

PLATINUM

A U S T R A L I A

Annual Report
2003



PLATINUM AUSTRALIA LIMITED

Annual Report 2003

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

In August 2003, the Panton Platinum Palladium Project Feasibility Study found that the Panton Project was technically feasible, but not economically viable at the current palladium price and Australian/US dollar exchange rate.

Despite this, the exciting new Calcine-leach-Metals Recovery Process (Panton Process) was successfully proved in extensive pilot plant scale tests.

During the Panton Feasibility Study, both Platinum Australia and Lonmin Plc devoted considerable effort towards the successful development of the Panton Process.

The Panton Process enables the difficult Panton ores to be efficiently treated with superior recoveries and higher concentrate grades than the conventional flotation route presently used in PGM (Platinum Group Metals) operations worldwide.

I believe the patented Panton Process will have a major impact on the world PGM industry and become an excellent asset for the Company. I congratulate John Lewins and his team and the Lonmin Plc team for their outstanding work on this process.

The Company's present strategy is to focus primarily on commercial development of PGM projects where the Panton Process is a crucial factor in the economics of the projects. Apart from Panton, there are no advanced PGM projects in Australia, however there are a number of appropriate, attractive PGM projects in South Africa where the Panton Process is potentially applicable.

Discussions have been held with several companies with such projects in South Africa and in some cases, metallurgical test-work is under way to evaluate the potential application of the Panton Process.

The Panton Project has been placed on care and maintenance to await improvement in the palladium price and exchange rate. A recent upward movement in the palladium price is encouraging but more time is required to determine whether it becomes an established upward trend.

For this reason and because of the present rapid expansion of South African PGM production, the Company intends concentrating its efforts in that country.

The patented Panton Process has been successfully proved at pilot plant level and I believe will have a major impact on the world PGM industry and become an excellent asset for the Company.



In Australia, the Company has recently had encouraging early stage results from exploration at the Byro Platinum Palladium prospect in the Murchison region of Western Australia and intends to continue exploration in 2003/04.

The Board is conscious of the depressing impact that the Panton Feasibility Study result has had on the Company's share price. Unfavourable metal prices are not uncommon, however they are usually part of a cycle and patience is needed for the price up-swing and improved economics required to allow the Panton Project to go ahead.

In the meantime, we believe our South African strategy to leverage off the Panton Process offers the potential for early production and improvement in share price in the short term.

The Platinum Australia Board comprises individuals with strong technical and management expertise and substantial commercial experience. Our largest shareholder, Lonmin Plc, is the world's third largest platinum producer. I am confident that this in-house expertise and shareholder support will be the driving force towards the Company's future success.

As Platinum Australia continues to evolve, we encourage all shareholders to keep in touch with these changes through our website www.platinumaus.com.au

Finally, I would like to thank our shareholders, particularly Lonmin Plc, for its support throughout the year.

P. D. ALLCHURCH
Chairman

REVIEW OF COMPANY ACTIVITIES

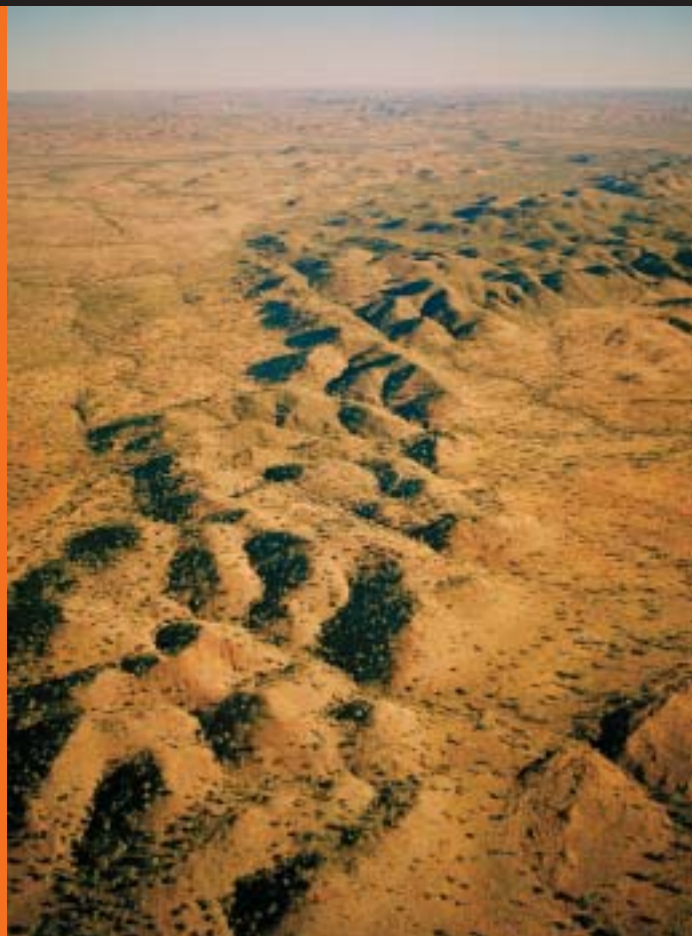
For the majority of the year Platinum Australia has focused on completion of the Bankable Level Feasibility Study ("FS") on the Panton Platinum Palladium Project, located in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

A significant part of this work has been the development and testing of the Panton Calcine – Leach - Metals Recovery Process ("Panton Process") a PGM recovery process which can produce enhanced recoveries and very high grade final concentrates from refractory ores such as Panton.

During the term of the FS the palladium price dropped from over US\$600 per ounce to US\$200 per ounce and the Australian dollar climbed from US\$0.52 to over US\$0.65. As a direct result of these significant changes the outcome of the Study found that the project was technically sound but not commercially viable at the prevailing palladium price and US\$ exchange rate.

Exploration activities were carried out on the Imagi Well and Byro Regional Projects, along with under explored areas of the Panton Project Tenements.

Since the completion of the FS, Platinum Australia has turned its attention to South Africa where the rapidly expanding PGM industry provides the best opportunity for early commercial development of PGM projects. The Company believes that the potential advantages offered by the "Panton Process" over the traditional recovery routes will provide opportunities for Platinum Australia to become involved in these projects.



PANTON PLATINUM PALLADIUM PROJECT

The Panton Project is located adjacent to the Great Northern Highway, 60km north of Halls Creek in the Kimberly region of Western Australia. The Project is 100% owned by Platinum Australia Limited and is secured by three granted mining leases.

The Company completed a Bankable Level Feasibility Study on the Project in August 2003. The FS showed that the project was technically sound but not commercially viable at the prevailing palladium price and US\$ exchange rate. During the term of the Feasibility Study the palladium price has dropped from over US\$600 per ounce to US\$200 per ounce and the Australian dollar has climbed from US\$0.52 to over US\$0.65. The increase in the platinum price from US\$600 to US\$700 per ounce, and the gold price from US\$270 to US\$375 per ounce during this time frame was insufficient to offset the

far greater negative impact of the palladium price and exchange rate.

The Company believes that the project is well positioned to be developed when the palladium price recovers from its recent lows and the Australian dollar retreats from the current levels.

Based on the outcomes of the FS and further work completed internally the Company believes the Project would be commercially viable at a palladium price of US\$350 and an exchange rate of US\$0.58 assuming other prices used remain unchanged. This compares favourably with the average palladium price over the last four years of US\$470 per ounce and the average exchange rate over the same timeframe of US\$0.56.

Geology and Mineralisation

■ The Panton Intrusive is a layered, differentiated mafic to ultramafic body that has been intruded into the sediments of the Proterozoic Lamboo Complex in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia. The Panton Intrusive is a structurally complex body that has undergone several folding and faulting events that have resulted in a southwesterly plunging synclinal structure some 10 kilometers long and 3 kilometers wide.

High grade PGM mineralisation is hosted within a number of stratiform chromitite reefs within the ultramafic sequence. The focus of the FS has been the Top Reef, which is situated approximately 150 meters below the mafic/ultramafic interface, and the parallel Middle Reef, which is approximately 15 metres below the Top Reef. The average true thickness of the Top Reef is over one meter and the average grade is 6.1 g/t PGM + Au. The Middle Reef averages 0.5 meters true thickness and has an average grade of 3.4 g/t PGM + Au.

Resource

■ During the 2003 field season a further six diamond holes were completed to infill an area of widely spaced drilling in the C sub block. The results were then incorporated into an updated Top Reef resource estimate of 10.1 million tonnes at 6.13 g/t PGM + Au.

A breakdown of the updated high grade resource is provided in Table 1.

