

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2015

FULL DATA SET



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INTRODUCTION

The European aluminium industry's credibility is based on its long-standing efforts to continuously improve its economic, environmental and social performance. The industry's Sustainability Roadmap 2025, launched in 2015, defines a clear and structured sustainability agenda for the aluminium sector in Europe.

To measure industry progress towards its objectives in the Sustainability Roadmap 2025, European Aluminium has adapted and enriched its Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs) already collected and reported regularly since the 1990s. Since 2015, it has collected these indicators annually, with the aim to report them publicly and transparently. Covering economic performance, environmental performance and socio-economic contribution, these SDIs are at the core of our sustainability reporting.

The 2015 sustainability highlights, published in March 2017, provide a snapshot of the industry's progress from 2012 to 2015. In addition to the SDIs, the sustainability highlights also include qualitative information gathered through the various European Aluminium expert groups.

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ABOUT THE 2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Geographical coverage

To improve the comparability of the indicators over time and to take account of the enlargement of the European Union, all figures in the production phase section of the report refer to EU28+EFTA (Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein), unless otherwise stated.

Definitions

- 'Alumina' covers the production of alumina from bauxite
- 'Metal production' covers both the primary (i.e. from alumina) and recycling (i.e. from scrap) production of aluminium
- 'Semi-fabrication' covers semi-fabrication processes of aluminium (i.e. rolling and extrusion)
- 'Aluminium industry' covers all previous definitions, i.e. alumina, primary, recycling, rolling and extrusion

Extrapolation

Wherever relevant, the information on the economic and social data submitted by the companies through European Aluminium questionnaires has been extrapolated to represent the total industry in Europe.

The scaling factor for each indicator is equal to the total production in Europe divided by the cumulative production of all companies that provide information on the specific indicator. Total production in Europe is based on European Aluminium's annual data collection. In some cases, a year-on-year adjustment is made in order to reflect variations in the sample composition (i.e. the reporting companies can vary from one year to another).

Illustrative example to demonstrate the methodology applied:

10 plants covering 75 percent of aluminium production in Europe reported a total number of 1 000 employees. Therefore the total number of employees in Europe for the sector is equal to $1\,000 / 0.75 = 1\,333$.

Disclaimer

Users of the data tables should consider the data quality rating (DQR) of each indicator (see below).

In any case, the environmental SDIs provided in this document are not intended for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) purposes. More detailed numbers and guidance on LCAs can be found in the [Environmental Profile Report](#), regularly published by European Aluminium and verified by external experts.

LIST AND DEFINITION OF COLLECTED INDICATORS

ECONOMIC INDICATORS		
Indicator	Unit	Definition
Production	Tonnes	This indicator covers the total volume of production for the various industry segments. Recycling is defined here as “recycled production”, i.e. the refining production (also known as production of casting alloys) and the scrap intake of remelters (i.e. producers of wrought alloys, excluding in-house remelting).
Revenues	Euros per year	This indicator covers the total revenues generated by the aluminium industry (in euros per year). Here, the revenue is calculated as the total revenue for all plants in all segments covered by the survey, excluding any subtractions or adjustments between the various segments. This indicator should be put in perspective with the total production.
Capital investments	Euros per year	This indicator covers the level of capital investments (excluding acquisitions).
Value added	Euros per year	The value-added is calculated as the difference between the total revenue of a company or plant and the cost of energy and raw materials.
R&D expenditure	Million of euros per year	This indicator covers the aluminium industry’s total annual expenditure on both in-house and externally funded R&D.
ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS		
Indicator	Unit	Definition
Plant certification (ISO 14 000 or EMAS)	Percentage of plants certified within the sample	This indicator covers the plants that have declared a plant certification based on ISO 14000 or EMAS, or equivalent certificates.
Energy		
Electricity	kWh of electricity per tonne of product	This indicator refers to the quantity of electricity consumed in the production and transformation processes.
Other types of energy	MJ per tonne of product	This indicator refers to the quantity of energy (excluding electricity) consumed in the production and transformation processes, derived from energy sources such as oil, diesel, gas, etc.
Air emissions		
Green House Gas (GHG) emissions	Kg CO ₂ eq per tonne of product	This indicator provides data on the anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases as defined in the Kyoto Protocol. For the primary production, the direct emissions include those deriving from the anode consumption and the PFCs emissions, converted to CO ₂ eq using 100 year Global Warming Potentials (GWPs). For the other industry segments, this indicator represents the emissions deriving from fuel combustion.
Fluorides emissions (primary)	Kg of total fluorides per tonne of product	This indicator represents the annual average of the total (gaseous and particulate) fluorides emitted, per tonne of primary aluminium produced, by primary aluminium electrolysis plants.
Benzo[a]Pyrene (BaP) emissions (primary)	g of BaP per tonne of product	This indicator covers the emissions of BaPs for primary aluminium production. BaPs are emitted by paste plants, anode plants and Soderberg primary smelters.

