

2009 3-Year Business Plan

**New Long-term Vision-oriented
Growth Strategy
Based on Realigned Business Structure**

February 2010



SUMITOMO METAL MINING CO., LTD.

Nobumasa Kemori

President and Representative Director

Contents

I. Long-term Vision (LTV) & 09 3-Yr Business Plan

II. An Altered Business Environment

III. Core Business Growth Strategy

IV. Financial Strategy & Platform Reinforcement

V. Supplementary Materials

I. Long-term Vision (LTV) & 09 3-Yr Business Plan

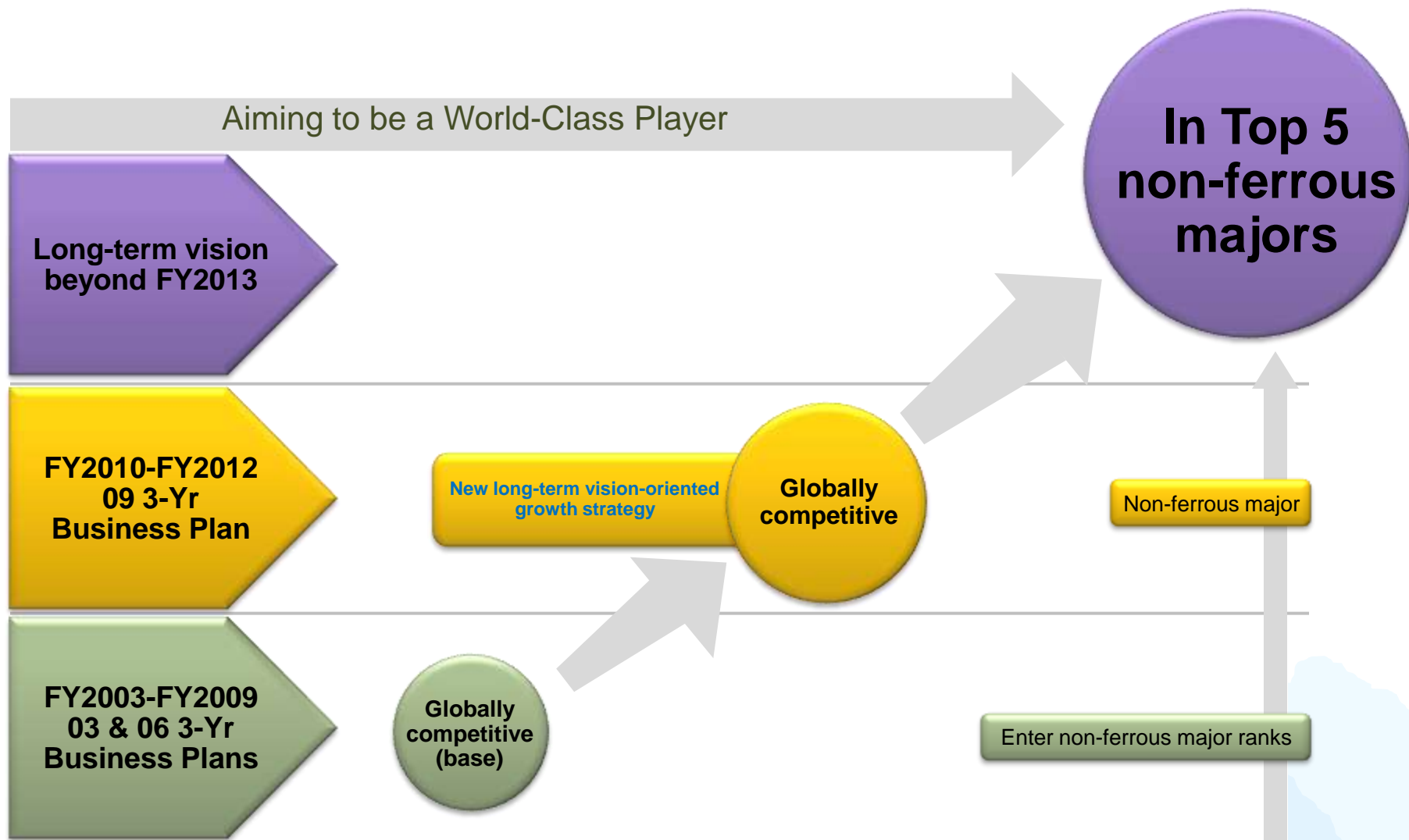


Hishikari mining engineers

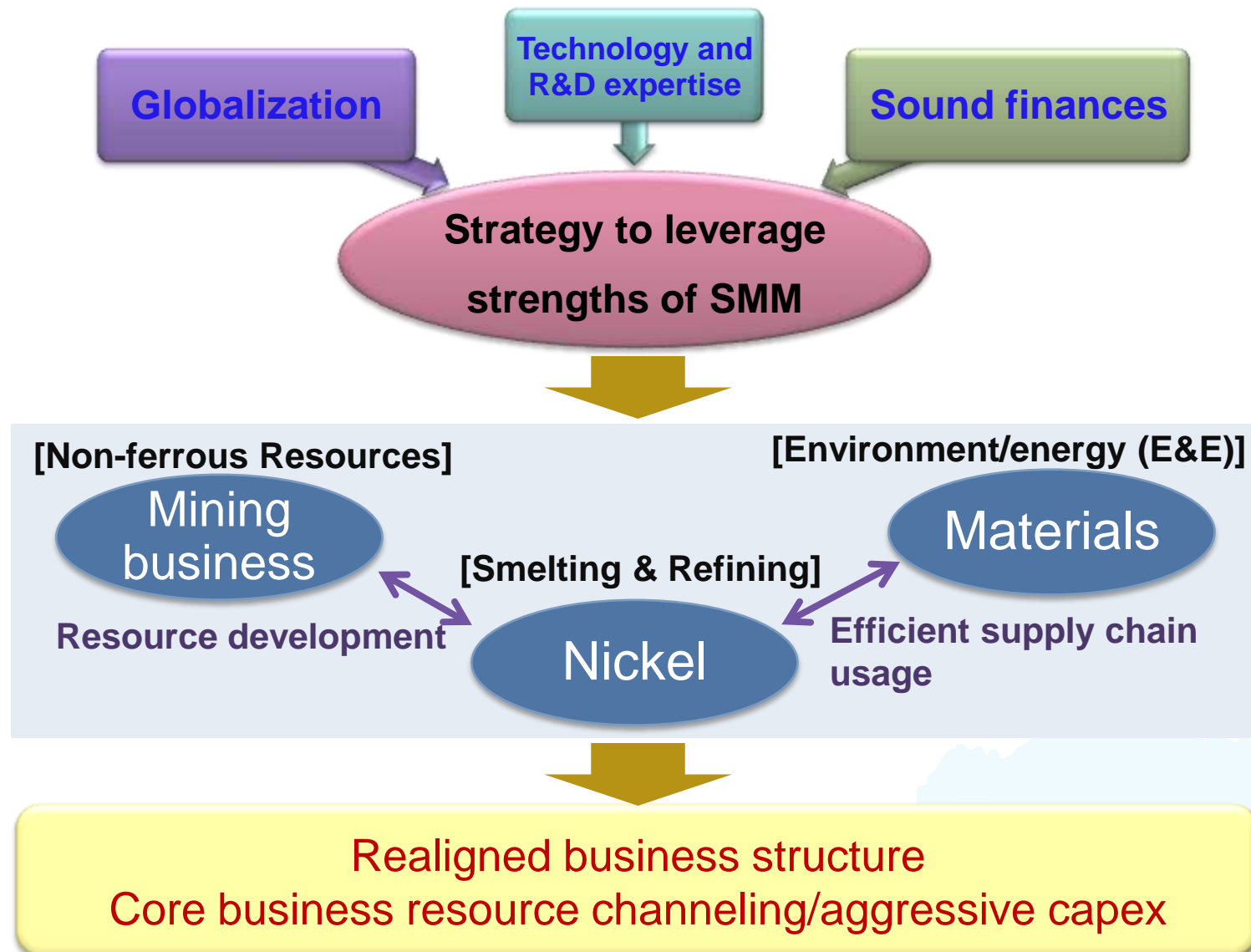
1) 09 3-Yr Business Plan positioning

I

LTV & 09 3-Yr
Business Plan



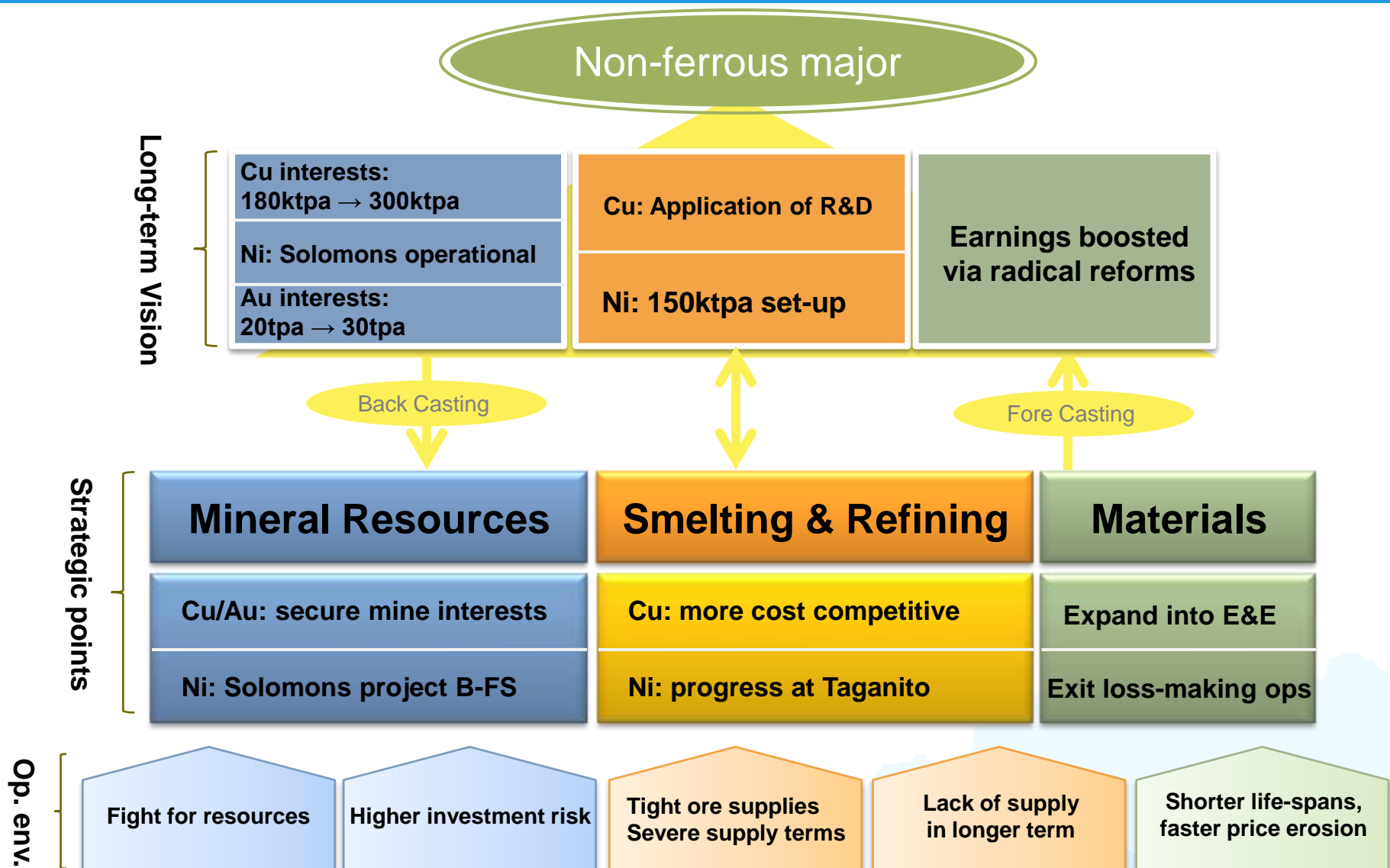
2) Basic strategy



3) 09 3-Yr Business Plan outline

I

LTV & 09 3-Yr
Business Plan



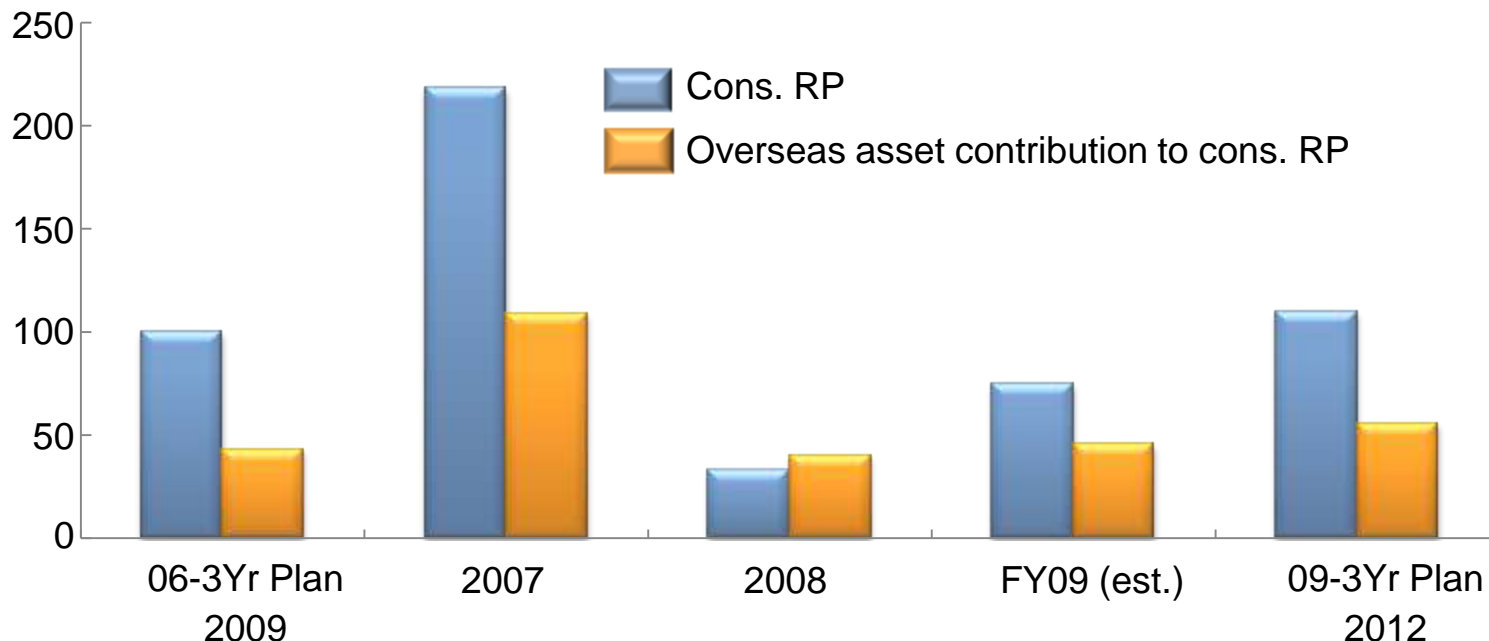
4) Recurring profit (RP)

– Greater overseas asset contribution –

I

LTV & 09 3-Yr
Business Plan

(Billions of yen)



(Billions of yen)	06 3-Yr Plan FY2009	2007	2008	FY09 (est.)	09 3-Yr Plan FY2012
Cons. RP	100.0	217.9	32.6	75.0	110.0
Overseas asset contribution to cons. RP	42.6	108.2	40.2	45.2	55.0
Cu price (\$/T)	4,000	7,584	5,864	6,043	6,000
Ni price (\$/lb)	7.0	15.5	7.5	7.3	8.0
Au price (\$/Toz)	550	766	867	1,021	1,000
Forex (¥/\$)	110.0	114.3	100.5	91.9	90.0

5) Capex

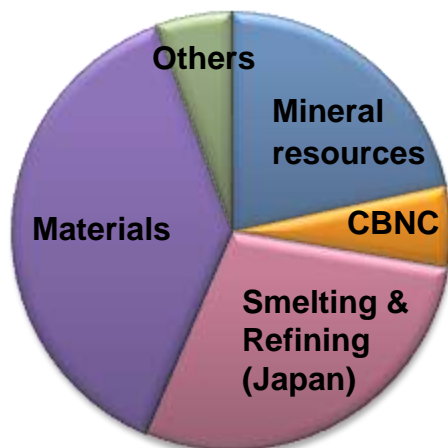
– Focus resources/aggressive capex –

I

LTV & 09 3-Yr
Business Plan

Capex excl. o/seas interests

03 3-Yr Business Plan total
¥137.0bn



[Overseas interests (¥bn)]	
Cerro Verde	23.4
Goro	17.3
Ojos	2.1
Subtotal	42.8
Grand total	179.8

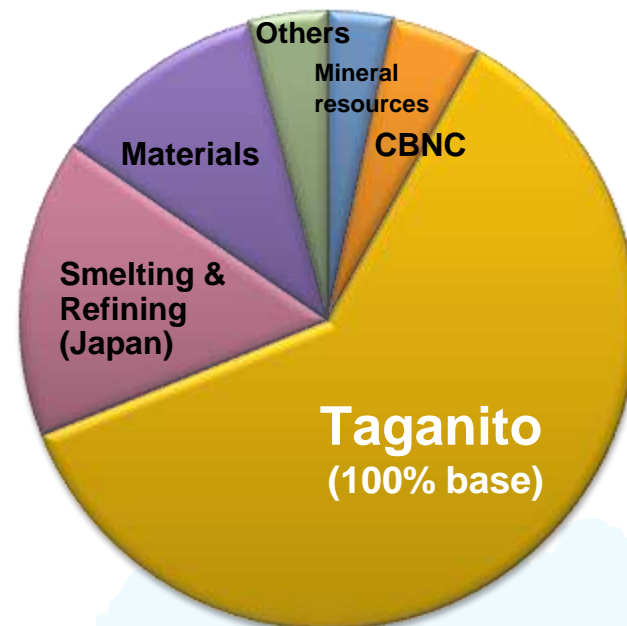
06 3-Yr Business Plan total
¥132.2bn



[Overseas interests (¥bn)]	
Pogo	20.3
Goro	22.1
NAC	5.8
Subtotal	48.2
Grand total	180.4

09 3-Yr Business Plan total

¥190bn



+O/seas interests acq.

