

SUPPLIES, MINING & EXPLORATION

Global platinum supplies fell in 2008, for the second successive year, to 5.97 million ounces, a level last seen in 2002. Supplies of platinum from South Africa decreased by 10.7 per cent to 4.53 million ounces. Russian platinum supplies also fell by over 10 per cent to 820,000 oz. Total palladium supplies fell by 14.8 per cent to 7.31 million ounces, their lowest for five years, due to lower mine production in South Africa, Russia and North America and reduced sales of Russian state stocks compared to the previous year.

A very wide range of problems afflicted the mining industry during 2008. At the start of the year, interruptions to electricity supplies in South Africa caused great uncertainty in the market. In fact, only a limited amount of platinum production – around 60,000 oz – was lost directly due to the power situation but bad weather conditions in the first quarter, industrial unrest, skills shortages and numerous safety shutdowns further depressed production. Smelter problems at some of the major South African mining houses also had a significant impact on output.

Later in the year, the mining industry was forced to react to sharp falls in metal prices. In North America, some pgm and nickel mines were placed under care and maintenance and other operations have been reorganised with the aim of ensuring their economic sustainability, with an associated cut in production capacity. In South Africa, planned capital expenditure has been cut heavily at most mines. In contrast to North America, however, relatively little current production capacity has been closed with only a limited number of shafts, pits or smaller operations affected so far.

SOUTH AFRICA

Supplies of platinum from South Africa fell by 10.7 per cent to 4.53 million ounces in 2008. A range of issues confronted the South African

platinum mining industry, from electricity problems and safety shutdowns to bad weather and industrial unrest. Annual palladium supplies also decreased for the same reasons – by 12.1 per cent – to 2.43 million ounces.

PGM Supplies: South Africa '000 oz		
	2007	2008
Platinum	5,070	4,530
Palladium	2,765	2,430
Rhodium	696	574



Anglo Platinum

Production of platinum from Anglo Platinum's refineries fell by 4 per cent to 2.39 million ounces in 2008. However, output would have been almost unchanged from the previous year had it not been for shutdowns at the group's smelters, with run-outs at Polokwane in February and November, and at the Waterval slag-cleaning furnace in May and June. These incidents resulted in the build-up of a backlog of 78,000 oz of unprocessed platinum at the year-end: this metal should add to refined output in 2009.

Sales, meanwhile, totalled 2.22 million ounces, substantially lower than refined output, with the company adding just under 170,000 oz of refined platinum to stocks.

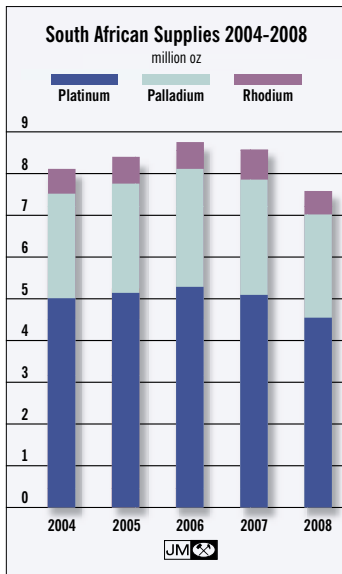
During 2008, all Anglo Platinum's operations were affected by issues that reduced production across the South African platinum industry: electricity cuts, safety stoppages, industrial relations difficulties and skills shortages. The group's two largest operations, Rustenburg and Amandelbult, both endured a very difficult year. The former lost around 36,000 oz of production during the closure of the Turffontein shaft for refurbishment, while flooding cut platinum output at Amandelbult by 67,000 oz. Smaller production losses were recorded at BRPM, Lebowa and Mototolo (a joint venture with Xstrata), principally due to skills shortages and safety stoppages.

These losses were offset by increased pgm production from a number of the group's smaller mines. At Modikwa (a 50:50 joint venture with African Rainbow Minerals) higher mill throughput and an improvement in grade lifted platinum output by 15 per cent. There was also a modest increase in production at Mogalakwena (formerly PPRust), following the commissioning of the Mogalakwena North expansion in the first half of 2008; however, higher mill throughput was largely offset by a sharp fall in grade due to the processing of low pgm-content ore.