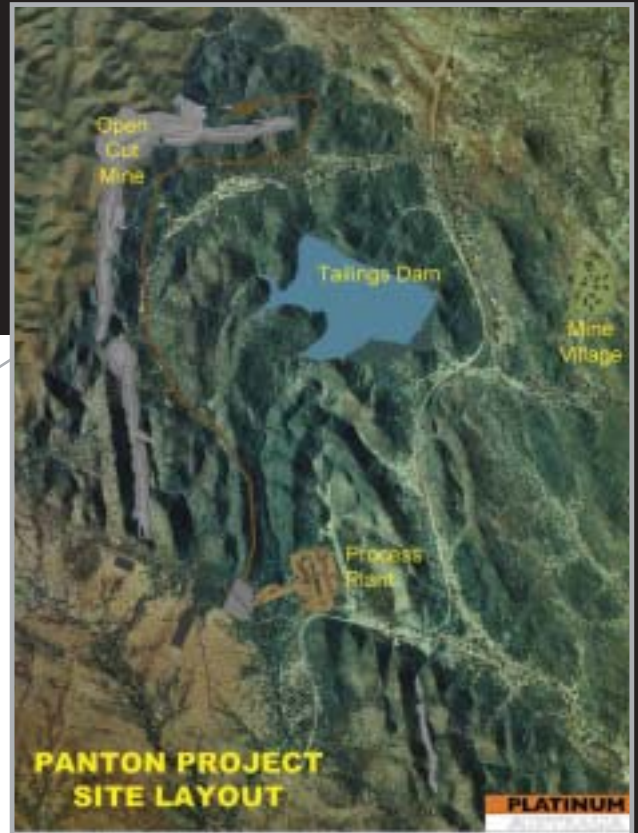


TABLE 1. CHROMITITE RESOURCE BY CLASS (Top and Middle Reefs)

TOP REEF							
Class	Million Tonnes	PGM + Au g/t	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	Ni %	Cu %
Measured	4.4	6.0	2.5	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.08
Indicated	4.2	6.7	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.09
Inferred	1.5	5.0	2.1	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.12
Total	10.1	6.1	2.5	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.1
MIDDLE REEF							
Measured	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.04
Indicated	1.5	3.3	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.05
Inferred	0.6	2.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.04
Total	4.22	3.0	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.04
TOTAL TOP + MIDDLE REEFS							
Measured	6.5	5.0	2.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.06
Indicated	5.6	5.8	2.4	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.08
Inferred	2.2	4.4	1.8	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.10
Total	14.3	5.2	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.08

Feasibility Study

Mining

■ The Mining Study as completed by AMC Consultants envisages an initial development of an open cut mine followed by the sequential development of two underground mines commencing in the second year of the project. The mining rate would be 600,000 tonnes per annum and mine life will be dependent on the metal prices and US\$ exchange rate.

For example, at a palladium price of US\$350, platinum price of US\$700, gold price of US\$350 and exchange rate of US\$0.60, a mine life of approximately 10 years is estimated.

The underground mining operation would be developed as two separate mines accessed through independent declines. The A mine accessing the A and B sub blocks would be developed first, followed by the C mine which would access the BC and C sub blocks. Mining would be mechanised using a long hole, up-hole stopeing method.



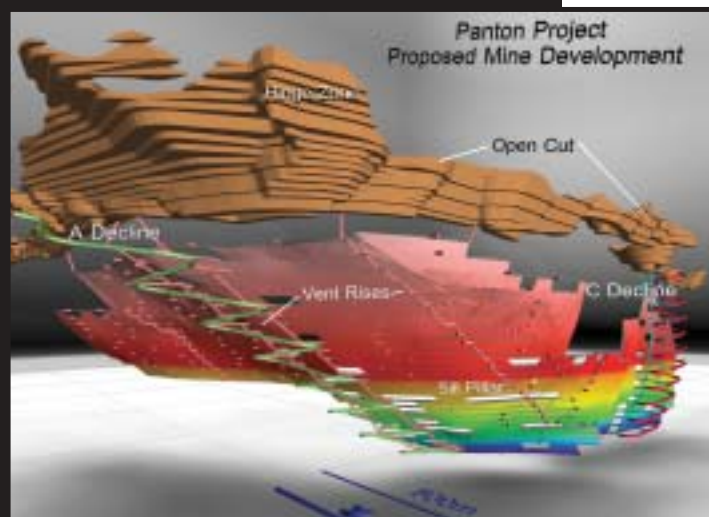
Processing

■ The Study envisages processing ore at a rate of 600,000 tonnes per annum at an average head grade of 5.5 g/t and a recovery of 79% Pt + Pd + Au, producing an average of over 80,000 ozs per annum in a high grade concentrate.

The proposed plant incorporates a standard crushing – grinding – flotation circuit to produce a low grade concentrate which is then treated on site through the patented Calcine-Leach-Metals Recovery Process developed by Platinum Australia and Lonmin Plc.

The design of the process plant is based on extensive laboratory test work of open cut and underground samples, combined with pilot plant testwork for milling- flotation and the Calcine-Leach-Metals Recovery Process. The predicted recovery for the processing of primary Panton ore is as follows:

AVERAGE RECOVERY %				
	Pt	Pd	Au	Pt+Pd+Au
Flotation	84	90.3	88.7	87.6
Calcine-Leach-MRP	90.8	92.2	90.1	91.5
Overall Recovery	76.3	83.2	80.0	80.0



This overall recovery compares favourably with the overall recovery achieved through the traditional recovery route for many South African ores.

The final products from Panton would be a high grade PGM concentrate, with a grade of +50% PGM + Au, which would be shipped by air direct to a PGM refinery and a base metal concentrate, with a grade of +40% Ni + Cu, suitable as feed to a base metal refinery.

Environmental & Heritage

Environmental and heritage surveys have been completed on the project and have not identified any significant environmental issues that would adversely affect the project.

Exploration

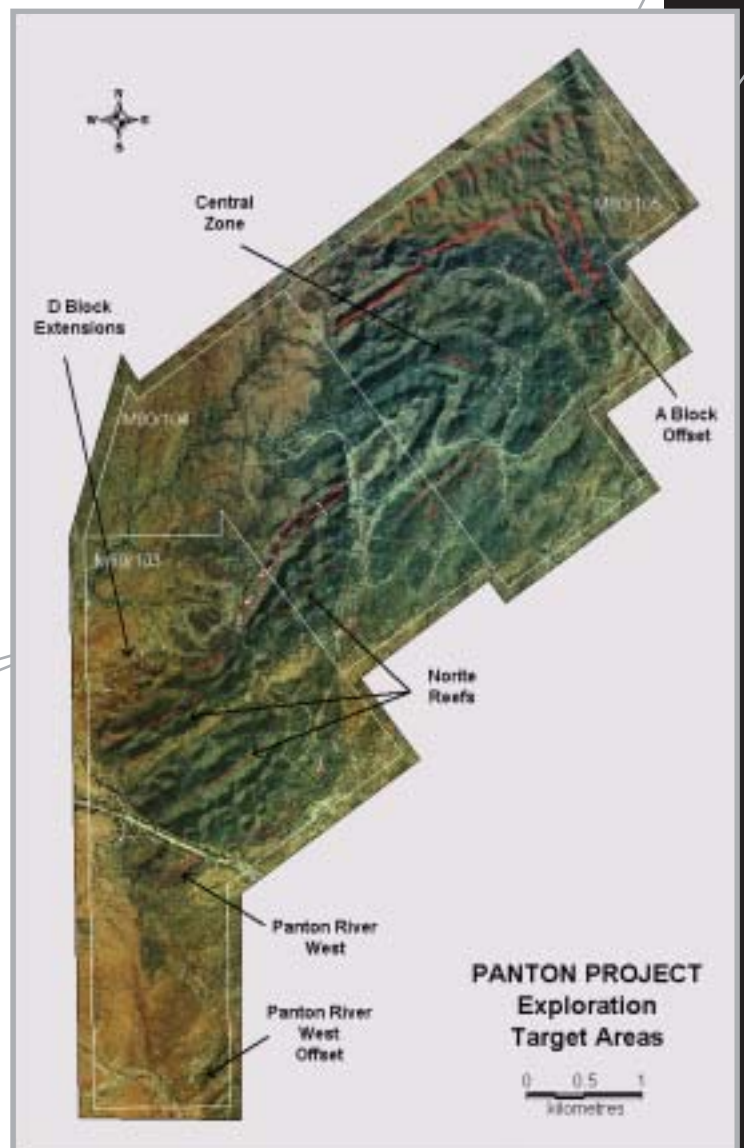
Work on the evaluation of PGM bearing chromitite horizons outside of the currently defined resource continued during the year. The areas on which work was carried out included the southern limb, the south western extension of the D sub block, a fault offset intrusive block west of the Panton River and an interpreted fault offset extension of the A sub block.

Activities included Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling; costeaning; detailed mapping of surface geology, regolith and structure; rock chip sampling.

Rock chip sampling of the fault offset A block extensions and the untested intrusive block west of the Panton river returned encouraging results with best results of 4.94 g/t Pt+Pd+Au and 5.52 g/t Pt+Pd+Au respectively.

The best results from the drilling of the southern limb were from holes PS376 and PS374 with 1.0 metre at 2.35 g/t Pt+Pd+Au and 1.0 metre at 2.09 g/t Pt+Pd+Au respectively.

Interpretation of all results, along with conceptual 3 dimensional modeling of the intrusive, with the aim of generating new down dip and strike extension/fault offset targets, is an ongoing process.



PANTON PGM RECOVERY PROCESS

As part of the Feasibility Study undertaken on the Panton Project the Company has, in conjunction with Lonmin Plc, developed a new metallurgical process for the recovery of PGM + Au. The development of this new "Panton Process" was driven by the refractory nature of the Panton ore which resulted in uneconomic recoveries of 65% or less and the production of low flotation concentrate grades of less than 100 g/t PGM + Au, which would be difficult to market.

The new process consists of two distinct parts, a Calcine-Leach Process in which a low grade flotation concentrate is subjected to low temperature calcination followed by cyanide leaching at elevated temperatures to dissolve the PGM's, gold and base metals; and a Metals Recovery Process which recovers the dissolved metals from the leach solution by precipitation and then further upgrades the precipitate to a high grade PGM concentrate and a separate base metal concentrate.

