

Our energy strategy going forward

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Attractively positioned world-class assets with global reach

Now in a first-quartile position on the industry cost curve



^{*} Outside China

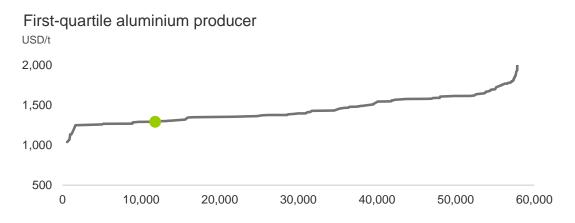


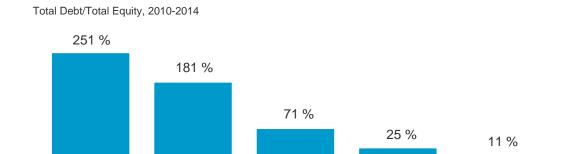
^{**} Primary Foundry Alloys

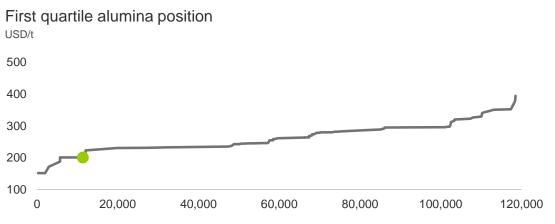
^{***} Sapa JV

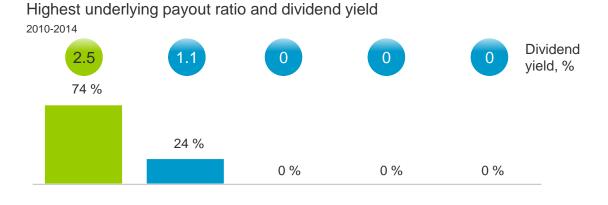
Leading performance compared to aluminium peers

Strong relative position drives value-creation in challenging markets









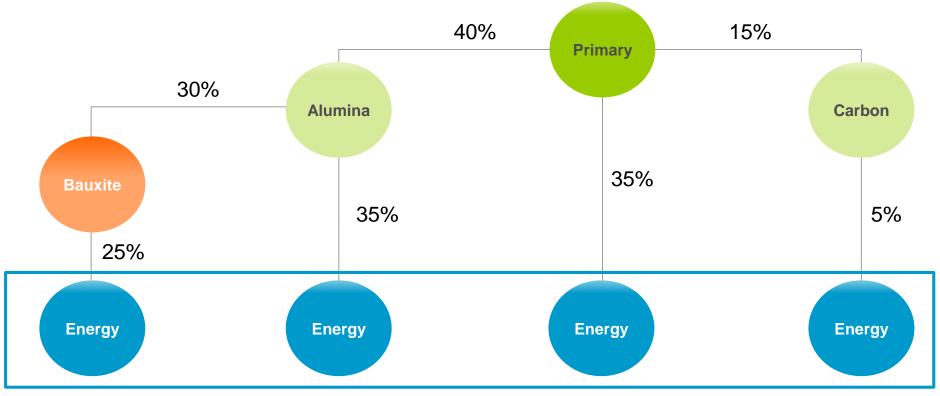
Source: ThomsonOne, CRU, company filings
Total debt/Total Equity= (Long Term Debt + Short Term Debt & Current Portion of Long
Term Debt) /Equity attributable to shareholders
Dividend yield = Dividend Per Share / Market Price at Year End
Underlying dividend payout ratio = Dividend Per Share / Underlying Earnings Per Share



Strongest balance sheet,



Energy represents ~ 1/3 of smelter cost and ~ 50% of the total value chain cash cost



Total energy cost: ~50%

Percentages indicate share of respective input costs globally





Energy strategic priorities

Better

Bigger Greener

- Realize full potential of strong asset base and competencies
- Further improve operational and commercial performance
- Provide competitive global energy sourcing and competence

