

SASOL LTD
Form 20-F
October 07, 2011

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on 7 October 2011

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

o **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

ý **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 for the year ended 30 June 2011**

OR

o **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

o **SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number: 001-31615

Sasol Limited

(Exact name of registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Republic of South Africa

(Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

**1 Sturdee Avenue, Rosebank 2196
South Africa**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

**Christine Ramon, Chief Financial Officer, Tel. No. +27 11 441 3435, Email christine.ramon@sasol.com
1 Sturdee Avenue, Rosebank 2196, South Africa**

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
American Depositary Shares	New York Stock Exchange
Ordinary Shares of no par value*	New York Stock Exchange

* Listed on the New York Stock Exchange not for trading or quotation purposes, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

599 087 062 ordinary shares of no par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. **Yes No**

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. **Yes No**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. **Yes No**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232 405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). **Yes No**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). **Yes No**

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PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

We are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa as a public company under South African Company law. Our consolidated financial statements for the financial years ended 30 June 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 included in our corporate filings in South Africa were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

For purposes of this annual report on Form 20-F, we have prepared our consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Our consolidated financial statements for each of the financial years ended 30 June 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 have been audited.

As used in this Form 20-F:

"rand" or "R" means the currency of the Republic of South Africa;

"US dollars", "dollars", "US\$" or "\$" means the currency of the United States;

"euro", "EUR" or "€" means the common currency of the member states of the European Monetary Union;

"GBP" means British Pound Sterling, the currency of the United Kingdom;

"CAD" means Canadian dollar, the currency of Canada;

"JPY" means Japanese Yen, the currency of Japan;

"CNY" means Renminbi, the currency of China; and

"AUD" means Australian dollar, the currency of Australia.

We present our financial information in rand, which is our reporting currency. Solely for your convenience, this Form 20-F contains translations of certain rand amounts into US dollars at specified rates. These rand amounts do not represent actual US dollar amounts, nor could they necessarily have been converted into US dollars at the rates indicated. Unless otherwise indicated, rand amounts have been translated into US dollars at the rate of R8,10 per US dollar, which was the closing rate for customs purposes of the rand as reported by Thomson Reuters on 30 September 2011.

All references in this Form 20-F to "years" refer to the financial years ended on 30 June. Any reference to a calendar year is prefaced by the word "calendar".

Besides applying barrels (b or bbl) and standard cubic feet (scf) for reporting oil and gas reserves and production, Sasol applies the Système International (SI) metric measures for all global operations. A ton or tonne denotes one metric ton equivalent to 1 000 kilograms (kg). Sasol's reference to metric tons should not be confused with an imperial ton equivalent to 2 240 pounds (or about 1 016 kg). Barrels per day, or bpd, is used to refer to our oil and gas production.

In addition, in line with a particular South African distinction under the auspices of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), all Sasol global reporting emanating from South Africa uses the decimal comma (e.g., 3,5) instead of the more familiar decimal point (e.g., 3.5) used in the UK, USA and elsewhere. Similarly, a hard space is used to distinguish thousands in numeric figures (e.g., 2 500) instead of a comma (e.g., 2,500).

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All references to billions in this Form 20-F are to thousands of millions.

All references to the "group", "us", "we", "our", "the company", or "Sasol" in this Form 20-F are to Sasol Limited, its group of subsidiaries and its interests in associates, joint ventures and special purpose entities. All references in this Form 20-F are to Sasol Limited or the companies comprising the group, as the context may require. All references to "(Pty) Ltd" refers to (Proprietary) Limited, a form

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of corporation in South Africa which restricts the right of transfer of its shares, limits the number of members and prohibits the public offering of its shares.

All references in this Form 20-F to "South Africa" and "the government" are to the Republic of South Africa and its government. All references to the "JSE" are to the JSE Limited, the securities exchange of our primary listing. All references to "SARB" refer to the South African Reserve Bank. All references to "PPI" and "CPI" refer to the Producer Price Index and Consumer Price Index, respectively, which are a measure of inflation in South Africa. All references to "GTL" and "CTL" refer to our gas-to-liquids and coal-to-liquids processes, respectively.

Certain industry terms used in this Form 20-F are defined in the Glossary of Terms.

Unless otherwise stated, presentation of financial information in this annual report on Form 20-F will be in terms of IFRS. Our discussion of business segment results follows the basis used by the group executive committee (GEC) (the company's chief operating decision maker) for segmental financial decisions, resource allocation and performance assessment, which forms the accounting basis for segmental reporting, that is disclosed to the investing and reporting public.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We may from time to time make written or oral forward-looking statements, including in this Form 20-F, in other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, in reports to shareholders and in other communications. These statements may relate to analyses and other information which are based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements may also relate to our future prospects, developments and business strategies. Examples of such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

statements regarding our future results of operations and financial condition and regarding future economic performance;

statements regarding recent and proposed accounting pronouncements and their impact on our future results of operations and financial condition;

statements of our business strategy, plans, objectives or goals, including those related to products or services;

statements regarding future competition, volume growth and changes in market share in the South African and international industries and markets for our products;