Following extensive laboratory scale testing, the Company, in conjunction with Lonmin Plc, has now tested the process at a pilot plant scale over a continuous 24 day period. Based on the results from this testwork the recoveries predicted for the primary Panton ore are as follows:

AVERAGE RECOVERY %				
	Pt	Pd	Au	Pt+Pd+Au
Leach	91.2	92.5	93.7	92.0
Metals Recovery	99.6	99.6	96.2	99.4
Overall Recovery	90.8	92.2	90.1	91.5

This new process offers significant benefits over the traditional smelter route for the Panton Project and potentially for other similar projects. These include:

- Increased or comparable recoveries;
- Reduced concentrate transport costs;
- Shorter processing pipeline and therefore more rapid payment for products;
- Increased payment for products by up to 20%; and
- Reduced environmental impact.

Platinum Australia believes that the advantages offered by the "Panton Process" have the potential to make it an attractive option for projects other than Panton. The Board is therefore actively seeking opportunities to apply this technology to other PGM projects for the benefit of the Company.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Platinum Australia believes that the PGM industry in South Africa, which is currently undergoing major expansion and which produces 70% of the World's platinum, provides the best opportunity for the early commercial development of PGM projects. The developments taking place in South Africa provide Platinum Australia with an excellent opportunity to commercialise our new "Panton Process" through involvement in the development of new projects.

The Company has already commenced work to identify suitable projects in South Africa. PLA is seeking to apply the skills and experience inherent in the Company, in the areas of project evaluation and development, combined with the potential application of the "Panton Process" to acquire equity positions in suitable projects. As a result of discussions with a number of companies and organizations involved in various PGM projects including current operating mines, the Company is undertaking testwork to evaluate the potential application of the "Panton Process" to their projects.

The Company is confident this work will result in our participation in the development of a project or projects in South Africa utilizing the "Panton Process".

Panton Process Flow Chart



PLATINUM – PALLADIUM OUTLOOK

A Global Perspective

■ According to global commodities analysts, platinum is looking to be the strongest of all the commodities in 2004, due to its sympathetic movement with gold and industrial off-take ensuring there is a tight supply and demand equation.

During 2003, platinum hit a 23-year high, taking advantage of a spill over in fund interest around gold and the hope of an economic turnaround in the world's biggest markets.

Leading London-based commodities traders predict that platinum may well retain its strength as other markets normalise, because demand related to its industrial applications, such as auto catalysts, underpin the price – a luxury that gold does not have.

In general, the global platinum market continues to be underlined by steady levels of demand from both jewellery and automotive sectors.

Auto sales worldwide are currently continuing at satisfactory levels despite the downturns in both the European and US economies. One contributing factor is the growing sale of diesel vehicles in Europe which increases the demand for platinum autocatalytic converters.

This demand is further reinforced by the increasingly strict vehicle emission standards that are being enacted around the world. There has also been a marked increase in the use of platinum compared to palladium in autocatalysts, due to the volatility in the price of palladium in recent years.



Combined PGM and bore metal precipitate produced by pilot plant

However, given the price differential with platinum, it is more than likely that the automotive sector will begin substituting palladium for platinum in the medium term, notwithstanding the costs of having the autocatalysts rectified by the EPA in the United States.

Palladium demand fell sharply in 2002 but is showing signs of recovering late in 2003/04. This suggests that demand may continue to be strong in 2004/05, as the world economy is expected to expand at a faster pace than it has over the past two years.

As mine expansions around the world come into production, supply is expected to grow sharply in all PGM metals, leading to some price weakness. However, investment demand is expected to offset some of the price-weakening influences of increasing production, and sales from South Africa, Russia, Zimbabwe and other countries.

Recent statements by President Bush that the US is keen to promote fuel cell energy production have made platinum group metals even more topical.

OTHER PGM PROJECTS



Byro Regional Project Platinum Australia 100%

The Byro Regional Project consists of a group of tenements in the same geological terrain as the Imagi Well Project and covering similar features.

A low level airborne geophysical survey was carried out over a number of tenements in the Byro Regional Project and was followed up with a program of air core drilling in August 2003.

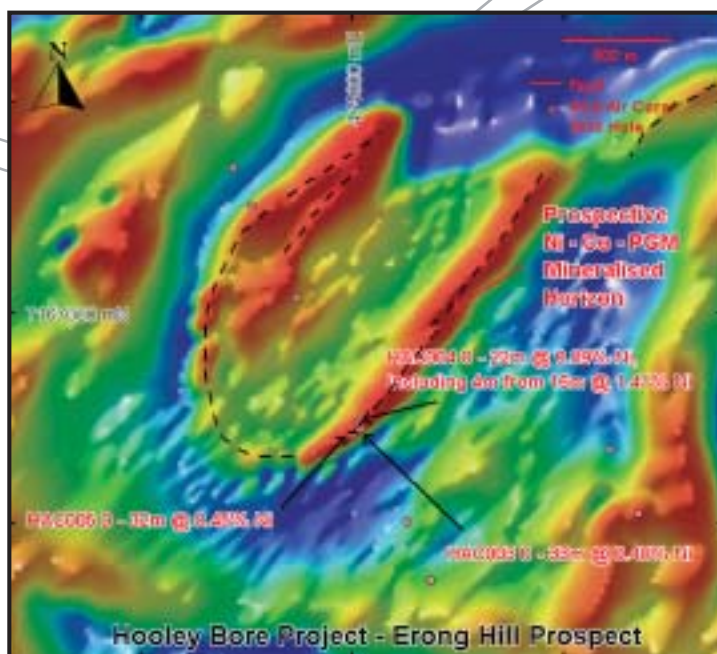
The drilling identified anomalous nickel and cobalt geochemistry at the Erong Hill Prospect. The best intersection was 16 metres @ 1.41% Ni, 0.11% Co and 36 ppb Pt + Pd from 4 metres within a zone of 22 metres @ 0.89% Ni from surface. Other intersections in this area included 33 metres @ 0.48% Ni from surface and 32 metres @ 0.45% Ni from surface.

A program of follow up RC drilling is proposed for this project.

McGowan's Bore Project Platinum Australia 100%

The McGowan's Bore tenement covers a number of outcrops of the McIntosh Gabbro and is located approximately 100 km southwest of the Panton Project.

The results of a program of mapping and surface sampling downgraded the potential of the tenement for PGM mineralisation but confirmed it as a base metal target. It is intended to farm out or otherwise divest this project.



Imagi Well Project Platinum Australia 80%

The Imagi Well project is located approximately 650 km north of Perth and 150 km east of Gasgoyne Junction and covers the Byro layered intrusion.

During the year a low level airborne geophysical survey was conducted over the area, followed up with a program of air core drilling in August 2003.

The follow up drilling has identified a number of areas of high PGM supergene geochemical anomalies. The two most significant are considered to be the Ringing Bell prospect which identified a +100 ppb Pt + Pd supergene anomaly over 240 metres wide, and the Ringing Bell SW Prospect which returned an intersection of 7 metres at 270 ppb Pt + Pb from 16 metres.

A program of follow up RC and diamond drilling is planned for these areas.

Loadstone Hill Project Platinum Australia 100%

This tenement, which was granted this year, covers a soil covered extension of the Lamboo Sill, a differentiated mafic to ultramafic body with recorded occurrences of PGM bearing chromitites. It is located 50 km south west of Halls Creek.

Historical data on the tenement has been collated and reviewed and based on this a work program has been prepared.

West McIntosh, Togo and McIntosh Projects

Results from exploration work on all three of these areas have been disappointing and the Company has withdrawn from the projects.



RC drilling at Imagi Well

GOLD AND BASE METALS

Ajana and Eurardy Project Platinum Australia 50% diluting

These tenements cover a coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly and are located approximately 70 km north of Geraldton. The project is operated by Red 5 Limited.

Melville Project Platinum Australia 25% free carry

The project has a sub economic gold resource in addition to gold exploration potential. The project is managed by Comet Resources.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the Corporate Governance of the Consolidated Entity.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the strategic direction and establishing the policies of the Company, for overseeing the financial position, and for monitoring the business and affairs on behalf of the shareholders, by whom the directors are elected and to whom they are accountable.

Responsibility for day to day activities is delegated by the Board to the Executive Director and his management team.

The Company's main Corporate Governance practices in place during the financial year are summarised below:

1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

Details of the directors of Platinum in office at the date of this Statement are set out in the Directors' Report. The composition of the Board is determined using the following principles:

- In accordance with the Company's Constitution the Board shall comprise at least three directors, increasing where it is felt that additional experience is required in specific areas, or when an outstanding candidate materialises.
- The Board shall comprise directors with an appropriate range of qualifications and expertise.

Any appointment by the Board must stand for election at the next Annual General Meeting of shareholders. Directors are initially appointed by the full Board, subject to election by shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting, and re-election at three-yearly intervals.

2. INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONAL ADVICE

In fulfilling their duties, each director has the right to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense, but only after first notifying the Chairman of the Company of such an intention.

3. BOARD COMMITTEES

The board has established an audit committee, remuneration committee and a technical committee to assist in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities. Board approved charters set out the rules and terms of reference of these committees.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee comprises of at least two non-executive directors who meet at least twice per year. The audit committee is responsible for setting the overall corporate "tone" for quality financial reporting, sound business risk practices, and ethical behaviour.

