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- certain ministers and senior officials of the Government of Zimbabwe
 - the Taliban or any undertaking owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by the Taliban or specific associated individuals, entities, agencies associated with the Taliban, Osama bin Laden, al-Qaeda or other terrorists or their sponsors; or
- to sell or purchase foreign currency or take or send from Australia any Australian currency where that transaction relates to:
- property, securities or funds in Australia belonging either directly or indirectly to, or other payments to, the Government of Iraq, its agencies or nationals;
 - property, securities or funds belonging either directly or indirectly to certain entities related to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or their agencies (in limited circumstances) and certain named individuals associated with the former Milosevic regime;
 - property, securities or funds in Australia owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by or otherwise relating to payments to certain ministers and senior officials of the government of Zimbabwe; or
 - property, securities or funds owned or controlled directly or indirectly by, or otherwise relating to payments to, or for the benefit of, the Taliban or any undertaking owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Taliban or specific associated individuals, entities, agencies associated with the Taliban, Osama bin Laden, Al-Qaeda or other terrorists or their sponsors; or

(iii) lodge a report of the transaction details.

(b) There are no limitations, under the laws of Australia, on the right of non-residents to acquire, hold or vote Ordinary Shares in the Company, except for the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act (the "Act") and Section 606 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (the "Corporations Act"). The Act controls the rights of non-residents to hold 15% or more of the total voting power as outstanding shares of an Australian company, but it does not affect the rights attaching to shares that are held or acquired in accordance with its provisions.

Under the Act, any acquisition or issue of shares (including the acquisition of an option to acquire shares) which would increase or alter beyond 15% in the case of any single foreign interest, or 40% in the case of more than one foreign interest, the level of foreign ownership in a corporation that carries on an Australian business is subject to review and approval by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Act permits the Treasurer to deny or refuse proposals where such proposals would be contrary to the Australian national interest.

Section 606 of the Corporations Act provides that, subject to certain exceptions, a person must not acquire a relevant interest in shares in a company if as a result someone's voting power in the company increases to more than 20%, or from a starting point that is above 20% and below 90%. Section 606 also prohibits a person acquiring a legal or equitable interest in shares if, because of the acquisition, another person acquires a relevant interest in shares and someone's voting power increases to more than 20%, or from a starting point that is above 20% and below 90%. Section 608 of the Corporations Act provides that a person has a "relevant interest" in shares if that person holds the shares, or has power or control over the voting rights attaching to them or their disposal, whether directly or indirectly.

The foregoing summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable legislation and to the Constitution. A copy of the Constitution is filed as Exhibit 1 to this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

E. Taxation

The following is a summary of the principal Australian and United States federal income tax consequences to United States holders (as defined below) of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADS or Ordinary Shares and is based on the laws in force as at the date of this Annual Report. Holders are advised to consult their own tax advisers

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concerning the overall tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of ADS or Ordinary Shares in their particular circumstances. This discussion relies in part on representations by the Depositary in the Deposit Agreement and related documents.

Commonwealth of Australia Taxation

With effect from July 1, 2002, Australia rewrote dividend imputation legislation system relating to company tax. Broadly, the legislation rewrites the old dividend system. It is intended to produce a similar tax outcome as the old system with some noted differences. The dividend imputation system of company tax relieves double taxation on dividends paid by Australian resident corporations. Under this system, companies are required to identify dividends paid as either franked or unfranked dividends. Franked dividends are those paid out of profits which have borne Australian corporate tax (i.e. to which franking credits have been allocated) while unfranked dividends are paid out of untaxed profits. The Australian corporate tax rate is 30%. Franked dividends paid to non-residents are exempt from withholding tax but unfranked (or partly franked) dividends are subject to withholding tax, generally at 15% on the unfranked amount. Notices are provided to shareholders which specify the amount (if any) of dividend withholding tax deducted.