statements regarding our existing or anticipated investments (including the gas-to-liquids (GTL) projects in Canada, Uzbekistan, Qatar and Nigeria, the polymers investment in Iran, the potential development of coal-to-liquids (CTL) projects in China, India and South Africa, and other investments), acquisitions of new businesses or the disposition of existing businesses;

statements regarding our estimated oil, gas and coal reserves as well as statements regarding the estimates of our contingent resources based on definitions provided by the Society of Petroleum Engineers. Contingent resources do not constitute, and should not be confused with reserves. Contingent resources are defined as those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from a known accumulation by application of development projects, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. There is therefore uncertainty as to the portion of the volumes identified as contingent resources that will be commercially producible;

statements regarding the probable future outcome of litigation and the future development in legal and regulatory matters, including initiatives such as the Sasol Inzalo share transaction for the economic empowerment of historically disadvantaged South Africans;

statements regarding future fluctuations in refining margins and crude oil, natural gas and petroleum product prices;

statements regarding the demand and cyclicity of petrochemical product prices;

statements regarding changes in the manufacturers' fuel pricing mechanism in South Africa and their effects on fuel prices, our operating results and profitability;

statements regarding future fluctuations in exchange and interest rates;

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statements regarding total shareholder return;

statements regarding cost reduction targets and initiatives;

statements regarding our plans to expand the South African retail and commercial markets for liquid fuels;

statements regarding our current or future products and anticipated customer demand for these products;

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statements regarding acts of war, terrorism or other events that may adversely affect the group's operations or that of key stakeholders to the group; and

statements of assumptions underlying such statements.

Words such as "believe", "anticipate", "expect", "intend", "seek", "will", "plan", "could", "may", "endeavour" and "project" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there are risks that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. If one or more of these risks materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. You should understand that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include among others, and without limitation:

the outcomes in developing regulatory matters and the effect of changes in regulation and government policy;

the political, social and fiscal regime and economic conditions and developments in the world, especially in those countries in which we operate;

the outcomes of legal proceedings;

our ability to maintain key customer relations in important markets;

our ability to improve results despite increased levels of competitiveness;

the continuation of substantial growth in significant developing markets, such as India;

the ability to benefit from our capital expenditure programme;

the capital cost of projects (including material, engineering and construction cost);

growth in significant developing areas of our business;

changes in the demand for and international prices of crude oil, petroleum and chemical products and changes in foreign currency exchange rates;

the ability to gain access to sufficient competitively priced gas and coal reserves and other commodities;

environmental legislation and the impact of environmental legislation and regulation on our operations and our access to natural resources;

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our success in continuing technological innovation;

our ability to maintain sustainable earnings despite fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates;

our ability to attract and retain sufficient skilled employees; and

our success at managing the foregoing risks.

The foregoing list of important factors is not exhaustive; when making investment decisions, you should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events, and you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements apply only as of the date on which they are made and we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any of them, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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ENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are a public company incorporated under the company law of South Africa. All of our directors and officers reside outside the United States, principally in South Africa. You may not be able, therefore, to effect service of process within the United States upon those directors and officers with respect to matters arising under the federal securities laws of the United States.

In addition, substantially most of our assets and the assets of our directors and officers are located outside the United States. As a result, you may not be able to enforce against us or our directors and officers judgements obtained in United States courts predicated on the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

A foreign judgement is not directly enforceable in South Africa, but constitutes a cause of action which will be enforced by South African courts provided that:

the court which pronounced the judgement has jurisdiction to entertain the case according to the principles recognised by South African law with reference to the jurisdiction of foreign courts;

the judgement is final and conclusive, that is, it cannot be altered by the court which pronounced it;

the judgement has not become prescribed;

the recognition and enforcement of the judgement by South African courts would not be contrary to public policy, including observance of the rules of natural justice which require that the documents initiating the proceeding were properly served on the defendant and that the defendant was given the right to be heard and represented by counsel in a free and fair trial before an impartial tribunal;

the judgement was not obtained by fraudulent means;

the judgement does not involve the enforcement of a penal or revenue law; and

the enforcement of the judgement is not otherwise precluded by the provisions of the Protection of Businesses Act 99 of 1978, as amended, of the Republic of South Africa.

It is the policy of South African courts to award compensation for the loss or damage actually sustained by the person to whom the compensation is awarded. Although the award of punitive damages is generally unknown to the South African legal system that does not mean that such awards are necessarily contrary to public policy. Whether a judgement was contrary to public policy depends on the facts of each case. Exorbitant, unconscionable, or excessive awards will generally be contrary to public policy. South African courts cannot enter into the merits of a foreign judgement and cannot act as a court of appeal or review over the foreign court. South African courts will usually implement their own procedural laws and, where an action based on an international contract is brought before a South African court, the capacity of the parties to the contract will usually be determined in accordance with South African law. It is doubtful whether an original action based on United States federal securities law can be brought before South African courts. A plaintiff who is not resident in South Africa may be required to provide security for costs in the event of proceedings being initiated in South Africa. Furthermore the Rules of the High Court of South Africa require that documents executed outside South Africa must be authenticated for the purpose of use in South Africa.

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PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

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ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

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The following information should be read in conjunction with "Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" and the consolidated financial statements, the accompanying notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 20-F.