Waste production		
Bauxite residue generated and stored (only the alumina production)	Kg of bauxite residue per tonne of product	This indicator refers to the quantity of bauxite residue deposited at designated landfill sites following separation and sand removal at alumina plants, expressed in dry weight.
Spent Pot Lining (SPL) generated and landfilled (only for the primary production)	Kg of SPL per tonne of product	This indicator relates to primary production and expresses the quantity of Spent Pot Lining (SPL) from electrolysis pot rooms generated and deposited after the removal of materials that can be reused and recycled.
Inert hazardous waste landfilled (semi-fabrication and recycling)	Kg of inert hazardous waste landfilled per tonne of product	This indicator expresses the quantity of inert hazardous landfilled from semi-fabrication (extrusion and rolling) operations, after reuse and recycling.
SOCIAL INDICATORS		
Indicator	Unit	Definition
Safety		
Plant certification (OSHA)	Percentage of plants certified within the sample	This indicator gives the percentage of plants that have declared a plant certification based on OSHA 18000 or equivalent certificates.
Total Recordable Incident rate	Incidents per million hours worked	Total Recordable Incident rate (TRI) is a measure of the total number of fatalities, lost time incidents, restricted work cases and medical treatment cases per million hours worked.
Lost Time Incident rate (LTI)	Incidents per million hours worked	Lost Time Incident rate (LTI) is a measure of the number of lost time accidents (i.e. those which result in the injured person being absent for one or more scheduled workdays) per million hours worked.
Fatality rate	Number of fatalities per 100 million working hours	A fatality is an accident resulting in the death of an individual employee or a contractor. The indicator represents a five-year rolling average.
Employees		
Number of employees	Number of employees	This reports the total number of workers directly employed in the aluminium industry* (i.e. alumina, primary, extrusion, rolling and recycling), expressed as Full Time Equivalents (FTE). This indicator does not include contract workers on site for temporary work.
Percentage of women among employees	Percentage of women among employees	This is the percentage of women employed in the aluminium industry (i.e. total women in industry / total number of employees).
Percentage of women in executive positions	Percentage of women in executive positions	This indicator reports the percentage of woman in the leadership team (e.g. plant manager, member of the board). It is calculated as the number of women in leadership positions / total number of people in leadership positions.
Number of employees in R&D	Number of employees	This reports the total number of employees directly working in R&D activities in Europe.
Training	Number of hours per employee per year	This indicator measures the average total hours of training per employee*. A training programme can be part of broader performance management programme, talent management programme or leadership development programme.

* In some cases, this indicator only includes production facilities.

DATA QUALITY RATING

With a view to further developing accurate statistics to meet members and stakeholders needs, European Aluminium decided to improve the data quality rating (DRQ) assessment of its SDIs inspired from the formula developed by the Joint Research Center (JRC) as set out below. This method replaces the completeness indicator (i.e. response rate) used in the previous reports.

