PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

		Six months ended 30 June 2009	Six months ended 30 June 2008	% Change	Year ended 31 December 2008
Refined production from mining operations					
Platinum	000 oz	**1,056.4**	1,001.1	6	2,386.6
Palladium	000 oz	**596.7**	546.6	9	1,318.8
Rhodium	000 oz	**163.9**	116.9	40	299.3
Gold	000 oz	**44.1**	37.8	17	78.5
PGMs	000 oz	**2,093.1**	1,885.2	11	4,530.8
Operational indicators total mines					
Cash on-mine costs	R/tonne milled	**454**	457	1	475
Cash operating costs	R/oz equivalent refined Pt	**10,775**	10,594	(2)	11,096
Financial indicators (R million)					
Gross sales revenue		**17,182**	27,559	(38)	51,118
Gross profit on metal sales		**677**	11,289	(94)	17,083
Headline earnings		**405**	8,439	(95)	13,292
Net debt		**17,957**	5,907	(204)	13,459
Debt:equity ratio		**1:1.6**	1:3.1	(48)	1:1.8
Capital expenditure		**6,267**	5,810	(8)	14,388
Gross profit margin (%)		**4.0**	41.2	(90)	33.7
Net sales revenue per platinum ounce sold (R)		**13,826**	23,989	(42)	22,348

OPERATIONS

In February 2009 we announced a major restructuring of our mining operations into more efficient stand-alone units. This involved splitting our largest mines into smaller new mine entities to ensure a sustainable reduction in the unit cost of production and to underpin our commitment to extracting maximum value from our assets. Rustenburg Section has been restructured into five new mines namely: Khomanani, Bathopele, Siphumelele, Thembelani and Khuseleka while Amandelbult Section was restructured into Tumela and Dishaba mines. As part of the restructuring process we have optimised the source of ounces to ensure optimal long term value. This included placing the high cost Bleskop shaft on care and maintenance and a process is currently underway that could lead to two further shafts in the Rustenburg complex also being put on care and maintenance, a process we intend to complete over the coming months. Clearly, an important part of this project is the adjustment and elimination of the overhead costs associated with these shafts. These efforts will improve the cost of our Rustenburg mines and effectively move them from Q4 to Q3 on the cost curve. The moves described above should result in a total of 140,000ozs of high cost production being removed.

Equivalent refined platinum production (equivalent ounces are mined ounces expressed as refined ounces) from the mines managed by Anglo Platinum and its joint venture partners for the first half of 2009 was 1.244 million ounces, an increase of 10% when compared to the first half of 2008.

While production in the first half of 2008 was impacted by numerous "abnormal" events such as flooding and electricity constraints, production in the first half of 2009 was managed, in line with our lower annual production target as planned. Anglo Platinum is pleased with the strong production performance, while implementing the restructuring, productivity and cost improvement plans.

The overall 4E built-up head grade for the first half of 2009 was up 3% at 3.43g/t compared to the same period in 2008. Concentrator recoveries at managed concentrators were 1% lower at 78.4% principally due to the treatment of stockpile ore with lower recovery potential at Mogalakwena.

In the six months to 30 June 2009 purchases of platinum in concentrate increased by 12,796 ounces or 6% to 222,327 equivalent refined ounces.

Furnace maintenance at the Polokwane and Waterval smelters was carried out during the first quarter of 2009. The complete set of furnace lower copper coolers, in service since 2005, was replaced at the Polokwane smelter. Furnace number 2 at Waterval smelter was shut down for a complete re-build. Both smelters resumed normal operations during the second quarter of 2009 contributing to tonnes smelted being 22% higher in the first half of 2009 compared to the first half of 2008. Higher than normal refined metal stocks at the start of the period provided the flexibility to carry out furnace maintenance.

Refined platinum production at 1,056,400 ounces for the first half of 2009 represents an increase of 6% when compared to the same period in 2008. The target of 2.4 million ounces of refined platinum production for the full year remains in place.