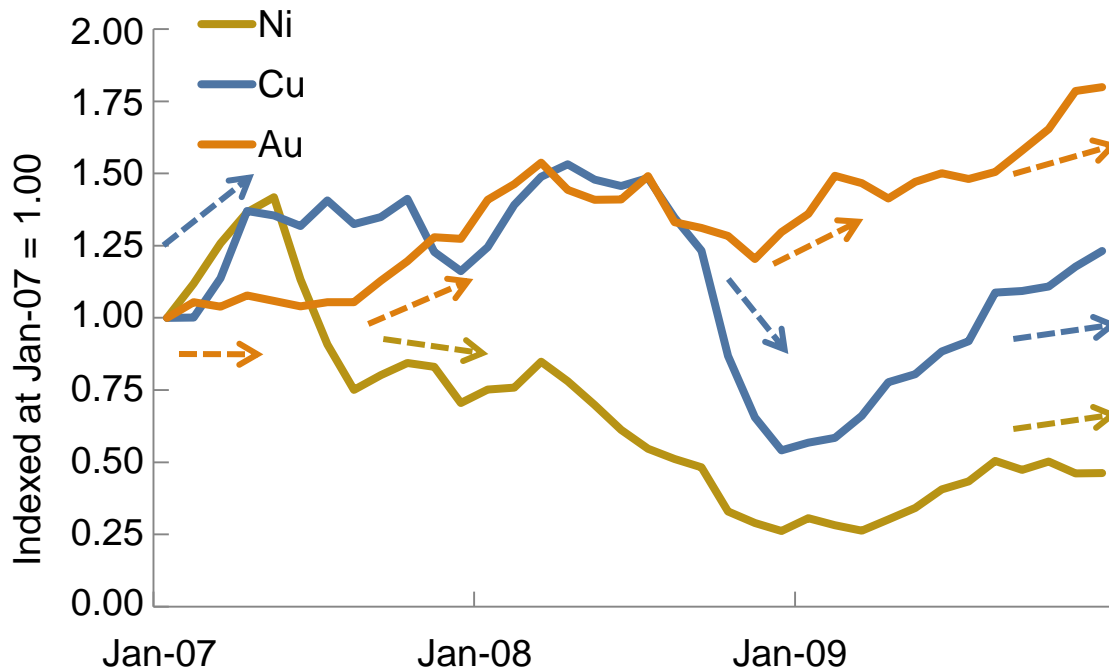
6) Metals portfolio (Cu/Ni/Au)

– Earnings stabilization –

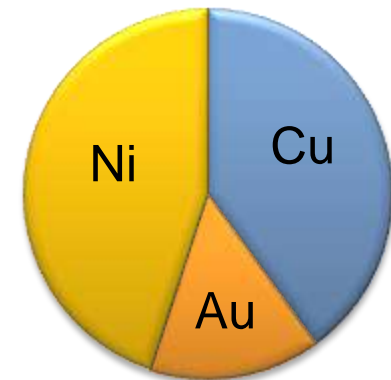
I

LTV & 09 3-Yr
Business Plan

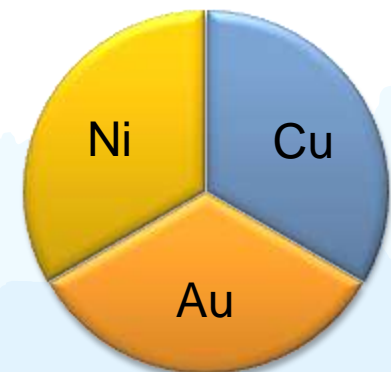
Price trends for main SMM metals (Cu/Ni/Au)



Value of ore reserves
(2009)



(Long-term Vision)



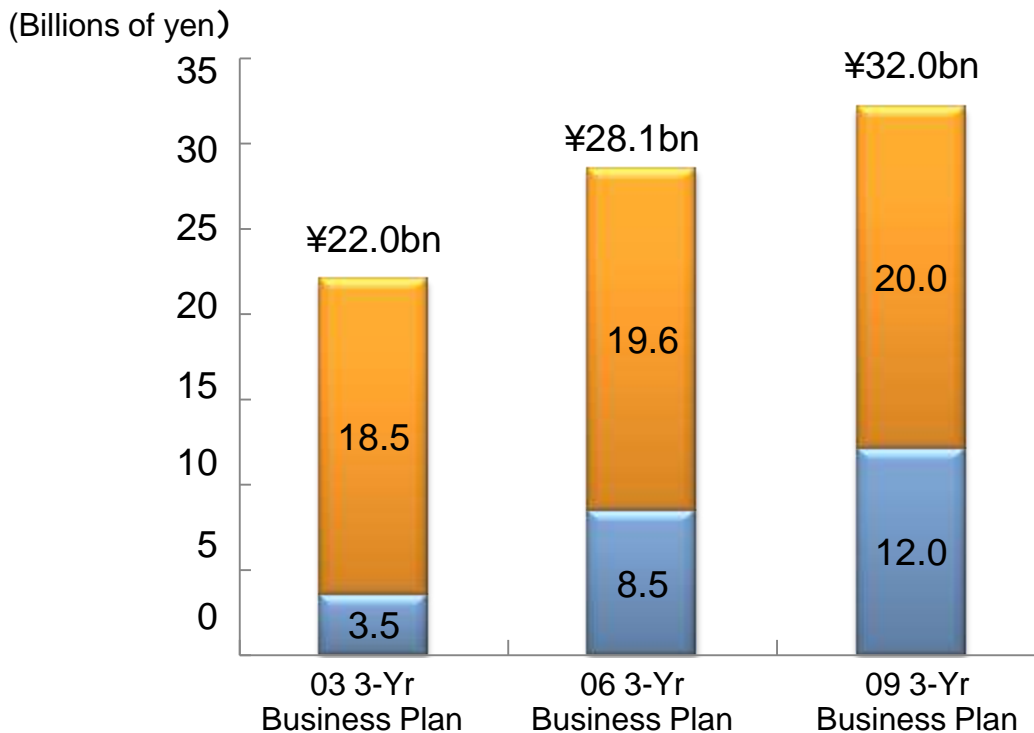
Varied Cu/Ni/Au price trends (economic factors)

7) Exploration/R&D costs

– Proactive stance –

I

LTV & 09 3-Yr
Business Plan



Research and Development expenses

Faster/more reliable results

- Promote materials R&D in E&E domain
- Develop battery recycling process
- Build diverse Ni/Co product range

Exploration costs

Promote exploration in line with LTV

Accelerate; budget more if promising

8) Overseas mine development



Goals

Cu: Discover at least 1 ore deposit of 1,000kt+ reserves

Au: Discover ore body with min. 30t of reserves

Ni: Advance Solomons to B-FS stage within 09 3-Yr Business Plan period

Target region expansion: Upgrade o/seas bases in Brazil/Argentina

(1) E&E-related materials development

Until FY2012

[Battery anodes] [Pastes/substitution of sintered magnets]
[High-performance coated substrates]

Until FY2015

[Solar cell materials] [LED materials] [High-capacity battery materials]

(2) Inter-divisional core research

Battery recycling project

New ore dressing technology research

(3) R&D targeting elevation to Ni major status

Development of new Ni/Co products (powders, briquettes)

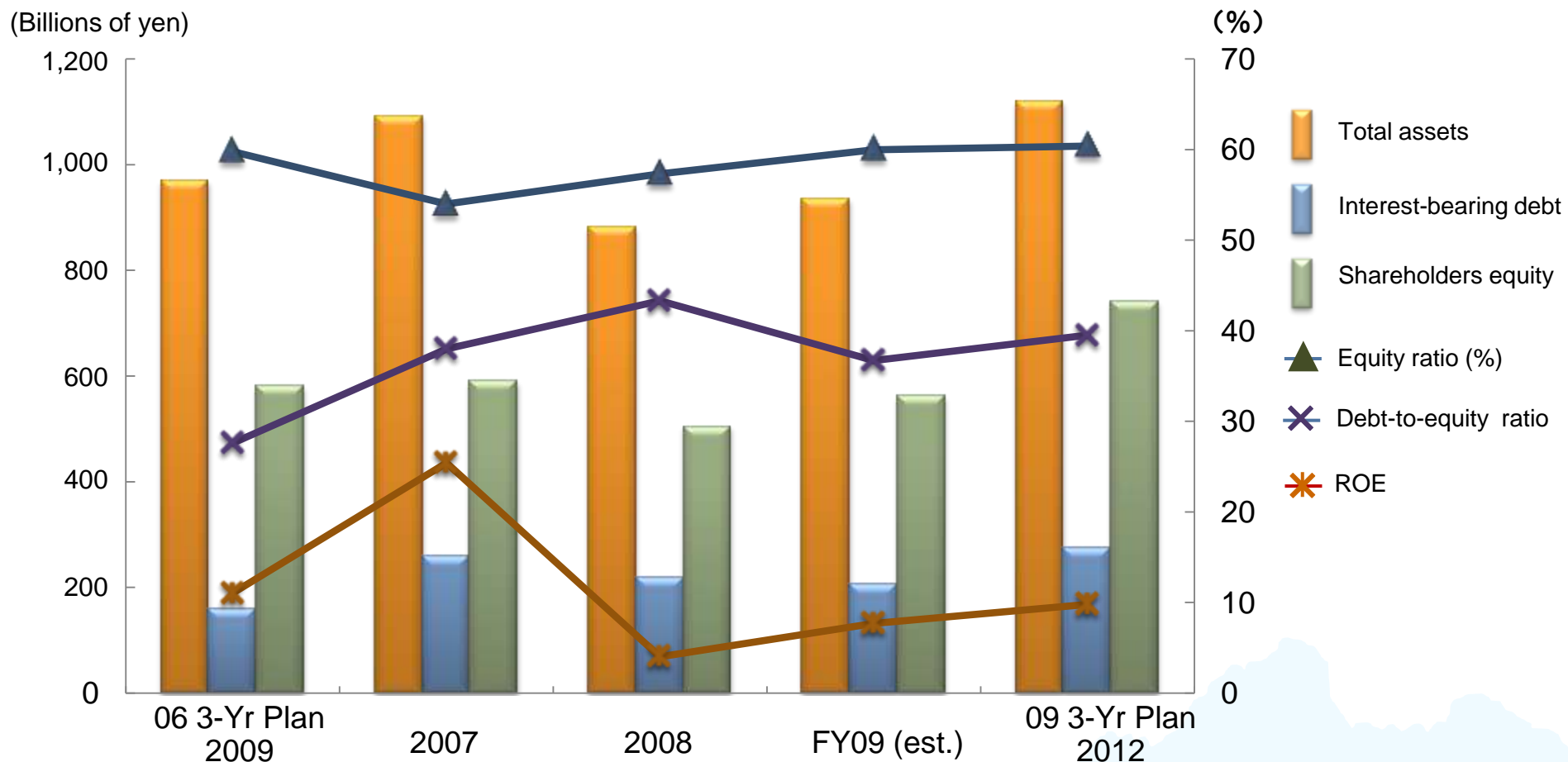
Maximizing utilization of low-grade Ni oxide ores

10) Financial indicators

– Maintaining solid finances –

I

LTV & 09 3-Yr
Business Plan



Funding for o/seas interests

II. An Altered Business Environment

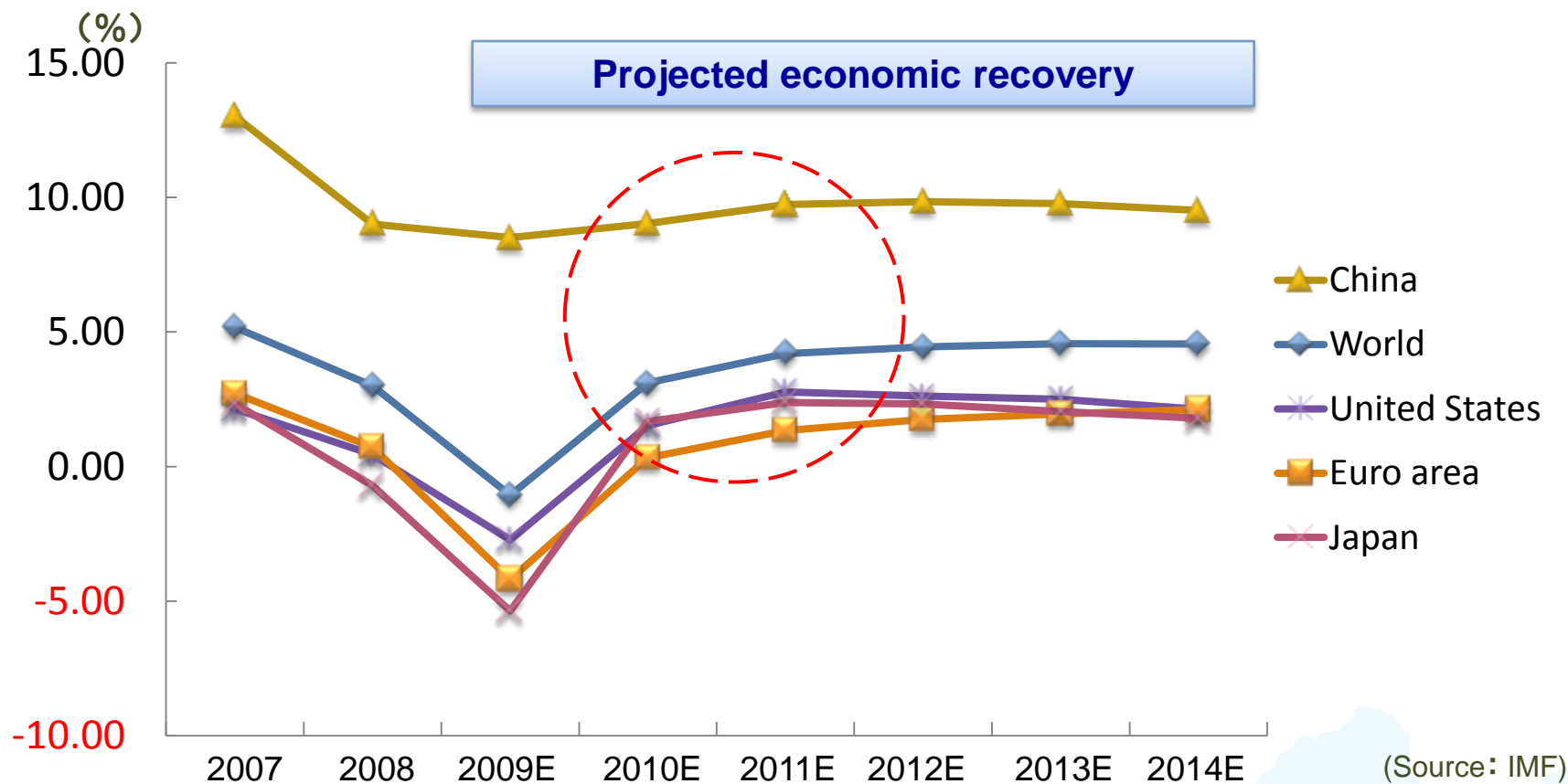


Coral Bay Nickel

1) Global GDP growth comparison

II

An Altered
Business
Environment



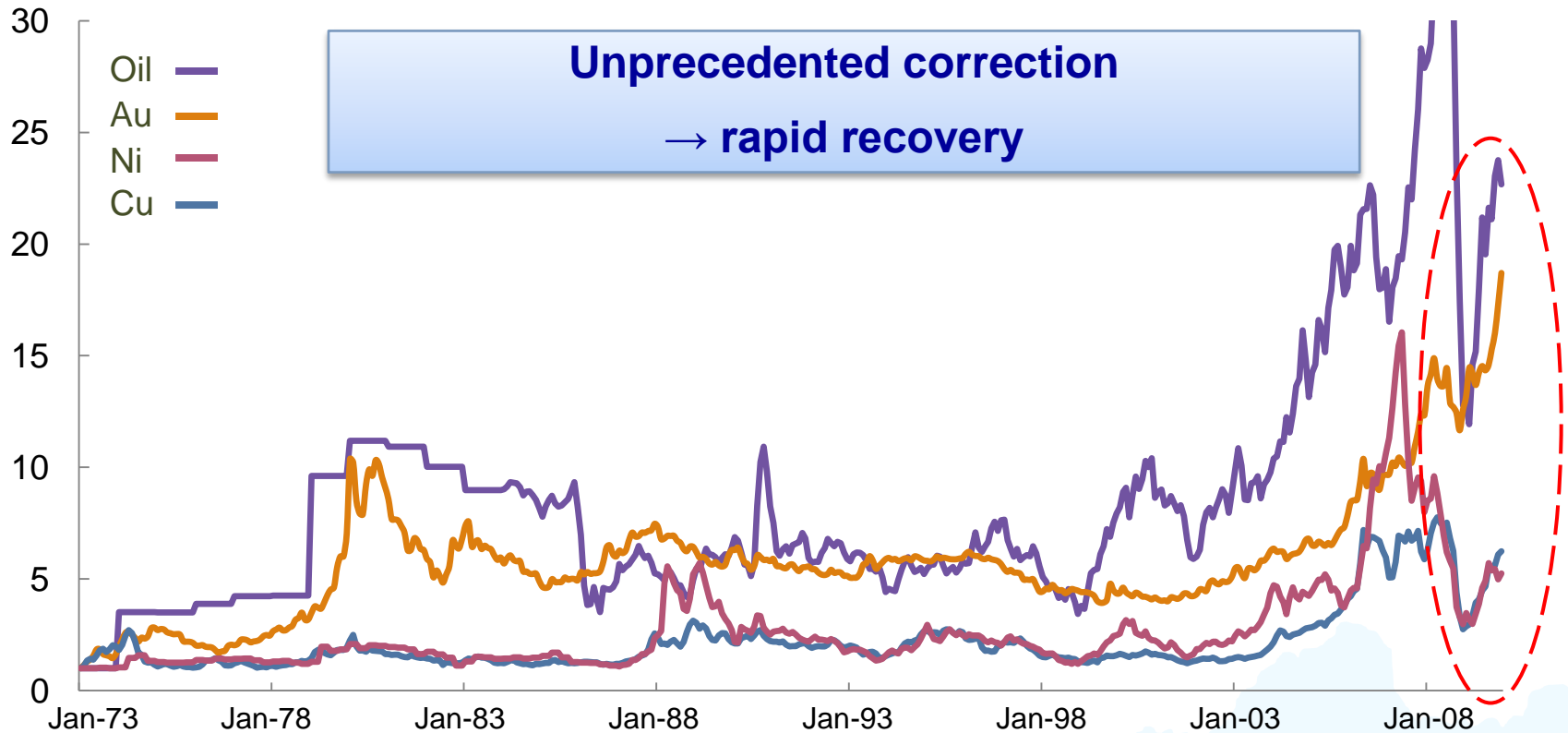
Country Group Name	2007	2008	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
World	5.17	3.00	-1.06	3.10	4.19	4.44	4.56	4.54
Euro area	2.72	0.72	-4.19	0.33	1.34	1.75	1.96	2.12
China	13.01	9.01	8.50	9.03	9.73	9.84	9.77	9.51
Japan	2.34	-0.71	-5.37	1.68	2.38	2.32	2.04	1.79
United States	2.14	0.44	-2.73	1.52	2.77	2.62	2.49	2.13

2) Prices of metals and crude oil

II

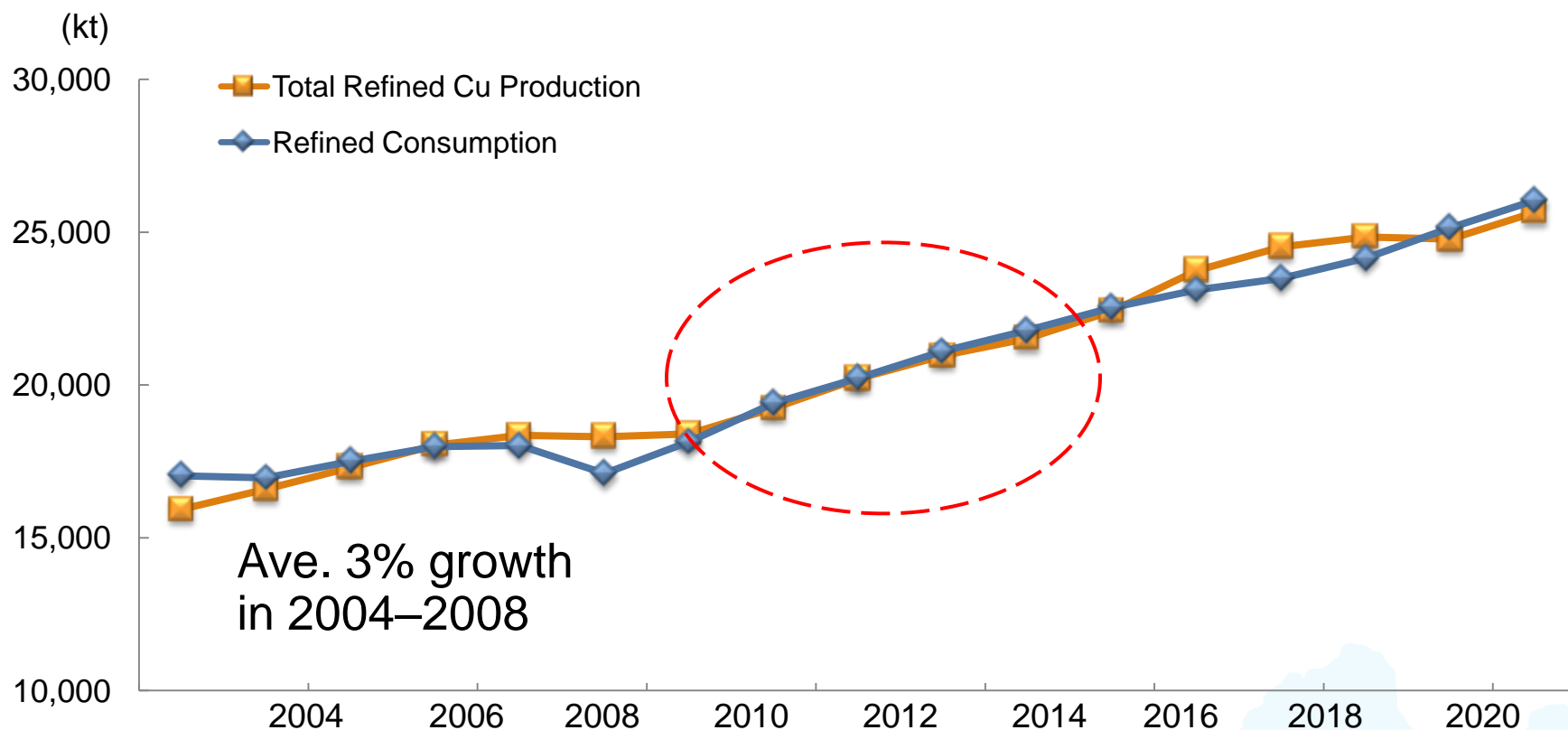
An Altered
Business
Environment

Indexed at Jan-73 = 1.00



(Source: SMM)

3) Long-term forecast (electrolytic Cu)