DQR value	Result / meaning
$DQR \leq 1$	"Excellent quality"
$1 < DQR \leq 2$	"Very good quality"
$2 < DQR \leq 3$	"Good quality"
$3 < DQR \leq 4$	"Fair quality"
$DQR > 4$	"Poor quality"

The following table shows the results of this first assessment for each indicator:

EUROPEAN ALUMINIUM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (SDIS)	DRQ VALUE	DRQ MEANING
Economic indicators		
Production	1.0	Excellent quality
Revenues	2.1	Good quality
Capital investments	2.1	Good quality
Value added	2.3	Good quality
R&D expenditure	2.4	Good quality
Environmental indicators		
Plant certification (ISO 14 000)	2.1	Good quality
Electricity consumption	1.4	Very good quality
Other types of energy consumption	1.5	Very good quality
Total energy consumption	1.4	Very good quality
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	1.5	Very good quality
Fluorides emissions (primary)	1.7	Very good quality
Benzo(a)Pyrene emissions (BaP) (primary)	2.3	Good quality
Bauxite residue generated and recycled (alumina)	1.3	Very good quality
Spent Pot Lining generated and landfilled (primary)	1.3	Very Good quality
Inert hazardous waste landfilled (semi-fabrication)	1.9	Very good quality
Inert hazardous waste landfilled (recycling)	2.7	Good quality
Social indicators		
Plant certification (OSHA)	2.1	Good quality
Safety (TRI, LTI, fatality)	1.8	Very good quality
Number of employees	2.2	Good quality
Percentage of women among employees	2.4	Good quality
Percentage of women in executive positions	2.4	Good quality
Number of employees in R&D	2.6	Good quality
Training	2.1	Good quality

EUROPEAN ALUMINIUM SDIS DATA QUALITY RATING FORMULA

The European Commission JRC methodology was developed in the framework of assessing product environmental footprints (PEF). However, European Aluminium SDIs focus on the production facilities, rather than covering a specific product dimension. In addition, the SDIs are intended to cover the average of technologies available in Europe (i.e. they are not technology-specific) for each segment of the aluminium value chain.

As a result, the JRC method has been adjusted to be used as a data quality assessment method for a wider range of indicators than simply environmental footprint indicators. Basically, the End of Life (EoL, which is product-specific) and the Technological Representativeness (TeR, which is technology-specific) parameters are not considered as relevant in the framework of the SDIs. Contrary to the JRC methodology, the uncertainty parameter (P) was considered.

The adjusted¹ European Aluminium SDIs data quality rating formula is shown below:

$$\text{European Aluminium SDIs DQR} = \frac{\text{TiR} + \text{GR} + \text{C}}{3}$$

Where:

C: Completeness

The completeness (as a percentage) is calculated as the total production of plants answering the questionnaire divided by total European production. Based on the results (as a percentage) a corresponding factor is applied for using the DQR formula. The corresponding factor matrix is given below:

COMPLETENESS (in percent)	CORRESPONDING FACTOR
$C \geq 90\%$	1
$80 \leq C < 90\%$	2
$70 \leq C < 80\%$	3
$50 \leq C < 70\%$	4
$C < 50\%$	5

¹ A similar reasoning was considered also by some other industry association (e.g. [CEPI](#) in their annual statistics report).

TiR: Time Representativeness

The annual figure reported by European Aluminium members corresponding to the reference year (year n). In certain cases, the figure for the previous years was reported (i.e. year n-1, n-2). A total, B, is calculated by multiplying the figure received for each reported data with the 'corresponding factor' for the relevant year.

CORRESPONDING FACTOR	
Year n	1
Year n-1	2
Year n-2	3
Year n-3	4
> Year n-4	5

The TiR is equal to the ratio between B and the total of the calculated value.

GR: Geographical representativeness

The geographical representativeness value is calculated using the reporting scope of the data reported by the companies / associations. In European Aluminium SDIs survey, most of the data should be reported broken down by plant and by main process. Some data (e.g. R&D expenditure / person, percentage of women in executive positions and training performance) are collected only at company / group level for European plants.