The financial data set forth below for the years ended as at 30 June 2011, 2010 and 2009 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended 30 June 2011 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 of this annual report on Form 20-F.

Financial data at 30 June 2009, 2008 and 2007 has been derived from the group's previously published audited consolidated financial statements not included in this document.

The financial data at 30 June 2011, 2010 and 2009 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended 30 June 2011 should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements.

The audited consolidated financial statements from which the selected consolidated financial data set forth below have been derived were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

	30 June 2007	30 June 2008	Year ended		30 June 2011	30 June ⁽¹⁾ 2011
			30 June 2009	30 June 2010		(US\$ in millions)
	(Rand in millions)					
	(except per share information and weighted average shares in issue)					
Income Statement data:						
Turnover	98 127	129 943	137 836	122 256	142 436	17 585
Operating profit	26 621	33 816	24 666	23 937	29 950	3 697
Profit attributable to owners of Sasol Limited	17 030	22 417	13 648	15 941	19 794	2 444
Statement of Financial Position data:						
Total assets	119 112	140 122	145 865	156 484	177 972	21 971
Total equity	63 269	78 995	86 217	97 242	110 340	13 622
Share capital	3 628	20 176	27 025	27 229	27 659	3 415
Per share information (Rand and US\$):						
Basic earnings per share	27,35	37,30	22,90	26,68	32,97	4,07
Diluted earnings per share	27,02	36,78	22,80	26,54	32,85	4,06
Dividends per share ⁽²⁾	9,00	13,00	8,50	10,50	13,00	1,60
Weighted average shares in issue (in millions):						
Average shares outstanding basic	622,6	601,0	596,1	597,6	600,4	600,4
Average shares outstanding diluted	630,3	609,5	614,0	615,5	614,5	614,5

(1) Translations into US dollars in this table are for convenience only and are computed at the closing rate of Thomson Reuters on 30 September 2011 of R8,10 per US dollar. You should not view such translations as a representation that such amounts represent actual US dollar amounts.

(2) Includes the final dividend which was declared subsequent to the reporting date and is presented for information purposes only. No provision for this final dividend has been recognised.

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The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the rand/US dollar exchange rate for the years shown:

Rand per US dollar for the year ended 30 June or the respective month	Average⁽¹⁾	High	Low
2007 ⁽²⁾	7,20	7,88	6,74
2008 ⁽²⁾	7,30	8,25	6,43
2009 ⁽³⁾	9,04	11,88	7,17
2010 ⁽³⁾	7,59	8,36	7,20
2011 ⁽³⁾	7,01	7,75	6,57
2012 ⁽⁴⁾	7,16	8,49	6,62
April 2011	6,72	6,91	6,56
May 2011	6,87	7,08	6,59
June 2011	6,79	6,94	6,68
July 2011	6,78	7,03	6,62
August 2011	7,08	7,34	6,65
September 2011 ⁽⁴⁾	7,59	8,49	6,97

- (1) The average exchange rates for each full year are calculated using the average exchange rate on the last day of each month during the period. The average exchange rate for each month is calculated using the average of the daily exchange rates during the period.
- (2) Based on the noon buying rate as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
- (3) Based on the closing rate of Thomson Reuters.
- (4) Through 30 September 2011 based on the closing rate of Thomson Reuters.

3.B Capitalisation and indebtedness

Not applicable.

3.C Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds

Not applicable.

3.D Risk factors**Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition**

The rand is the principal functional currency of our operations. However, a large part of our group's turnover is denominated in US dollars and some part in euro, derived either from exports from South Africa or from our manufacturing and distribution operations outside South Africa. Approximately 90% of our turnover is linked to the US dollar as petroleum prices in general and the price of most petroleum and chemical products are based on global commodity and benchmark prices which are quoted in US dollars. A significant part of our capital expenditure is also US dollar-denominated, as it is directed to investments outside South Africa or constitutes materials, engineering and construction costs imported into South Africa. The majority of our costs are either rand based for South African operations or euro based for European operations. Accordingly, fluctuations in the exchange rates between the rand and US dollar and/or euro may have a material effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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During 2011, the rand/US dollar exchange rate averaged R7,01 and fluctuated between the high of R7,75 and the low of R6,57. This compares to an average exchange rate of R7,59 during 2010 which

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fluctuated between the high of R8,36 and the low of R7,20. The rand exchange rate is impacted by various international and South African economic and political factors. Subsequent to 30 June 2011, the rand has on average strengthened against the US dollar and the euro.

Although the exchange rate of the rand is primarily market-determined, its value at any time may not be an accurate reflection of its underlying value, due to the potential effect of, among other factors, exchange controls. For more information regarding exchange controls in South Africa see "Item 10.D Exchange controls".

We use derivative instruments to protect us against adverse movements in exchange rates on certain transactional risks in accordance with our group hedging policies. See "Item 11 Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk".