The external auditors are HLB Mann Judd. They were appointed in June 2000 and have a policy on rotating audit partners responsible for the audit every five years.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration Committee comprises two non-executive directors. The committee meets at least once a year.

The committee's role is to review and recommend remuneration for directors and senior management, review remuneration policies and practices, company incentive schemes and superannuation arrangements, in accordance with the remuneration committee charter. The committee reviews the performance of the board as a whole and the contribution of individual directors and makes recommendations to facilitate the appropriate compensation of the board.

The committee considers independent advice, where circumstances require, on the appropriateness of remuneration to ensure the company attracts, motivates and retains high quality people.

The ASX Listing Rules and the Platinum Australia Ltd constitution require that the maximum aggregate amount of remuneration to be allocated amongst the non-executive directors be approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. In proposing the maximum amount for consideration in general meeting, and determining the allocation, the Remuneration Committee takes account of the time demands made on directors and such factors as fees paid to non-executive directors in comparable Australian companies.

A summary of remuneration paid to directors and officers is set out in the Directors' Report.

4. IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING BUSINESS RISKS AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK

The Board monitors the operational and financial performance of the Company and the Consolidated Entity against budget and other key performance measures. The Board in conjunction with management and appropriate consultants also reviews and receives advice on areas of operational and financial risks.

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control framework, but recognises that no cost effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities. To assist in discharging this responsibility, the Board has instigated an internal control framework that can be described as follows:

- Financial reporting - The Consolidated Entity reports to Australian Stock Exchange Limited yearly, half-yearly and quarterly. Procedures are also in place to ensure that price sensitive information is reported to Australian Stock Exchange Limited in accordance with Continuous Disclosure Requirements.
- Operations review - Members of the Board regularly visit key sites to enable directors to inspect the operations and meet employees.

5. CODES OF CONDUCT

All directors and employees are expected to act with the utmost integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Consolidated Entity. All directors and employees who are members of a professional body are required to comply with their respective bodies' ethical standards.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of Platinum Australia Limited ("Platinum" or "the Company") present their report and financial report of Platinum and its wholly owned controlled entity (collectively "the Consolidated Entity") for the financial year ended 30 June 2003.

1. DIRECTORS

The directors in office at any time during the year or since the end of the year are:

Mr Peter Donald Allchurch (Non Executive Chairman)

B.Sc. Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Member of the Society of Economic Geologists, Member of the Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia.

Mr Allchurch is a geologist with more than 30 years experience in mineral exploration, mining and petroleum exploration, development and production.

Mr John Derek Lewins (Executive Director)

Bsc (Mineral Eng), Grad Dip Management.

Mr Lewins is an Engineer with more than 20 years experience in senior mining management roles, including development of mining projects from a resource stage through feasibility studies and commissioning of mines to sustained profitable mining operations.

Mr Michael Gerrard Blakiston (Non Executive Director)

BJuris, LLB

Mr Blakiston is a Solicitor in the firm Blakiston & Crabb. For some years he has practised extensively in the field of corporate and resource law and has had considerable experience in commercial and corporate management. Mr Blakiston is a director of Vulcan Resources Limited, Black Range Minerals Ltd, Chatsworth Stirling Management Ltd, and Chatsworth Stirling Pty Ltd, an investment bank.

Mr Christopher John Davies (Non Executive Director)

B.Sc, MSc, D.I. C., Pr.Eng. Fellow of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining.

Mr Davies joined Lonmin in 1991 in South Africa and is Group Technical Director, located at Lonmin Plc's London office. Mr Davies has over 13 years experience in the platinum group metal ("PGM") industry and has been closely involved with Lonmin's business development activities.

Mr Eric Edward Hughes (Non Executive Director)

BBus, CPA

Mr Hughes is an accountant with more than 18 years experience in both corporate and practice environments. During the last 12 years he has been directly involved in the Petroleum and Mining Industries.

Mr Geoffrey John Fenner (Non-Executive Director)

Mr Fenner has a production engineering background with more than 30 years experience in the PGM industry. He joined Lonmin in 1971 and is currently Executive Director of Strategic Services at Lonmin's South African platinum operations. Based at the Marikana operations, Mr Fenner is an executive director of Western Platinum Limited and Eastern Platinum Limited and is closely involved with exploration activities in Africa and Australia.

Mr Allan Ewald Mulligan (Non-Executive Director)

NHD Mining (Wits)

Mr Mulligan is a mining engineer and has been with Lonmin for 12 years. He has been assigned at all of Lonmin Platinum's mining operations and has fulfilled roles in senior operational and technical management including the design and construction of large shaft complexes and mines. Mr Mulligan is a resident of Western Australia.

In addition Messrs Riccardo Vittino and Albert Jamieson were non-executive directors until their respective resignations on 20 August 2002 and 17 January 2003.

At the date of this report, the directors' share and option holdings and relevant interests therein were:

Name of Director	Fully Paid Shares	Options
P D Allchurch	2,225,000	2,225,000
J D Lewins	2,000	1,000,000
M G Blakiston	100,000	425,000
C J Davies	*	-
G J Fenner	*	-
E E Hughes	20,000	379,000
A E Mulligan	*	-

- Messrs Davies, Fenner and Mulligan are Directors appointed as representatives of Lonmin Plc, which holds 30,844,000 shares in Platinum Australia Limited.

During the financial year 9 directors' meetings were held. The number of meetings attended by each director (or his alternate) and the number of meetings held during each director's term of office during the financial year are shown below.

	Attended	Possible to Attend
P D Allchurch	7	9
J D Lewins	9	9
M G Blakiston	9	9
E E Hughes	7	9
R E M Vittino (Resigned 20 August 2002)	1	1
C J Davies	6	9
A Jamieson (Resigned 17 January 2003)	6	6
G J Fenner	2	4
A E Mulligan	1	1

The Company has a formally constituted audit committee, which comprises Mr Hughes and Mr Davies, members of the Board. The Audit Committee met on five occasions during the financial year and up to the date of this Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the entities within the Consolidated Entity during the financial year were as follows:

Platinum Australia Limited)	Platinum, palladium, gold and base metal exploration and development
Platinum Exploration NL		

3. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The operating loss after income tax of \$Nil (2002 income tax \$Nil) of the Consolidated Entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2003 totalled \$17,644,306 (2002: \$1,191,841).

4. DIVIDEND

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no amount has been paid or declared by way of dividend since the end of the previous financial year and to the date of this report.

5. OPTIONS

During the year ended 30 June 2003, 1,120,000 employee options were issued and 149,741 options were exercised into fully paid shares.

Options on issue at the date of this report are set out as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
<i>Listed Options</i>		
34,446,049	20 cents	01.09.2004
<i>Unlisted Options</i>		
20,000	47 cents	03.04.2005
1,000,000	20 cents	29.10.2005
120,000	43.5 cents	14.03.2007

None of the above options entitle the holders to participate in a share issue of any other body corporate.

6. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The Company's main operations are platinum-palladium exploration and development in Australia. Please refer to the Company Review of Activities immediately preceding this Directors' Report for details of the Company's activities.

7. LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

The Consolidated Entity intends to continue platinum-palladium exploration and development and lesser gold and base metal exploration.

At this date, subject to current activities, there are no likely developments in the operations of the Consolidated Entity which could be expected to affect the results of the Consolidated Entity in subsequent years except for:

- (a) Under a share subscription agreement approved by shareholders on 21 August 2001, Lonmin Plc may elect prior to 30 September 2003 to subscribe \$40 million for 66.75 million Platinum shares and finance a mining operation at Panton. At the date of this report, shares in the Company are trading in the range of 16 to 20 cents and the Directors therefore consider it most unlikely that this subscription will be completed.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The Company is subject to a range of environmental laws and regulations, with the most significant being:

- The West Australian Environmental Protection Act, 1986; and
- The West Australian Mining Act 1978.

During the year, the Company met all reporting requirements in relation to the above environmental legislation. No circumstances arose which resulted in an incident to be reported under environmental legislation.

9. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets out remuneration paid to (or receivable by) directors of the Company during the reporting period.

	Salary	Directors' Fees	Super-annuation	Options	Total
Mr P D Allchurch	-	-	-	-	-
Mr M G Blakiston	-	22,936	2,064	-	25,000
Mr E E Hughes	-	22,936	2,064	-	25,000
Mr J D Lewins	175,000	-	10,519	32,000	185,519
Mr R E M Vittino	-	4,167	-	-	4,167
Mr C J Davies	-	-	-	-	-
Mr G J Fenner	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Jamieson	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A E Mulligan	-	-	-	-	-

The only executive officer (other than the directors) to receive remuneration during the year was Mr B M Garlick, who received remuneration of \$92,719 comprising a salary of \$85,498 and superannuation of \$7,221 before resigning on the 8th April 2003.

- (i) Mr Lewins was granted 1,000,000 options in accordance with his employment contract on 6 September 2002. The estimated value disclosed above is calculated at the date of grant using a Black & Scholes option pricing model, and was based on Platinum's share price at that time of 36 cents.

Directors' and Executive Officers' Emoluments

The Company's policy for determining the nature and amount of emoluments of board members and senior executives of the Company is as follows:

Remuneration levels are competitively set to attract the most qualified and experienced directors and senior executive officers. Remuneration is not based on Company performance.

10. INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS

An indemnity agreement has been entered into with each of the directors of the Company named earlier in this report. Under the agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify those officers against any claim or for any expenses or costs which may arise as a result of work performed in their respective capacities. There is no monetary limit to the extent of this indemnity.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

The Company pays monthly instalments for an insurance premium totalling \$33,472 for a period of 1 year commencing 10 April 2003 in respect of a contract insuring each of the directors against all liabilities and expenses arising as a result of work performed in their respective capacities, to the extent permitted by law.

11. STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year not otherwise dealt with in this report.

12. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations, results or state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in subsequent financial years except that:

Panton

On 14 August 2003, the Company announced it had received preliminary results of the Feasibility Study carried out on the Panton Project. The results indicated that whilst the project was technically sound, it was not commercially viable at the current metal prices and exchange rates. The development has therefore been put on hold until improvements are seen in the exchange rate and palladium price. Work will be undertaken on optimising the study to ensure the project is in the best possible position to move forward when more favourable conditions prevail.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.



P. ALLCHURCH
Chairman

West Perth, Western Australia
30 September 2003

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION *as at 30 June 2003*

	NOTE	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
		2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash assets	5	1,488,063	2,824,643	1,488,063	3,045,119
Receivables	6	306,394	283,619	38,183	225,275
Total Current Assets		1,794,457	3,108,262	1,526,246	3,270,394
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Receivables	6	-	-	197,820	11,228,625
Other Financial Assets	7	90,000	120,000	90,000	620,000
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	380,610	441,729	380,610	441,729
Deferred Exploration Expenditure	9	-	12,928,924	-	821,780
Total Non-Current Assets		470,610	13,490,653	668,430	13,112,134
TOTAL ASSETS		2,265,067	16,598,915	2,194,676	16,382,528
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Payables	10	765,444	432,010	695,053	215,644
Provisions	11	41,608	41,059	41,608	41,059
Total Current Liabilities		807,052	473,069	736,661	256,703
TOTAL LIABILITIES		807,052	473,069	736,661	256,703
NET ASSETS		1,458,015	16,125,846	1,458,015	16,125,825
EQUITY					
Contributed Equity	12	20,702,639	17,726,164	20,702,639	17,726,164
Accumulated Losses	13	(19,244,624)	(1,600,318)	(19,244,624)	(1,600,339)
TOTAL EQUITY		1,458,015	16,125,846	1,458,015	16,125,825

The above Statements of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

	NOTE	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
		2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	2	133,965	449,647	133,965	449,647
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	(164,278)	(102,802)	(164,278)	(102,802)
Exploration expenditure written off	3(c)	(16,415,624)	(411,315)	(824,376)	(411,315)
Provision for non-recovery of loan to controlled entity	3(c)	-	-	(15,451,506)	-
Provision for diminution in value of investment in controlled entity	3(c)	-	-	(500,000)	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(1,198,369)	(1,127,371)	(838,090)	(1,127,371)
Loss from ordinary activities before income tax		(17,644,306)	(1,191,841)	(17,644,285)	(1,191,841)
Income tax expense	4	-	-	-	-
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax attributable to members of Platinum Australia Limited	13	(17,644,306)	(1,191,841)	(17,644,285)	(1,191,841)
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners		(17,644,306)	(1,191,841)	(17,644,285)	(1,191,841)
Basic earnings per share (cents)	24	(0.27)	(0.021)		
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	24	(0.27)	(0.021)		

The above Statements of Financial Performance should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

	NOTE	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
		2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
		Inflows/ (Outflows)	Inflows/ (Outflows)	Inflows/ (Outflows)	Inflows/ (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers		-	48,119	-	50,263
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,787,607)	(1,006,323)	(368,204)	(1,121,374)
Interest received		110,962	218,150	110,962	218,150
Other income		22,803	-	22,803	-
Net GST received		421,402	428,242	167,365	428,242
Exploration expenditure		(3,037,456)	-	(2,596)	-
Proceeds from sale of exploration tenements	22(b)	60,000	-	60,000	-
Net cash (outflows) from operating activities	22(a)	(4,209,896)	(311,812)	(9,670)	(424,719)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(103,160)	(475,560)	(103,160)	(475,560)
Exploration and production expenditure		-	(9,578,877)	-	(421,173)
Proceeds on disposal of plant and equipment		-	32,500	-	32,500
Loans to related parties		-	-	(4,420,702)	(8,824,321)
Net cash (outflows) from investing activities		(103,160)	(10,021,937)	(4,523,862)	(9,688,554)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		3,095,547	12,131,605	3,095,547	12,131,605
Share issue costs paid		(119,071)	(60,615)	(119,071)	(60,615)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		2,976,476	12,070,990	2,976,476	12,070,990
Net increase in cash held		(1,336,580)	1,737,240	(1,557,056)	1,957,717
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		2,824,643	1,087,402	3,045,119	1,087,402
Cash at the end of the financial year	5	1,488,063	2,824,643	1,488,063	3,045,119

The above Statements of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views and the Corporations Act. The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and does not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets.

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all entities controlled by Platinum ("parent entity") as at 30 June, 2003 and the results of all controlled entities for the year then ended. The parent entity and its controlled entities together are referred to in this financial report as the Consolidated Entity. The effects of all transactions between entities in the Consolidated Entity are eliminated in full. Platinum is a listed public company, registered and domiciled in Australia.

Where control of an entity is obtained during a financial year, its results are included in the consolidated Statement of Financial Performance from the date of which control commences. Where control of an entity ceases during a financial year, its results are included for that part of the year during which control exists.

(b) Interest in Joint Ventures

The Consolidated Entity's interest in joint ventures has been included in the financial statements by taking up the Consolidated Entity's share in each of the individual assets and liabilities of each joint venture.

(c) Taxes

Income Tax

The Consolidated Entity adopts the liability method of tax effect accounting whereby the income tax expense shown in the Statements of Financial Performance is based on the operating result before tax adjusted for any permanent differences.

Future income tax benefits are not brought to account unless realisation of the asset is assured beyond reasonable doubt. Future income tax benefits in relation to tax losses are not brought to account unless there is virtual certainty of realisation of the benefit. The amount of these benefits is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the Consolidated Entity will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law. Income tax on net cumulative timing differences is set aside to the deferred income tax and future income tax benefit accounts at the rates which are expected to apply when those timing differences reverse. Current rates have been used for this purpose.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- Where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statements of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statements of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

(d) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is expensed in the year in which it is incurred. This is a change in accounting policy from previous years, where exploration and evaluation expenditure related to an area of interest was carried forward to the extent that:

- (i) Such costs were expected to be recouped through successful development of and production from the area or by its sale; or
- (ii) Exploration and/or evaluation activities in the area had not reached a stage which permitted a reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

The Board has changed its accounting policy in line with international practice, irrespective of whether or not the Board believes expenditure can be recouped from either successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(d) Exploration, Evaluation and Development Expenditure (Cont'd)

Effect of Change in Accounting Policy

Had the new Accounting policy in relation to exploration and evaluation expenditure always been applied, the items in the Statements of Financial Position and Statements of Financial Performance would have been stated as follows:

Accumulated Losses

Accumulated Losses at the beginning of the financial year
Loss from ordinary activities

Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year

Deferred Exploration Expenditure

Costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in the exploration and/or evaluation phase

Statements of Financial Performance

Exploration expenditure expensed

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
Accumulated Losses at the beginning of the financial year	(14,529,242)	(4,684,484)	(2,422,119)	(1,220,420)
Loss from ordinary activities	(4,715,382)	(9,844,758)	(16,822,505)	(1,201,699)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(19,244,624)	(14,529,242)	(19,244,624)	(2,422,119)
Deferred Exploration Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Exploration expenditure expensed	3,486,700	9,283,258	2,596	640,199

(e) Employee Leave Benefits

(i) Wages, salaries and annual leave

A liability for wages, salaries and annual leave is recognised and is measured as the amount unpaid at balance date at current pay rates in respect of employees' service up to that date.

(ii) Long service leave

A liability for long service leave is recognised and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to balance date. In assessing expected future payments, the Consolidated Entity has adopted the "shorthand" measurement technique referred to in AASB 1028 and based the provision on remuneration rates current as at balance date for all employees with ten or more years of service. The directors believe that this method provides an estimate of the liability that is not materially different from the estimate that would be obtained by using the present value basis of measurement.

(iii) On costs

On costs such as payroll tax, workers compensation insurance and superannuation contributions relating to the payment of the above employee entitlements have been accrued at balance date and included in the Statements of Financial Position as part of the related provision for employee leave benefits.

(f) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all fixed assets so as to write off the assets progressively over their useful lives to the Consolidated Entity and is calculated using both the prime cost method and diminishing value method.

The principal depreciation rates used are as follows:

Motor vehicles	22.5%	Diminishing Value
Plant and equipment	20%	Prime Cost
All other assets	33%	Prime Cost

(g) Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions during the year are recorded in Australian currency using the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of transaction. At balance date, amounts receivable and payable in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at that date. Exchange differences are brought to account in the Statements of Financial Performance in the year in which the exchange rates change.

The accounts of self-sustaining foreign operations are translated into Australian currency using the current rate method.