Although there was little change in total pgm output from the Kroondal and Marikana mines (which are operated by Aquarius under Pool & Share agreements), Anglo Platinum processed a larger share of the pgm produced at these operations. Since the second quarter of 2008, all concentrate from Kroondal has been refined by Anglo Platinum,



*Supplies of platinum
from each of the
three largest mining
houses in South
Africa fell in 2008.*



A range of problems affected the entire South African platinum mining industry during 2008, driving pgm production sharply lower than in 2007.

and the company also received more pgm from Marikana in 2008. At the Kroondal mine itself, mill throughput was up marginally on the previous year despite the winding down of open pit operations. The mine produced around 235,000 oz of platinum in concentrate in 2008. At Marikana, although the quantity of ore processed rose, this was offset by lower grades, leaving output of platinum in concentrate stable at 83,000 oz.

Anglo Platinum's refined output was further boosted by the purchase of concentrate

from Xstrata's Elandsfontein Platinum mine, which in its first full calendar year of operation produced close to 100,000 oz of platinum.

In February 2009, Anglo Platinum outlined changes to its business plan, reflecting lower pgm prices and depressed demand from the automotive industry in particular. Its capital expenditure programme has been cut back, and a number of expansion and replacement projects have been delayed: for example, shaft sinking at the Styldrift project has been delayed for 18 months, while the Twickenham expansion has been slowed down by 6 months. The company has reduced its production target for calendar year 2009 to 2.4 million ounces of platinum.

Impala Platinum

Impala Platinum's lease area produced 984,000 oz of platinum in 2008, a decline of 9 per cent compared with the previous year. This reflected a 5 per cent reduction in mill throughput, combined with lower grades due to lower output of Merensky ore, and an increase in dilution. Electricity cuts reduced platinum production by some 8,000 oz, while safety stoppages resulted in the loss of a further 22,000 oz. In addition, high staff turnover and shortages of critical skills had a negative impact on productivity and mining efficiencies.

In February 2009 Impala announced that it had conducted a review of its project pipeline, capital expenditure and operating costs. The previously

announced capital expenditure programme is to be cut by around R10 billion to R20 billion, via the deferral of long lead-time projects; however, expenditure on a series of deep-level replacement shafts at Impala as well as the expansion at Zimplats (see section on Zimbabwe on page 22) has been maintained.

At Marula, the ramp-up in production has fallen behind schedule in the wake of skills shortages, safety stoppages and unofficial strikes. Mill throughput was flat at just under 1.5 million tonnes in 2008, but improved grades (a result of the shift from mechanical mining methods towards the use of conventional mining processes) contributed to a 5 per cent rise in production of platinum in concentrate, to 71,000 oz. Impala now expects full conventional mining production (around 130,000 oz of platinum annually) to be achieved by 2011.

A feasibility study of the Marula Merensky expansion was completed in 2008. Impala had intended to begin development of the project this year: on this schedule, it would have come on-stream in 2014 and reached full production of 115,000 oz of platinum per annum by 2016. However, following sharp falls in pgm prices, the company announced in February 2009 that the



Platinum production at the Impala Lease Area decreased by 9 per cent in 2008 as mill throughput fell and grades declined.

project had been deferred indefinitely, as part of Impala's decision to reduce total capital expenditure by a third over the next five years.

Another victim of the capital expenditure cuts was the Leeuwkop project, purchased from Afplats in 2007 and previously expected to begin production in around 2015. Some preparatory work at the shaft site was undertaken in 2008, but the project has since been halted until further notice.

In October 2008, it was announced that Impala had expressed an interest in acquiring the entire issued capital of Northam, owner of the Booyendal project. However, volatility in commodity and share prices made it impossible for the two parties to reach agreement, and discussions were terminated in January 2009.

Lonmin

Lonmin endured another very difficult year, with production of platinum in concentrate falling 14 per cent to 716,000 oz, and platinum sales down 11 per cent to 708,000 oz. All three of the company's operations recorded declines in mill throughput, while overall grades were also sharply lower.

A number of closures of smelters operated by Lonmin disrupted the flow of metal to the markets throughout the year and had some impact on overall production, particularly during the planned rebuild of the Number One furnace in the final quarter of 2008. However, furnace availability did improve compared to the previous year and lower production meant that there was little build-up in pipeline stocks.

At Marikana, the build-up of production from the new mechanised shafts remained behind schedule, with the result that only 11.1 million tonnes of ore were fed to the plants – a 12 per cent fall compared with 2007, and over 20 per cent lower than the peak levels recorded five years previously.

In the second half of 2008, Lonmin announced a change in its strategy towards mechanisation. With productivity at its fully-mechanised shafts poor, leading to excessively high costs, Lonmin has decided to convert the Saffy shaft at Marikana to hybrid mining (a mixture of conventional labour-intensive stoping methods and mechanised development), while the K4 shaft, due into production in 2010, will also be

developed as a hybrid operation.