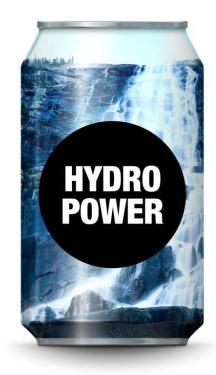
- Mature captive growth opportunities
- Raise income potential from market operations and commercial optimization
- Leverage value from Nordic power surplus

- Capitalize on strong climate position over time
- Capture value of the green certificate scheme in new growth projects
- Promote responsible energy policy in the regions where Hydro operates



Energy has a dual mission in Hydro

Strong, sustainable value creator and energy provider throughout the value chain



To own, operate and maximize value of Hydro's energy assets

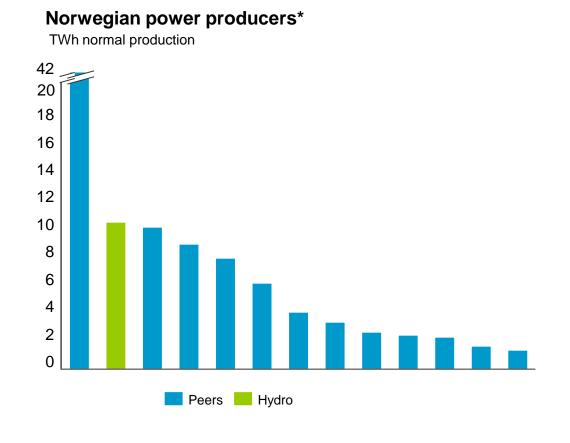


To provide competitive power sourcing and global energy competence

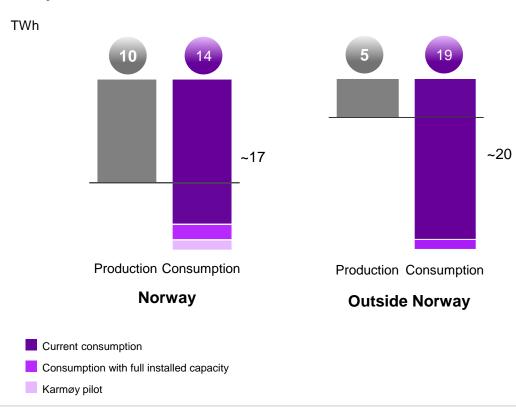