Fluctuations in refining margins and crude oil, natural gas and petroleum product prices may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition

Market prices for crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products may fluctuate as they are subject to local and international supply and demand fundamentals and factors over which we have no control. Worldwide supply conditions and the price levels of crude oil may be significantly influenced by international cartels, which control the production of a significant proportion of the worldwide supply of crude oil, and by political developments, especially in the Middle East, North Africa, South America and Nigeria. Other factors which may influence the aggregate demand and hence affect the markets and prices for petroleum products in regions which influence South African fuel prices through the Basic Fuel Price (BFP) price formula (used for the calculation of the refinery gate price of petroleum products in South Africa) and/or where we market these products include changes in economic conditions, the price and availability of substitute fuels, changes in product inventory, product specifications and other factors. In recent years, prices for petroleum products have fluctuated widely.

During 2011, the dated Brent crude oil price averaged US\$96,48/b and fluctuated between the high of US\$126,64/b and the low of US\$70,61/b. This compares to an average dated Brent crude oil price of US\$74,37/b during 2010, which fluctuated between the high of US\$88,09/b and the low of US\$58,25/b.

A substantial proportion of our turnover is derived from sales of petroleum and petrochemical products. Through our equity participation in the National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Natref) crude oil refinery, we are exposed to fluctuations in refinery margins resulting from differing fluctuations in international crude oil and petroleum product prices. We are also exposed to changes in absolute levels of international petroleum product prices through our synthetic fuels and oil operations. Fluctuations in international crude oil prices affect our results mainly through their indirect effect on the BFP price formula, see "Item 4.B Business overview Sasol Synfuels" and "Sasol Oil", as well as the impact on oil derived feedstock. Prices of petrochemical products and natural gas are also affected by fluctuations in crude oil prices.

We use derivative instruments to protect us against day-to-day US dollar oil price and rand to US dollar exchange rate fluctuations affecting the acquisition cost of our crude oil needs. See "Item 11 Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk". While the use of these instruments may provide some protection against short-term fluctuations in crude oil prices it does not protect us against longer term fluctuations in crude oil prices or differing trends between crude oil and petroleum product prices.

We are unable to accurately forecast fluctuations in refining margins and crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products prices. Fluctuations in any of these may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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Cyclicality in petrochemical product prices may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition

The demand for chemicals and especially products such as solvents, olefins, surfactants, fertilisers and polymers is cyclical. Typically, higher demand during peaks in the industry business cycles leads producers to increase their production capacity. Although peaks in the business cycle have been characterised by increased selling prices and higher operating margins, in the past such peaks have led to overcapacity with supply exceeding demand growth. Low periods during the industry business cycle are characterised by a decrease in selling prices and excess capacity, which can depress operating margins. We are experiencing an increase in demand for products following the recent global economic downturn. The expected capacity additions in the next few years, could continue to put pressure on prices of chemical products. Such pressure may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We may not be able to exploit technological advances quickly and successfully

Most of our operations, including the gasification of coal and the manufacture of synfuels and petrochemical products, are highly dependent on the development and use of advanced technologies. The development, commercialisation and integration of the appropriate advanced technologies can affect, among other things, the competitiveness of our products, the continuity of our operations, our feedstock requirements and the capacity and efficiency of our production.

It is possible that new technologies or novel processes may emerge and that existing technologies may be further developed in the fields in which we operate. Unexpected rapid advances in employed technologies or the development of novel processes can affect our operations and product ranges in that they could render the technologies we utilise or the products we produce obsolete or less competitive in the future. Difficulties in accessing new technologies may impede us from implementing them and competitive pressures may force us to implement these new technologies at a substantial cost. Examples of new technologies which may in the future affect our business include the following:

The development and commercialisation of non-hydrocarbon-dependent energy carrier technologies, including the further development of fuel cells or the large scale broadening of the application of electricity to drive motor vehicles. These may be disruptive to the use of hydrocarbon and refined crude oil-derived fuels.

The development of improved fuels (and associated automotive technologies) from a crude oil base with equivalent properties to that of Fischer-Tropsch derived fuels, which may erode the competitive advantage of Fischer-Tropsch fuels.

The development by competitors of next generation catalysts in which catalyst performance is manipulated, resulting in highly selective and high purity chemical products, which may render the use of our mixed feed stream catalytic-based production processes uncompetitive.

We cannot predict the effect of these or other technological changes or the development of novel processes on our business or on our ability to provide competitive products. Our ability to compete will depend on our timely and cost-effective implementation of new technological advances. It will also depend on our success in commercialising these advances in spite of competition we face by our competitors.

In addition to the technological challenges, a large number of our expansion projects are integrated across a number of Sasol businesses. Problems with the development of an integrated project might accordingly have an impact on more than one Sasol business.