COMMENTARY *(continued)*

Production of equivalent refined platinum ounces for each of the mining operating units was as follows:

Operation	1H 2009	1H 2008	Variance	% Variance
Khomanani Mine[1]	52,142	46,557	5,585	12.0%
Bathopele Mine[1]	66,011	56,768	9,244	16.3%
Siphumelele Mine[1]	63,004	55,192	7,813	14.2%
Thembelani Mine[1]	36,264	38,343	(2,079)	-5.4%
Khuseleka Mine[1]	86,301	85,740	561	0.7%
Tumela Mine[2]	146,556	132,483	14,073	10.6%
Dishaba Mine[2]	71,350	62,702	8,648	13.8%
Union Mine	151,503	152,682	(1,179)	-0.8%
Twickenham Mine	4,076	3,697	380	10.3%
Mogalakwena Mine	131,853	71,765	60,088	83.7%
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	15,525	22,028	(6,503)	-29.5%
Total own mines	824,585	727,957	96,628	13.3%
Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine	85,256	85,456	(200)	0.2%
Modikwa Platinum Mine	64,539	65,840	(1,301)	-2.0%
Mototolo Platinum Mine	51,281	42,762	8,519	19.9%
Kroondal Platinum Mine	121,986	92,550	29,436	31.8%
Marikana Platinum Mine	13,544	14,451	(907)	-6.3%
Total JV mines	336,606	301,059	35,547	11.8%
Lebowa Platinum Mine	28,573	40,118	(11,545)	-28.8%
Third parties	54,024	59,002	(4,979)	-8.4%
Total Lebowa & Third parties	82,597	99,120	(16,523)	-16.7%
Total Anglo Platinum	1,243,788	1,128,136	115,652	10.3%

[1] *Previously part of Rustenburg Section*

[2] *Previously part of Amandelbult Section*

SAFETY

Anglo Platinum remains committed to the principle of zero harm. The implementation of a 3-year Enhanced Safety Improvement Programme, developed during the 3rd quarter of 2007 to deliver an improved safety performance across Anglo Platinum, is continuing at all operations. The four components of this plan are: (i) a complete Safety Management System, (ii) a behaviour based safety programme, (iii) a risk based programme to engineer out risk and (iv) a wellness in the workplace programme. To develop proactive behaviour, an integrated risk management system is being developed to direct supervisor and management action to areas of increased or changing risk.

Anglo Platinum believes the positive impact of the programme is evidenced with the significant improvement of the lost time injury frequency rate which reduced by 23%, from 1.86 per 200,000 hours worked in the first half of 2008 and 12% from 1.62 for 2H 2008, to 1.43 for the first half of 2009.

Regrettably ten employees lost their lives in the first half of this year. Of particular concern is the fact that five employees died between the middle of May and the middle of June, and four of these where in Rustenburg. The safety initiatives where thoroughly reviewed by management and labour leadership internally, and by external experts, resulting in the development of a special action plan.

A number of operations achieved significant milestones during the first half of 2009, most notably:

- Tumela Mine (previously part of Amandelbult Section): 2.4 million fatality free shifts from 18 September 2008 to 30 June 2009;
- Khomanani Mine (previously part of Rustenburg Section): 2.0 million fatality free shifts from 16 May 2007 to June 30 2009;
- RBMR: fatality free since 17 January 2002 with 2.1 million shifts;
- PMR: achieved 20 years fatality free shifts on 18 February 2009
- Union Mine: 7.0 million fatality free shifts from 24 January 2007, regrettably recording a fatality in June 2009; and
- Bathopele Mine (previously part of Rustenburg Section): 2.0 million fatality free shifts from 10 March 2005, regrettably recording a fatality in June 2009.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Anglo Platinum's earnings were lower for the six months ended 30 June 2009 in line with significantly lower metal prices achieved on all products with the exception of gold. Headline earnings of R405 million were 95% lower than the same period in 2008. Factors contributing to the lower earnings were a 51% fall in the US dollar price realised on the basket of metals sold, offset by higher sales volumes, proceeds received from the Amandelbult business interruption insurance claim of R488 million and the Rand weakening by 18% against the US Dollar over the period.

Headline earnings per ordinary share decreased 95% to 169 cents. Headline earnings exclude profits of R2.3 billion realised on the conclusion of Anglo Platinum's BEE transactions with Anooraq Resources Corporation and Mvelaphanda Resources Limited. Basic earnings per share, which include the profits on the transactions, amounted to 1,144 cents, down 68% on 1H 2008.