Hydro is second largest hydropower producer in Norway

But a net buyer of power globally



Power production and consumption in Hydro smelters**

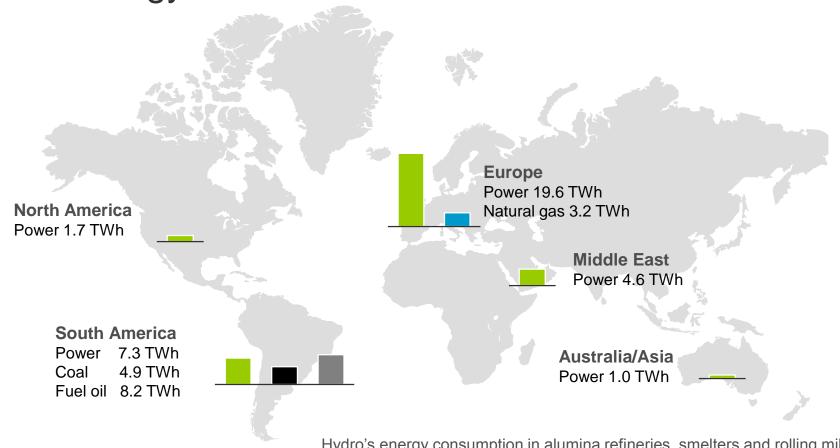




^{*} Equity normal production

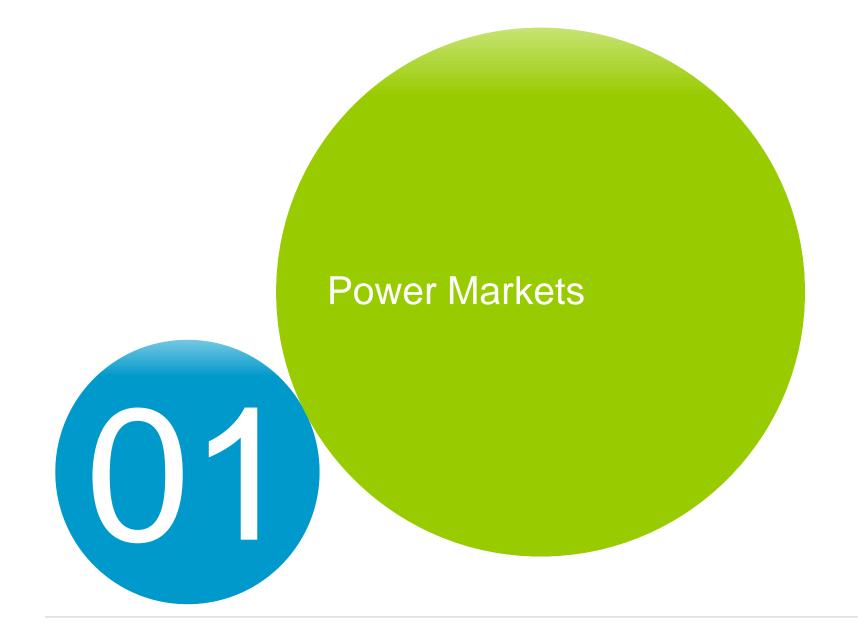
^{**} Based on consolidated production in Hydro smelters, mid-2015

Hydro energy needs are spread across the value chain, global regions and energy carriers



Hydro's energy consumption in alumina refineries, smelters and rolling mills

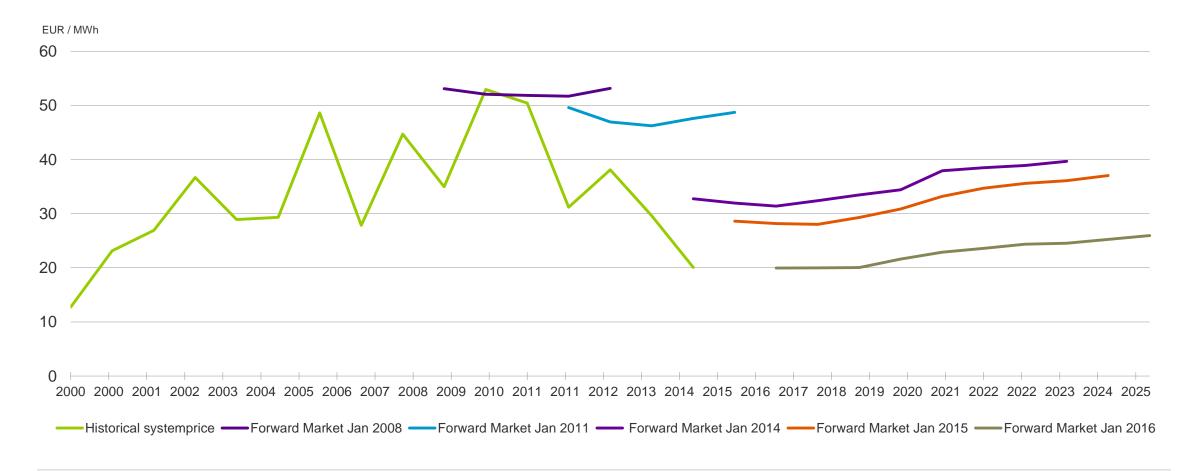






Nordic power prices decline over the last years

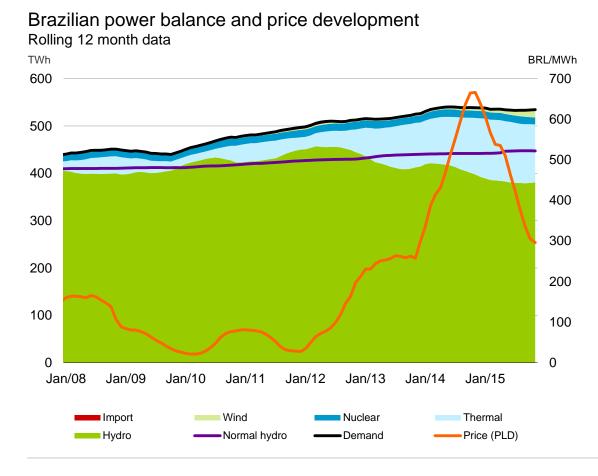
Downward trend also reflected in forward curve