High costs and lower pgm prices also resulted in a decision to close the open pits that have delivered a significant proportion of the ore processed at Marikana in recent years (6 per cent of total tonnage in 2008, down from 13 per cent the previous year). Open pit operations were suspended at the end of December 2008. However, Lonmin expects improved output from its underground operations to compensate for the loss of open pit production: sales of pgm this year from production at Marikana are expected to be similar to those in 2008.

At the Pandora joint venture, Lonmin continues to mine ore from open pits as well as an underground section accessed via the neighbouring Marikana shaft infrastructure. This ore (833,000 tonnes in 2008, down 2 per cent on 2007) is purchased from the joint venture and processed through the Marikana concentrators. Last year, a pre-feasibility study of the full-scale development of the Pandora mine was completed: this was based on a 2.9 million tonne per annum operation which would yield around 170-180,000 oz of platinum annually (compared with production of just under 50,000 oz in 2008). The likely timing of this expansion is not yet known.

The small Limpopo mine on the Eastern Bushveld produced just 20,000 oz of platinum in 2008, down a third on the previous year. Output was interrupted by a six-week shutdown of the concentrator and by the existence of an iron-rich geological intrusion. Lonmin has stated that at current prices the operation

Lonmin is to move towards hybrid operation of its fully-mechanised shafts at its Marikana operations.





Platinum output fell marginally at Mototolo – a joint venture between Anglo Platinum and Xstrata – during 2008.

is uneconomic, and it was confirmed in February 2009 that the mine is to be placed on care and maintenance.

Northam

At the Northam mine, production from the UG2 reef increased significantly in 2008: the plant treated 1.06 million tonnes of UG2 ore, up 24 per cent on the previous year. Previously, UG2 throughput was restricted by the need to limit chrome levels in the smelter; however, the addition of a second sparger column cell at the UG2 concentrator has improved the removal of chrome at the concentrator stage. In addition, Northam is sending some high-chrome material for smelting by Braemore Resources (this metal is subsequently returned to Northam for further refining and marketing).

Despite a decline in Merensky tonnages, total mill throughput was up 6 per cent, and production of pgm in concentrate rose to 309,000 oz. Going forward, the company expects production from the Merensky reef to increase, which should boost total pgm output.

As part of the ongoing upgrade to its metallurgical facilities, Northam's smelter was closed for refurbishment during November and December 2008: during this period, some concentrate was sent for toll-treatment, in order to avoid a build-up in inventories of unprocessed pgm. Starting in 2009, Northam will begin to smelt concentrates purchased from Platmin's Pilanesberg mine: the additional Merensky concentrate from this source should improve smelter

performance and give the company flexibility to treat greater quantities of UG2 concentrate.

In a complex transaction, Northam acquired the Booyensdal property, adjacent to Aquarius's Everest mine on the Eastern Bushveld, in mid-2008. A bankable feasibility study of the Booyensdal project is scheduled for completion in the second half of 2009. Initially, it is expected that the mine will be developed as a 120,000 tonne per month UG2 operation; additional modules could be added at a later date, as market conditions and the availability of power and water permit. The company believes that mining could start as early as the final quarter of 2010, with concentrator commissioning in early 2012.

Aquarius Platinum

Aquarius Platinum's Everest mine produced 75,000 oz of platinum in concentrate in 2008, a decline of 28 per cent compared to the previous year, following a number of incidents which disrupted underground production. Palladium production in the same period fell by 29.5 per cent to 37,000 oz.

In January, following a series of unofficial work stoppages, the underground mining contractor resigned, and Aquarius took the decision to convert Everest to an owner-operated mine. Underground mining resumed in February, but the ramp-up in output was affected by another unofficial strike in May, and by geological disturbances encountered on the North side of the mine during the third quarter. Then, on the 8th of December, it was announced that Aquarius had suspended operations at Everest due to subsidence in a mined-out portion of the mine, including the upper levels of the decline shaft. Production of platinum in the second half of 2008 was only 38,000 oz as a result and the mine will be closed for at least six months to permit a full assessment of the situation.

Aquarius' two other mines, Marikana and Kroondal, form part of Pool & Share agreements with Anglo Platinum and are discussed on pages 14 and 15.

In 2008, Aquarius purchased a 50 per cent interest in Platinum Mile Resources, which operates a tailings retreatment plant adjacent to the Kroondal mine. The plant produces some 20,000 oz of pgm annually and the concentrate is sold to Anglo Platinum and is included in that company's production statistics.