Gross sales revenue decreased by R10.4 billion to R17.2 billion. The decrease was the result of lower US dollar metal prices achieved on metals sold, which accounted for R17.4 billion: the weaker average rand / US dollar exchange rate achieved of R9.08, compared to R7.70 in 2008, offset the impact of the lower prices by R2.6 billion, while higher volumes of metals sold increased revenue by R4.4 billion. Refined platinum sales for the six months ended 30 June 2009 amounted to 1.22 million ounces compared to 1.11 million ounces in 1H 2008.

The average US dollar price achieved for platinum was US$1,085 per ounce for the period, 43% down compared to US$1,906 in 1H 2008. The average prices achieved for palladium and nickel sales for the half year were US$212 per ounce (1H 2008: US$436) and US$5.14 per pound (1H 2008: US$12.14) respectively. The average price achieved on rhodium sales in the first six months of 2009 was US$1,255 per ounce (1H 2008: US$5,833). The overall rand basket price achieved for 1H 2009 was 42% lower compared to the R23,989 achieved in 1H 2008 at R13,826 per platinum ounce sold.

Cost of sales rose 2% or R308 million to R16.4 billion compared to 1H 2008 due to an increase in cash mining, smelting and refining costs of 15% to R11.4 billion and an increase in depreciation by 30% to R1.9 billion. These increases were offset by a 50% or R3.1 billion decrease in cost of purchased metal, primarily due to lower rand prices paid for the metal purchased and a reduction in other costs by 8% to R995 million. The cash operating costs per equivalent refined platinum ounce increased marginally by 1.7% compared to 1H 2008.

More significantly, cost of sales reduced by 6.9% or R1.2 billion compared to 2H 2008 with the cash mining, smelting and refining component reducing by 14% or R1.6 billion. The cash operating costs per equivalent refined platinum ounce reduced by 6.4% compared to the second half of 2008.

The cost reductions were achieved through improved productivity and numerous cost management initiatives including:

- Placing the high cost Bleskop shaft on "care and maintenance";
- Early re-negotiation with suppliers for reduced prices on key input commodities such as diesel, steel tyres and reagents;
- Making full use of the centralised procurement facilities provided by the One-Anglo Supply Chain Project;
- Changing Mogalakwena mining production levels, -50% currently;
- Completing the restructuring processes at Rustenburg and Amandelbult;
- Significant productivity improvements; and
- Reducing overhead headcount at the Corporate and Regional Offices.

During the period good progress was made on improving productivity by reducing the number of employees at Anglo Platinum's managed operations in line with lower production targets. The reduction in labour, mostly contract employees totalled 8,903 since December 2008 which measures favourably against the target of 8,000 set for June 2009 and 10,000 for the full year of 2009.

The reduction in labour when compared to 30 September 2008, when Anglo Platinum initiated its labour reduction programme, totalled 11,931. Johannesburg based employees have been reduced from 701 to 583 since December 2008.

Net debt increased to R17.957 billion from R13.459 billion at the end of December 2008 and R5.907 billion at the end of June 2008. Whilst operating activities produced a positive cash flow of R642 million, this was down 94% compared to the first six months of 2008 and funding of some R6.3 billion of capital expenditure was largely through increased debt which was mitigated by the proceeds from the successful conclusion of the BEE transactions with Mvelaphanda Resources Limited and Anooraq Resources Corporation. An increase in process pipeline stocks to June 2009 (reasons explained under the Operations section below) partly offset by a reduction in refined stocks contributed to the increase in net debt.

At the metal prices that Anglo Platinum anticipates will prevail, net debt is expected to continue to increase as margins remain depressed and funding of capital projects continues. Cost management initiatives and the suspension of production areas where a return to profitability is unlikely in the medium term will maximise margins. However, until cash flow improves, the Board considers it prudent to continue to suspend dividend payments. Anglo Platinum is confident that its current short-term debt facilities are adequate to meet its near-term funding requirements.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND PROJECTS

Capital expenditure for the first half of 2009, excluding capitalised interest, amounted to R5.3 billion of which R3.4 billion was spend on projects and R1.9 billion on stay in business capital. Capital expenditure for the year, excluding capitalised interest, is expected to be R9.6 billion. This is R3.5 billion lower than the expenditure in 2008 due to the actions taken to reduce the rate of capital expenditure following the global economic downturn experienced since the last quarter of 2008.