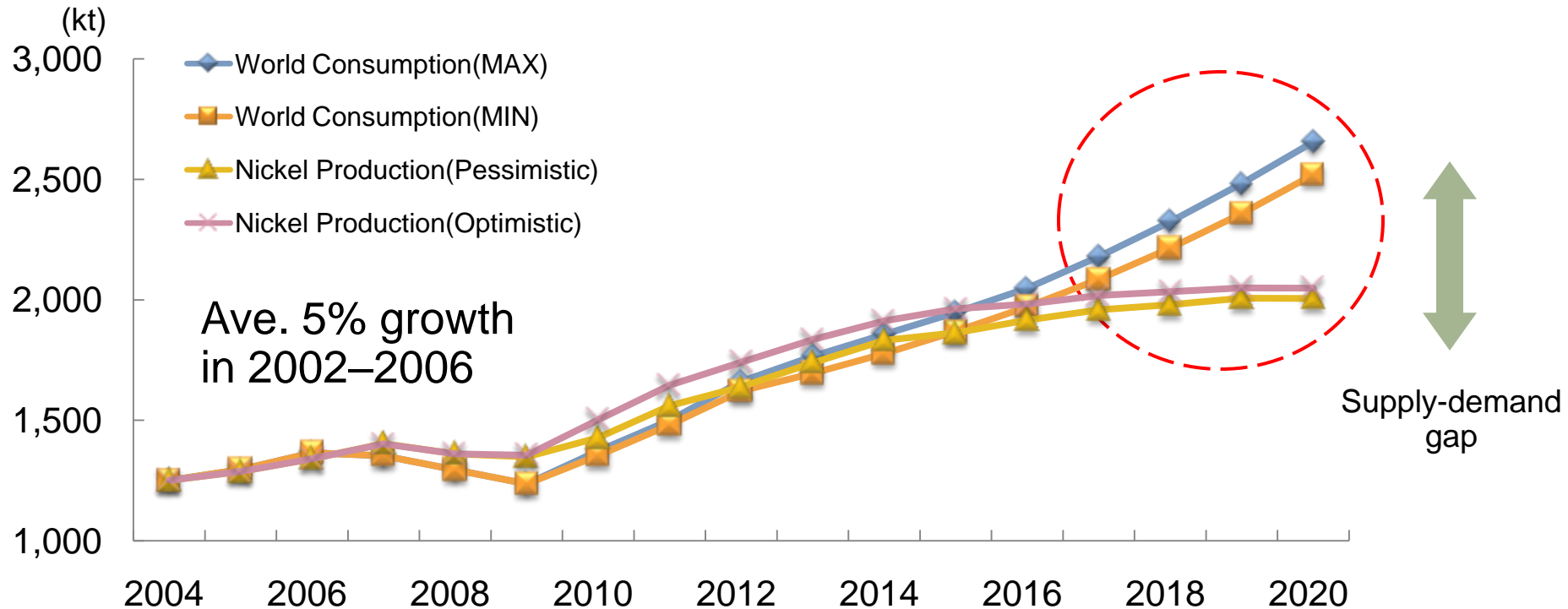
Virtual supply-demand balance

(SMM forecast)

4) Long-term forecast (Ni)

II

An Altered
Business
Environment



(SMM forecast)

2013-2020:

Consumption (MAX):

China 12%, Other 3%

Consumption (MIN):

China 7.5%, Other 0.5%

Future rise in supply uncertainty

III. Core Business Growth Strategy



Pogo mine

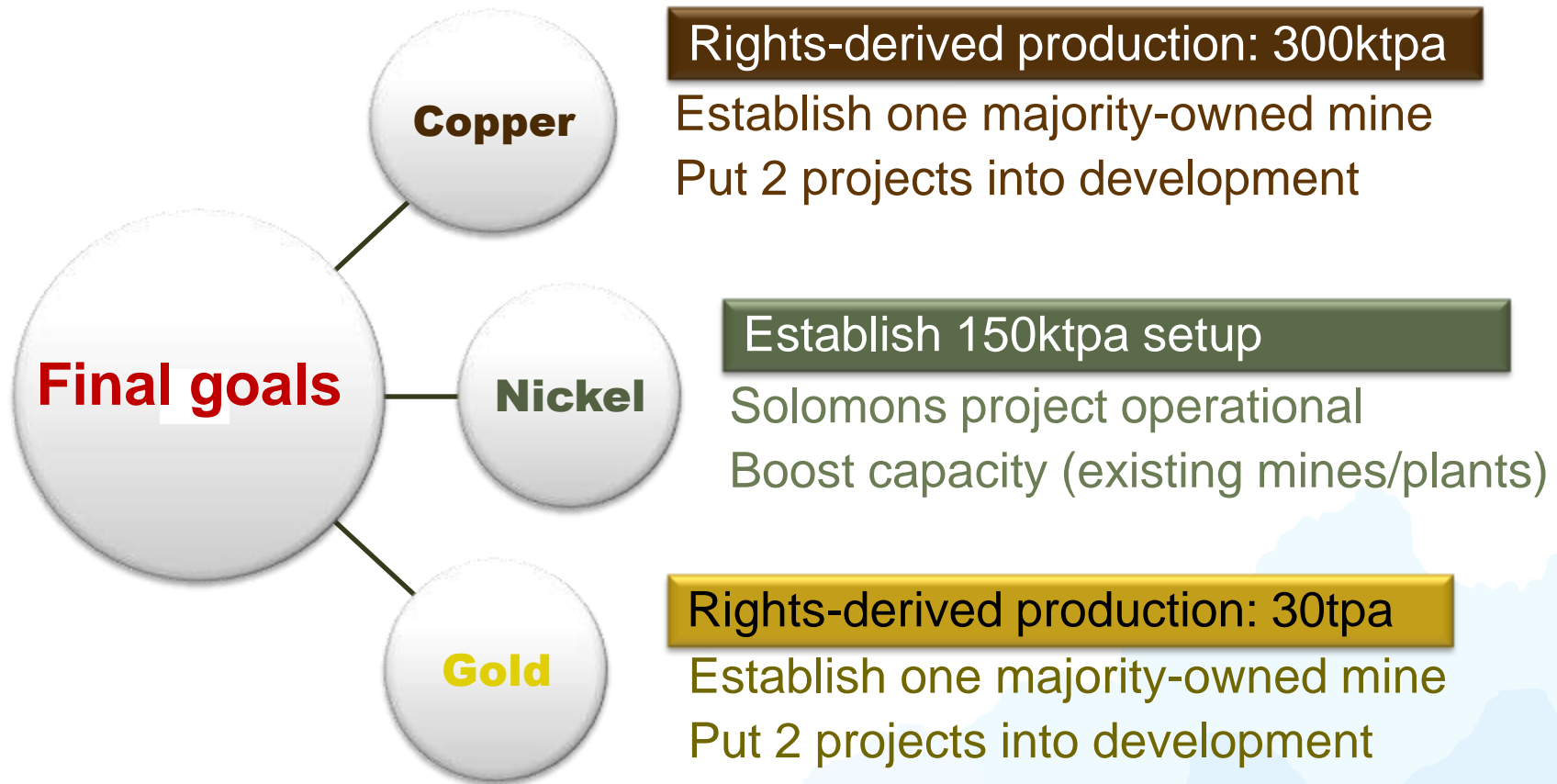
1) Mineral resources business

[1] Long-term vision goals



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

LTV-oriented long-term strategy starts with 09 3-Yr Business Plan

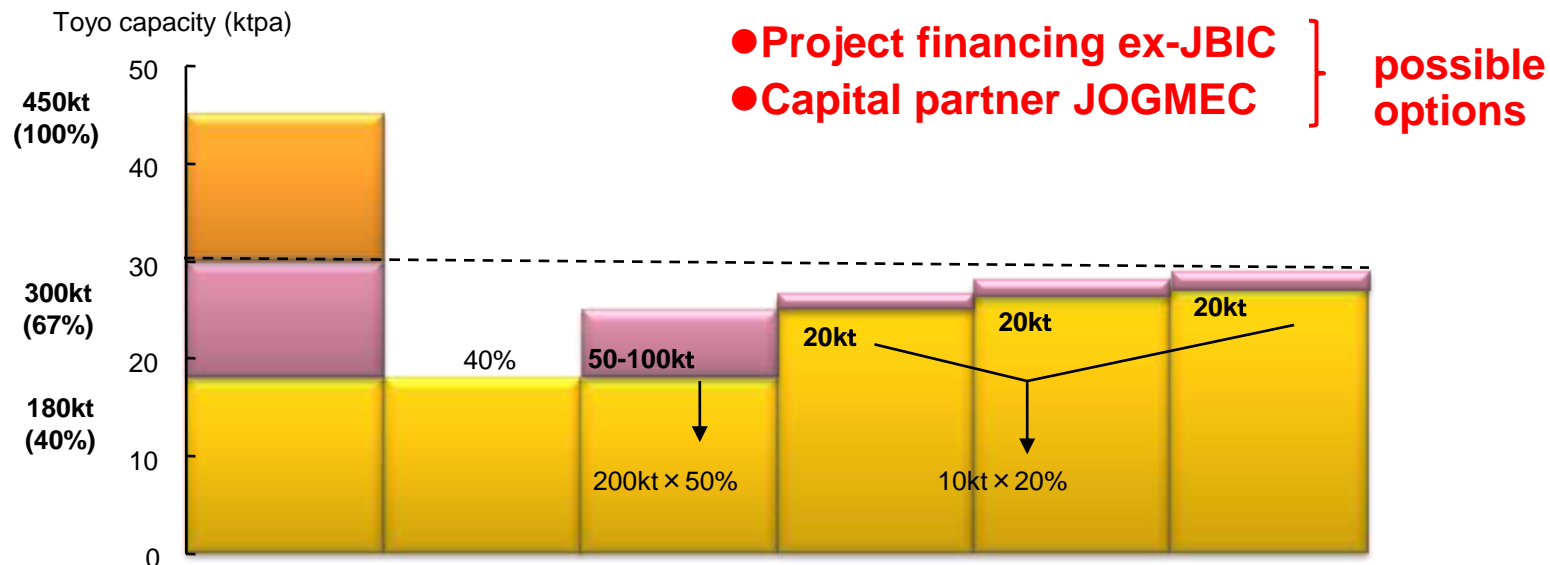


1) Mineral resources business

[2] Cu: Overseas mine development Raising proprietary ore ratio to 67%



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



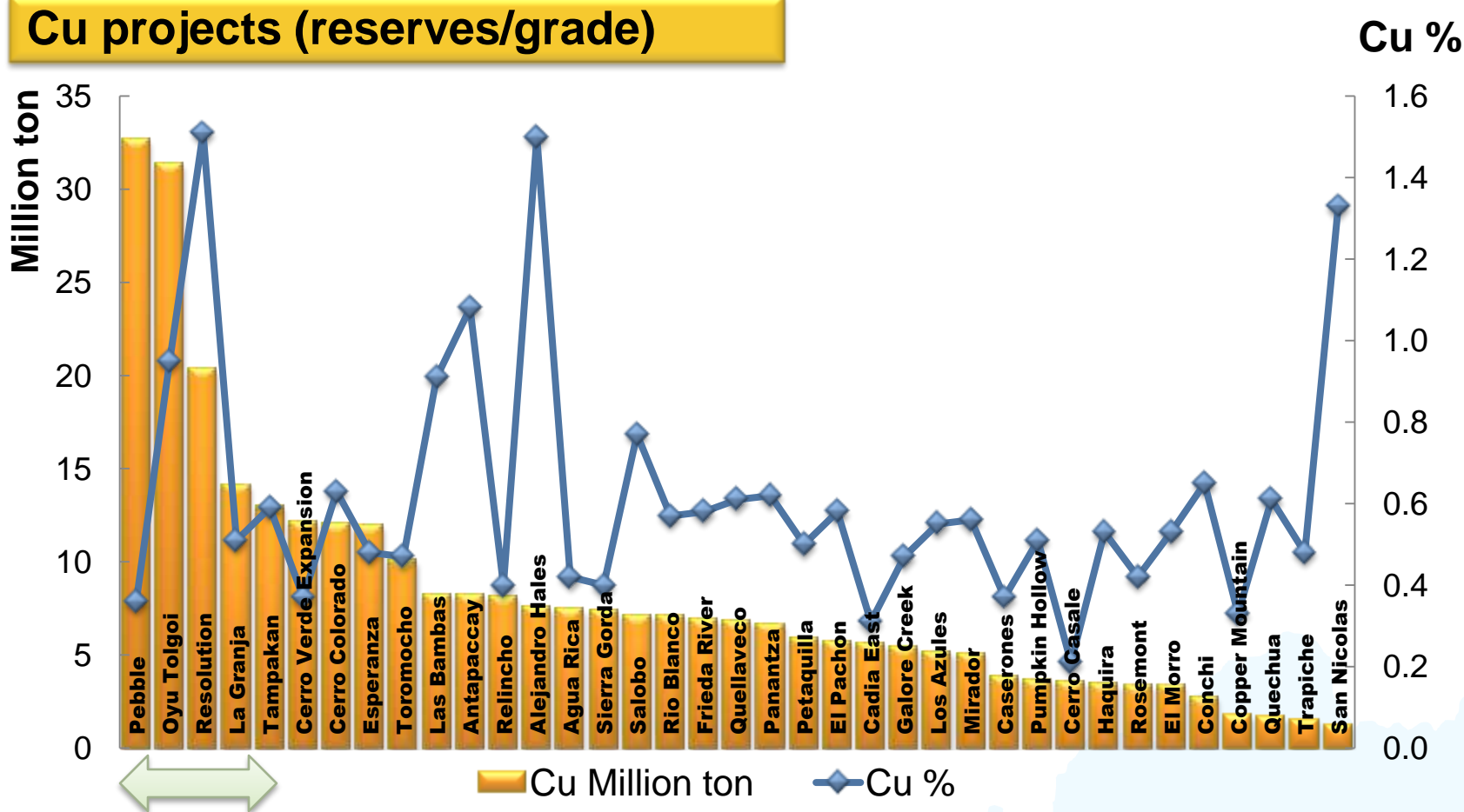
1) Develop in-house	2) External project partnering	3) Boost existing output
From exploration to development Majority interest: Keep know-how Low price High risk Long-term	(a) JV partner retains interest (b) Junior partner Minority interest (20-49%): Keep know-how Medium/high price Medium/high risk Short/medium-term	Cooperation with JV partner essential Equity-stake interest: Keep know-how Low price Low risk Short-term

1) Mineral resources business

[2] Cu: Overseas mine development Raising proprietary ore ratio to 67%



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



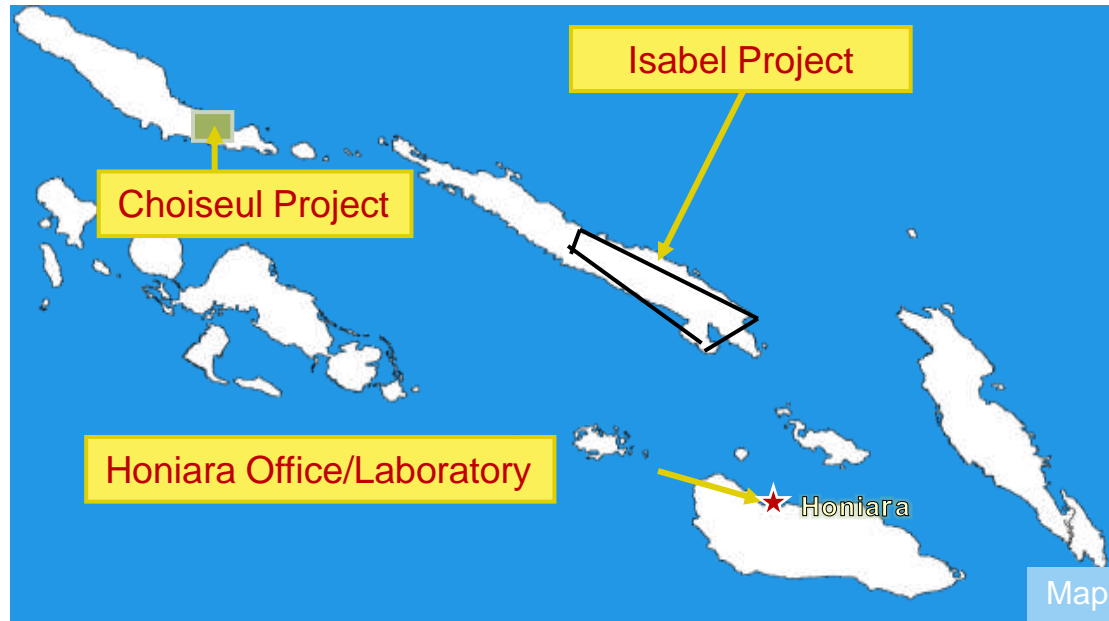
(Source: Metals Economics Group)

1) Mineral resources business

[3] Ni: Solomons development



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



Solomon Islands

- ◆ Area: ~30,000km²
(2x Iwate Prefecture)
- ◆ Population: ~470,000
Six main islands in
1,000+ archipelago



Hand Feed



Monorail



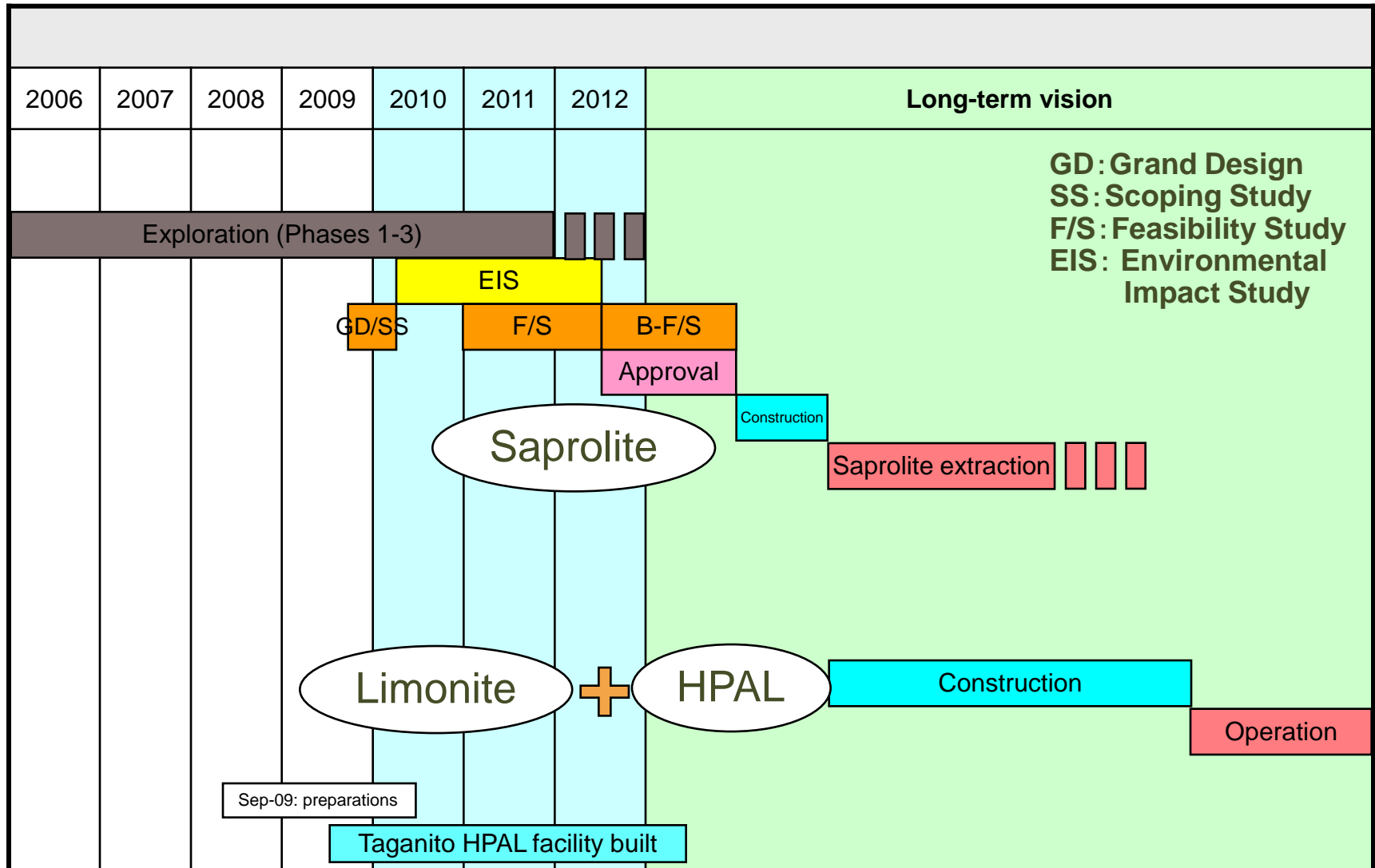
Cockatoo Camp

1) Mineral resources business

[3] Ni: Solomons development



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



1) Mineral resources business

[4] Au: Hishikari mine



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

Output (cumul.: 1985–2009)