(h) Revaluation of Non-Current Assets

Where the carrying amount of an individual non-current asset is greater than the net amount expected to be recovered through the net cash inflows arising from the asset's continued use and subsequent disposal ("recoverable amount"), the asset is revalued to its recoverable amount. The value of the company's and the Consolidated Entity's exploration tenements has been recorded at the lower of cost and director's valuation and carried forward in accordance with the policy stated in Notes 1(d) and 9. To the extent that the revaluation decrement reverses a revaluation increment previously credited to and still included in the balance of the asset revaluation reserve, the decrement is debited to that reserve. Otherwise the decrement is recognised as an expense in the Statements of Financial Performance.

(i) Earnings per Share

(i) Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the operating profit or loss from ordinary activities after income tax attributable to members of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the financial year.

(ii) Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share by taking into account any reduction in earnings per share that will probably arise from the exercise of options on issue during the financial year.

(j) Cash

For the purpose of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash includes deposits and bank endorsed bills which are readily convertible to cash on hand and which are used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis.

(k) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
2. REVENUE				
Operating activities:				
Sales Revenue	-	-	-	-
Interest received	111,162	218,150	111,162	218,150
Other	22,803	18,997	22,803	18,997
	133,965	237,147	133,965	237,147
Non-operating activities:				
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	32,500	-	32,500
Proceeds on disposal of controlled entities	-	180,000	-	180,000
	-	212,500	-	212,500
TOTAL REVENUE	133,965	449,647	133,965	449,647
3. LOSS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES				
The loss from ordinary activities before income tax is arrived at after charging and crediting the following specific items:				
(a) Charges:				
Auditors' Remuneration:				
Auditors of the parent entity				
- Audit and review of Financial Statements	20,106	17,500	20,106	17,500
- Other Services	3,500	3,960	3,500	3,960
Loans to controlled entities written off	-	-	-	45,041
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	164,278	102,802	164,278	102,802
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	-	3,969	-	3,969
Loss on disposal of controlled entities	-	144,101	-	20,000
Write down of investment	30,000	-	30,000	-
(b) Credits:				
Interest Received - Other Persons				
	111,162	218,150	111,162	218,150
(c) Significant items:				
Prior period exploration expenditure written off	12,928,924	-	821,780	-
Current period exploration expenditure written off	-	411,315	-	411,315
Current period exploration expenditure expensed	3,486,700	-	2,596	-
	16,415,624	411,315	824,376	411,315
Provision for non-recovery of loan to controlled entity	-	-	15,451,506	-
Provision for diminution in value of investment in controlled entity	-	-	500,000	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

4. INCOME TAX

(a) The Consolidated Entity has unconfirmed carried forward income tax losses of approximately \$11,127,755. The potential future income tax benefit of these tax losses has not been recognised as an asset because recovery of the tax losses is not virtually certain. The Company tax rate is 30% in the 2002-2003 income tax year (30%, 2001-2002). The benefit of these tax losses will only be realised if:

- (i) the companies within the Consolidated Entity derive future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deduction for the losses to be realised;
- (ii) the companies within the Consolidated Entity comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and
- (iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the companies within the Consolidated Entity in realising the benefit from the deduction for the loss.

(b) The difference between income tax expense as provided in the financial statements and prima facie income tax expense is as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prima Facie Tax on Operating Loss at 30%	(5,293,292)	(357,552)	(5,293,286)	(357,552)
Future Income Tax Benefit not brought to account	5,293,292	357,552	5,293,286	357,552
Income Tax Expense	-	-	-	-

(c) Tax consolidation

During the year, legislation was enacted to allow groups, comprising of a parent entity and its Australian resident wholly-owned entities, to elect to be consolidated and be treated as a single entity for income tax purposes. The legislation, which includes both mandatory and elective elements, is applicable to Platinum Australia Limited.

As at reporting date, the Directors have not made a decision to elect to be taxed as a single entity. In accordance with Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views, UIG 39 "Effect of proposed tax consolidation legislation on deferred tax balances", the financial effect of the legislation has therefore not been brought to account in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2003, except to the extent that the adoption of the tax consolidation would impair the carrying value of any deferred tax assets.

5. CASH ASSETS

Cash at bank and on hand	334,408	(52,185)	334,408	168,291
Deposits	1,153,655	2,876,828	1,153,655	2,876,828
	1,488,063	2,824,643	1,488,063	3,045,119

6. (a) RECEIVABLES (CURRENT)

Trade debtors and GST refunds

	306,394	283,619	38,183	225,275
(b) RECEIVABLES (NON CURRENT)				
Loan to controlled entity	-	-	15,649,326	11,228,625
Less Provision for non-recovery of loan	-	-	(15,451,506)	-
	-	-	197,820	11,228,625

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
7. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (NON-CURRENT)				
The investments included in the financial statements comprise:				
Shares in controlled entities - at cost (i)	-	-	500,000	500,000
Less: Provision for diminution in value	-	-	(500,000)	-
	-	-	-	500,000
Shares in listed corporations - at cost (ii)	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Less: Write-down in investment	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-
	90,000	120,000	90,000	120,000
	90,000	120,000	90,000	620,000

(i) Controlled Entity	Country of Incorporation	Class of Share	2003		2002	
			% Holding	\$ Cost	% Holding	\$ Cost
<i>Controlled entity of Platinum Australia Limited:</i>						
Platinum Exploration NL	Australia	Ordinary Shares	100	500,000	100	500,000

(ii) The cost of the shares in a listed corporation equates to the market value of those shares at balance date. These shares were received in part consideration for the disposal of a controlled entity in the previous year.

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT				
Plant, equipment, vehicles and furniture - cost	663,545	560,386	663,545	560,386
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(282,935)	(118,657)	(282,935)	(118,657)
Total Property Plant & Equipment	380,610	441,729	380,610	441,729
	Motor Vehicles	Plant & Equipment	Office Furniture	Total
Reconciliation:				
Opening written down value	55,357	199,972	186,400	441,729
Additions	545	65,496	37,118	103,159
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(13,306)	(60,276)	(90,696)	(164,278)
Closing written down value	42,596	205,192	132,822	380,610

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
9. DEFERRED EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE				
Costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in: Exploration and/or evaluation phase	-	12,928,924	-	821,780

As noted in Note 1(d), the Board has changed its accounting policy in line with international practice to expense exploration expenditure as incurred, irrespective of whether or not the Board believes expenditures can be recouped from either successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective assets.

Reconciliation:

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of Exploration Expenditure at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Balance at beginning of year	12,928,924	4,276,007	821,780	811,922
Purchase of tenements	-	130,000	-	130,000
Exploration expenditure	-	9,153,258	-	510,199
Removal of costs associated with subsidiaries sold	-	(219,026)	-	(219,026)
Expenditure written off	(12,928,924)	(411,315)	(821,780)	(411,315)
Balance at end of year	-	12,928,924	-	821,780

10. PAYABLES (CURRENT)

Trade creditors and accruals	765,444	432,010	695,053	215,644
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11. PROVISIONS (CURRENT)

Employee leave benefits	41,608	41,059	41,608	41,059
The number of employees of the consolidated entity at balance date was 10 (2002: 15).				

12. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Issued:

69,610,771 Ordinary fully paid shares (2002: 59,881,030 Ordinary shares)

Movements during the Year

FULLY PAID SHARES

Balance at 1 July 2001

Shares issued pursuant to Lonmin Agreement

Shares issued pursuant to Joint Venture Agreement

Issue Costs

Shares issued on exercise of options (1.9.04 @ 20c)

Balance at 30 June 2002

Options Conversions (1.9.04 @ 20c)

Rights Issue (4:25 @ 32c)

Issue costs

Balance at 30 June 2003

Terms and Conditions

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings. In the event of winding up of the parent entity, ordinary shareholders rank after all creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

PARENT	
2003 \$	2002 \$
20,702,639	17,726,164
No of shares	\$
36,148,152	5,655,172
23,080,000	12,001,600
650,000	130,000
-	(61,185)
2,878	577
59,881,030	17,726,164
149,741	29,948
9,580,000	3,065,600
-	(119,073)
69,610,771	20,702,639

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
13. ACCUMULATED LOSSES				
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(1,600,318)	(408,477)	(1,600,339)	(408,498)
Loss from ordinary activities	(17,644,306)	(1,191,841)	(17,644,285)	(1,191,841)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(19,244,624)	(1,600,318)	(19,244,624)	(1,600,339)

14. OPTIONS

The parent entity has granted certain options at no cost, all of which are exercisable in whole or in part on or before the expiry dates shown below. At balance date the following options remain to be exercised.

Date of expiry

Listed Options

1 September 2004 @ 20 cents

Unlisted Options

29 October 2005 @ 20 cents

3 April 2005 @ 47 cents

14 March 2007 @ 43.5 cents

Options

34,446,049

1,000,000

20,000

120,000

35,586,049

During the year 149,741 twenty cent options were exercised for a value of \$29,948.

15. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Consolidated Entity operates solely in the platinum-palladium and gold and base metals exploration industry in Australia.