The following projects have been delayed as a result of the global economic downturn:

- Amandelbult Number 4 Shaft (R16.0 billion): Preparation for shaft sinking was started but the project has since been delayed by 4 years;
- Twickenham Platinum Mine (R7.1 billion): The project has been slowed down with completion delayed by 2 years. At steady state the Twickenham mine will contribute an additional 180,000 ounces of refined platinum from 2018;
- Styldrift Merensky Phase 1 Project (R6.1 billion attributable) has been delayed by 18 months;
- Base Metals Refinery project (R1.9 billion): The project has been delayed by one year. The project will expand the capacity of the existing plant to 33ktpa of contained nickel to deliver by the end of 2011; and
- Number 2 Slag Cleaning Furnace (R1.0 billion): The project construction has been delayed for a period of one year. As a result, the converter slag stockpile will continue to increase and depletion is expected from 2011 onward. The existing converter slag smelting capacity will be doubled by this project in line with Anglo Platinum's production strategy.

The following major projects are progressing without delay:

- The Rustenburg Paardekraal 2 shaft replacement project (R2.3 billion), which will produce 120,000 ounces of refined platinum per annum by 2015. Revised sinking cycles to improve safety of people in the shaft bottom, as well as increased incidence of methane gas intersections, resulted in slower sinking rates;
- The Amandelbult East Upper UG2 project (R1.5 billion), which will contribute 100,000 ounces of refined platinum per annum by 2012. The planned ore reserve development will be completed on schedule at the end of 2009;
- The Mainstream Inert Grind (MIG) projects (R1.4 billion) approved in November 2007 to improve mineral liberation and PGM recovery is on schedule. The Amandelbult Merensky and UG2 MIG projects were successfully handed over to operations in April 2009;
- The Rustenburg Townlands Ore Replacement project (R1.0 billion) will contribute 70,000 refined platinum ounces per annum from 2014 from the new Merensky and UG2 areas;
- The MC Plant capacity expansion (R0.7 billion): Phase 1 of the project will increase the current MC Plant capacity from 64ktpa Waterval Converter Matte to 75ktpa during 2009. Commissioning is on schedule for completion in the last quarter of 2009.
- Development of the Unki Mine (R2.9 billion) in Zimbabwe continues as planned.

MINERALS LEGISLATION, TRANSFORMATION AND COMMUNITIES

Anglo Platinum is fully committed to the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act and the mining charter to achieve the associated sustainable economic and social transformation.

During the first six months of the year, the previously announced Anglo Platinum, Anooraq Resources Corporation and Mvelaphanda Resources Limited transactions progressed towards completion, with both transactions being finalised during June 2009.

Anglo Platinum has made significant progress towards achieving its transformation objectives as envisaged by the MPRD Act and the Mining Charter. Noteworthy milestones achieved in support of Anglo Platinum's social and labour plan include:

- 10% women in mining;
- 49% historically disadvantaged South Africans in management positions; and

- Continued investment in housing and community projects – all hostels have been converted into single accommodation villages catering for two employees per room. A low-cost housing strategy is being rolled out, with the project delivering the first 100 units at the Rustenburg mines currently in build phase.

A total of 889 families have been resettled at the Mogalakwena Mine. The remaining 67 families are not opposed to relocation but to the terms of relocation. This delay is currently not impacting on any of the Mogalakwena mining activities due to the actions taken in January 2009 to reduce mining activities at this mine. Anglo Platinum continues to engage with the community to seek an amicable solution.

MARKETS

The platinum market remained in balance during the first six months of 2009 as jewellery and investment metal off take increased, as expected, at lower price levels and as investor sentiment improved. These increases in demand offset the depressed autocatalyst and other industrial demand.

Autocatalysts

The decline in global vehicle production appears to have reached a 'floor' with vehicle stocks approaching levels deemed appropriate by automakers for the reduced rate of sales. However rates of new vehicle sales, supported by a number of highly successful scrap and tax incentive schemes, appear higher than initial automaker forecasts. Vehicle inventories are expected to reduce below acceptable operating levels during the second half of 2009 resulting in a probable rebound in vehicle production. The increase in PGM demand from the automotive segment is likely to be higher than the increase in vehicle production as Anglo Platinum believes that automaker PGM pipeline stocks are at or below levels that match anticipated production volumes.