Thus, the GR corresponding factor in the DQR formula is based on the following table:


REPORTED SCOPE	CORRESPONDING FACTOR	COMMENTS
Plant	1	Data are reported by plant and, where relevant, by main segment ² within the plant
Country	2	Data from several plants (or main processes) in the same country are grouped
Europe	3	Data from several plants (or main processes) in Europe are grouped
Corporate activities in Europe	4	Data from several plants and main processes in Europe are grouped
Corporate activities globally	5	Data from several regions and processes are grouped

European Aluminium will continue to improve the DQR assessment methodology in the future.

FULL DATA SET OF THE 2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS


The results of European Aluminium SDIs are available in the tables below:

Economic indicators




	PRODUCTION (in ktonnes)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
- Alumina	6.096	6.756	7.626	6.997	4.748	5.786	5.898	5.920
- Primary	3.732	4.426	4.941	5.186	4.091	4.046	4.061	4.244
- Recycled*	2.807	3.889	4.600	4.700	3.520	4.157	4.538	4.737
Alumina & Metal supply	12.635	15.071	17.167	16.883	12.359	13.989	14.497	14.901
- Rolling	3.770	4.036	4.327	4.294	3.514	4.482	4.766	4.880
- Extrusion	2.234	2.645	3.005	3.080	2.394	2.830	2.910	2.857
Semi-fabrication	6.004	6.681	7.332	7.374	5.908	7.313	7.675	7.737
Aluminium industry	18.639	21.752	24.499	24.257	18.267	21.301	22.172	22.639


* Recycled production here : refining production + external scrap intake from remelters (i.e. excluding in-house remelting).
The geographic coverage is EU25+EFTA until 2002, EU28+EFTA for the remaining years.




	REVENUES (in Mio €)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	12.265	15.464	15.973	17.379	10.539	16.345	15.093	15.815
Semi-fabrication	16.687	19.731	19.676	22.573	15.659	21.871	22.817	23.689
Aluminium industry	28.953	35.195	35.649	39.952	26.198	38.216	37.910	39.504



	CAPITAL INVESTMENTS (in Mio €)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	n.a.	n.a.	589	708	329	646	473	547
Semi-fabrication	n.a.	n.a.	693	926	549	628	817	934
Aluminium industry	n.a.	n.a.	1.282	1.635	878	1.274	1.289	1.480



	VALUE ADDED (in Mio €)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	L.D.	3.671	4.478	4.676	2.289	3.052	3.463	3.940
Semi-fabrication	L.D.	5.219	6.746	8.415	6.242	6.896	7.483	7.569
Aluminium industry	L.D.	8.890	11.224	13.091	8.531	9.948	10.947	11.508



	R&D EXPENDITURE (in Mio €)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	L.D.	107	149	147	143	72	130	131
Semi-fabrication	L.D.	159	98	103	104	159	212	246
Aluminium industry	L.D.	266	247	250	247	231	341	377

Environmental indicators



	PLANT CERTIFICATION (in %)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	15%	60%	83%	94%	96%	95%	84%	88%
Semi-fabrication	14%	62%	79%	85%	88%	98%	93%	99%
Aluminium industry	15%	61%	80%	88%	91%	97%	89%	93%



	ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (in kWh/t)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
- Alumina	230	237	214	176	177	161	139	141
- Primary	15.630	15.434	14.869	14.999	15.055	14.757	14.672	14.881
- Recycling	266	254	153	164	169	170	204	165
Alumina & Metal supply	4.346	4.370	3.768	3.949	4.114	3.688	3.578	3.673
- Rolling	547	526	662	503	526	529	449	440
- Extrusion	L.D.	792	736	737	795	775	774	766
Semi-fabrication	768	631	692	601	635	624	571	560
Aluminium industry*	3.272	3.283	2.950	3.058	3.152	2.757	2.654	2.728

N.B: Primary production indicates the energy consumption per tonne aluminium metal (liquid metal as tapped from smelting pots).
Electricity includes electrical energy lost in AC/DC rectification, and the electrical energy used by associated auxiliaries (e.g. pollution control equipment, compressed air generation, heating and lighting).