If we are unable to implement new technologies in a timely or cost-efficient manner, or penetrate new markets in a timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements,

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we could experience a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Our GTL, CTL and shale gas projects may not prove sufficiently viable or as profitable as planned

We have constructed a gas-to-liquids (GTL) plant in Qatar and are involved in constructing a GTL plant in Nigeria. In addition, we are considering opportunities for further GTL, coal-to-liquids (CTL) and shale gas investments in other areas of the world. CTL projects are being investigated in China (feasibility phase) and India (pre-feasibility phase). GTL opportunities are being investigated in Uzbekistan (front end engineering and design phase) and the US (feasibility phase). In Canada, we are investigating a GTL opportunity, together with our shale gas partner, Talisman Energy Inc. (feasibility stage). A feasibility study for the China CTL project was completed in the first half of the 2010 calendar year. Given the delay in the approval from the Chinese government for our CTL project in China, we are developing other investments strategies and growth opportunities, both in South Africa and abroad. We have reallocated planned project funding for the China CTL project and redeployed staff to other projects. We remain committed to growing our other businesses in China. The development of these projects, solely or through joint ventures or associates, is a capital-intensive process and requires us to commit significant capital expenditure and devote considerable management resources in utilising our existing experience and know-how, especially in connection with Fischer-Tropsch synthesis technologies. See "Item 4.B Business overview Sasol Synfuels International and Sasol Petroleum International".

The processes used and the products developed by these projects may also give rise to patent risks in connection with the use of our GTL and CTL technologies. See below "Intellectual property risks may adversely affect our products or processes and our competitive advantage".

We consider the development of our GTL and CTL projects as a major part of our strategy for future growth and believe that GTL and CTL fuels will in time develop to become an efficient and widely used alternative and/or supplement to conventional liquid fuels. In assessing the viability of our GTL and CTL projects, we make a number of assumptions relating to specific variables, mainly including:

access to sufficient competitively priced gas or coal reserves;

prices of crude oil, petroleum products and gas;

sales opportunities and risks in the relevant countries;

fluctuations in the exchange rate of the US dollar and other currencies against the rand;

fluctuations in interest rates;

fiscal dispensation in the countries in which we invest;

capital cost of our facilities, including material, engineering and construction costs;

operating costs, including manpower, services, supplies, utilities;

technology and catalyst performance;

conditions in the countries in which we invest, including factors relating to political, social and economic conditions;

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the availability of skilled workers to construct and operate the plants;

timely completion of projects;

environmental regulations, specifically in respect to emissions to the atmosphere and control thereof; and

availability of technology to ensure that fracking of shale gas plays can continue in an environmentally responsible manner.

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Significant variations in any one or more of the above factors that are beyond our control, or any other relevant factor, may adversely affect the profitability or even the viability of our GTL and CTL investments. Most of the above assumptions are also applicable to other growth strategies followed by Sasol. Should we not be successful in the implementation of our GTL and CTL projects, we may be required to write off significant amounts of capital expenditure already incurred and we may need to redirect our strategy for future growth. In view of the resources invested in these projects and their importance to our growth strategy, problems we may experience as a result of these factors may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition and opportunities for future growth.

Increasing exposure related to investments in associates and joint venture companies may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition

We have invested in a number of associates and joint ventures as part of our strategy to expand operations globally. We are considering opportunities for further upstream GTL and CTL investments, as well as related opportunities in chemicals, to continue our local and global expansion. The development of these projects may require investments in associates and joint ventures, most of which are aimed at facilitating entry into countries and/or sharing risk with third parties. Although the risks are shared, the objectives of associates and joint venture partners, their ability to meet their financial and/or contractual obligations, their behaviour, as well as the increasing complexity of country specific legislation and regulations, may impact negatively on our reputation and/or result in disputes and/or litigation, all of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition and constrain the achievement of our growth objectives.

There are country-specific risks relating to the countries in which we operate that could adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition

Several of our subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates operate in countries and regions that are subject to significantly differing political, social, economic and market conditions. See "Item 4.B Business Overview" for a description of the extent of our operations in the main countries and regions. Although we are a South African domiciled company and the majority of our operations are located in South Africa, we also have significant energy businesses in Africa and chemical businesses in Europe, the US, the Middle East and Asia, a joint venture in a GTL facility in Qatar, a joint venture in Canada, a joint venture in Iran and an economic interest in a GTL project in Nigeria.

Particular aspects of country-specific risks that may have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition include:

(a) Political, social and economic issues

We have invested or are in the process of investing in significant operations in African, European, North American, Asian and Middle Eastern countries that have in the past, to a greater or lesser extent, experienced political, social and economic uncertainty. Government policies, laws and regulations in countries in which we operate or plan to operate may change in the future. There is also a risk that our plants that were constructed during buoyant market conditions will have to operate in markets in which product prices may have declined, as we are currently experiencing. The impact of such changes on our ability to deliver on planned projects cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty and such changes may therefore have an adverse effect on our operations and financial results.

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(b) Fluctuations in inflation and interest rates

The strengthening of the South African rand during the 2010 and 2009 calendar years and the recessionary conditions in the South African economy during that time helped to drive consumer inflation down to 3,5% at December 2010 (the South African Reserve Bank has an inflation target of 3% to 6% per annum). The South African Reserve Bank responded to this moderation in inflation by cutting its policy interest rate by 600 basis points during the 2009 and 2010 calendar years. The downward trend in inflation appears to be coming to an end and inflationary pressures are building. The increase in commodity prices is likely to put upward pressures on South African food prices. In the 2010 calendar year, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) announced increases in electricity tariffs of approximately 25% for each of the following three calendar years (the first of which came into effect in July 2010). Since then the South African government's Integrated Resource Plan has made provision for additional increases in electricity prices, although those have not yet been endorsed by NERSA. These increases in electricity prices will put upward pressure on inflation. The direct impact of these tariff increases on consumer inflation is expected to be relatively modest at approximately 0,5 percentage points per year, but the indirect effects are uncertain and could potentially be significantly larger. Wage settlements above the consumer inflation rate would also place further upward pressure on inflation. High interest rates or inflation could adversely impact our ability to contain costs and to ensure cost-effective debt financing in South Africa.