Gold output | **181t**

Reserves (end-2009)

Gold reserves | **150t**



Steady 7.5tpa output

Mine life extension

1) Mineral resources business

[4] Au: Pogo mine



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

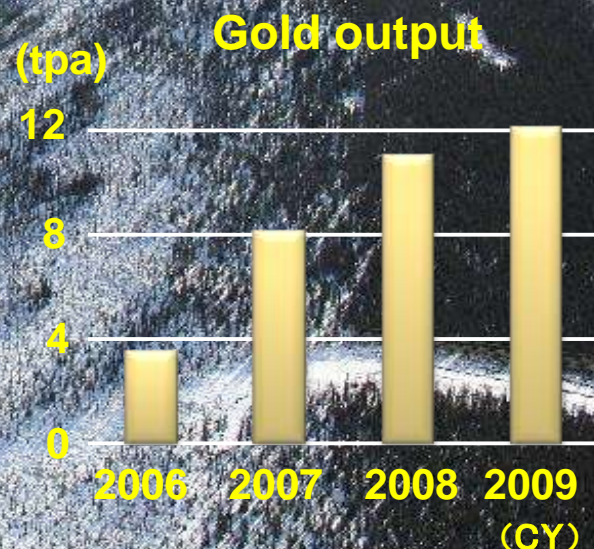
Reserves (end-2008): 118t

Securing new ore via local exploration

2009: approx. 35t* discovered
→ extended mine life

* Reserves: 10t (extractable), potentially 25t
on economic viability evaluation (further
exploration)

First overseas mine
as operator/manager



1) Mineral resources business

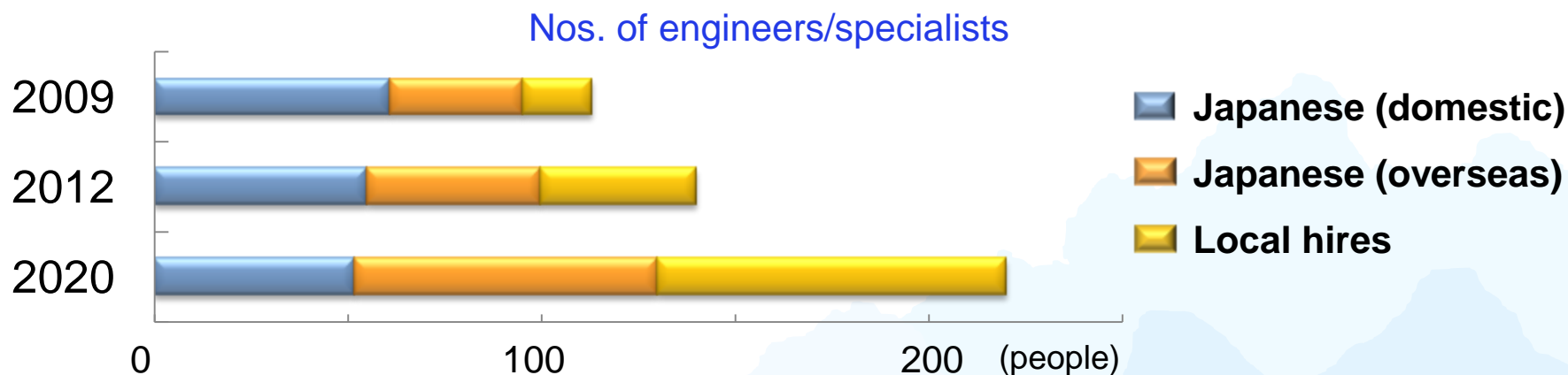
[5] HR development & globalization



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

A. Utilization of SMM-operated mines (Hishikari/Pogo)

B. Sharp growth in engineers/specialist hires
(Japan/local)



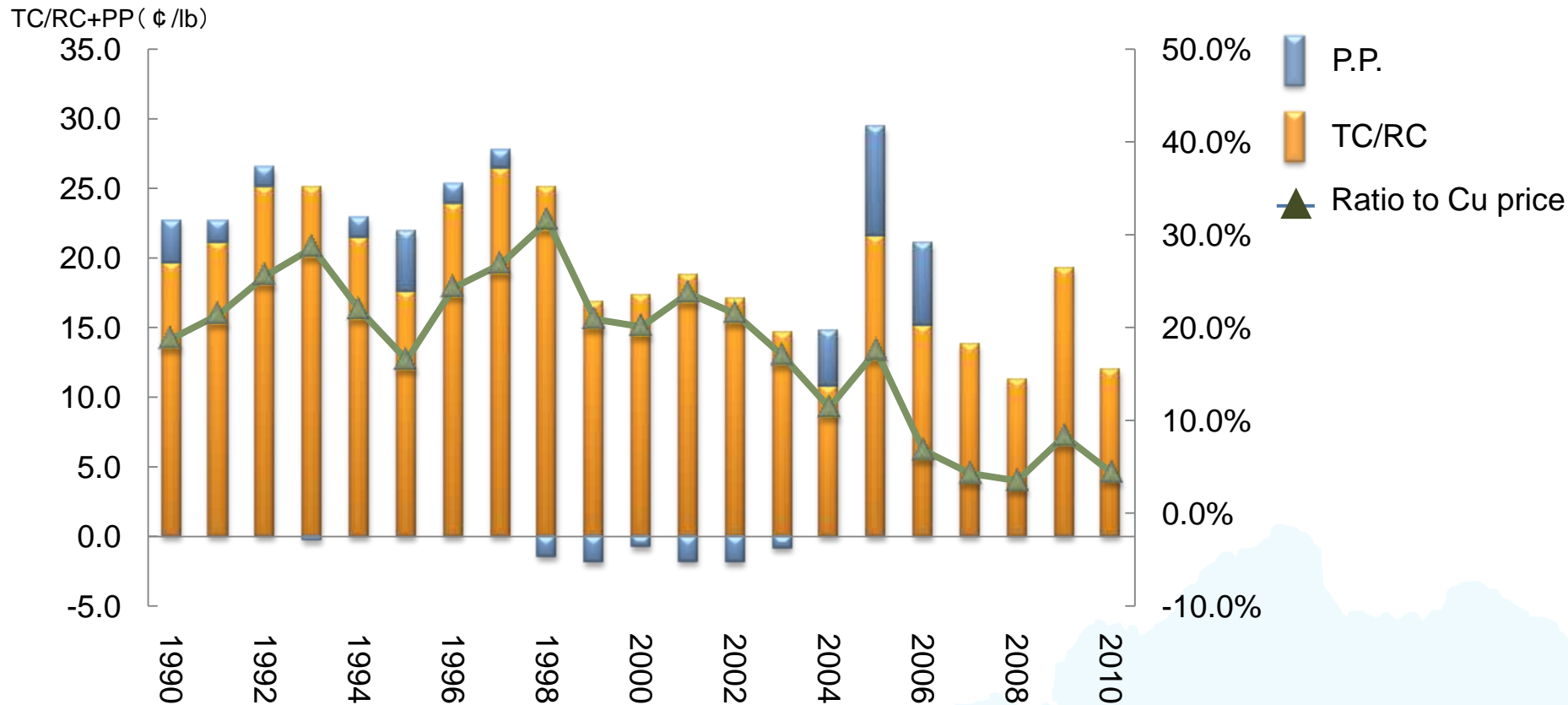
2) Smelting & Refining business

[1] Cu (1) Issues in smelting & refining operations



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

Supply terms for Japanese smelters relative to Cu price



2010: TC/RCs = \$46.50/4.65¢; combined = 12¢/lb

2009: TC/RCs = \$75/7.5¢; combined = 19¢/lb

2010: assumed Cu price \$6,000/t

(Data: JOGMEC)

2) Smelting & Refining business

[1] Cu (2) Boosting profits/cost competitiveness



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

1. More cost competitive (higher productivity)

Rank		Furnace/s	Capa (kt)	Estimated '09 output
1	Guixi	2	770	765
2	Onsan	2	525	515
3	Hamburg East	2	425	405
4	Toyo	1	450	401
5	Saganoseki	1	470	400

⇒ Minimum cost operation

2. Technical development

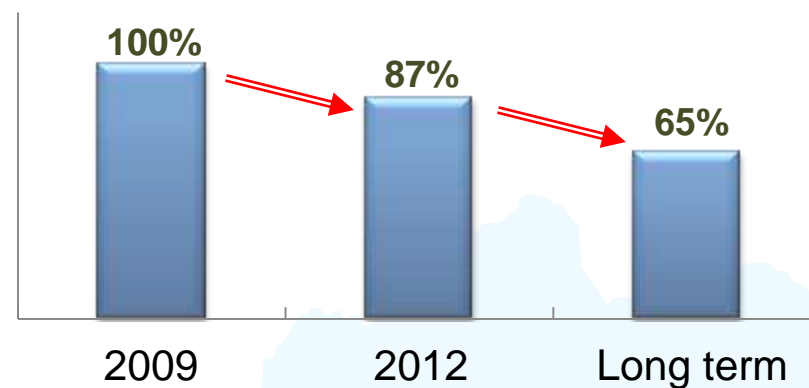
[1] Ore burner, cont. converter furnace

[2] Dressing (boost concentrate grade)

3. Expand earnings

[1] Raise prod. margins (cut losses)

[2] Improve sales premium



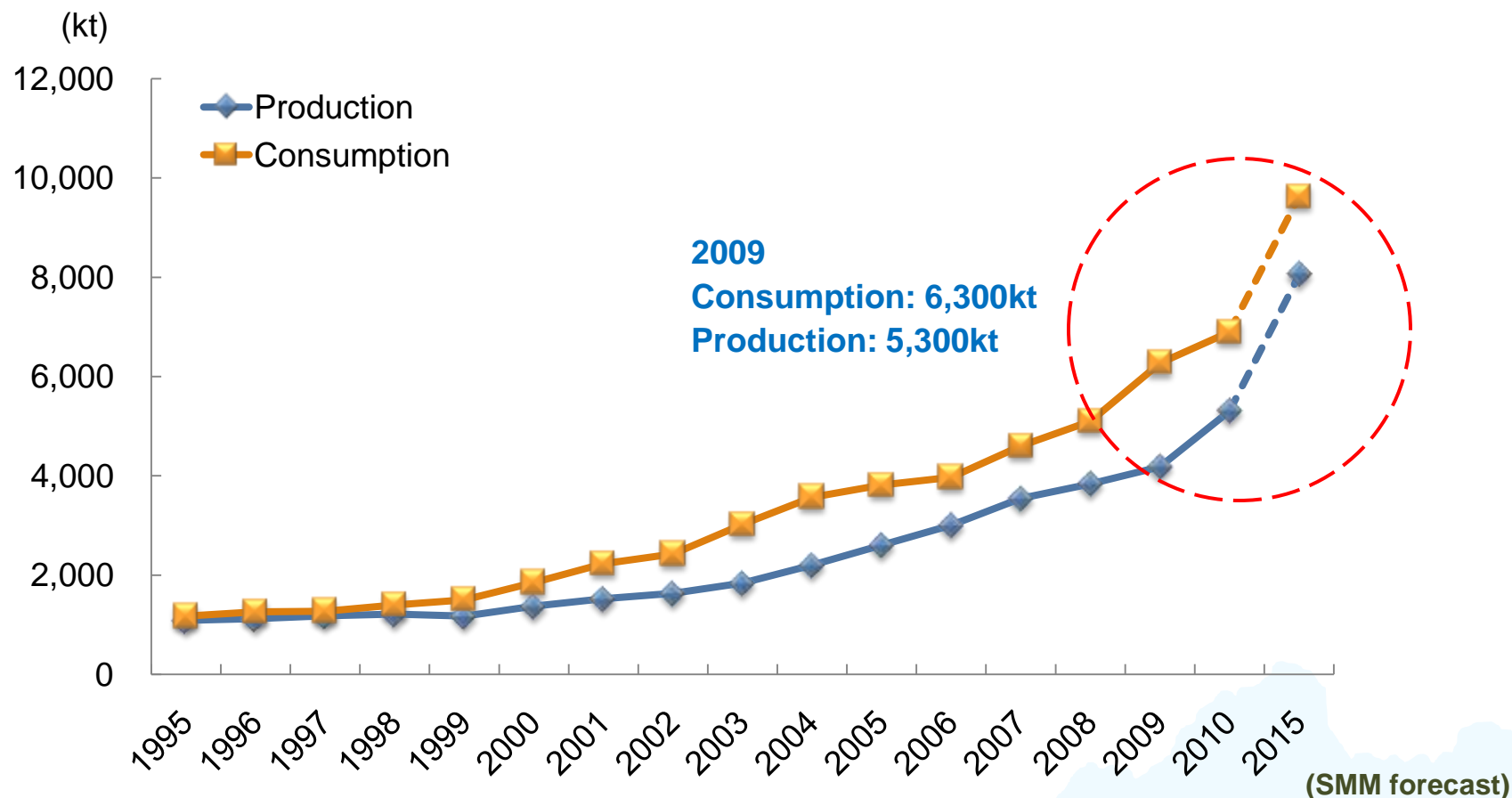
Plan for reducing
costs at Toyo

2) Smelting & Refining business

[1] Cu (3) China projection (electrolytic Cu)



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



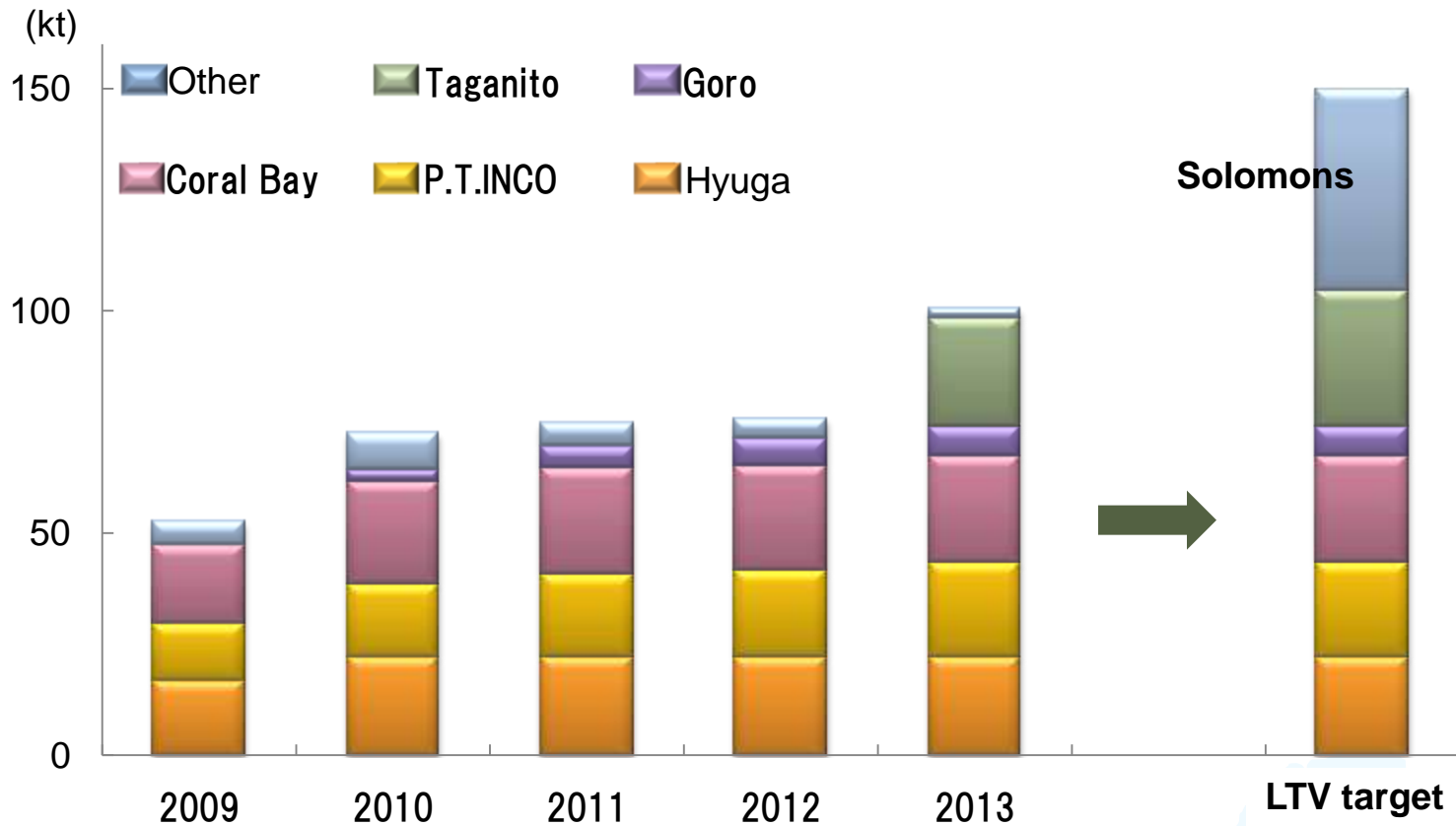
Ongoing Chinese demand growth

2) Smelting & Refining business

[2] Ni (1) Toward a 150ktpa setup



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



1. 2010: CBNC capacity 22ktpa → 24ktpa

2. Taganito capex US\$1.3bn → 30ktpa
Prod. start 2013

3. 2013: elec-Ni capacity 41ktpa → 65ktpa

4. 2013: P.T. Inco
200mn-lb setup: 15ktpa → 18ktpa

2) Smelting & Refining business

[2] Ni (2) Join Top 5 non-ferrous majors



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



(Capacity)	End-2009	2013	Long-term vision
Electrolytic Ni	41	65	65
Ferronickel	22	22	22
Refined Ni products	6	10	10
Nickel oxide sinter (Goro)	0	7	7
New Ni products	-	-	50
Total	69	Over 100	Over 150

2) Smelting & Refining business

[2] Ni (3) New Ni projects



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



Mainly HPAL-based projects

Project	Coral Bay	Taganito	Goro	Gladstone	La Sampala	Ramu	Vermelho	Ambatovy	Weda Bay	Total
Company	SMM	SMM	Vale	Gladstone	Rio Tinto	Highland Pacific	Vale	Sherritt	Eramet	
Country	Philippines	Philippines	New Caledonia	Australia	Indonesia	P.New Guinea	Brazil	Madagascar	Indonesia	
Capa	22	30	60	64	46	33	46	60	60	421
Timing	2009	2012	2010	tbd	tbd	2010	Suspended	2010	2014	
Process	HPAL								AS	

2) Smelting & Refining business

[2] Ni (4) Leveraging SMM strengths

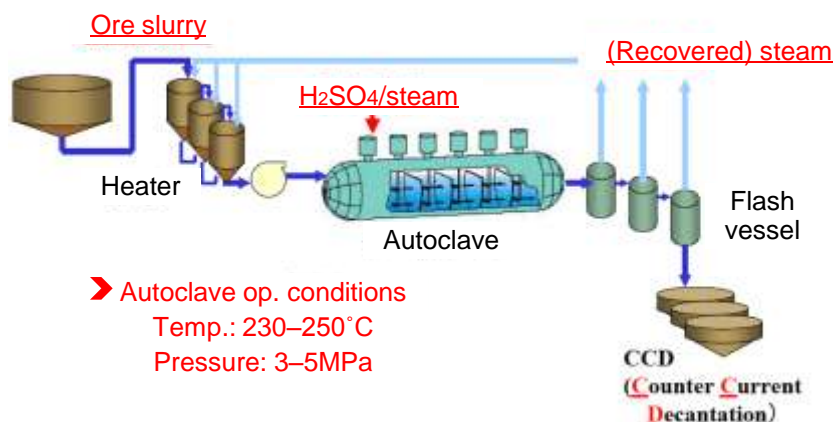


Core Business
Growth
Strategy

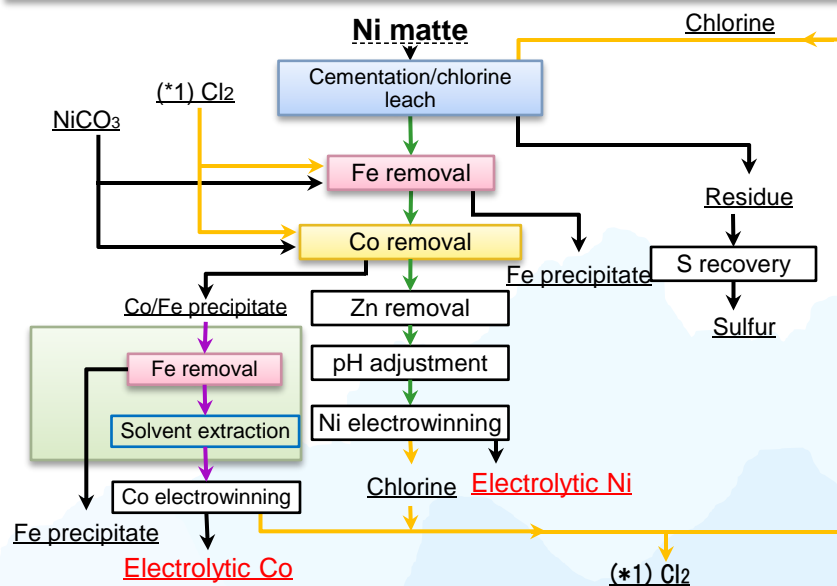
Technical superiority

“HPAL+MCLE” process enables the production of high-grade elec. Ni-Co from low-grade Ni oxide ores

High Pressure Acid Leach



Matte Chlorine Leach Electrowinning



2) Smelting & Refining business

[2] Ni (5) Taganito



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

- ◆ Investment US\$1.3bn
- ◆ SMM to retain majority interest
NAC investment expected
- ◆ Proj. operating life: 30 yrs
- ◆ Schedule
 - Sep. 2009: Project announced
 - Mar. 2010: Construction start
 - 2013: Plant completion
 - Pilot operations
 - Commercial prod.