16. CONTRIBUTION TO CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Contributions to consolidated operating loss after income tax attributable to the members of Platinum Australia Limited are as follows:

	2003 \$	2002 \$
Platinum Australia Limited	(1,692,779)	(1,191,841)
Platinum Exploration NL	(15,951,527)	-
	(17,644,306)	(1,191,841)

17. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

There are no outstanding commitments not provided for in the financial statements of the Consolidated Entity as at 30 June 2003 other than:

(a) In order to maintain rights of tenure, the Consolidated Entity is committed to outlay an aggregate amount of approximately \$824,157 in 2003/2004, (2002/2003: \$618,890) for mining tenement rentals and shire rates and to meet the statutory minimum expenditure conditions applying to its tenements. Expenditure commitments for the ensuing year and beyond 2003/2004 will vary according to whether:

(i) any of the existing tenements are relinquished or converted to other forms of title;

(ii) any of the existing tenements are farmed out;

(iii) new tenements are acquired; and

(iv) total or partial exemption from expenditure commitments is applied for and granted in respect to individual tenements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

17. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Cont'd)

(b) Operating Leases

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases (rental of premises) are payable as follows:
 Within one year
 Later than one year but not later than 5 years

CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
2003	2002	2003	2002
\$	\$	\$	\$
48,930	47,880	48,930	47,880
4,095	53,025	4,095	53,025
53,025	100,905	53,025	100,905

18. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

(a) Remuneration of Directors

Income received, or due and receivable by directors from the entities in the Consolidated Entity

CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
2003	2002	2003	2002
\$	\$	\$	\$
239,686	233,803	239,686	233,803

The number of parent entity directors whose income from the parent entity or related bodies corporate was within the specified bands are as follows:

\$0	-	\$9,999
\$20,000	-	\$29,999
\$180,000	-	\$189,999

2003 Number	2002 Number
6	5
2	2
1	1
9	8

(b) Remuneration of Executives

Income received, or due and receivable by executive officers (including directors) from entities in the Consolidated Entity or any related body corporate, whose income was at least \$100,000.

CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
2003	2002	2003	2002
\$	\$	\$	\$
185,519	183,803	185,519	183,803

The number of executives whose income was at least \$100,000 and within the specified bands are as follows:

\$180,000	-	\$189,999
-----------	---	-----------

2003 Number	2002 Number
1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

19. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

DIRECTORS

(a) The directors of the parent entity who have held office during the financial year are:

Mr P D Allchurch
 Mr M G Blakiston
 Mr E E Hughes
 Mr J D Lewins
 Mr R E M Vittino (resigned 20 August 2002)
 Mr A Jamieson (resigned 17 January 2003)
 Mr C J Davies
 Mr A Mulligan (appointed 28 February 2003)
 Mr G J Fenner (appointed 2 December 2002)

(b) Information on the remuneration of directors is set out in Note 18.

The Company paid legal fees on normal commercial terms to Blakiston & Crabb, a legal firm of which Mr M G Blakiston, a director of the Company, is a partner. The amount paid by the Company for the year ended 30 June, 2003 to M G Blakiston and related entities was \$51,906.

20. TRANSACTIONS WITH DIRECTORS AND DIRECTOR-RELATED ENTITIES

Aggregate number of ordinary shares in Platinum Australia Limited held at year end by directors and director-related entities

2003 Number	2002 Number
----------------	----------------

2,234,000

2,297,000

Aggregate number of options to subscribe for ordinary shares in Platinum Australia Limited held at year end by directors and their director related entities

4,029,000

3,029,000

In addition, Messrs Davies, Fenner and Mulligan are Directors appointed as representatives of Lonmin Plc, which holds 30,844,000 (2002:23,080,000) shares in the Company.

During the year Lonmin Plc acquired 7,763,971 ordinary shares at 32 cents per share pursuant to a pro-rata share issue and subscription for shortfall by virtue of underwriting.

Acquisitions

Unlisted options issued at nil consideration, exercisable at 20 cents on or before 29 October 2005

2003 Number	2002 Number
----------------	----------------

1,000,000

-

During the year, an amount of \$21,876 (2002: \$5,698) was paid to a director related entity, Allchurch Communications, which is a business operated by the daughter of Mr Allchurch.

21. WHOLLY OWNED GROUP

The wholly-owned group consisted of Platinum Australia Limited and its wholly-owned controlled entity, Platinum Exploration NL. Details of this controlled entity are set out in Note 7.

Transactions between Platinum Australia Limited and other entities in the wholly-owned group during the year ended 30 June 2003 consisted of:

(a) Loans advanced by Platinum Australia Limited; and

(b) The charging of time by Platinum Australia Limited to the wholly owned controlled entity to recover costs.

Additionally, costs were recovered from the controlled entity for time Platinum Australia Limited employees and contractors were engaged in conducting normal business activities of the controlled entity.

Aggregate amounts receivable from entities in the wholly-owned group at balance date

Current receivables

Less provision for non-recovery of loan

PARENT	
2003	2002
15,649,326	11,228,625
(15,451,506)	-
197,820	11,228,625

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

22. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH INFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO LOSS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER INCOME TAX

Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(17,644,306)	(1,191,841)	(17,644,285)	(1,191,841)
Depreciation and amortisation	164,278	102,802	164,278	102,802
Exploration expenditure written off	12,928,924	411,315	821,780	411,315
Write down of investment	30,000	-	30,000	-
Provision for non-recovery of loan	-	-	15,451,506	-
Provision for diminution of investment	-	-	500,000	-
Loss on disposal of controlled entities	-	144,101	-	20,000
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	-	3,969	-	3,969
Reclassification of proceeds from sale of exploration tenements	60,000	-	60,000	-
Loans to controlled entities written off	-	-	-	45,041
Change in operating assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(82,775)	97,685	53,418	100,207
Increase in creditors and borrowings	248,689	93,377	479,410	57,008
Increase in provisions	549	26,780	549	26,780
GST Liability	84,745	-	73,674	-
Net cash outflows from operating activities	(4,209,896)	(311,812)	(9,670)	(424,719)

(b) DISPOSAL OF ENTITIES

During the previous year, the Company disposed of its 100% investment in Tallering Resources NL (including its wholly-owned subsidiary Carlinga Mining Pty Ltd). Details of the transaction are:

Assets and liabilities held at date of disposal:

Investment in controlled entities	-	-	-	200,000
Exploration expenses	-	324,101	-	-
Loss on disposal	-	(144,101)	-	(20,000)
Consideration	-	180,000	-	180,000
Consideration as above	-	180,000	-	180,000
Less: Non-cash portion				
Shares in purchaser	-	(120,000)	-	(120,000)
Amount received subsequent to balance date	-	(60,000)	-	(60,000)
Amount received this financial year	60,000	-	60,000	-
Cash received at balance date	60,000	-	60,000	-

CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
2003	2002	2003	2002
\$	\$	\$	\$
Inflows/ (Outflows)	Inflows/ (Outflows)	Inflows/ (Outflows)	Inflows/ (Outflows)
(17,644,306)	(1,191,841)	(17,644,285)	(1,191,841)
164,278	102,802	164,278	102,802
12,928,924	411,315	821,780	411,315
30,000	-	30,000	-
-	-	15,451,506	-
-	-	500,000	-
-	144,101	-	20,000
-	3,969	-	3,969
60,000	-	60,000	-
-	-	-	45,041
(82,775)	97,685	53,418	100,207
248,689	93,377	479,410	57,008
549	26,780	549	26,780
84,745	-	73,674	-
(4,209,896)	(311,812)	(9,670)	(424,719)
-	-	-	200,000
-	324,101	-	-
-	(144,101)	-	(20,000)
-	180,000	-	180,000
-	180,000	-	180,000
-	(120,000)	-	(120,000)
-	(60,000)	-	(60,000)
60,000	-	60,000	-
60,000	-	60,000	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

23. JOINT VENTURES

At 30 June, 2003 the Consolidated Entity has interests in unincorporated joint ventures as follows:

JOINT VENTURE	PERCENTAGE INTEREST	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
Ajana	50%	Mineral Exploration – Diluting Interest
Melville	25%	Mineral Exploration – Free Carried
McIntosh	80%	Mineral Exploration – Withdrawn from Joint Venture 27 July 2003 Effective 26 October 2003.

Details of the total net assets of these joint ventures are set out as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED		PARENT	
	2003 \$	2002 \$	2003 \$	2002 \$
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash	-	5,483	-	5,483
Receivables	-	6,679	-	6,679
	-	12,162	-	12,162
NON CURRENT ASSETS				
Deferred Exploration Expenditure	-	536,205	-	526,907
	-	536,205	-	526,907
TOTAL ASSETS	-	548,367	-	539,069
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	-	-
NET ASSETS	-	548,367	-	539,069

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2003 Cents	2002 Cents
Basic loss per share	0.27	0.021
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year used in calculation of basic earnings per share	65,685,192	55,968,259
	\$	\$
Numerator used in calculating basic earnings per share	(17,644,306)	(1,191,841)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *for the year ended 30 June 2003*

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE (Cont'd)

(a) Options

Options as disclosed in Note 14 are considered to be potential ordinary shares, however, they are not considered to be dilutive in nature as their exercise will not result in a diluted earnings per share that shows an inferior view of earnings performance of the Consolidated Entity than is shown by basic earnings per share.