(c) Transportation, water and other infrastructure

The infrastructure in some countries in which we operate, such as rail infrastructure, electricity and water supply may need to be further upgraded and expanded and in certain instances possibly at our own cost. Water, as a resource, is becoming increasingly limited as world demand for water increases. The risk in South Africa that water may become significantly limited is exacerbated by the fact that it is one of the drier countries in the world. Water use by our operations varies widely depending largely on feedstock and technology choice. While a GTL plant is typically a net producer of water, a CTL process has a significant water requirement, driven by the need to produce hydrogen and additional cooling requirements. Although various technological advances may improve the water efficiency of our processes, we may experience limited water availability and other infrastructural challenges, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition and future growth.

(d) Disruptive industrial action

The majority of our employees worldwide belong to trade unions. These employees comprise mainly general workers, artisans and technical operators. In July 2011, disputes over wage increases in South Africa have led to general industrial action, which resulted in disruptions to production and supply of products to the markets. Although we have constructive relations with our employees and their unions, we cannot assure you that significant labour disruptions will not occur in the future.

(e) Exchange control regulations

South African law provides for exchange control regulations which apply to transactions involving South African residents, including both natural persons and legal entities. These regulations may restrict the export of capital from South Africa, including foreign investments. The regulations may also affect our ability to borrow funds from non-South African sources for use in South Africa, including the repayment of these borrowings from South Africa and, in some cases, our ability to guarantee the obligations of our subsidiaries with regard to these funds. These restrictions may affect the manner in which we finance our transactions outside South Africa and the geographic distribution of our debt. See "Item 10.D Exchange controls" and "Item 5.B Liquidity and capital resources".

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(f) Localisation issues

In some countries our operations are required to comply with local procurement, employment equity, equity participation and other regulations which are designed to address country-specific social and economic transformation and localisation issues.

In South Africa, there are various transformation initiatives with which we are required to comply. As a leading and patriotic South African-based company, we embrace and will engender or participate in initiatives to bring about meaningful transformation to assist in correcting the imbalances and injustices of the apartheid era. We consider these initiatives to be a strategic imperative and we acknowledge the risk of not vigorously pursuing them.

We are a participant in transformation charters in the liquid fuels and mining industry, pursuant to which we have undertaken to enable previously disadvantaged South Africans to hold at least 25% equity ownership in our liquid fuels business and 26% equity ownership, by 2014, in our mining business.

The Minister of Trade and Industry published the Codes of Good Practice for broad-based black economic empowerment (BEE) on 9 February 2007, effective from the date of publication. These Codes provide a standard framework for the measurement of broad-based BEE across all sectors of the economy, other than the mining industry.

We have complied with the current requirements of said Codes and other requirements of the Liquid Fuels, Mining Charter and the Codes of Good Practice for broad-based BEE. We believe that the long-term benefits to the company and our country should outweigh any possible short-term adverse effects, but we cannot assure you that future implications of compliance with these requirements or with any newly imposed conditions will not have a material adverse effect on our shareholders or business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Item 4.B Empowerment of historically disadvantaged South Africans".

(g) Engineering and construction contract costs

During the period preceding the global economic recession, the worldwide increase in the demand for large engineering and construction projects resulted in a shortage of engineering and construction resources and put strain on these industries. These strains impacted some of our projects and have adversely affected project construction timing schedules and costs. Furthermore, engineering, procurement and construction costs for capital projects appear to have bottomed out globally. Even though the global economic recession led to a marginally downward trend in the costs for large engineering and construction projects, we cannot assure you that our engineering and construction resources will not be constrained in the long-term following an economic recovery. Cost increases will depend on the region and market dynamics, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

In order to mitigate the shortage of the availability of engineering resources, we have entered into long-term relationship agreements with large reputable engineering contractors, both locally in South Africa and internationally.

(h)

Other specific country risks that are applicable to countries in which we operate and which may have a material impact on our business include:

external acts of warfare and civil clashes;

government interventions, including protectionism and subsidies;

regulatory, taxation and legal structure changes;

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the control of oil and gas field developments and transportation infrastructure;

failure to receive new permits and consents;

cancellation of contractual rights;

expropriation of assets;

lack of capacity to deal with emergency response situations; and

the introduction of selective environmental and carbon taxes.

Some of the countries where we have already made, or other countries where we may consider making, investments are in various stages of developing institutions and legal and regulatory systems that are characteristic of parliamentary democracies. However, institutions in these countries may not yet be as firmly established as they are in parliamentary democracies in South Africa, North America and some European countries. Some of these countries are also transitioning to a market economy and, as a result, experiencing changes in their economies and their government policies that could affect our investments in these countries.