Annual output of mixed Ni-Co sulfides
(HPAL method)

Ni 30kt/Co 2.6kt

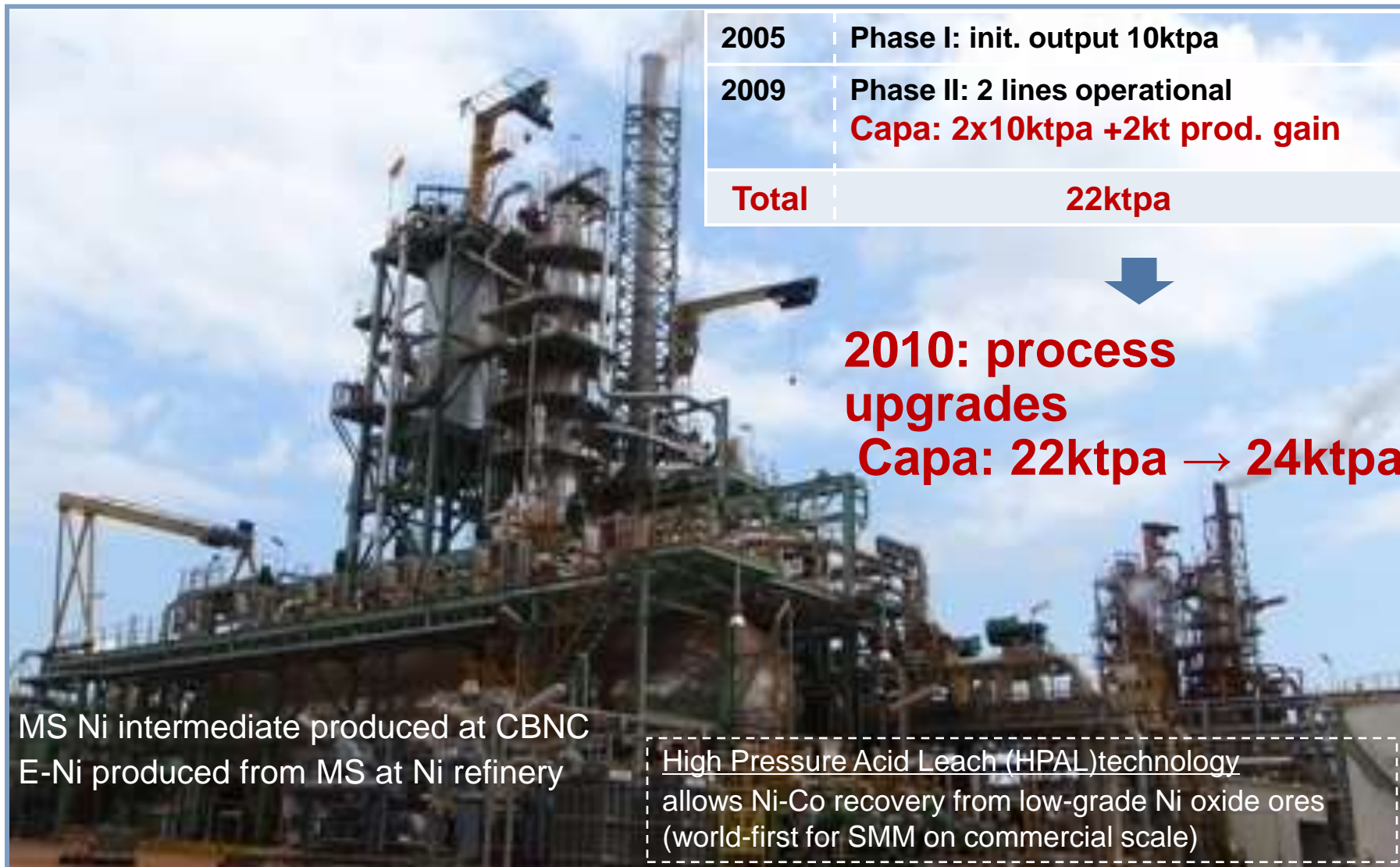


2) Smelting & Refining business

[2] Ni (6) Coral Bay Nickel (CBNC)



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



2005	Phase I: init. output 10ktpa
2009	Phase II: 2 lines operational Capa: 2x10ktpa +2kt prod. gain
Total	22ktpa

↓

2010: process upgrades
Capa: 22ktpa → 24ktpa

MS Ni intermediate produced at CBNC
E-Ni produced from MS at Ni refinery

High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL) technology allows Ni-Co recovery from low-grade Ni oxide ores (world-first for SMM on commercial scale)

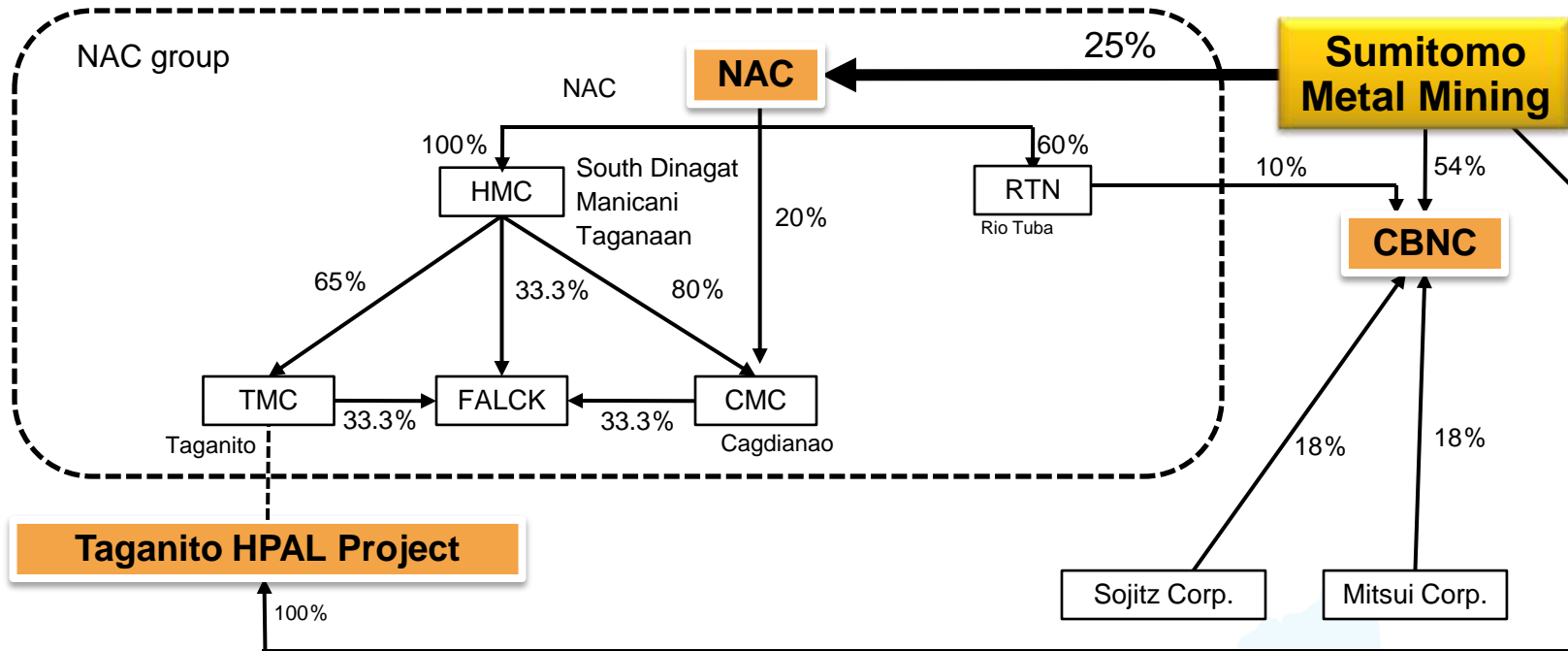
2) Smelting & Refining business

[2] Ni (7) Philippines: Nickel Asia (NAC) stake



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

Figure concerned of NAC and its subsidiaries



HMC: Hinatuan Mining Corporation
RTN: Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation
TMC: Taganito Mining Corporation
FALCK: Exploration company
CMC: Cagdianao Mining Corporation
CBNC: Coral Bay Nickel Corporation

- Closer ties for Taganito project
- Expand to Cu/Au mining

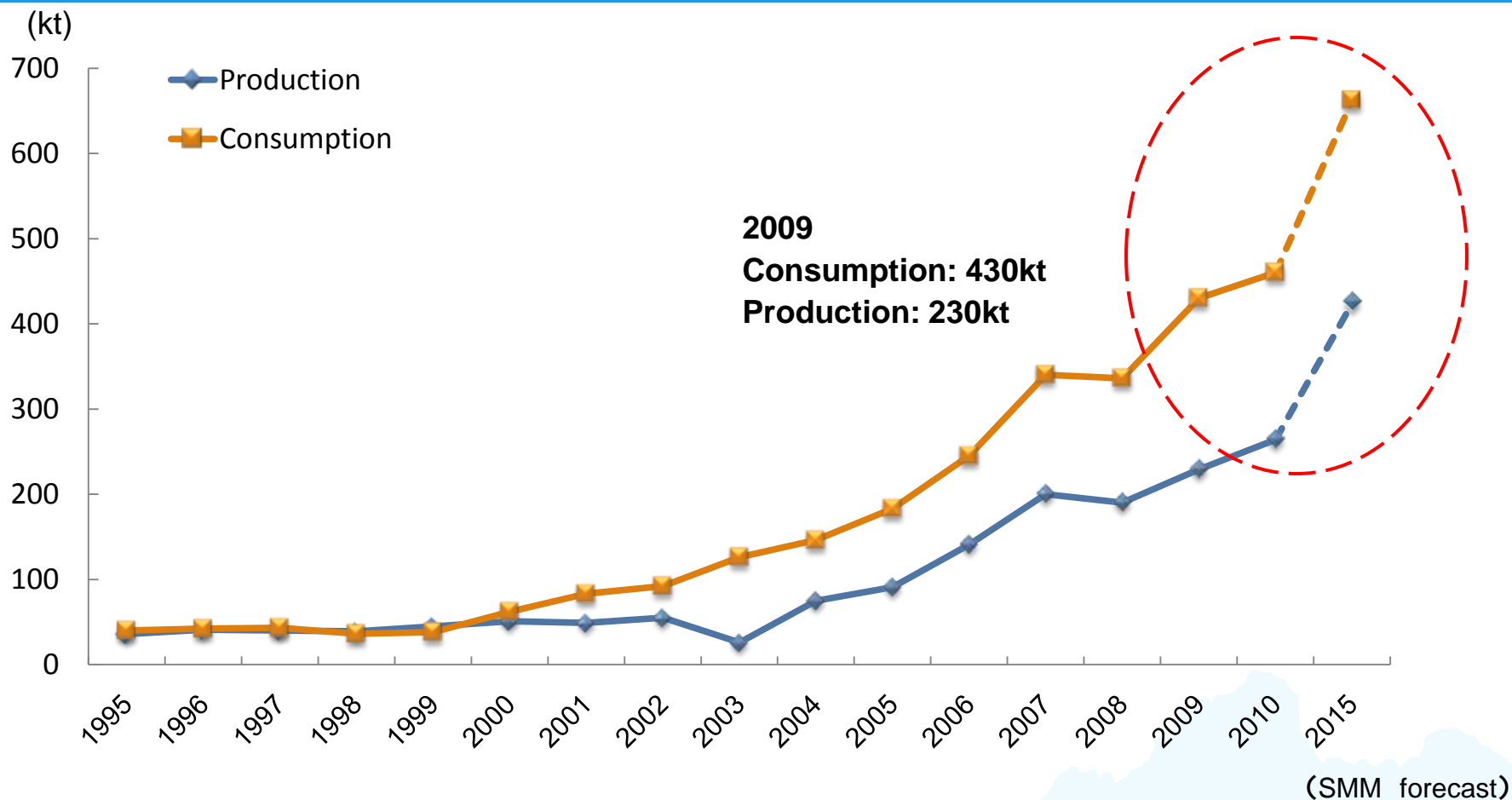
are affiliated companies of Sumitomo Metal Mining

2) Smelting & Refining Business

[2] Ni (8) China projection (nickel)



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



More Chinese buying

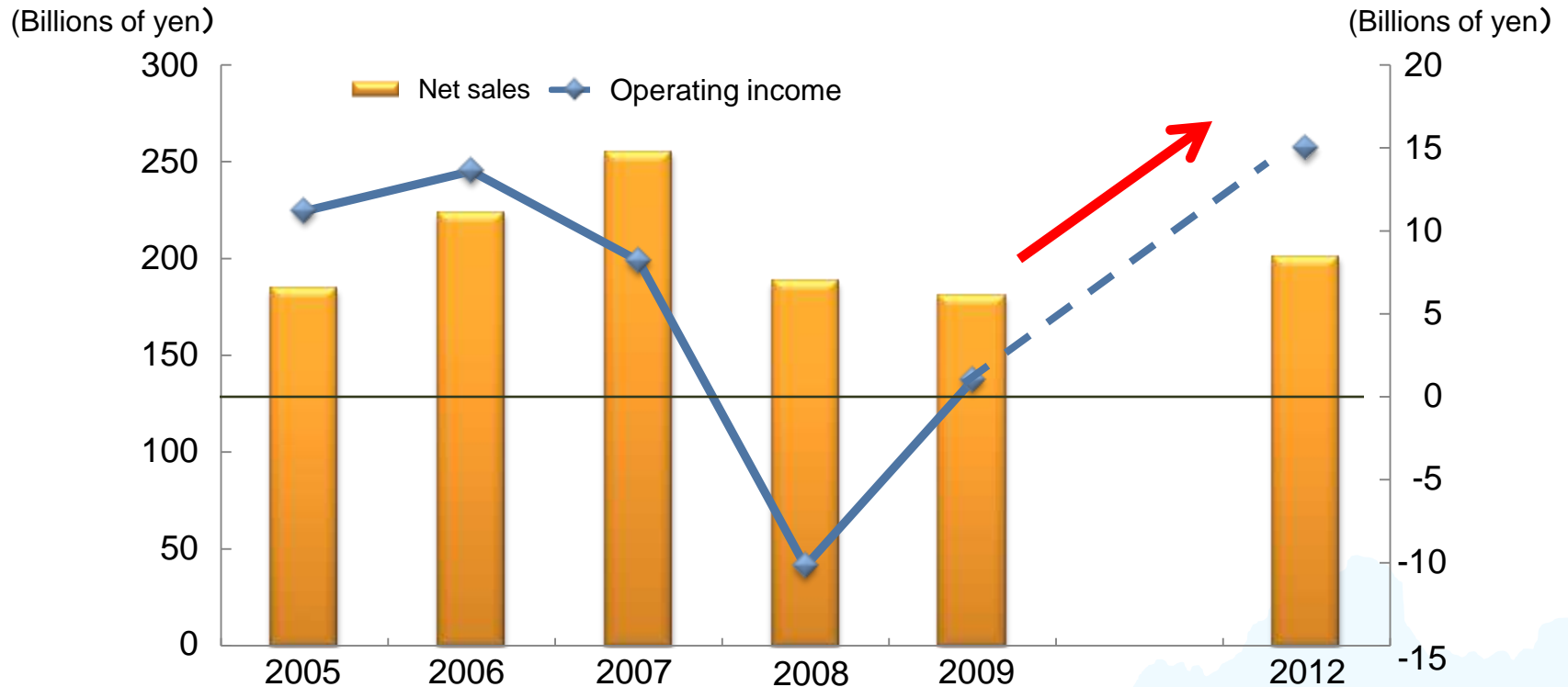
3) Materials business

— Radical reform —



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

Materials (Electronics/adv. Materials) business sales/operating income



3) Materials business

Advanced materials – E&E domain(1) Batteries: supply chain benefits



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

Growing battery market

Opportunity for Ni/Co producers to leverage resource base and related technical expertise

Prod./dev. Technologies

Realizing high secondary battery quality/safety



Raw material

Stable Ni/Co supply



Recycling

Battery materials recycling

Good resource use
lower impact

3) Materials business

Advanced materials – E&E domain (1) Batteries: major growth planned

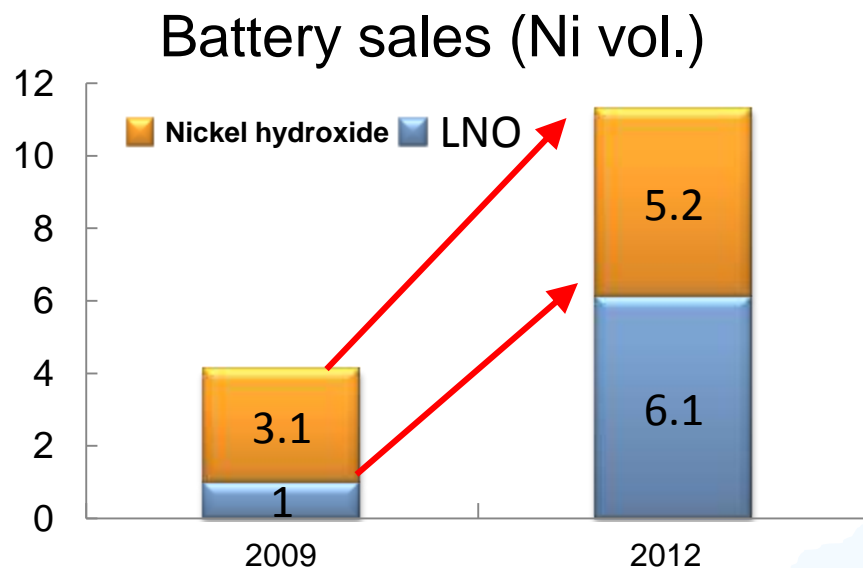


Core Business
Growth
Strategy

- Anode material for Ni-MH car batteries: nickel hydroxide

Over 50% of global sales Supplying Toyota

- Anode material for Li-ion consumer batteries: lithium nickel oxide (LNO)
Top share in high-performance batteries **Supplying Panasonic**



(Indexed at 2009 LNO sales Ni-equivalent = 1)