Many customers making use of the scrap incentive schemes typically had not intended purchasing a new vehicle and consequently are selecting small engine, entry level gasoline vehicles. This has created a new market segment rather than a switch from an existing segment or bringing forward sales from future years.

Demand for diesel light duty vehicles remains weak as purchases, largely postponed until economic circumstances and credit availability improve, favour the lower purchase price of gasoline vehicles. Delayed purchasing of vehicles reduced PGM supply from recycled autocatalysts and contributed to maintaining market balance during the period.

Jewellery

Platinum jewellery sales to manufacturers in China increased by over 400,000 ounces when compared to the first half of 2008 largely in response to lower platinum prices but also given the reduced premium over gold. This response highlights the strength of platinum jewellery branding and the fundamentally different nature of Chinese platinum jewellery demand as global economic conditions continue to depress jewellery sales in most western markets.

The Chinese platinum jewellery market is different to platinum jewellery markets in the West. The key differentiating features, responsible for the very positive response to lower prices include:

- A large percentage of platinum jewellery is bought as a self-purchase or a purchase by women in the 18 to 34 age bracket;
- Over 70% of platinum jewellery is plain metal and most is sold at a price related to the weight;

- The value of the average plain platinum metal purchase is below US$ 300; and
- The Chinese platinum jewellery market is unsaturated and the number of retail outlets continues to grow rapidly requiring basic stock establishment.

Sales of platinum jewellery into the bridal segment in all jewellery markets remain the benchmark and continue to provide important sales underpin.

Investment

Platinum investment demand increased steadily throughout the first half of 2009 as investor sentiment improved due to the favourable characteristics of the platinum business as jewellery demand responded to low prices and the potential for more stable vehicle production forecasts increased. Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) volumes increased by over 200,000 ounces and exceeded 500,000 ounces at the end of June, above the pre-economic crisis level.

Despite continued economic decline, Japan continued to account for most of the investment in bars, coins and investment chain with volumes in some months in the first half of 2009 over 200% up on the corresponding periods in 2008.

Industrial

Industrial demand for platinum decreased, as expected, in the first half of 2009. Production capacity utilisation in the chemical and petroleum industries is lower which is impacting demand for new metal and demand from the electronic industry is suffering due to weak consumer demand for electronic goods.

Market outlook

Anglo Platinum expects the platinum price to move above current levels during the second half of the year due to continuing jewellery and investment interest and a probable positive volume adjustment in vehicle production. As an increase in price could temper the rate of increase in jewellery and investment demand we expect the market to remain balanced during the second half of 2009.

OUTLOOK

This year

Given a continuation of robust platinum jewellery sales in China, firm platinum investment demand and a probable increase in demand for platinum from the autocatalyst sector, Anglo Platinum believes that the platinum price should find support above $1 200 per ounce during the remainder of the year, and although the current strength of the rand, which is depressing the rand revenue basket at present, is of concern, the expectation is that the rand should trade weaker towards year-end. Anglo Platinum continues to target refined platinum production of 2.4 million ounces but will utilise process pipeline inventory stocks as required to meet market demand. Based on Anglo Platinum's mining production forecast, process pipeline stocks and high smelter availability it is likely that Anglo Platinum could supply up to 2.6 million ounces should market demand increase during the second half of 2009.

Anglo Platinum will continue to manage costs as a priority by improving productivity, increasing efficiency and managing the supply chain and procurement costs. We expect cost improvements achieved so far to be sustained and we aim to keep the unit cash costs per equivalent refined platinum ounce for the year at the same level as in 2008, of R11,096 per platinum ounce. Productivity is expected to increase to 6.4m2 per month on average per total operating employee for the year.

It is expected that funding requirements will continue to increase in the second half of the year largely due to lower cash from operations and capital expenditure. Subsequent to 30 June 2009, Anglo Platinum's largest shareholder, Anglo American, has increased its committed facility to the Group by R7.1 billion to R20.6 billion. Anglo Platinum's forecasts and projections, taking into account reasonable possible changes in the expected trading performance, indicate that it should be able to operate within the level of its facilities for the next twelve months. Anglo Platinum is currently reviewing its funding needs and facilities with the aim of restructuring its existing borrowings.