	OTHER TYPES OF ENERGY (E.G. GAS, FUEL) CONSUMPTION (in MJ/t)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
- Alumina	10.509	10.583	9.227	9.061	10.413	10.025	9.647	9.461
- Primary	16.226	15.128	14.672	14.702	14.748	14.450	14.154	14.046
- Recycling	6.645	4.404	3.715	3.668	3.490	3.974	3.760	3.760
Alumina & Metal supply	10.882	9.879	8.466	8.334	8.600	8.592	8.207	8.117
- Rolling	2.153	2.034	2.083	2.020	2.141	2.125	1.715	1.696
- Extrusion	L.D.	2.491	2.874	2.603	2.926	2.049	2.111	2.105
Semi-fabrication	2.491	2.215	2.407	2.263	2.459	2.096	1.760	1.847
Aluminium industry*	8.363	7.650	6.855	6.719	6.901	6.618	6.225	6.215



	TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (in MJ/t)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	26.528	25.612	22.031	22.549	23.411	21.868	21.087	21.339
Semi-fabrication	5.257	4.487	4.900	4.426	4.747	4.342	3.816	3.864
Aluminium industry*	20.144	19.469	17.476	17.729	18.247	16.545	15.780	16.037

* This figure gives an overview of the energy consumption of the aluminium industry in Europe per tonne of product: this figure is a consolidation of the data per sector weighted by the production.



	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (in kgeqCO ₂ /t)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
- Alumina	723	757	652	638	688	629	590	542
- Primary	3.634	2.703	2.465	1.993	1.941	1.694	1.658	1.638
- Recycling	411	265	214	205	197	225	212	211
Alumina & Metal supply	1.406	1.131	929	809	810	719	680	662
- Rolling	120	115	117	111	117	119	97	93
- Extrusion	L.D.	146	162	148	164	117	120	120
Semi-fabrication	139	127	135	126	136	118	106	103
Aluminium industry*	1.026	839	718	628	623	537	502	492

N.B: Primary production indicates the direct emissions related to PFCs and to anode consumption per tonne aluminium metal (liquid metal as tapped from smelting pots). For the other industry segments, this indicator refers only to the emissions related to fuel combustion.*This figure gives an overview of the emissions of the aluminium industry in Europe in kgCO₂eq per tonne of product: this figure is a consolidation of the data per sector weighted by the production.



	FLUORIDES EMISSIONS IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION (in kg/t)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Primary	1,24	0,98	0,96	0,62	0,56	0,44	0,46	0,45



	BENZO(A)PYRENE EMISSIONS IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION (in g/t)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Primary	3,20	1,44	1,11	0,65	0,69	0,59	0,50	0,50



	BAUXITE RESIDUE IN ALUMINA PRODUCTION							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Bauxite residue generated (in kg/t)	673,0	713,4	706,0	667,2	530,3	723,8	759,6	791,3
Bauxite residue recycled (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1%	1%	1%

N.B: The bauxite residue not recycled is stored.



	SPENT POT LINING (SPL) IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
SPL generated (in kg/t)	22,9	19,8	14,8	17,8	24,8	18,4	22,8	22,3
SPL landfilled (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52%	52%	55%

Prior 2012, only the total SPL generated was monitored, thus no data on landfilling is available before.