Nickel hydroxide
Lithium nickel oxide
Major growth
forecast for both

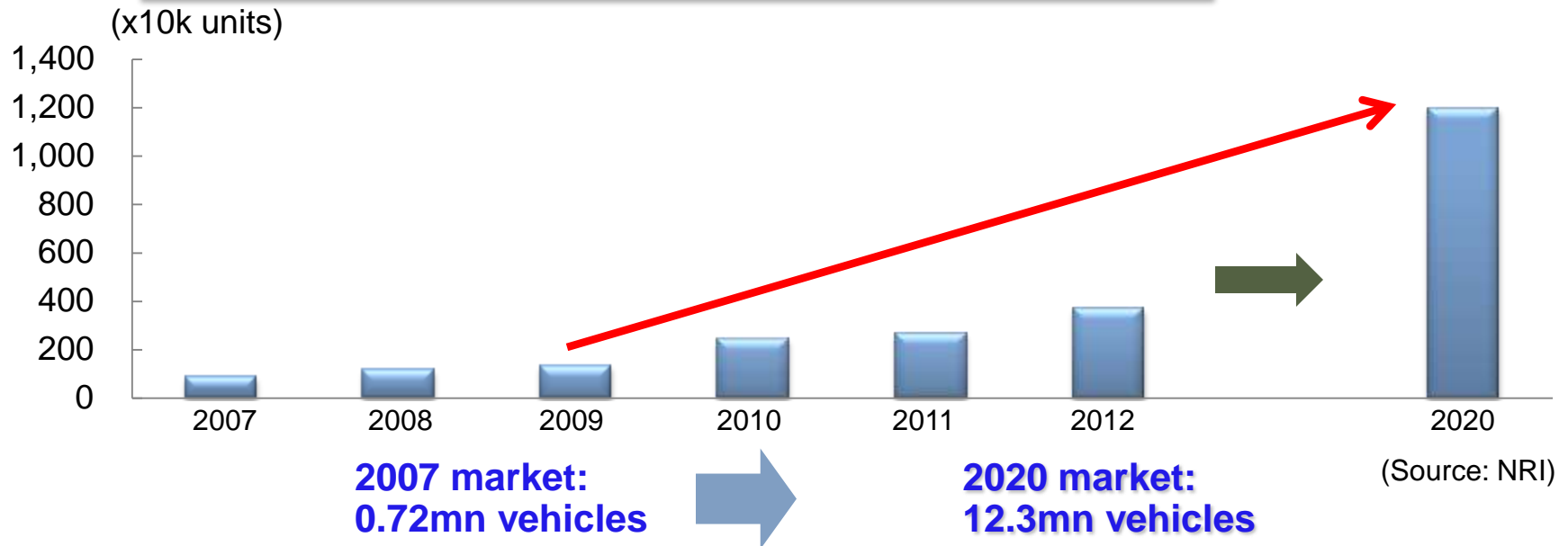
3) Materials business

Advanced materials – E&E domain (1) Batteries: auto sector



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

Hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) demand



SMM aims to keep dominant share of anode materials supplied to Toyota for HEV batteries

Now: Nickel hydroxide

(Toyota HEV prod. capacity: 0.8mn (2009) → 1.1mn (2010))

Future: range of anode materials

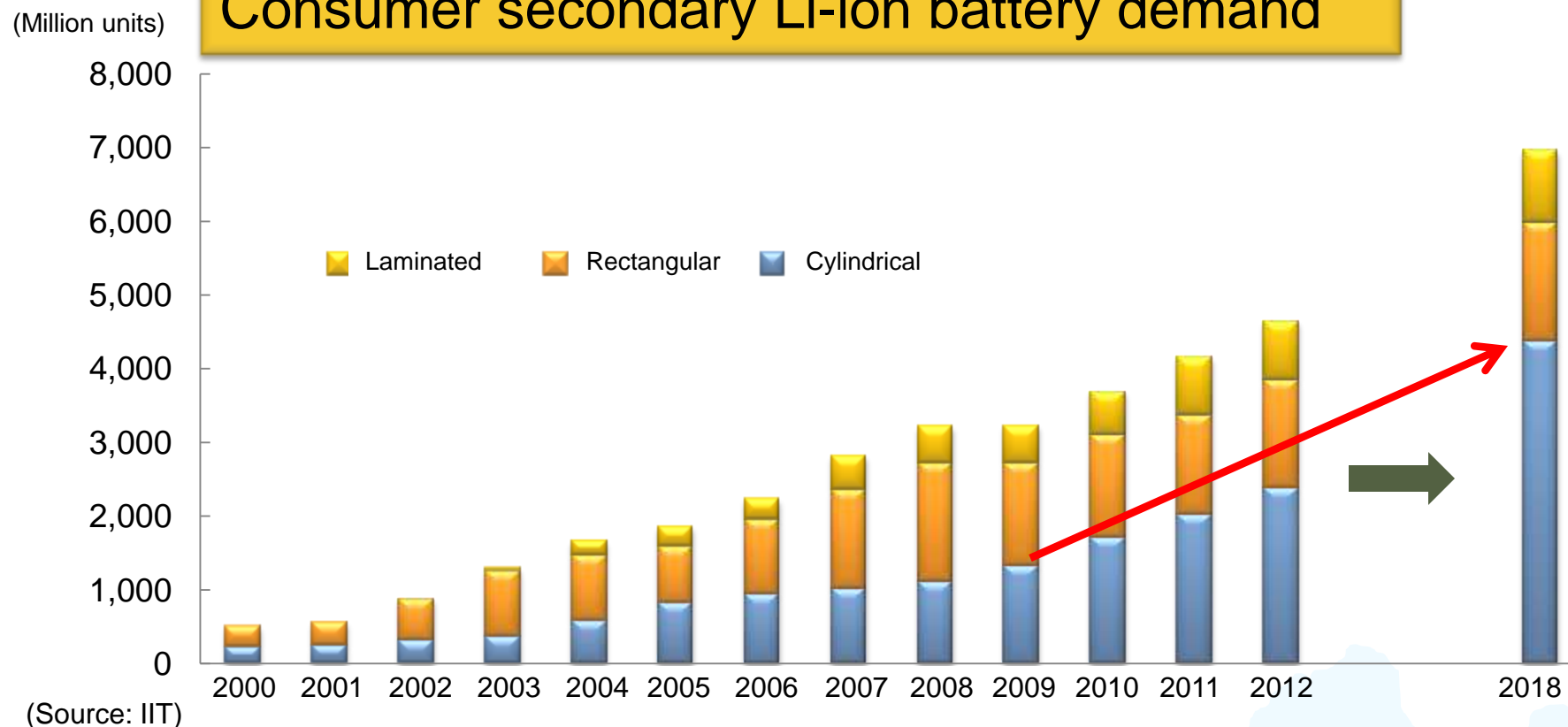
3) Materials business

Advanced materials – E&E domain (1) Batteries: consumer applications



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

Consumer secondary Li-ion battery demand



Major growth in (cylindrical) high-performance notebook PC batteries/E&E applications
→ **Growing use of LNO as anode material**

(Laminated) Multiple applications for batteries in thin sheet form

(Rectangular) Mobile phone segment peak from 2010

3) Materials business

Advanced materials – E&E domain (1) Batteries: consumer applications



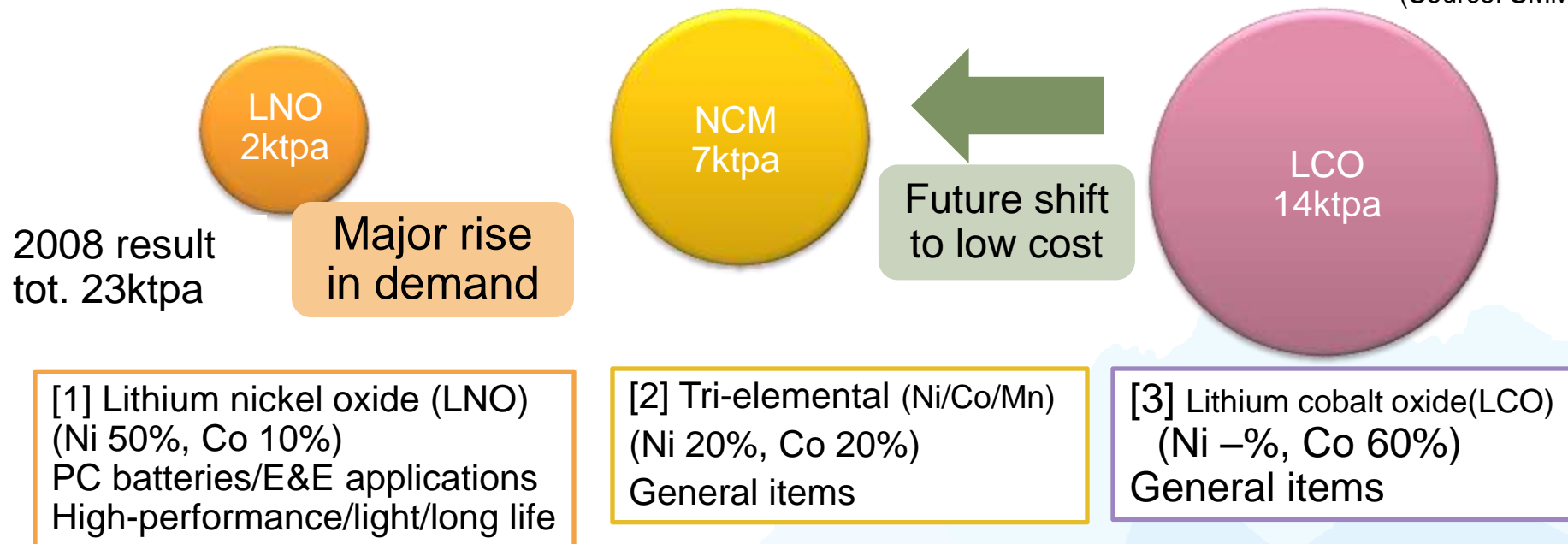
Core Business
Growth
Strategy

Consumer Li-ion battery anode materials ([1]–[3])

–Strategy

- 1) Higher LNO sales from rising output of Panasonic PC batteries/E&E items
- 2) Execute shift from Co-type to tri-elemental

(Source: SMM)



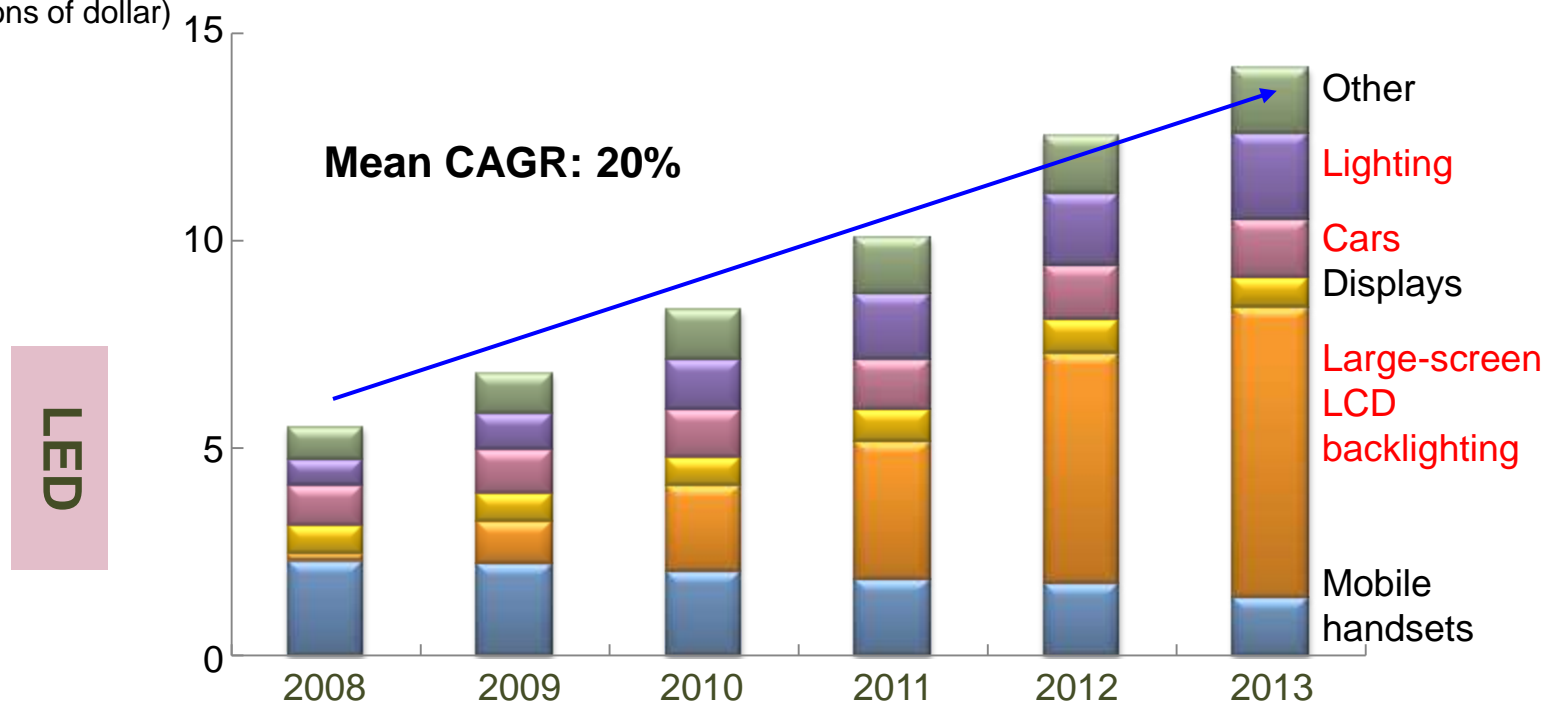
3) Materials business

Advanced materials – E&E domain (2) Global LED market outlook



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

(Billions of dollar)



(Displaybank report, May 2009)

Sapphire substrates:

Targeting top share of large substrate market based on integrated large crystal fabrication/finishing processes

3) Materials business

Advanced materials – E&E domain (3) Reinforce business base



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

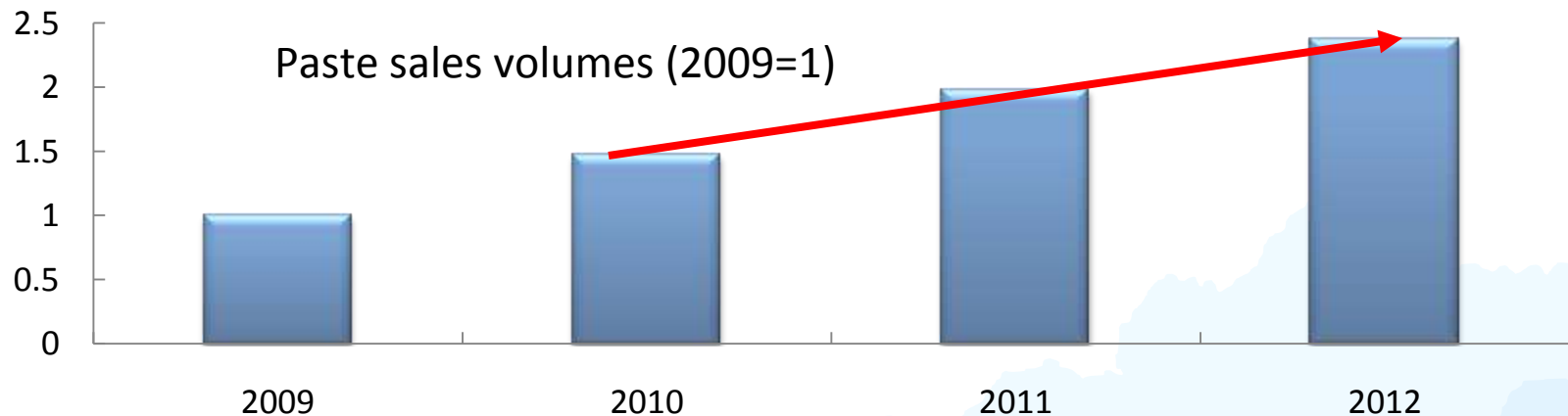
Reinforce business base: MLCC thick-film materials

(1) Supply chain leveraging

from Ni raw materials to pastes

(2) Tap China demand through Shanghai SEP*

* Shanghai Sumiko Electronic Paste Co.,Ltd.

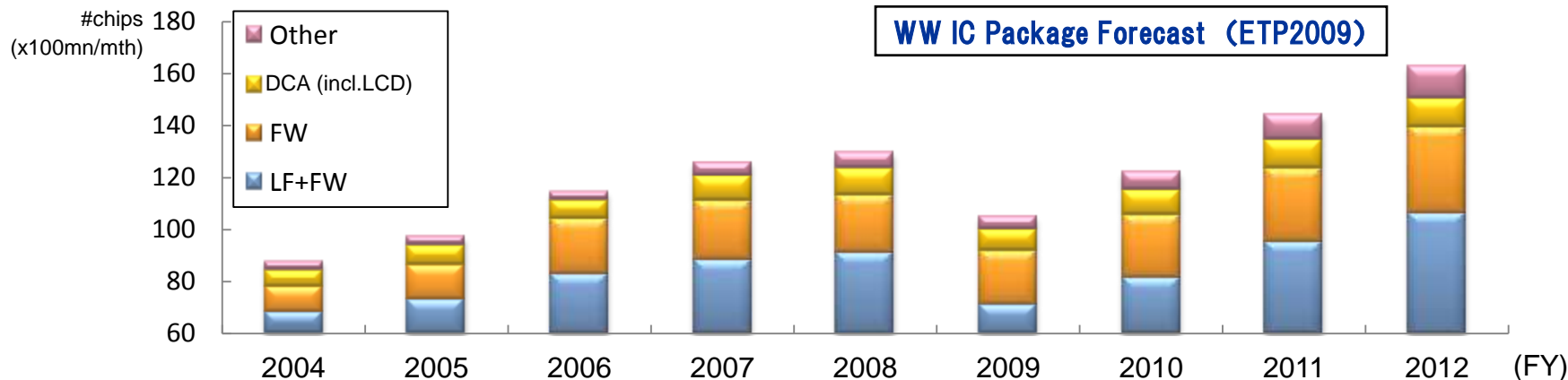


3) Materials business

Semiconductor materials (1) Reinforce business base



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



- ◆ Build platform to be profitable under any conditions
- ◆ Cost reductions across product range (targeted campaign)

Fine wire

Higher share from
(1) better Au wire quality (2) Cu wire entry

Lead frames

Supply new lead frames for growth sectors

Copper-clad polyimide film

Film insolubility:
(1) world-class quality (2) higher share

COF

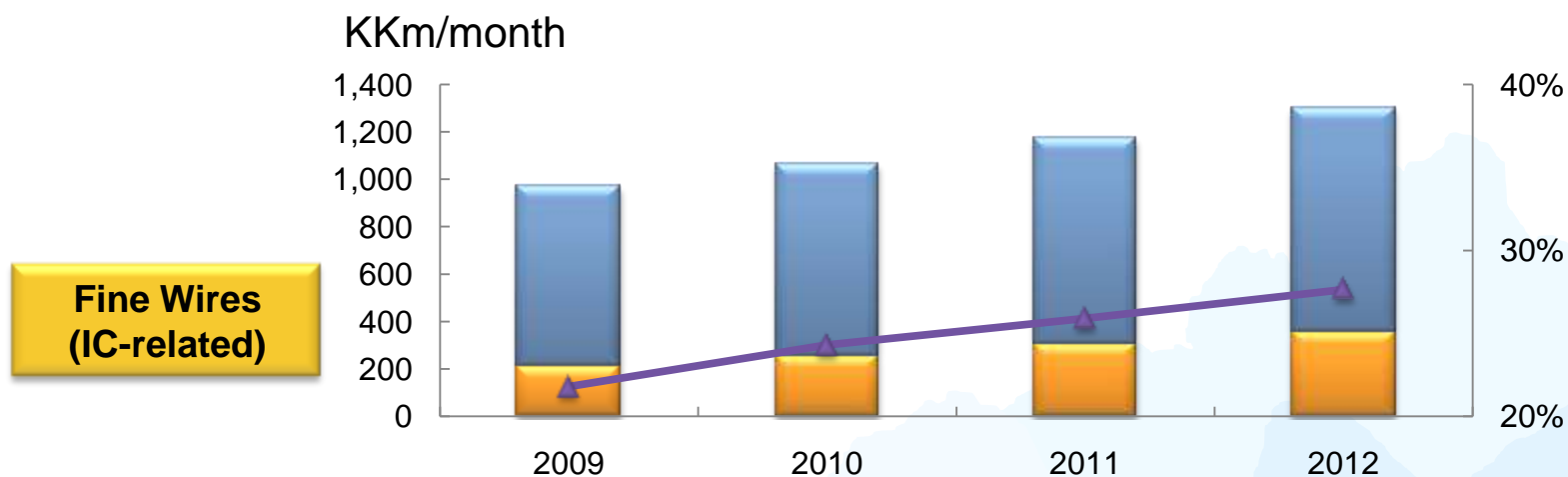
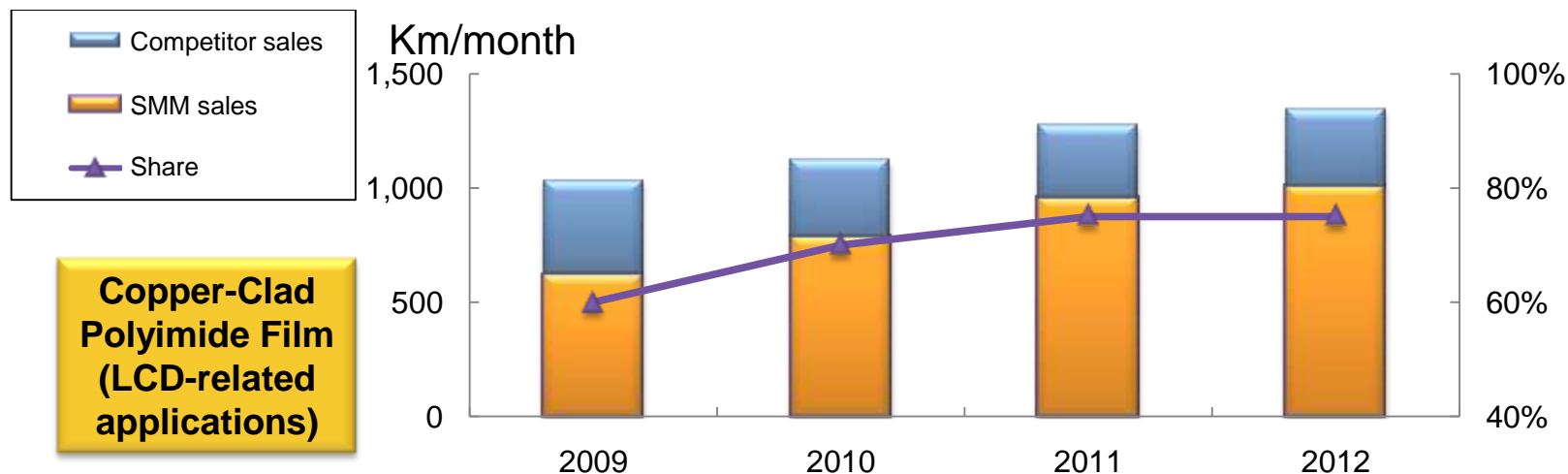
Target global leadership within fine-line sector