Moreover, the procedural safeguards of the new legal and regulatory regimes in these countries are still being developed and, therefore, existing laws and regulations may be applied inconsistently. In some circumstances, it may not be possible to obtain the legal remedies provided under those laws and regulations in a timely manner.

As the political, economic and legal environments remain subject to continuous development, investors in these countries face uncertainty as to the security of their investments. Any unexpected changes in the political or economic conditions in the countries in which we operate (including neighbouring countries) may have a material adverse effect on the investments that we have made or may make in the future, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Electricity supply interruptions and increases in electricity costs in South Africa could adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition and future growth

Sasol generates nearly half of its total South African power supply needs internally and has begun commissioning additional power generation equipment to increase internal electricity generation to up to 60% of our requirements. However, our South African operations remain dependent on power generated by the state-owned utility, Eskom. During 2008, South Africa experienced significant electricity supply interruptions, and although the situation has improved since then, it is possible that the electricity supply will again become constrained. Although Eskom has announced a number of short- and long-term mitigation plans, we cannot assure you that we will not experience power supply interruptions which could have material adverse effects on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition and future growth.

Furthermore, South Africa is experiencing higher than normal electricity price increases. In June 2009, the NERSA granted Eskom an average annual tariff increase of 31,3%, which was recovered by March 2010. During February 2010, NERSA granted Eskom further price increases of 24,8%, 25,8% and 25,9% per year for the next three years in terms of the multi-year pricing dispensation (the first of which came into effect in July 2010). We have entered into a power purchase agreement with Eskom which mitigates these price increases to some extent. However, any sharp increase in electricity costs may have material adverse effects on our business, operating results, cash flows, financial condition and future growth.

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We may not be in compliance with laws or regulations in the countries in which we operate

The industry in which we operate is highly regulated and requires compliance with a myriad of laws and regulations, governing matters such as minerals, trading in petroleum products, safety, health and environment, in our South African and global operations. Non-compliance can impact business performance dramatically. Although systems and processes are in place, monitored and continuously improved upon, to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, we cannot assure you that we will be in compliance with all laws and regulations at all times. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

New South African mining legislation may have an adverse effect on our mineral rights

Since the enactment of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) in May 2004, all mineral rights have been placed under the custodianship of the state, which grants permits and authorisations for prospecting and mining of minerals. Our subsidiary, Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd, has been successful in converting its prospecting permits and mining authorisations (old order rights) to new order rights in terms of the MPRDA. The new order mining rights, known as converted mining rights, became effective on 29 March 2011. The converted new order mining rights in respect of the Secunda area have been granted for a period of ten years, while those in respect of the Mooikraal operations have been granted for a period of thirty years. Our converted mining rights may, on application, be renewed for further periods not exceeding thirty years each. Prospecting rights are granted for five years, with one further renewal of three years.

If a holder of a prospecting right or mining right conducts prospecting or mining operations in contravention of the MPRDA, the new order rights can be suspended or cancelled by the Minister of Mineral Resources if the entity, upon receiving a notice of breach from the Minister, fails to remedy such breach. The MPRDA and applicable provisions in the National Environmental Management Act impose additional responsibilities with respect to environmental management as well as the prevention of environmental pollution, degradation or damage from mining and/or prospecting activities.

The Mining Charter, which is intended to facilitate the transformation of the South African mining industry, was reviewed during the 2009 and 2010 calendar years, and the Revised Mining Charter became effective as from 20 September 2010. Although the Revised Mining Charter was intended to only be an amendment of the previous Mining Charter, it is expected that it will replace the original Mining Charter.

We cannot assure you that these changes will not affect our operations and mining rights in the future, and as a result have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Item 4.B Business overview Regulation of mining activities in South Africa".

New legislation in South Africa on petroleum and energy activities may have an adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition

The Petroleum Products Amendment Act (the Act) requires persons involved in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail sale of petroleum products to obtain relevant licences for such activities. Sasol Oil, Natref and Sasol Synfuels submitted applications for their respective operations, and the Sasol Oil and Sasol Synfuels wholesale licence applications have been approved and issued. The Natref manufacturing licence application is still under review by the Department of Energy. Nevertheless, these facilities continue to operate, as being persons who, as of the effective date of the Act, manufactured petroleum products, they are deemed to be holders of a licence until their applications have been finalised. Until these applications have been finalised, we cannot assure you that the conditions of the licences may not have a material adverse impact on our business, operating

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results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Item 4.B Business overview Regulation of petroleum-related activities in South Africa".

NERSA has published a draft pipelines tariff determination encompassing a tariff structure that could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow and financial condition. Sasol Oil has made representations to NERSA in this regard in an effort to ensure that Sasol Oil operations will not be unduly prejudiced by the new tariff structure. See "Item 4.B Business overview Sasol Oil" and " Regulation of petroleum-related activities in South Africa".

The Department of Energy will by 2017 implement new fuel specifications and standards to reduce the environmental impact caused by, amongst others, the sulphur content of fuel emissions. The introduction of the new specifications and standards by 2017 may require capital investment in our manufacturing facilities. We cannot assure you that these new specifications will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow and financial condition.