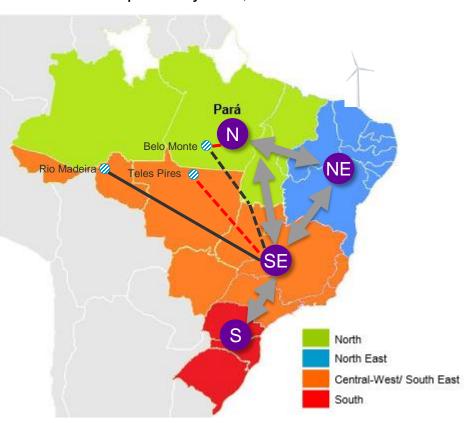


Interconnected Brazilian hydropower-based system

Thermal power has increased in importance during recent dry years

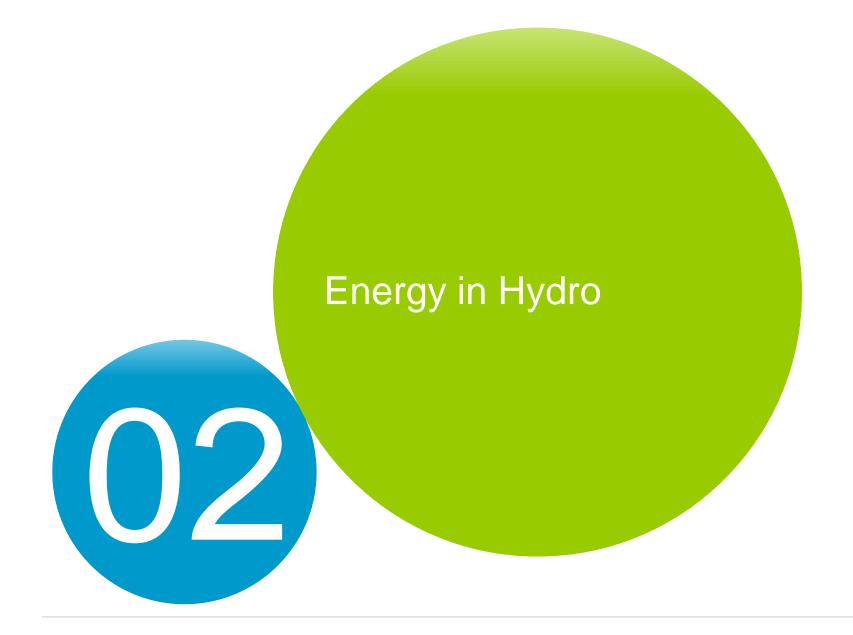


Interconnected power system, Brazil



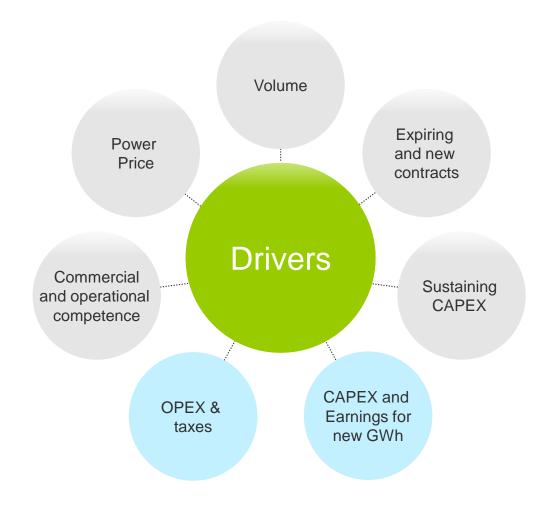


^{*}Source: ONS, EPE, ANEEL.