(b) Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted earnings per share has not been disclosed as it is not materially different from the basic earnings per share.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES

(a) The Consolidated Entity's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets and liabilities, is as follows:

	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE	FLOATING INTEREST RATE	FIXED INTEREST RATE MATURING IN:			NON INTEREST BEARING	TOTAL
			1 YEAR OR LESS	OVER 1 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS		
	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2003							
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Cash and deposits	4.75	1,488,063	-	-	-	-	1,488,063
Receivables (Trade Debtors)		-	-	-	-	306,394	306,394
		1,488,063				306,394	1,794,457
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Trade creditors and accruals		-	-	-	-	765,444	765,444
		-	-	-	-	765,444	765,444
Net Financial Assets		1,488,063	-	-	-	(459,050)	1,029,013
2002							
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Cash and deposits	4.7	2,824,643	-	-	-	-	2,824,643
Receivables (Trade Debtors)		-	-	-	-	283,619	283,619
		2,824,643	-	-	-	283,619	3,108,262
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Trade creditors and accruals		-	-	-	-	432,010	432,010
		-	-	-	-	432,010	432,010
Net Financial Assets		2,824,643	-	-	-	(148,391)	2,676,252

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT DISCLOSURES (Cont'd)

(b) Credit Risk

The Consolidated Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the Statements of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Consolidated Entity does not have any material credit risk to any single debtor group or group of debtors under financial arrangements entered into by the Consolidated Entity.

(c) Net Fair Values

The net fair values of all monetary financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying values. No financial assets or financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the Statements of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements.

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations, results or state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in subsequent financial years except :

Panton

On 14 August 2003, the Company announced it had received preliminary results of the Feasibility Study carried out on the Panton Project. The results indicated that whilst the project was technically sound, it was not commercially viable at the current metal prices and exchange rates. The development has therefore been put on hold until improvements are seen in the exchange rate and palladium price. Work will be undertaken on optimising the study to ensure the project is in the best possible position to move forward when more favourable conditions prevail.

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Native Title Claims

Legislative developments and judicial decisions (in particular the uncertainty created in the area of Native Title rights by the High Court's decisions in the "Mabo", "Wik" and "Miriuwung-Gajerrong" cases and native title legislation) may have an adverse impact on the Consolidated Entity's exploration and production activities and its ability to fund those activities. It is impossible at this stage to quantify the impact (if any) which these developments may have on the Consolidated Entity's operations.

The Company is aware of native title claims in respect of areas in which the Consolidated Entity currently has an interest. It is possible that further claims could be made in the future. However, the Company cannot determine whether any current or future claims, if made, will succeed and if so, what the implications would be for the Consolidated Entity. In the case of the Panton Project however, as these leases were granted prior to January 1994 there are no native title implications.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors declare that the financial statements and notes set out on pages 16 to 32:

- (a) comply with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2003 and of the performance for the financial year ended on that date of the Company and Consolidated Entity.

In the directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



P. D. ALLCHURCH
Chairman

West Perth, Western Australia
30 September 2003

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



To the members of
PLATINUM AUSTRALIA LIMITED

Scope

The financial report and directors' responsibility

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2003, statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows and accompanying notes to the financial statements for the year then ended, and the directors' declaration of Platinum Australia Limited ("the company"). The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

Audit approach

We conducted an independent audit in order to express an opinion to the members of the company. Our audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether or not the financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgment, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive rather than conclusive evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

We performed procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with our understanding of the company's and the consolidated entity's financial position, and of their performance as represented by the results of their operations and cash flows.

We formed our audit opinion on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report, and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors.

While we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements and the Corporations Act 2001.

Audit opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Platinum Australia Limited is in accordance with:

- (a) the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2003 and of their performance for the year then ended; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'HLB Mann Judd'.

HLB MANN JUDD
Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'L Di Giallonardo'.

L DI GIALLONARDO
Partner

Perth, Western Australia
30 September 2003

TENEMENT TYPE AND NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	MINERAL	OWNERSHIP
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

M 80/103	Panton	PGM	100% PENL
M 80/104	Panton	PGM	100% PENL
M 80/105	Panton	PGM	100% PENL
E 80/2566	Loadstone Hill	PGM	100% PLA
E 80/2571	McGowan Bore	PGM	100% PLA
E 09/1013	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
E 09/1022	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
E 09/1023	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
E 09/1024	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
E 09/1025	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
E 09/1082	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
EL 09/1083	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
E 09/1091	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
PL 09/428	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
PL 09/430	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
PL 09/431	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
PL 09/432	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
PL 09/433	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
PL 09/434	Byro Regional	PGM	100% PLA
E 09/977	Imagi Well	PGM	PENL earning 60% (Holder S. Bishop)
E 09/1018	Imagi Well	PGM	PENL earning 60% (Holder S. Bishop)
E 70/2228	Ajana JV	B/M	50% PLA (50% Red 5 Limited – and Managers)
E 70/2432	Ajana JV	B/M	50% PLA (50% Red 5 Limited – and Managers)
M 59/282	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/283	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/284	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/285	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/322	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/323	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/324	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/329	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/408	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/428	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)
M 59/429	Melville JV	Gold	25% PLA (75% Comet Resources Limited – and Managers)

NORTHERN TERRITORY:

EL 8168	Rover JV	B/M-Gold	32% PLA
EL 8187	McLaren Creek JV	B/M-Gold	32% PLA

Notes:

E	-	Exploration Licence (WA)
EL	-	Exploration Licence Application (WA & NT)
PL	-	Prospecting Licence Application (WA)
M	-	Mining Lease (WA)
B/M	-	Base Metals
PGM	-	Platinum Group Metals
PLA	-	Platinum Australia Limited
PENL	-	Platinum Exploration NL (a wholly owned Subsidiary of PLA)

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION *at 1 October 2003*

Twenty Largest Shareholders	Number of Shares	%	
1	LONMIN AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	30,843,971	44.31%
2	ANGLO PACIFIC GROUP PLC	2,763,234	3.97%
3	STARMONT HOLDINGS PTY LTD	2,483,234	3.57%
4	NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	2,189,095	3.14%
5	HAIFA PTY LTD	2,000,000	2.87%
6	INDIAN OCEAN RESOURCES LTD	1,983,234	2.85%
7	DIN NIK MOHAMED	1,540,000	2.21%
8	CUSTODIAL COMMONWEALTH SERVICES LTD	1,535,000	2.21%
9	BB NOMINEES PTY LTD,	1,366,120	1.96%
10	WESTPAC CUSTODIAN NOMINEE LTD	1,316,084	1.89%
11	CASSIM SALIM	1,050,000	1.51%
12	CYRTHA CORPORATION NV	1,000,000	1.44%
13	MERRILL LYNCH (AUSTRALIA) NOMINEES LTD	894,930	1.29%
14	YANDAL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	500,000	.72%
15	ANZ NOMINEES LIMITED	458,673	.66%
16	BELL POTTER NOMINEES PTY LTD	455,000	.65%
17	BALENOVIC STIPE	450,000	.65%
18	SUNSHORE HOLDINGS PTY LTD	417,308	.60%
19	JAIS MOHD IDRIS BIN	399,999	.57%
20	INVESTMENT QUEENSLAND CORP	343,500	.49%
TOTAL	53,989,382	77.56%	

Distribution of Shareholdings	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares Held
1 - 1000	69	39,473
1001 - 5000	253	775,060
5001 - 10000	230	2,000,737
10001 - 100000	296	8,969,979
100001 -	42	57,825,522
TOTAL	890	69,610,771

Holding less than a marketable parcel
(having a value of less than \$500 based on the closing
market price of 17 cents).

114	93,253
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Substantial Shareholders	Number of Shares
Lonmin Australia Pty Ltd	30,843,971 fully paid shares
Anglo Pacific Group plc	8,128,831 fully paid shares

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION *at 1 October 2003*

Twenty Largest Optionholders		Number of Options	%
Options (Listed) for Ordinary Shares			
1	MERRILL LYNCH (AUSTRALIA) NOMINEES LTD	3,284,500	9.54
2	AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE FUNDS LTD	3,175,938	9.22
3	ANGLO PACIFIC GROUP PLC	2,029,969	5.89
4	HAIFA PTY LTD	2,000,000	5.81
5	BARTON ANTHONY PETER	2,000,000	5.81
6	STARMONT HOLDINGS PTY LTD	1,279,968	3.72
7	MALONEY DONALD GEORGE	1,000,000	2.90
8	LAISSEZ FAIRE ET CIE PTY LTD	1,000,000	2.90
9	INDIAN OCEAN RESOURCES LTD	1,000,000	2.90
1	CYRTHA CORPORATION NV	1,000,000	2.90
11	NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	874,429	2.54
12	JELETAH PTY LTD	575,000	1.67
13	GUN CAPITAL PTY LTD	500,000	1.45
14	KUNAC STEVEN MATE	500,000	1.45
15	L & E FISHER NOMINEES PTY LTD	475,006	1.38
16	ANZ NOMINEES LIMITED	400,073	1.16
17	BLAKISTON MICHAEL	400,000	1.16
18	JAIS MOHD IDRIS BIN	388,500	1.13
19	HUGHES ERIC EDWARD	379,000	1.10
20	L & E FISHER NOMINEES PTY LTD	365,000	1.06
TOTAL		22,627,383	65.69%

Distribution of Optionholdings		Number of Option holders	Number of Options Held
1	- 1000	34	16,038
1001	- 5000	50	156,658
5001	- 10000	77	707,795
10001	- 100000	149	5,092,624
100001	-	50	28,472,934
TOTAL		360	34,446,049

Voting Rights

Voting rights of members are governed by the Constitution. In summary, on a show of hands every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and in the event of a poll, every such member shall be entitled to one vote for each ordinary fully paid share held. Partly paid shares carry voting rights pro-rata to the amount paid up.