	INERT HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILLED							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Semi-fabrication (in kg/t)	n.a.	n.a.	3,2	3,1	2,8	1,7	0,8	0,7
in % of hazardous waste	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6%	6%	4%
Recycling (in kg/t)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,4	3,8	4,9
in % of hazardous waste	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5%	5%	7%

Social indicators



	PLANT CERTIFICATION (in %)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	4%	5%	41%	67%	68%	73%	57%	64%
Semi-fabrication	0%	5%	31%	82%	84%	71%	60%	84%
Aluminium industry	2%	5%	35%	76%	78%	72%	58%	73%



	SAFETY: TOTAL RECORDABLE INCIDENT (TRI) PER MIO HOURS WORKED									
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012*		2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	33,4	27,4	9,4	9,0	8,3	7,7		11,2	12,7	10,6
Semi-fabrication	34,1	18,9	12,4	6,0	5,0	6,0		6,0	7,6	5,6
Aluminium industry	33,8	22,0	11,3	7,2	6,2	6,6		7,8	9,2	7,3



	SAFETY: LOST TIME INCIDENT (LTI) PER MIO HOURS WORKED									
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012*		2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	11,7	12,4	3,1	4,6	3,9	3,7		6,3	6,4	7,1
Semi-fabrication	18,3	10,7	5,7	2,8	2,4	2,9		2,9	3,9	3,1
Aluminium industry	15,4	11,3	4,8	3,5	3,0	3,2		4,1	4,7	4,5

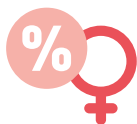


	SAFETY: FATALITIES RATE per 100 million working hours, five year rolling average									
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012*		2012	2014	2015
Aluminium industry	n.a.	2,9	3,2	2,9	2,6	1,7		1,5	0,7	0,9

* Prior 2012, the recycling industry was not included the refining industry. Then from their integration in our database a new baseline have been defined to have meaningful trends. In addition from 2013, all fatalities from contractors have been included (i.e. even if they are not working on the day-to-day production of aluminium)



	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	32.450	31.051	29.614	28.235	25.932	20.579	19.350	19.732
Semi-fabrication	57.101	60.901	57.960	67.367	62.534	62.300	62.652	61.737
Aluminium industry	89.551	91.952	87.574	95.602	88.466	82.879	82.002	81.469



	% OF WOMAN IN THE INDUSTRY							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Among the total employee (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14%
Among the total leadership team (in %)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16%



	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN R&D POSITIONS							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	L.D.	622	959	741	688	662	823	759
Semi-fabrication	L.D.	974	678	679	645	1.371	1.640	1.652
Aluminium industry	L.D.	1.595	1.637	1.420	1.334	2.033	2.463	2.411

N.B: In some cases, companies were not able to report all the social data by segment especially when several processes are combined on the same production site. Thus, some remelters data are included in the figures for semifabrication.



	TRAINING PERFORMANCE (in hours/ person)							
	1997	2002	2005	2008	2009	2012	2014	2015
Alumina & Metal supply	19,9	35,9	31,7	28,5	28,7	28,0	33,1	35,2
Semi-fabrication	13,5	19,3	28,0	33,4	29,4	22,8	27,7	29,4
Aluminium industry	15,8	24,9	29,2	32,0	29,2	24,1	29,0	30,8

ABOUT EUROPEAN ALUMINIUM

European Aluminium, founded in 1981 and based in Brussels, is the voice of the aluminium industry in Europe. We actively engage with decision makers and the wider stakeholder community to promote the outstanding properties of aluminium, secure growth and optimise the contribution our metal can make to meeting Europe's sustainability challenges. Through environmental and technical expertise, economic and statistical analysis, scientific research, education and sharing of best practices, public affairs and communication activities, European Aluminium promotes the use of aluminium as a material with permanent properties that is part of the solution to achieving sustainable goals, while maintaining and improving the image of the industry, of the material and of its applications among their stakeholders. Our 80+ members include primary aluminium producers; downstream manufacturers of extruded, rolled and cast aluminium; producers of recycled aluminium and national aluminium associations are representing more than 600 plants in 30 European countries. Aluminium products are used in a wide range of markets, including automotive, transport, high-tech engineering, building, construction and packaging.

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Contact details

European Aluminium
Avenue de Broqueville 12
1150 Brussels, Belgium
Phone +32 2 775 63 63
communications@european-aluminium.eu
www.european-aluminium.eu

