generating 20.3 GWh*** Installed capacity: 6,400 MW
	BEMO smelter - (running in test mode****)	BEMO HPP projected to generate 17.6 GWh at full capacity Partly in operation since late 2012, in 2015 generated 13.0 GWh

More than 90% of RUSAL's aluminium is produced using environment-friendly hydropower

* Aluminium output in thousands tonnes. Data for 2015. **Hydro power output in GWh. Data for 2015. ***Data for 2014. Data for 2015 will be available later in 2016. ****BEMO smelter project capacity is 588 ktpa

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Employee safety – RUSAL's top priority



RUSAL' s key principles in ensuring employee safety are:

- Safety of every staff member top priority
- All labor and fire safety regulations are strictly followed
- Employee expertise, knowledge and responsibility are crucial for safe operation
- Support for initiatives which improve safety conditions



2015 SAFETY ACHIEVEMENTS

0.17	0.85
LTIFR* improvement vs. 0.22 in 2013 and 0.19 in 2014	LTAR** improvement vs. 0.95 in 2014 and 1.2 industry average in 2014

In 2015, 31 audits were carried out at the Company's sites as part of the OHSAS 18001:2007 certification process ***.

LTAR at RUSAL is one of the best in the aluminum industry

Between 2011- 2015, total investment in employee safety was USD 278.5 million

* Lost time injury frequency rate ** Lost time accident rate

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Achievements and new Climate Targets





RUSAL reduced*:

■GHG emissions by more than 50% (since 1990)

Industrial water waste by 55% (since 2011)

PFC's emission per tonne of aluminium produced by 82% (since 1990)

- to achieve 100% of carbon-free purchased power in our energy mix by 2020 for plants in the Russian Federation
- to reduce specific GHG emissions at our aluminum smelters by 15% by 2025 from the 2014 level
- to reduce specific GHG emissions at our alumina refineries by 10% by 2025 from the 2014 level
- to reduce annual energy consumption at our aluminum smelters by 3,400GWh by 2020 as compared to the 2011 level
- to ensure GHG emissions from at least 85% of our primary alumnum production does not exceed the 6 tonne level of CO2 eq per tonne of aluminum produced by 2025, including direct and indirect emissions through the whole production chain, from bauxite mining to aluminum smelting

Expenditures on implementing environmental actions in 2015 estimated at USD 101.5 million

The way to carbon neutrality



RUSAL has a long term goal to achieve zero carbon footprint of own production. To achieve of the Goal Company is following by two directions:

1. Reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions by

•Modernization of existing plants and developing new low carbon or carbon free technologies;

•Shutting down old ineffective plants and building new environmentally effective plants;

- •Increasing of energy efficiency of existing facilities;
- •Switching to consumption of non-carbon power.

2. Considering carbon offsets as a mechanism to compensate unavoidable GHG emissions:

•Implementation of carbon emissions reduction projects in different countries;

•Implementation of reforestation projects in boreal forests in Russia and rain forests in the developing countries;









Corporate & Social Responsibility highlights RUSAL Yenisei Day initiative Joint Centre for President of Guinea Alpha Conde attends the opening of initiative epidemic RUSAL's medical centre with and Russian microbiolo-Geographic gical Society to research preserve and the environtreatment ment of to help fight Yenisei the spread river of the Ebola virus RUSAL Scholarship Award ceremony in Conakry in 2011 Corporate 5-year volunteereducaing tional



volunteering programme 'Helping is easy' across all regions of presence in Russia and CIS



5-year educational project for students from Guinea, Jamaica and Guyana

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