The current Australian tax rules require taxpayers to hold shares "at risk" for certain periods before obtaining the benefit of the dividend imputation system. The minimum period for holding ordinary shares "at risk" is currently 45 days. Failure to satisfy these requirements may result in the deduction of Australian withholding tax from dividends paid to non-residents of Australia. There is an exemption from these rules for defined "small" transactions.

The tax rules classify interests which satisfy a financial arrangements test as either debt or equity. An interest that is classified as equity will be frankable, whereas an interest that is classified as debt will not be frankable. ADS and Ordinary Shares are likely to be classified as equity on the basis that the return is contingent on our performance or at our discretion. These rules apply from July 1, 2001.

Under the provisions of the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income ("the Treaty") from 1 July 2003 the withholding tax rate on dividends is 5% of the gross amount of the dividends where the beneficial corporate shareholder entitled to the dividends holds directly at least 10% of the voting power in the company. This rate is reduced to nil for certain corporate beneficial shareholders who own at least 80% of the voting shares. For other shareholders the withholding tax rate will be 15% by virtue of the Treaty and domestic law.

A United States citizen who is resident in Australia, or a United States corporation that is resident in Australia (by reason of carrying on business in Australia and being managed or controlled in Australia or having its voting power controlled by shareholders who are residents of Australia) holding ADS or ordinary shares as capital assets, may be liable for Australian capital gains tax ("CGT") on the disposal of our ADS or ordinary shares.

In calculating the amount of a capital gain that may be subject to Australian CGT, special rules apply to individuals, trusts, certain superannuation funds and shareholders of certain listed investment companies. For ADS or ordinary shares acquired after September 21, 1999 and held for at least 12 months, individuals and trusts will pay tax on half of the gain (calculated in nominal terms) or two-thirds of the gain for certain superannuation funds after allowing for any offsetting capital losses which are applied against the whole nominal gain. For ADS or Ordinary Shares acquired before that time and held for at least 12 months, individuals, trusts and certain superannuation funds may choose between paying CGT on half of the gain (or two-thirds of the gain for certain superannuation funds), or paying CGT on all of the gain with the gain being calculated on the basis of the cost of the ADS or shares being indexed for inflation up to September 30, 1999. For all types of taxpayers, the legislation freezes the indexation (for inflation) of the cost of ADS and Ordinary Shares as at September 30, 1999, and abolishes such indexation for ADS and ordinary shares acquired after September 21, 1999.

Under current Australian law, no income or other tax is payable on any profit on disposal of the ADS or ordinary shares held by persons who are residents of the United States within the meaning of the Treaty except:

- if the person (together with associates, if any) owns or owned ADS and/or Ordinary Shares at any time during the period of five years preceding the disposal, representing 10% or more of our issued share capital (excluding share capital carrying no right to participate beyond a specified amount in distribution)

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of profits or capital). However, in these circumstances there may be relief from Australian tax for residents of the United States under the Treaty; or

- if the ADS or Ordinary Shares have been used by the person in carrying on a trade or business wholly or partly at or through a permanent establishment in Australia.

Different rules will apply to persons and corporations which are not residents of the United States.

Australia does not impose gift, estate or inheritance taxes in relation to gifts of shares or upon the death of a shareholder.

Neither the issue or transfer of an ADS or our Ordinary Shares or the payment of a dividend will give rise to a liability to goods and services tax in Australia.

Australian Stamp Duty

No Australian stamp duty will be payable on the issue or transfer of an ADS or the transfer of our Ordinary Shares.