3) Materials business

Semiconductor materials (2) Excel to build share in growing market



Core Business
Growth
Strategy



3) Materials business

Semiconductor materials (3) Strategic resource focus



Core Business
Growth
Strategy

“Target growth sectors offering operational synergies”

“Strategy:”

- Rebuild manufacturing capabilities (technology/facilities)
- Faster improvement in quality/cost competitiveness
- More highly skilled engineers

” Enter new, high-potential product sectors in peripheral areas“

< Restructure/exit businesses lacking growth potential >

- (1) Ajimu Electronics (IC package plating): to cease Dec-10
(announced Sep-09)
- (2) Shinko (CSP business): operations ceased Sep-09
- (3) Sumiko Tec: consolidation of production/distribution
Shutdowns of Gotemba factory (Sep-09), Mie w/house (Oct-09)

IV. Financial Strategy & Platform Reinforcement



Exploration in the Solomons

1 Maintaining sound finances

- **Minimum equity ratio of 50%**
- Low debt-equity ratio
- Invest to generate new growth
- Fund o/seas rights acquisitions and other projects
(Utilize internal cash flow, project finance)

2 Shareholder returns (dividend policy)

- **Performance-linked shareholder returns**
- **Maintain consolidated dividend payout ratio of 20%+**

2) Further reinforce business base

IV

(1) Ongoing development of support systems

1. Entrench safety culture;
upgrade risk management/compliance approach
2. Environmental/social CSR activities for sustainable co-existence

(2) HR development/training/usage

1. Develop managerial corps (core operations)
2. Make operations more international
3. Establish/use HR development bases (Besshi/Kanto)

(3) Corporate governance, takeover defenses renewal

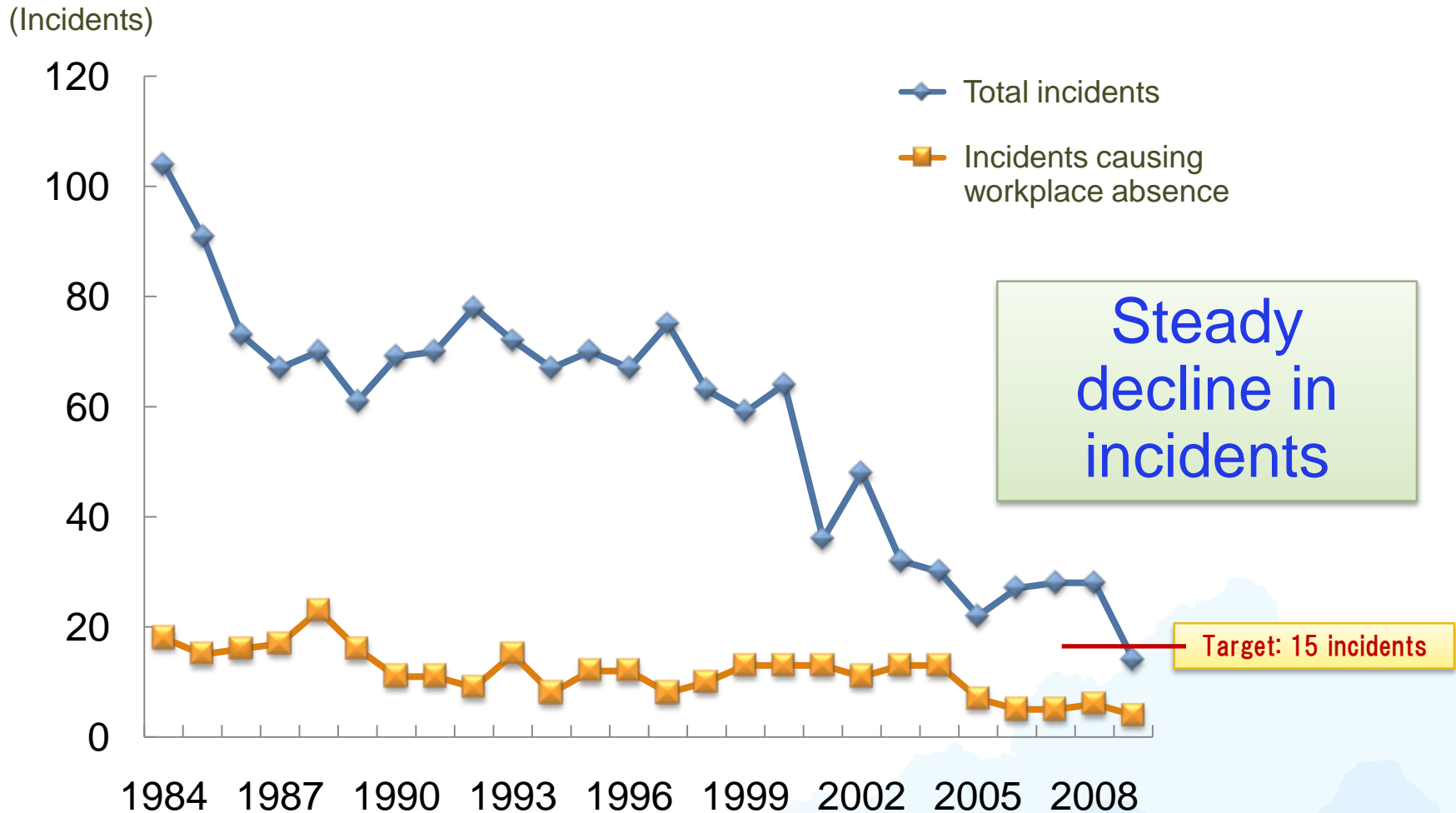
1. Pursue greater management transparency/efficiency
Build trust with shareholders and other stakeholders
2. Defend shareholder interests from opportunistic acquisition

2) Further reinforce business base

[1] Entrench safety culture

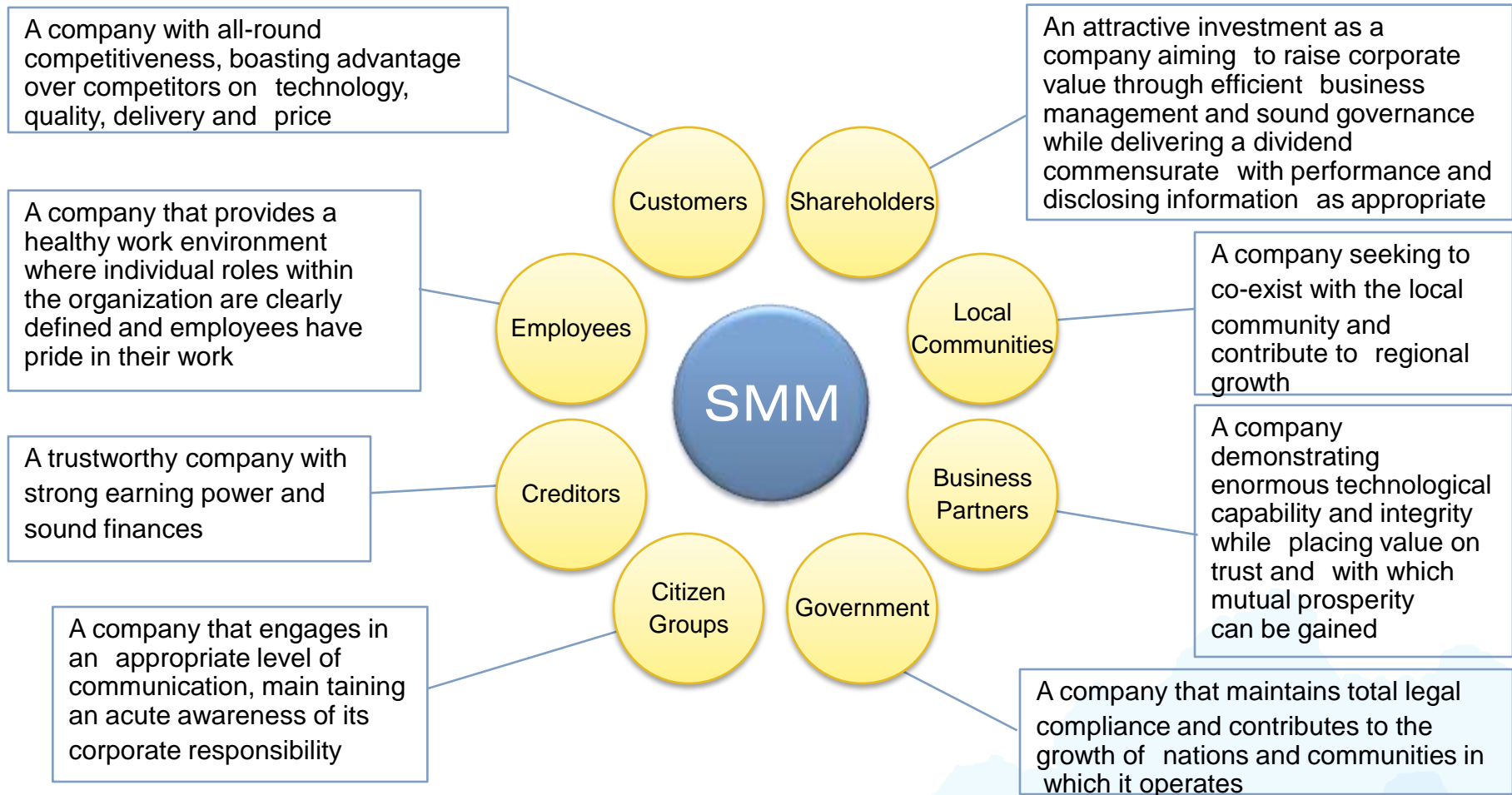
IV

Financial
Strategy &
Platform



2) Further reinforce business base

[2] Each stakeholder category's ideal company



Socially responsible program delegated to line management

2) Further reinforce business base

[3] Solid CSR activities (environmental/social)

IV

Financial
Strategy &
Platform

Outline of environmental preservation activities for realizing the CSR Vision for 2020

Key Area

Environmental Preservation

Reducing CO2 emissions (energy savings);
Biodiversity

Vision for 2020

"A company that meets international anti-global warming standards by using advanced technologies"

- Zero waste emissions
- 50% of new products with low environmental impact (e.g. fuel cells, solar cells)

CSR Vision for 2020

- Reduce the unit energy consumption by 1% in each year to FY2012
- Zero landfill waste (FY2006: 145kt ⇒ FY2020: 18kt)
- Provide low cost materials which contribute to reducing environmental impact in products through the use of superior technology
- Suitable biodiversity preservation initiatives
- Materials stewardship initiatives



Peru: surveying with cooperation of local groups



Ancient Roman heritage exhibition sponsor

2) Further reinforce business base

[4] HR development

IV

Financial
Strategy &
Platform

Niihama training facility set up
to cultivate the next generation

▼ HR development center (Oji)

Hazard awareness/facility engineering



▲ HR development center (Hoshigoe)
Besshi Sumitomo Club converted to training facility

2) Further reinforce business base

[5] Takeover defenses – Renewal plus plan revisions –

IV

Financial
Strategy &
Platform

Operating environment

- Resource oligopoly by super majors
- Fiercer competition amid government moves to secure resources (notably by China)
- ◎ SMM's unique qualities(world-class technologies such as HPAL, plus o/seas asset portfolio)

Relevant external changes

- Related guidelines published by METI and Tokyo Stock Exchange
- Stricter policies on exercising voting rights by institutional investors worldwide (defenses design/governance setup)

Takeover defenses still essential
(renewal at June 2010 s/holder AGM)
Revise content to reflect investor opinion

2) Further reinforce business base

[5] Takeover defenses (renewal b/grd) M&A threat shifts from majors to China

IV

Financial
Strategy &
Platform

(1) 2005–7: large M&A deals Super majors emerge

- (Cu) ▪ Mar-07: FreeportMcMoran buys Phelps Dodge (US\$25.9bn)
- (Ni) ▪ Jul-06: Xstrata acquires Falconbridge (US\$16.2bn)
▪ Oct-06: Vale acquires Inco (US\$17.9bn)
- (Au) ▪ Nov-05: Barrick Gold buys Placer Dome (US\$9.2bn)



(2) 2007–9: M&A deals ex-China

Vast foreign exchange reserves (\$2.4trn end-09)

Sep-07: China Investment Corp (CIC) created

(investment funds US\$200bn)

Government-led drive to invest in blue-chip assets

1. 2007: Blackstone Group (US\$3bn)

Morgan Stanley (US\$5bn)

2. Jul-09: Teck Resources (Canada, US\$1.5bn), 17.2% stake

Jul-09: “going global” strategy clarified

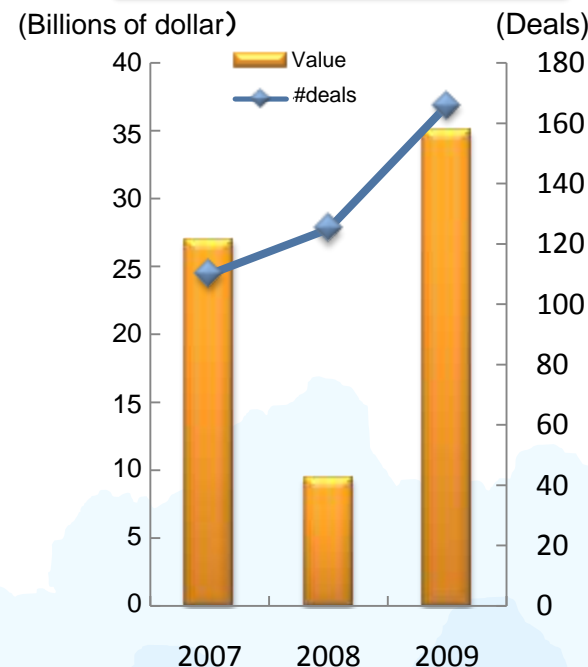
Go abroad to gain (1) resources (2) techs (3) markets

More aggressive foreign investment

2008: Chinalco acquires interest in Rio Tinto

(9% stake, valued at US\$14.1bn)

Chinese firm o/seas M&A



(Source: PwC)

2) Further reinforce business base

[5] Takeover defenses (renewal b/grd) China's resource policy, SMM strategy

IV

Financial
Strategy &
Platform

China: voracious policy drive for resources

Proj. long-term recovery in resource demand/prices after '08 global recession

Promotion of active investment to secure offshore energy and resources
(Resource M&A funded by US\$2trn+ in foreign currency reserves)

- ◇ O/seas drive to secure assets/techs/markets
- ◇ Targeting high-risk regions such as Africa
- ◇ Investments in resource majors and JV projects



SMM resource strategy: exploit technology

- Exploit mine development/project evaluation/refining technologies
- Target resource regions in Asia-Pacific Rim and South America
- Develop diverse strategy, incl. independent exploration/JVs

2) Further reinforce business base

[5] Takeover defenses Content revision –

Key points of revision

(1) Need to canvass shareholder opinion

No process to gauge shareholder views

→ Create mechanism for convening shareholder AGM
to consider “Independence Committee” (IC) recommendation and Board resolution

(2) Limits on periods to supply/evaluate data

No limit on data provision period → max. 60 days

Evaluation period: Board max. 60 days + IC max. 60 days + unlimited extension

→ max. 120 days incl. extension

(3) Mitigation of damage from aborted takeover attempts

No process for related damage mitigation

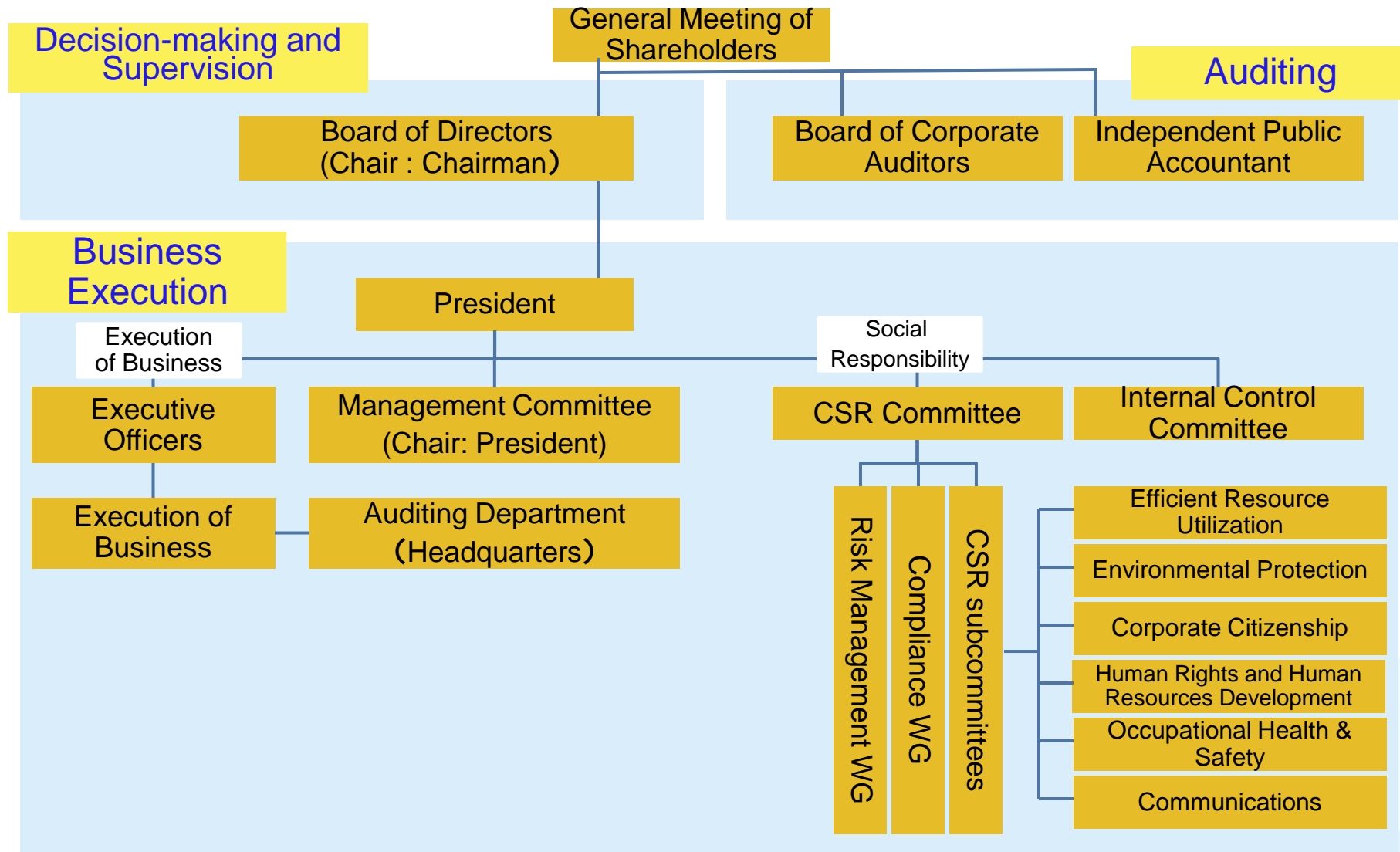
→ Ability to exercise subscription warrants
if bidder's shareholding below certain level (on exit)

2) Further reinforce business base

[6] Corporate governance framework

IV

Financial
Strategy &
Platform



V. Supplementary Materials



Exploration in Chile

1) 09 3-Yr Business Plan [2012 cons. RP: ¥110bn]