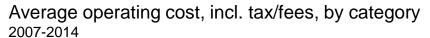
Value creation in Energy dependent on wide array of factors

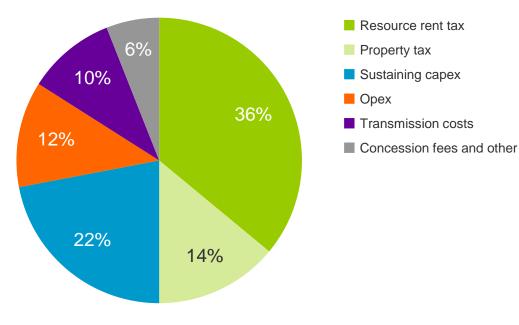




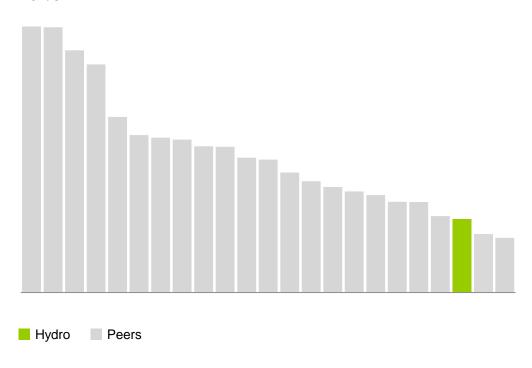
Competitive production costs driven by economies of scale and operational improvements

Taxes and fees account for a large share of costs, making sustainable framework conditions crucial





Total operating costs for Norwegian power producers*



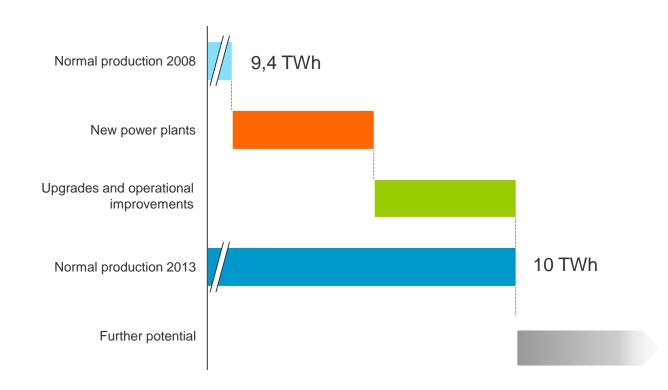


^{*} Based on PA Benchmarking survey

Delivering value from growth

Driven by capacity additions, debottlenecking and operating competence

- The normal production in Hydro's power plants raised from 9.4 in 2008 to 10 TWh in 2013
 - New power plants since 2008
 - Holsbru, Vasstøl, and Vigeland acquisition
 - Improved power plant efficiency from replacement of turbine runners
 - Improved optimization through competence
 - E.g. handling flooding situation to minimize water losses and ensure safe operations
- Further potential
 - New power plants under construction
 - Midtlæger, Mannsberg
 - Utilizing regulatory frameworks supporting renewable power generation
 - Turbine runners as part of rehabilitations
 - Further improving long-term optimization

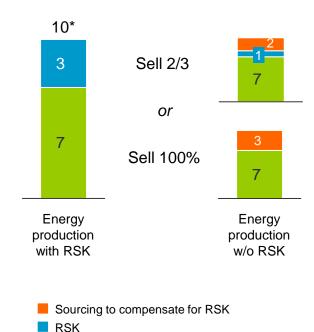




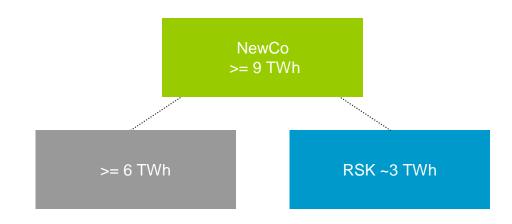
Broad optionality to maintain asset value within the reversion regime

Sell to a publicly-owned entity

TWh



Merge into a larger publicly-owned asset with one or several owners



- · Retain full production as part of a larger asset
- Max 1/3 Hydro (private) ownership
- No reversion after such a transaction
- Need partner(s) with min 6 TWh to maintain equity volume