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is a summary of the material United States federal income tax consequences of owning Ordinary Shares or ADS. The discussion below, except where specifically noted, does not address the effects of any state, local or non-United States tax laws. In addition, it applies to you only if you hold your Ordinary Shares or ADS as a capital asset, and does not address the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances. Moreover, it does not apply to you if you are not a U.S. person, as defined below, or if you are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, including if you are:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a trader in securities if you elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings;
- a financial institution;
- an insurance company;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person that holds Ordinary Shares or ADS as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction;
- a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the voting stock of Alumina; or
- a person whose "functional currency" is not the United States dollar.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect, as well as the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (the "Treaty"). These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

You are a United States person if you are:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a domestic corporation;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

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For purposes of this discussion an “eligible U.S. holder” is a U.S. person that:

is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Treaty;

does not maintain, for purposes of the Treaty, a permanent establishment or fixed base in Australia to which Ordinary Shares or ADS are attributable and through which the U.S. person carries on or has carried on business (or, in the case of an individual, performs or has performed independent personal services); and

is otherwise eligible for benefits under the Treaty with respect to income or gain from ordinary shares or ADS.

The tax consequences to you of the ownership of Ordinary Shares or ADS will depend upon the facts of your particular situation. We encourage you to consult your own tax advisors with regard to the application of the federal income tax laws, as well as to the applicability and effect of any state, local or foreign tax laws to which you may be subject. In particular you should confirm your status as an eligible US holder with your advisors and should discuss any possible consequence of failing to qualify as an eligible U.S. holder.

In general, and taking into account the earlier assumptions, for United States federal income tax purposes, if you hold ADS evidencing ADS, you will be treated as the owner of the Ordinary Shares represented by those ADS. Exchanges of Ordinary Shares for ADS, and ADS for Ordinary Shares, generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Distributions

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, distributions made to you on or with respect to Ordinary Shares or ADS will be treated as dividends and will be taxable as ordinary income to the extent that those distributions are made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for United States federal income tax purposes. You must include the gross amount of the dividend payment (including, in the case of unfranked or partially unfranked dividends, any Australian tax withheld) as income at the time you receive it, actually or constructively. Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, to the extent that the amount of any distribution exceeds our current or accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, the excess will be treated as a tax-free return of capital which reduces your tax basis in the Ordinary Shares or ADS to the extent of the tax basis, and any remaining amount will be treated as capital gain. If you are a corporation you generally will not be entitled to claim dividends received deduction with respect to distributions paid with respect to your Ordinary Shares or ADS.

The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income will be the US dollar value of the Australian dollar payments made, determined at the spot Australian dollar/US dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into US dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into US dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

With effect from January 1, 2003, the United States reduced the maximum tax rate on certain qualifying dividend distributions to 15%. In order for dividends paid by foreign corporations to qualify for the reduced rates, the foreign corporation must meet certain requirements, including that it not be classified as a foreign investment company or a passive foreign investment company for United States federal income tax purposes in either the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year. The Company believes that its Ordinary Shares or ADS will not be treated as stock of a foreign investment company or a passive foreign investment company, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change.

The company believes that dividends on ADS will qualify for these lower tax rates if the taxpayer meets the required holding period. In order for the dividends on the ADS to qualify, taxpayers must hold the ADS for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date.

Dividends paid to eligible U.S. holders with respect to our stock and that are unfranked or partially unfranked are subject to Australian withholding tax at a maximum rate of 15% with respect to the unfranked portion of the dividend payment. Subject to certain limitations, the Australian tax withheld in accordance with the Treaty and paid over to Australia generally will be creditable against your United States federal income tax liability.

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Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States, but generally will be "passive income" or "financial services income" which is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to you. Dividends qualifying for the special 15% maximum U.S. tax rate are subject to special rules in determining a taxpayer's foreign tax credit limitation.

Disposition

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, any gain or loss you realize on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Ordinary Shares or ADS will be subject to United States federal income taxation as a capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the US dollar value of the amount that you realize on that sale, exchange or other disposition and your adjusted tax basis, determined in US dollars, in the Ordinary Shares or ADS surrendered. The gain or loss will be long term capital gain or loss if your holding period for the ordinary shares or ADS is more than one year. A noncorporate U.S. person is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 20% on long term capital gain. Any capital gain or loss so realized will generally be United States source gain or loss. Your ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

Alumina believes that its Ordinary Shares or ADS will not be treated as stock of a passive foreign investment company, or "PFIC," for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. Moreover, the application of the PFIC rules to a corporation such as Alumina that is primarily engaged in the active business of mining and processing metals is not entirely clear.