ARM Platinum

The Two Rivers mine (which is 55 per cent owned by ARM and 45 per cent owned by Impala) operated at close to full capacity in 2008, producing approximately 110,000 oz of platinum. At the year-end, the mine had a surface ore stockpile amounting to over 243,000 tonnes; this will be processed during the first half of 2009, substituting some underground tonnage as part of a cost-containment initiative. In the second half of this year, a concentrator plant optimisation programme is expected to be commissioned, enhancing recoveries and margins.

The Modikwa joint venture (whose production is reported as part of Anglo Platinum's refined output) had a positive year, with mill throughput, grade and pgm output all up compared with 2007. Total platinum production climbed 15 per cent to 135,000 oz in 2008. However, due to lower pgm prices, trial mining of the Merensky reef has been halted, the deepening of the existing declines has been postponed, and approval of a phase two UG2 replacement project has been delayed in order to reduce capital expenditure.

The Nkomati Nickel mine (a 50:50 joint venture between ARM and Norilsk Nickel) has completed the transition from small-scale processing of high-grade underground ores to the larger-scale treatment of lower-grade ore from open pits. Mill throughput more than doubled and we estimate that sales of pgm in concentrate totalled around 42,000 oz, up by around a quarter on the previous year.

Eastern Platinum

At Eastern Platinum's Crocodile River mine, mill throughput fell by 17 per cent to 1.3 million tonnes in 2008, due to a reduction in the quantity of low-grade tailings fed to the plant. However, grades and recoveries rose strongly, as mill feed was increasingly sourced from underground operations: production of pgm in concentrate rose by 9 per cent to 118,000 oz.

The fall in pgm prices has resulted in the suspension of development at the nearby small Crocette section, which was due to add to production in 2009, while the company's projects on the eastern limb – including Spitzkop and Kennedy's Vale – have also been temporarily put on hold.

Other

Three new pgm mines will add to supplies in 2009. The first to join the ranks of platinum producers was Platinum Australia's small Smokey Hills operation, which delivered its first concentrate to Impala Refining Services (IRS) in early 2009. Initial production was from open pit mining, but this will be replaced by shallow underground mining once the pit is depleted in mid-year. The concentrator is designed to treat up to 720,000 tonnes of UG2 ore annually, yielding around 95,000 oz of platinum group metals.

Ridge Mining's Blue Ridge project was commissioned during the first quarter of 2009, with the first ore being processed in mid-February and deliveries of concentrate to Impala Refining Services beginning in April. The company had built a stockpile of 325,000 tonnes of ore above ground by the end of February and it expects to reach full capacity – around 125,000 oz of pgm annually – by the third quarter of the year. An expansion of Blue Ridge is currently being evaluated, but a second project, at Sheba's Ridge, has been put on hold.

In February 2009, Aquarius Platinum announced that it planned to make a formal offer for Ridge Mining. The details were agreed at the end of March and Aquarius subsequently tendered an all-share offer.

At Platmin's Pilanesberg mine, the first ore was fed to the UG2 plant in March 2009, and the Merensky concentrator will start to process ore in May. The company expects steady state production levels

Platinum Australia continued the construction of its Smokey Hills mine during 2008 and shipped its first concentrate in early 2009.



(around 250,000 oz of pgm annually) to be achieved during the second half of this year.

In December, it was announced that Pallinghurst Investment Consortium was to acquire a controlling stake in Platmin via the purchase of shares in both the company itself and in its black empowerment partner, the Bakgatla Pallinghurst Joint Venture (BPJV) which already holds a 27.6 per cent stake in Platmin's South African holding company Boynton.

Under the transaction, Pallinghurst has invested US\$125 million in exchange for Platmin shares, while a further \$50 million has been injected into the company via the BPJV. The deal gives Pallinghurst an effective 69.8 per cent stake in Platmin. The injection of \$175 million will be used to complete the development of the Pilanesberg mine.

Sylvania Resources' Millsell and Steelpoort plants, which treat pgm-bearing tailings from chrome mining, produced around 23,000 oz of pgm in 2008 (their first full year of operation). A third chrome tailings operation, Lannex, was commissioned in March 2009 and is scheduled to produce 2,100 oz of platinum group metals per month by mid-2009. Sylvania is developing three more pgm recovery plants, due to be commissioned later this year. The company also has a 50 per cent share in the Chrome Tailings Retreatment Plant, located at the Kroondal Platinum mine: this operation produced just under 5,000 oz of platinum last year.