Production w/o RSK



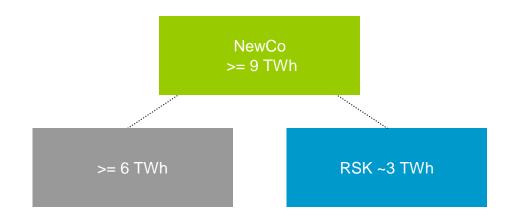
The diagrams on this slide are simplified for illustration purposes

^{*} Normal production

Broad optionality to maintain asset value within the reversion regime

- Law proposal from government on industrial ownership published 9 November
- Proposal for hydropower JVs:
 - Maximum 1/3 private ownership maintained
 - Allow private owners access to physical power
 - Pro-rata power offtake in line with ownership share
- The new law would allow Hydro to maintain access to physical power through restructuring RSK assets into 1/3 ownership position in company with liability

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^{*} Normal production

Providing competitive global energy sourcing and competence

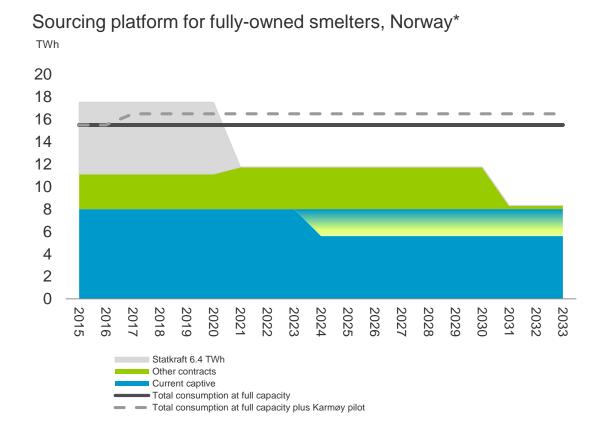
Commercial competence, analytical capability and market insight

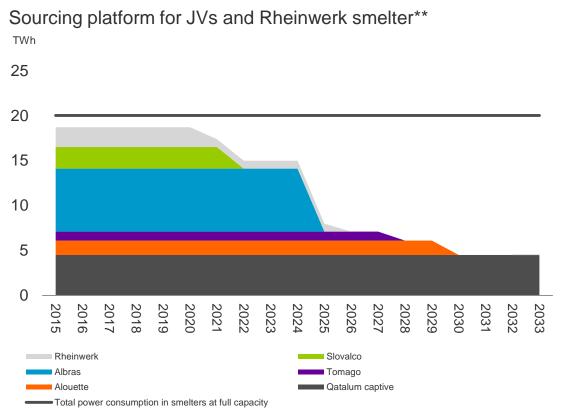
B&A	Primary Metal	Rolled Products	
	Assist with energy sourcing strategies		
	Analyze energy markets and provide insight		
	Optimize power portfolio		
	Lead power sourcing negotiations		
Improve security of power supply and manage grid agendas			
 Fuel switch evaluations New power contracts for B&A operations Overall energy matrix optimization Increased Energy presence in Brazil to lead the sourcing processes and explore commercial opportunities 	 3.75 TWh power sourcing secured for the Norwegian smelter portfolio 2021-30 330 GWh power sourcing for the Norwegian smelter portfolio 2031-40 	 Execution of hedging strategy New power contract secured for 2018-25 for Rheinwerk smelter Gas/power sourcing for rolling mills 	
 Norsk Hydro Energia Ltda established as a vehicle for the power market operations 			



Improving smelter cost position with competitive power sourcing

Utilizing moderate pricing environment in Norway and abroad







^{*} Net 8 TWh captive assumed available for smelters

^{**} Albras and Slovalco on 100% basis

Energy mid-term goals

Creating shareholder value by maximizing value of own hydropower assets and ensuring reliable and competitive energy supply for Hydro

Ambitions	Target	Timeframe
Improve safety performance – injury free environment	TRI <2	2020
 Robust industrial ownership for RSK – maintain physical power offtake post 2022 	3,0 TWh	2022
 Deliver additional production volumes through upgrades/sustaining investments 	~0,1 TWh	2020
 Secure new competitive sourcing contracts in Norway post 2020 	4-6 TWh	2020
 Support competitive energy supply as well as energy policy and framework development for other business areas 	Progress	Continuous

Better Bigger Greener