In general, if you are a U.S. holder, we will be a PFIC with respect to you if for any taxable year in which you held our ADS or Ordinary Shares:

at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income or

at least 50% of the value, determined on the basis of a quarterly average, of our assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.

Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than certain rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business), annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If a foreign corporation owns at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, the foreign corporation is treated for purposes of the PFIC tests as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation, and as receiving directly its proportionate share of the other corporation's income.

If the company is treated as a PFIC, and you are a U.S. holder that did not make a mark-to-market election, as described below, you will be subject to special rules with respect to:

any gain you realize on the sale or other disposition of your Ordinary Shares or ADS and

any excess distribution that the company make to you (generally, any distributions to you during a single taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by you in respect of the Ordinary Shares or ADS during the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, your holding period for the Ordinary Shares or ADS).

Under these rules:

the gain or excess distribution will be allocated ratably over your holding period for the Ordinary Shares or ADS,

the amount allocated to the taxable year in which you realized the gain or excess distribution will be taxed as ordinary income,

the amount allocated to each prior year, with certain exceptions, will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year, and

the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to each such year.

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Special rules apply for calculating the amount of the foreign tax credit with respect to excess distributions by a PFIC.

If you own Ordinary Shares or ADS in a PFIC that are treated as marketable stock, you may also make a mark-to-market election. If you make this election, you will not be subject to the PFIC rules described above. Instead, in general, you will include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of your Ordinary Shares or ADS at the end of the taxable year over your adjusted basis in your Ordinary Shares or ADS. You will also be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of your Ordinary Shares or ADS over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election). Your basis in the Ordinary Shares or ADS will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts.

If you own Ordinary Shares or ADS during any year that we are a PFIC, you must file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statements by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

It is possible to read and copy documents referred to in this Annual Report on Form 20-F that have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") at the SEC's public reference room located at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington DC 20549. Please telephone the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 or access the SEC website (www.sec.gov) for further information.

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I. Subsidiary Information

All controlled entities are wholly owned, unless otherwise indicated. Alumina's significant subsidiaries are described in Item 4C - "Key Information - Organisational Structure". The following is a list of all entities controlled by Alumina.

Controlled Entities	Place of Incorporation	Notes
Alumina Holdings (USA) Inc.	Delaware, USA	b
Alumina (U.S.A.) Inc.	Delaware, USA	b
Westminer (Investments) B.V.	Netherlands	b
Westminer Acquisition (U.K.) Limited	UK	b
Westminer International (U.K.) Limited	UK	b
Alumina International Holdings Pty Ltd	VIC, Australia	a, b

Notes to Subsidiaries:

These controlled entities have:

- (a) been granted relief from the necessity to prepare accounts pursuant to Australian Securities and Investment Commission ("ASIC") Class Order 98/1418. These companies, which are also referred to in the Directors' Declaration are, with Alumina Limited, all members of a "Closed Group" as defined in the Class Order and are parties to a deed of cross guarantee which has been lodged with and approved by the ASIC. Under the deed of cross guarantee, each of these companies guarantees the debts of the other companies party to the deed of cross guarantee;
- (b) been translated as a self-sustaining entity.

J. Enforcement of Civil Liabilities

Alumina is a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Australia. All the directors and officers of Alumina, and some of the experts named in this document, reside outside the United States, principally in Australia. A substantial portion of the assets of Alumina, and the assets of Alumina directors, officers and experts, are located outside the United States. Therefore, you may not be able to effect service of process within the United States upon Alumina or these persons so that you may enforce judgments of United States courts against them based on the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws. In addition, you may have difficulty bringing an original action in an Australian court to enforce liabilities against Alumina or any of these persons based on U.S. federal securities laws.