Table 5.1

Average quantities of the PGM traded in the world, and the average annual percentage trends, 1985–1986

Country/	and the average annual percentage trends, 1985–1989 Imports Exports Relance Users						
region	Average Trend		Exports		Balance	Users	Ex
	kg	wend	Average	Trend	kg	%	o
Australia	2.000		kg	%			
Austria	2 226	- 72,86	1 777	70.04	140	0,18	
Benelux	1 987	+21,62	717	- 70,04	+ 449	0,52	
Canada	1 973	+ 2,46	12 972	+ 24,36	+ 1 270	0,02	4
China, PR	5 325	+ 37,02	5 722	+ 16,85	- 10 999		(
Colombia	2 274	+ 66,42	581	+ 12,87	- 397	0,69	
Denmark	-	-	489	+ 16,92	+ 1 693	0,00	0
Finland	633	- 3,87	121	- 88,30	- 489	0,21	
France	328	+ 31,20	118	+ 11,15	+ 512	0,08	
Germany W	11 737	+ 1,76	10 583	- 42,26	+ 210	0,47	
Hong Kong	46 602	+ 5,26	23 436	+ 8,37	+ 1154	9,44	
Irish Republic	1 808	+29,39	1 452	+ 11,36	+ 23 166	0,14	
Italy	1 518	+27,12	928	+ 19,40	+ 356	0,14	
Japan	7 342	-81,20	2 319	+ 21,56	+ 590	2,05	
Korea, Republic	101 361	+ 12,85	4 449	- 80,63	+ 5 023		
Netherlands	678	+27,02	4 449	+ 17,74	+ 96 912	39,48	-
Norway	2 742	+ 11,24	2 011	_	+ 678	0,28	-
Portugal	691	- 1,78	1 834	+ 0,68	+ 731	0,30	0,5
South Africa*	391	- 65,19		+ 9,58	- 1 143	- 00	-
Spain	832	-32,09	381 115 480	+ 2,61	+ 10	0,00	50,
Switzerland	1 397	+ 32,09	175	+ 11,46	-114 648	0.50	-
United Kingdom	35 796	- 5,96	40 568	- 8,08	+ 1 222	0,50	2,
USA	37 390	+27,34	63 557	+ 15,20	+ 4 772	_	11,
JSSR*	109 368	Level	22 349	+ 8,27	- 26 167	- 15	_
Comecon		-	68 060	+ 11,92	+ 87 019	35,45	30,
Other Western	4 500	+ 3,85	00 000	+ 13,65	- 68 060	-	-
Totals	19 980	+ 3,06		_	+ 4 500	1,83	
	398 879	+ 6,61	380 079	-	+ 19 880	8,14	100,0
incorp.			000 0/9	+ 11,45	+ 18 800	100,00	100,

*Estimate. Note that platinum-group metals refer to all forms — pure, wrought, unwrought, partly worked and alloys. Comecon countries refer to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Poland, and Romania. Other Western countries in Sweden (imports), Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. For the following countries, quantities were provided in British currencies: Benelux (all waste and scrap), Iran, Israel, Sweden (exports) and Yugoslavia, and were thus omitted from these tables.

of a disadvantage. Their relatively high prices render their recovery by recycling economically feasible, and the metals recovered are crucial to the economics of the PGM industry, especially on the demand side.

Because PGM-bearing scrap, waste, and residues vary widely in value and grade, proper sampling and assaying are vital to the recycling industry. Fire-assay techniques have long been used to determine the PGM in ores and plant products, and are equally valuable in this instance. The PGM can, however, also be determined by chemical and instrumental methods, such as X-ray fluorescence and spectrochemical methods.

The materials that constitute valuable feedstocks in the production of secondary PGM are derived from three sectors. The industrial sector produces materials in the form of slimes, sludges, machining chips, ingot scalpings, grindings, skimmings, drosses, sweepings, and other discard materials. Commercial institutions

produce discard petroleum, chemical, and automotive catalysts; glass-fibre bushings, jewellery and selected electronic scrap, laboratory crucibles and equipment, dental materials, and many others. Even the military sector, particularly in the USA, produce PGM scrap in the form of wires, batteries, electrical and circuit-board scrap, 'black boxes', films and photographic solutions—the refining is done by the military in the USA, but would be included in the typical waste and scrap in other countries.

It has been estimated that, for petroleum-industry scrap, some 95 per cent of the PGM are recovered, and 85 per cent in the case of chemical and pharmaceutical scrap. Automotive catalysts generally constitute the lowest-grade source of scrap, while the recycling of PGM from all electronic sources is not regarded as being feasible. A number of categories of feedstock for producing secondary PGM are distinguished.

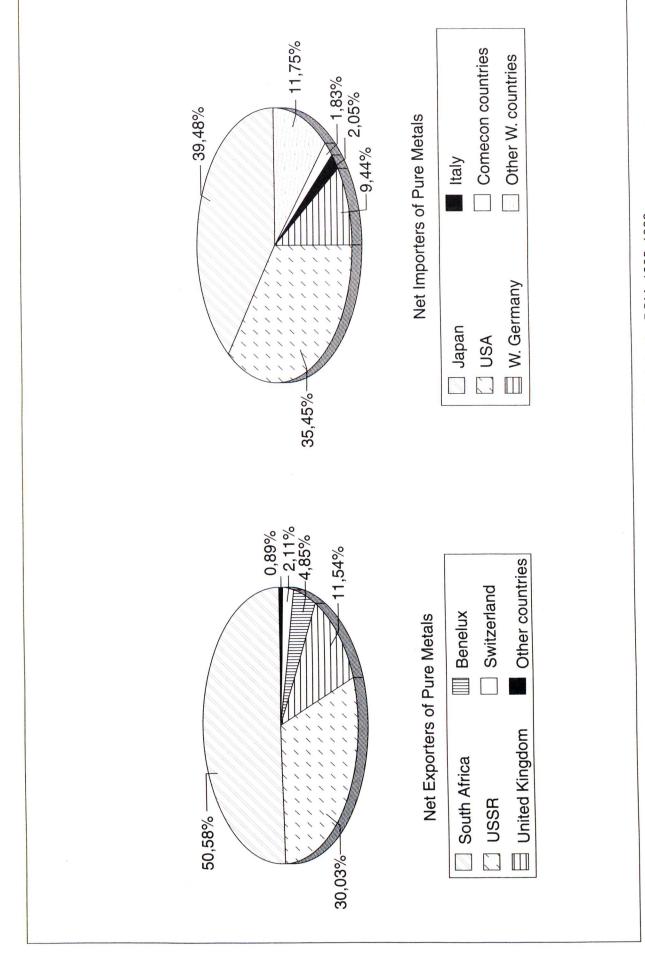


FIGURE 5.1. Average distribution of international trade in the PGM, 1985-1989