Supplementary
Materials

(Billions of yen)

		09 3-Yr Plan 2012	FY2009(est.)	Change
Operating income	Mineral Resources	30.0	30.0	0
	Smelting & Refining	37.0	25.5	11.5
	Materials	15.0	1.0	14.0
	Others	3.0	▲ 0.2	3.2
	Elimination or corporate	0	▲ 1.3	1.3
Total		85.0	55.0	30.0
Recurring Profit		110.0	75.0	35.0
Profit before tax		110.0	70.0	40.0
Net Income		70.0	46.0	24.0
(Equity Method Profit)		30.0	26.5	3.5
Avg. Total Assets		1,120.0	910.0	210.0
ROA		6%	5%	1%
ROE		10%	8%	2%

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{S/holder equity}}$$

Copper (\$/T)	6,000	6,043	▲ 43
Nickel (\$/lb)	8.0	7.3	0.7
Gold (\$/Toz)	1,000	1,021	▲ 21
Zinc (\$/T)	2,000	1,937	63
Forex (¥/\$)	90.0	91.9	▲ 1.9

2) Balance sheet & cash flow projection



Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Billions of yen)

	FY 2012 end	FY 2009 end	Change
Current Assets	510.0	400.0	110.0
Fixed Assets	640.0	540.0	100.0
Total Assets	1,150.0	940.0	210.0
Interest-bearing Debt	270.0	210.0	60.0
Other Liabilities	140.0	130.0	10.0
Total Liabilities	410.0	340.0	70.0
Total Net Assets	740.0	600.0	140.0
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	1,150.0	940.0	210.0
Equity Ratio	60%	60%	0%
D/E Ratio	40%	37%	3%
Avg. Total Assets	1,120.0	910.0	210.0

Consolidated Cash Flow (3 years)

(Billions of yen)

Profit before tax	280.0
Depreciation	110.0
Change in Working Capital	-30.0
Equity Method Profit/Loss	-80.0
Equity Method Dividends	60.0
Minority interests	10.0
Minor s/holder divid.	-10.0
Taxes	-110.0
Operating Cash Flow	230.0
Investments	-190.0
Profit Appropriation	-30.0
Net Cash Flow	10.0

3) Consolidated results and prices



Supplementary
Materials

(Billions of yen)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	FY09 Estimates	06 3-Yr Plan ('09)	09 3-Yr Plan ('12)
Net Sales	484.6	625.6	966.8	1132.4	793.8	707.0	680.0	780.0
Operating Income	47.9	82.8	162.6	155.4	10.5	55.0	76.0	85.0
Recurring Profit	54.5	99.7	205.3	217.9	32.6	75.0	100.0	110.0
Equity Method profit	13.5	21.9	46.7	74.0	31.5	26.5	31.0	30.0
Net Income	37.0	62.8	126.1	137.8	22.0	46.0	64.0	70.0
ROA(%)	6.8	9.3	14.8	13.6	2.2	5	7	6
ROE(%)	13.8	19.1	29.0	25.4	4.0	8	11	10
Dividend Per Share(¥)	8.0	14.0	27.0	30.0	13.0	17.0	N/A	N/A
Copper (\$/T)	3,000	4,097	6,970	7,584	5,864	6,043	4,000	6,000
Nickel (\$/lb)	6.3	6.6	14	15.5	7.5	7.3	7.0	8.0
Gold (\$/Toz)	414	477	629	766	867	1021	550	1,000
Zinc (\$/T)	1,110	1,614	3,579	2,986	1,560	1,937	2,250	2,000
Forex (¥/\$)	107.5	113.3	117.0	114.4	100.7	91.9	110.0	90.0

4) Operating income by segment



Supplementary
Materials

(Billions of yen)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	FY09 Estimates	06 3-Yr Plan ('09)	09 3-Yr Plan ('12)
Mineral Resources	10.0	17.1	33.5	38.1	17.7	30.0	15.5	30.0
Smelting & Refining	27.7	49.7	109.6	108.8	2.4	25.5	37.0	37.0
Materials	7.3	11.2	13.6	8.2	-10.2	1.0	20.0	15.0
Others	3.6	6.4	6.2	3.7	0.6	-0.2	3.5	3.0
Inter-Segment Eliminations	-0.7	-1.6	-0.3	-3.4	0	-1.3	0	0
Total	47.9	82.8	162.6	155.4	10.5	55.0	76.0	85.0

5) Sensitivity analysis



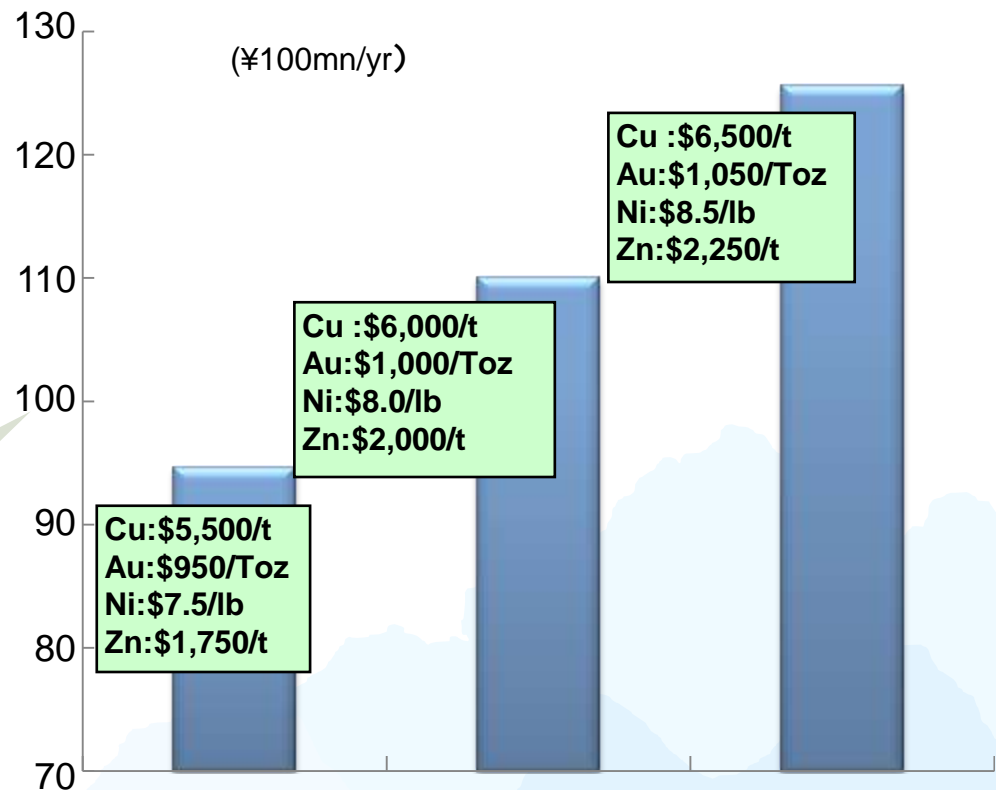
Impact on RP of metals prices and FX rate

	Cons. RP impact
Cu price sensitivity - \pm \$100/t	¥1.0bn
Au price sensitivity - \pm \$10/Toz	¥0.5bn
Ni price -sensitivity \pm 10¢/lb	¥1.1bn
Zn price sensitivity - \pm \$100/t	¥0.6bn
Forex sensitivity \pm ¥1/\$	¥0.8bn

(Forex sensitivity only shows impact on metal refining margin)

Cu price - \pm \$500/t
Au price - \pm \$50/Toz
Ni price \pm 50¢/lb
Zn price - \pm \$250/t
**RP gain for specified
fluctuation in given
metal price**

Projected RP values for various metal prices

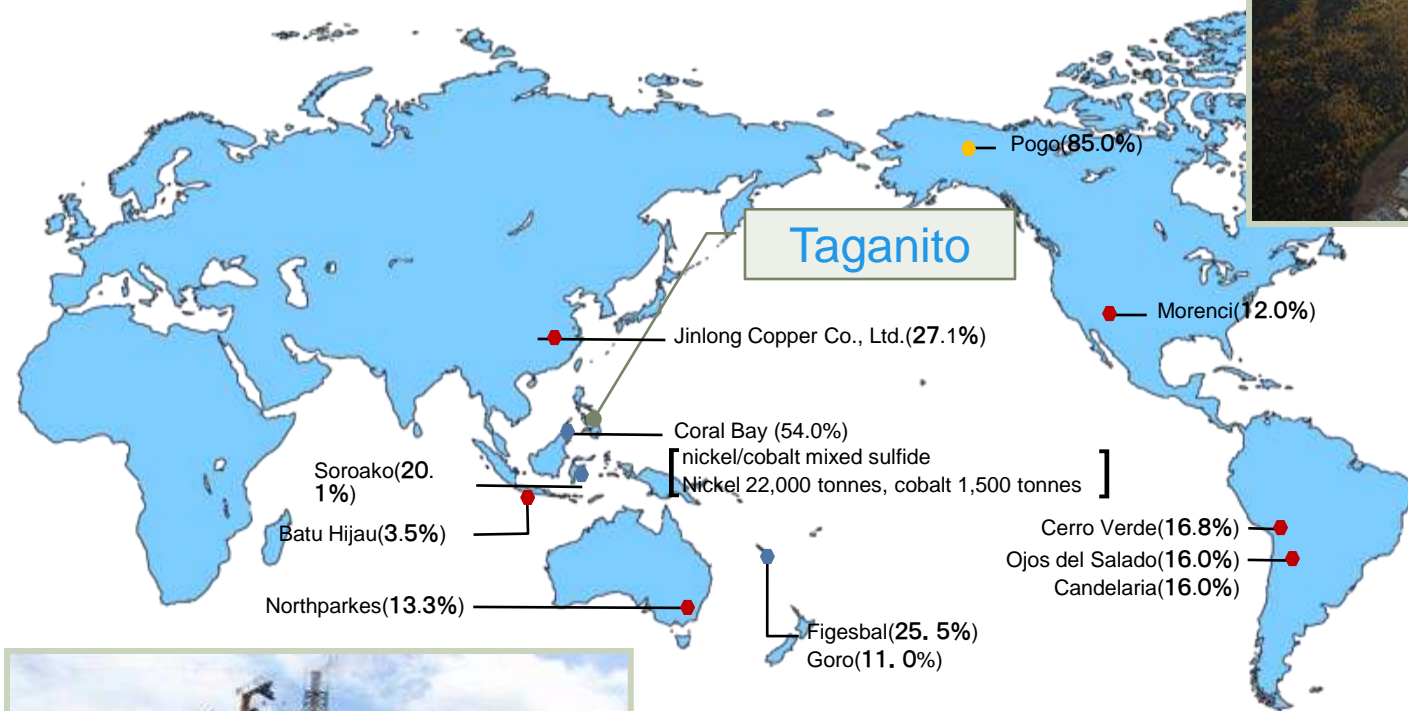


6) SMM's overseas mines



Metals (SMM's interest)
[Annual production
capacity]

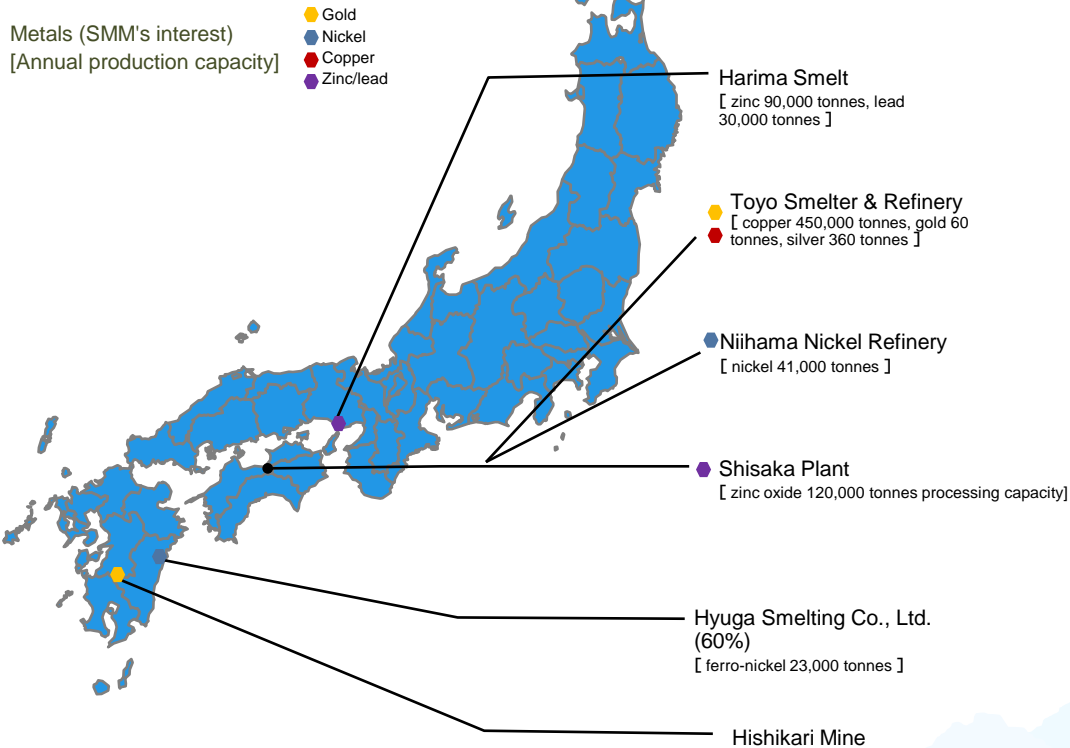
- Gold
- Nickel
- Copper



7) Domestic facilities



Main sites in Japan



Toyo Smelter & Refinery (Ehime)



Hyuga Smelting Co., Ltd. (Miyazaki)

8) NAC-owned nickel mines



Mineral resources and metals

1) Metal trading

London Metal Exchange (LME)

The LME specializes in trading of non-ferrous metals such as copper, nickel, aluminum, lead and zinc. The LME trading prices for metals are used as the international pricing benchmarks for sales of refined metal and purchases of refining ores.

TC/RC

Treatment Charge (TC) and Refining Charge (RC) are commonly used in the terms of purchase for copper concentrate or nickel ore for refining. They are amounts designed to cover refining costs. For example, copper concentrate contracts may define a purchase price based on the LME price at a certain date, minus the TC or RC being used at the time.

London fixing

Gold is not traded on the LME. Its price is determined for each transaction between market participants. The financial institutions in the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) agree a standard price for gold based on these transactions and publish it on the morning and afternoon of each trading day. This “London fixing” price is the benchmark for trading in gold.

Pound (lb)

Part of the imperial system of measures, the pound is the standard unit of weight used in measuring and pricing base metals such as copper and nickel, and in TC/RC calculations. One pound is equal to 453.59 grams; an imperial ton equals 2,204.62lb.

Troy ounce (toz)

The troy ounce is the standard unit of weight for precious metals such as gold and silver. It equals approximately 31.1 grams. It is named after Troyes, a city in the Champagne region of central France that was the site of a major market in Europe in medieval times. Originally used as a unit of exchange for valuing goods in terms of gold or silver weights, the troy ounce is still used today in gold trading.

2) Metal refining

Smelting and refining

Refining processes extract valuable metals from ores or other raw materials. They fall into two basic types: hydrometallurgical (wet) and pyrometallurgical (dry). At SMM's Toyo facilities in Ehime Prefecture, the copper concentrate pre-processing undertaken at Saijo uses pyrometallurgical processes and the nickel refining at the Niihama site uses hydrometallurgical processes entirely. The term ‘smelting’ is used for the extraction of metal from ores using melting and heating (pyrometallurgy). The term ‘refining’ refers to any process that increases the grade or purity of a metal.

Pyrometallurgical refining

The precursor ore is melted at high temperature in a furnace, and refining techniques are applied to separate the metal in a molten state. Although large amounts of ore can be processed at one time, the equipment needs periodic maintenance for heat proofing.

Hydrometallurgical refining

The ore and impurities are dissolved in a solution, and chemical reactions are used to separate out the metal. This approach allows continuous and stable refining, but incurs additional costs due to the refining chemicals consumed.

3) Metal ores

Sulfide ores

These ores contain copper, nickel or other metals chemically bonded to sulfur. Since the application of heat breaks these bonds, releasing the sulfur, such ores are generally refined using pyrometallurgical techniques.

Oxide ores

These ores contain metals in oxidized forms. Unlike sulfide ores, oxides need much more energy to achieve melting. For this reason, the hydrometallurgical approach is generally used to refine these ores.

Copper concentrates

Used as raw materials in copper smelting, copper concentrates have a copper content of about 30% by weight. The remainder consists mostly of sulfur and iron. Copper concentrates are made mostly from sulfide ores. Ores extracted from overseas mines have a typical grade of about 1%. The ores are then “dressed” at the mine to increase the purity and produce concentrate. Most of the copper ores imported by SMM for smelting in Japan are concentrates.

Nickel oxide ores

Whilst the higher-grade sulfide ores are used predominantly in nickel refining, nickel oxide ores are more prevalent than nickel sulfides. The sulfide-oxide ratio in current nickel reserves is believed to be about 3:7. High refining costs and technical issues have limited use of oxide ores in nickel refining to date, but SMM has succeeded in refining nickel from low-grade oxide ores based on HPAL technology.

Mixed sulfide (MS) ores

CBNC produces a mixed nickel-cobalt sulfide intermediate containing about 55–56% nickel by weight. This is used as a raw material in electrolytic nickel production.

Matte

A matte is another term for metal sulfides. For raw material, electrolytic nickel production at SMM also uses a nickel matte (of about 77–78% purity) sourced from PT Inco.

Proprietary ore ratio

This ratio is the proportion by volume of ore procured from overseas mining interests relative to the overall volume of smelting ores used as raw materials. Typically, off-take rights are proportional to the equity interest in a mine. In the case of Cerro Verde, SMM has secured 50% off-take rights for the first ten years of production from 2006, based on a 21% equity interest.

4) Nickel production process

Coral Bay Nickel Corporation (CBNC)

Based in the Philippines, this SMM subsidiary produces mixed nickel-cobalt sulfides using HPAL technology and exports the raw materials to the SMM Group's nickel refining facilities in Niihama, Ehime Prefecture.

High Pressure Acid Leach (HPAL)

HPAL technology enables the recovery of nickel from nickel oxide ores that traditionally were difficult to process. SMM was the first company in the world to apply it successfully on a commercial scale. The oxide ores are subjected to high temperature and pressure and reacted under stable conditions with sulfuric acid to produce a nickel-rich refining intermediate.

Matte Chlorine Leach Electrowinning (MCLE)

MCLE is the technology used in the manufacturing process at SMM's nickel refinery. The matte and mixed sulfide ores are dissolved in chlorine at high pressure to produce high-grade nickel using electrolysis. MCLE is competitive in cost terms, but poses significant operational challenges. Other than SMM, only two companies are producing nickel based on this kind of technology.

5) Main applications for metals

Copper

Copper is fabricated into wires, pipes and other forms. Besides power cables, copper is used widely in consumer applications such as wiring in vehicles or houses, and in air conditioning systems.

Electrolytic nickel

This form of nickel, which has a purity of at least 99.99%, is used in specialty steels, electronics materials and electroplating, among other applications. SMM is the only producer of electrolytic nickel in Japan.

Ferronickel

Ferronickel is an alloy containing nickel (about 20%) and iron. Its main use is in the manufacture of stainless steel, which is about 10% nickel by weight. Based in Hyuga, Miyazaki Prefecture, SMM Group firm Hyuga Smelting produces ferronickel.

Gold

Gold is in demand worldwide for investment and decorative purposes. Gold is widely used in Japanese industry within the electronics sector because of its high malleability and ductility. Part of SMM's gold production goes to SMM Group companies engaged in fabricating and selling bonding wire.

Semiconductor and advanced materials

Copper-clad polyimide film (CCPF)

CCPF is a polyimide film that is coated using a copper base. It is used as a material for making COF substrates. SMM commands a global market share of over 70% of the CC PF supplied for use in large liquid crystal displays.

Chip-on-film (COF) substrates

COF substrates are electronic packaging materials used to make integrated circuits for LCD drivers. They connect these circuits to the LCD panel.

Lead frames (L/F)

Lead frames are electronic packaging materials used to form connections in semiconductor chips and printed circuit boards. They contain thin strips of a metal alloy containing mostly nickel or copper.

Bonding wire

Composed of gold wire that is just a few micrometers thick, bonding wire is used to make electrical connections between lead frames and the electrodes on semiconductor chips.

Secondary batteries

Secondary batteries are ones that can be recharged and used again. SMM supplies battery materials that are used in the anodes of nickel metal hydride batteries and lithium-ion rechargeable batteries, which supply power for hybrid vehicles or notebook computers, among other consumer applications.

Note

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