The rapid decline in the price of platinum and the other platinum group metals in the second half of

last year has significantly affected the economics of a number of possible new mining projects within South Africa. Additionally, the current limited availability of project finance has made the development of many of these sites less attractive. As a result, a number of the junior mining companies are currently reviewing their project plans.

RUSSIA

In 2008, supplies of platinum from Russia decreased by 10.4 per cent to 820,000 oz, reflecting lower total output from Norilsk Nickel and the alluvial platinum miners. Primary production of palladium fell by 11.5 per cent, to 2.70 million ounces. Palladium sales from Russian state stocks were 960,000 oz, lower than in the previous year, meaning that overall palladium supplies from Russia fell by 19.4 per cent to 3.66 million ounces.

Primary production of palladium at Norilsk Nickel's Russian operations declined from 3.05 million ounces in 2007 to 2.70 million ounces in 2008, below the original forecast made at the start of the year. Platinum production fell from 727,000 oz to 632,000 oz over the same period. This occurred despite little change in the output of nickel from these operations, partly due to a temporary change in the ore mix processed (although actual ore mix ratios have not yet been published) and a decrease in pgm grades at the mill.

First quarter production of platinum group metals was negatively affected by severe winter weather on the Taimyr peninsula. This prevented shipping of the palladium-rich cuprous ore from the Komsomolsky mine to the Norilsk concentrator. Production was further depressed by delays in shipping metal to the pgm refinery in Krasnoyarsk in southern Siberia.

The rebuild of a smelter at the Nadezhda Metallurgical Plant in the first and second quarters of 2008 was followed by scheduled maintenance in the third quarter which again cut palladium output. Norilsk Nickel also reported that pgm production was further depressed by the shipment of nickel ores to the Harjavalta refinery in Finland for trial processing. Annual production from this facility was 11,000 oz of palladium and 5,000 oz of platinum which we include in our "Others" supplies figures.

Looking further forward, Norilsk Nickel has cut some

Bad weather prevented the shipment of pgm-rich ore from the Komsomolsky mine to the Norilsk concentrator in early 2008.



PGM Supplies: Russia '000 oz		
	2007	2008
Platinum	915	820
Palladium:		
Primary Production	3,050	2,700
State Sales	1,490	960
Rhodium	90	85

of its base metal production outside Russia but plans to maintain Russian output, suggesting that pgm production should remain at similar levels to last year during 2009.

Other producers – principally alluvial miners in the East of Russia – sold a total of 190,000 oz of platinum during 2008, close to 2007 levels. At Amur, a transition to mining wider areas of the alluvial deposit enabled a small increase in platinum output to roughly 120,000 oz. Meanwhile, production from the Korjak deposit decreased slightly from the previous year. Production from placer deposits in the Ural mountains remained relatively steady at close to 15,000 oz.

We estimate that 960,000 oz of palladium was sold from Russian state stocks during 2008, a significant decrease from the 1.49 million ounces sold in 2007. There were substantial shipments of palladium from Russia to Switzerland in December 2007 and again in August, September and October of 2008. In total, these amounted to just over 3 million ounces. We do not believe, however, that all of this metal which was shipped into Switzerland was actually sold into the market and therefore do not include it all in our 2008 supplies figures. We currently expect the remainder of this metal to be sold in the short to medium term.

In addition, there was a large shipment of Russian metal into the USA in November 2008 but close examination of the trade statistics suggests that, although of Russian origin, this metal had previously been priced and therefore did not represent new supply to the market.

NORTH AMERICA

North American platinum supplies in 2008 were unchanged from 2007 levels at 325,000 oz. However, palladium supplies from the same region's mines dropped from 990,000 oz to 910,000 oz. Output of both platinum and palladium slipped at North American Palladium and at Stillwater's operations but platinum group metal production from nickel mining in the Sudbury, Ontario area climbed, despite the closure of some mines in late 2008.

Canada

North American Palladium, Canada's only primary pgm producer, placed its Lac des Iles mine on care and maintenance at the end of October 2008. Preliminary indications suggest that a palladium price of at least \$340 would be required for the mine to re-open; however, the company's management is working on a mine restart plan with the intention of streamlining operations and reducing costs.

The company's palladium output in 2008 totalled 212,000 oz, down 26 per cent from the previous year's 286,000 oz. Palladium production fell by 11.2 per cent in the first three quarters of the year due to bad weather and scheduled maintenance. However, output fell by a further 50,000 oz in the final quarter once production was halted. Production of platinum fell from 24,000 oz in 2007 to 16,000 oz in 2008.