Long term view

Anglo Platinum bases its longer term strategic plan on a thorough market analysis and its significant understanding of the platinum business and its unique drivers. The result of this understanding and Anglo Platinum's analysis indicates steady growth in demand for platinum, largely balanced with a slower increase in supply. Although the market is currently in balance a deficit is expected to arise in the next few years as global markets and economies recover. The platinum price is expected to trend to a long-term level of $1350 per ounce, supported by the global economy recovery. It is therefore our intention to set up operations to produce around 2.5 million platinum ounces per annum for the next three years, with a small but steady increase in production thereafter. Given that it is extremely difficult to forecast and plan for short term market changes, as we experienced over the past year, it is our intention to establish flexibility and increase our ability to react to these shifts more efficiently than was traditionally the case in underground hard rock environments. The main sources of this flexibility are: Mogalakwena, the large open pit mine that can practically and cost effectively be ramped up or down: a unique attribute of Anglo Platinum and the largest open pit platinum mine in the world, our high volume of production from Anglo Platinum's large suite of underground mines that could adjust volume by up to 10% on a short-term basis; and our large process pipeline. In total this flexibility could amount up to 500,000 platinum ounces, and allows us to adjust market requirements efficiently.

We have completed a detailed production plan in which we have optimised the source of ounces to ensure optimal long term value creation. This plan indicated that there are shafts in Anglo Platinum that cannot be mined efficiently in the current and forecast environment. As described in Operations above, a process is underway that could lead to these shafts being put on care and maintenance, a process we intend to complete by the end of this year. Clearly, an important part of this project is the adjustment and elimination of the overhead costs associated with these shafts. These efforts will improve the cost of our Rustenburg mines and effectively move them from Q4 to Q3 on the cost curve. It should be noted that although a total of 140,000oz of high cost production is under threat, and likely to be stopped, we still intend to make up this shortfall by increasing production from our more efficient mines.

Anglo Platinum's capital projects have been adjusted so that the long term production profile can be achieved. Stay in business capital (SIB) is planned to ensure proper maintenance and, together, project and SIB capital should remain at the current level of just below R10 billion real per annum. Our capital management will achieve these objectives.

Cost management is an important component of Anglo Platinum's plan. We intend to maintain our unit cash costs (in nominal terms) per equivalent refined platinum ounce at, or below, the level of our 2008 costs of R11,096 per platinum ounce for the next three years. The cost management plan consists of three phases: Firstly, as has been demonstrated this year, productivity and the elimination of waste is being addressed. Secondly overhead and regional allocated costs must be addressed and adjusted to match forecast production. The third and longer term action is to improve the efficiency of the infrastructure that services the operations. We are in the process of implementing a cost culture in Anglo Platinum that is sustainable to ensure benefits are maintained in the improved business environment that we expect.

The cost improvement strategy has four components:

- Cost management: This is the inclusion of cost management in our daily management activities, alongside safety and production management. It requires the development of systems that provide front line management with regular cost information so that cost decisions are made proactively, rather than the current reactive system after the month or quarter end.
- Supply Chain and Procurement: We are managing cost escalation proactively, leveraging our size and the relationship with the One Anglo Supply Chain project to ensure attractive input prices, and together with our asset optimisation efforts, improve the efficiency of the use of purchased commodities.
- Overhead management: We aim to properly align overhead and allocated costs directly with production units, ensure the overhead is optimal and efficient and eliminate costs that do not contribute directly to production.
- Productivity and Efficiency management: This forms the largest part of our Asset Optimisation projects, as labour is the major component of our costs.

Finally, Anglo Platinum is reinforcing its marketing efforts. We continue to be involved with the Platinum Guild International in the marketing and promotion of platinum as a jewellery metal. In collaboration with our customers and others we continually look for ways to influence and secure continued use of and need for PGMs. Anglo Platinum has a major and almost unique advantage in that it can influence the demand for the metal. It is clear from our experience that the market has huge potential and, in the interests of sustainability, requires an adequate supply of metal, which is a significant opportunity for Anglo Platinum given its production strategy outlined above.

Our Strategic Plan, based on our current view, ensures that the market will be adequately supplied and should improve our cost position from the upper half to the lower half of the cost curve. We are in the process of improving the reliability of our production capacity and entrenching cost management as a long term and sustainable culture in Anglo Platinum. This will ensure that we are well positioned to extract full value from our assets as the market recovers. Our safety improvement plan will ensure that we continue to demonstrate improvements on our journey to zero harm.

Johannesburg, South Africa

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