Xstrata's Sudbury nickel operations reported a fall in nickel and copper output in 2008, reflecting a 12 per cent decline in mill throughput as the existing mines approach the end of their life. Although the company does not publish data on pgm production we believe that output of platinum and palladium from Sudbury ores fell last year.

Reacting to lower base metal prices, the company announced in November 2008 that it planned to close the Thayer-Lindsley and Craig mines ahead of schedule, in January and June 2009 respectively. Production from these mines will be replaced by the new Nickel Rim South and Fraser Morgan mines both of which are expected to come on-stream this year.

Xstrata continues to expand its Raglan nickel mine in northern Quebec, which produces some pgm (principally palladium) as a by-product. Mill throughput was up 16 per cent in 2008, but metal output was largely unchanged due to a fall in grade.

The other major Canadian nickel producer, Vale, reported a strong increase in nickel, platinum and palladium production from its Sudbury operations in 2008. A good operational performance from the mines helped to lift palladium output by 21 per cent to 231,000 oz, and that of platinum by 19 per cent to 166,000 oz. However, falls in

PGM Supplies: North America '000 oz		
	2007	2008
Platinum	325	325
Palladium	990	910
Rhodium	20	18

base metal prices have resulted in some production cuts being announced for this year: in Sudbury, the Copper Cliff South mine has been shut down indefinitely, while development of the Copper Cliff Deep project has been delayed for 12 months, trimming capital expenditure by \$138 million.

USA

Stillwater reported a 7.2 per cent decline in platinum and palladium production in 2008, to 499,000 oz – 384,000 oz of palladium and 115,000 oz of platinum – from 538,000 oz one year earlier. Output from the Stillwater mine fell by only 10,000 oz to 349,000 oz but production at the smaller East Boulder operation was down 16 per cent to 150,000 oz, reflecting the downsizing of this operation which commenced in the final quarter of the year in response to lower metal prices. High employee turnover and a shortage of key mining skills affected operations in the first half of the year and production was hit in the final quarter by a short suspension of activities at East Boulder.

Stillwater has reported that during the final quarter of 2008, average realised prices were below the cash cost of production. The company has therefore introduced measures intended to preserve liquidity, including deferring expenditure on development, reducing the contractor workforce, and restructuring the higher cost East Boulder mine to focus on production from the most economically-attractive sectors of the mine.

The company expects to produce 495,000 oz of primary pgm in 2009, with the transfer of miners from the downsized East Boulder operation expected to boost output from the higher-grade Stillwater mine to in the region of 370,000 oz.

ZIMBABWE

Despite the country’s political crisis and accompanying economic meltdown, Zimbabwe’s two platinum mines recorded a surprisingly steady performance in 2008. Both mines maintained production levels and progressed their expansion programmes, although weaker pgm prices resulted in the closure of the Zimplats open pit in November. Output from the pit will be replaced by ore from the new underground portals.



At Zimplats, mill throughput was down marginally at just under 2.2 million tonnes, while grades and recoveries also fell slightly. As a result, production of pgm in concentrate fell by 5 per cent to 188,000 oz; however, sales of pgm in matte were up 10 per cent at 200,000 oz. This was a consequence of the relining of the smelter in the second half of 2007: the resulting backlog of unprocessed concentrate was treated in early 2008.

The Phase I underground expansion remains on schedule. The development of the first of two new portals was completed in September 2008, and the new Ngezi concentrator is due to be commissioned in April 2009. Full production, around 180,000 oz of platinum annually, is scheduled to be achieved from June this year.

The Mimosa mine (a 50:50 joint venture between Impala and Aquarius Platinum) continued to implement incremental expansions in 2008. The Wedza Phase 5 expansion project was commissioned in April 2008, taking annual plant capacity to 2.1 million tonnes. As a result, mill throughput rose by 5 per cent last year, although grades and recoveries fell slightly, with the result that platinum output rose only marginally, to 81,000 oz. The Wedza Phase 5.5 expansion is due for completion in the first half of 2009, and should lift annual capacity to just over 2.2 million tonnes of ore, or just under 100,000 oz of platinum.

Production of platinum group metals in Zimbabwe grew during 2008 despite a very challenging political climate.

PGM Supplies: Zimbabwe and Others		
	'000 oz	
	2007	2008
Platinum	290	295
Palladium	285	310
Rhodium	18	18