The Department of Energy has embarked on a process of reviewing the methodology for the determination of margins relating to the regulated fuel price mechanism known as the Regulatory Accounting System. The ultimate goal of the Regulatory Accounting System is to achieve a uniform and transparent set of regulatory accounts, whereby costs are allocated on predetermined methods, thereby providing certainty to investors with regard to the return on assets throughout the petroleum industry value chain (wholesale, coastal storage, handling, secondary storage, distribution and return on assets for the benchmark service station). We cannot assure you that the final cost allocation model will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow and financial condition. The Gas Act regulates matters relating to gas transmission, storage, distribution, liquefaction and re-gasification activities. NERSA is in the process of finalising the transmission and storage tariffs for piped-gas in South Africa. The implementation and enforcement of these tariffs may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow and financial condition.

Although we negotiated a ten year regulatory dispensation (expiring in 2014) with the South African government with respect to the supply of Mozambican natural gas to the South African market, we cannot assure you that the provisions of the Gas Act will not have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Item 4.B Business overview Regulation of gas related activities in South Africa".

Changes in safety, health and environmental regulations and legislation and public opinion may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition

Failure to comply with applicable safety, health and environmental laws, regulations or permit requirements may result in fines or penalties or enforcement actions, including regulatory or judicial orders enjoining or curtailing operations or requiring corrective measures, installation of pollution control equipment, decommissioning or other remedial actions, any of which could entail significant expenditures.

We are subject to a wide range of general and industry-specific environmental, health and safety and other legislation in jurisdictions in which we operate. Environmental requirements govern, among other things, exploration, mining and production activities, land use, air emissions, use of renewable energy, energy efficiency, use of water, wastewater discharge, waste management, decommissioning and site remediation. Compliance with these laws, regulations, permits, licences and authorisations is a significant factor in our business, and we incur, and expect to continue to incur, significant capital and operating expenditures in order to continue to comply with applicable laws, regulations, permits, licences and authorisations. These laws and regulations and their enforcement are likely to become more stringent over time. We may be required in some cases to incur additional expenditure in order to comply with such legislation. Similarly, public opinion is growing more sensitive to consumer health and safety, environmental and climate change protection matters, and, as a result, markets may apply

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pressure on us concerning certain of our products, manufacturing processes, transport and distribution arrangements. As a result of these additional costs of compliance and other factors, including pressures related to public opinion, we may be required to withdraw certain products from the market, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We continue to take remedial actions at a number of sites due to soil and groundwater contamination. The process of investigation and remediation can be lengthy and is subject to the uncertainties of site specific factors, changing legal requirements, developing technologies, the allocation of liability among multiple parties and the discretion of regulators. Accordingly, we cannot estimate with certainty the actual amount and timing of costs associated with site remediation.

In order to continue to comply with these safety, health and environmental licences, laws and regulations, we may have to incur costs which we may finance from our available cash flows or from alternative sources of financing. We may be required to provide for financial security for environmental rehabilitation in the form of a trust fund, guarantee, deposit or other methods as may be required by legislation imposing obligations in respect of decommissioning and rehabilitation of environmental impacts. No assurance can be given that changes in safety, health and environmental laws and regulations or their application or the discovery of previously unknown contamination or other liabilities will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

In addition, our manufacturing processes may utilise and result in the emission of substances with potential health risks. We also manufacture products which may pose health risks. Although we apply a duty of care principle and implement health and safety, product stewardship, the Responsible Care programme and other measures to eliminate or mitigate associated potential risks, we may be subject to liabilities as a result of the use or exposure to these materials or emissions.

Regulation of greenhouse gas emissions could increase our operational cost and reduce demand for our products

Continued political attention to issues concerning climate change, the role of human activity in it, and potential mitigation through regulation could have a material impact on our operations and financial results. International agreements and national or regional legislation and regulatory measures to limit greenhouse emissions are currently in various stages of discussion or implementation.

For instance, the Kyoto Protocol envisions a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through market-based regulatory programmes, technology-based or performance-based standards or a combination of them. South Africa has entered into a voluntary non-binding agreement to take, subject to certain conditions, nationally appropriate mitigation action to enable a 34% deviation below "business as usual" emissions growth trajectory by 2020, and 42% by 2025. Current measures in South Africa have already resulted in increased compliance costs for power suppliers that are passed to us in the form of levies for electricity generated from fossil fuels. These levies may increase substantially over time. In addition, the South African government has published a climate change response green paper in November 2010 and issued a carbon tax discussion paper in December 2010. This policy process, culminating in the publication of a climate change response white paper, is expected later in 2011, and an emissions trading discussion paper is expected during 2012.

These and other greenhouse gas emissions-related laws, policies and regulations may result in substantial capital, compliance, operating and maintenance costs. The level of expenditure required to comply with any laws and regulations is uncertain and will depend on a number of factors including, among others, the sectors covered, the greenhouse gas emissions reductions required by law, the extent to which we would be entitled to receive any emission allowance allocations or would need to purchase compliance instruments on the open market or through auctions, the price and availability of emission

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allowances and credits, and the impact of legislation or other regulation on our ability to recover the costs incurred through the pricing of our products. Material price increases or incentives to conserve or use alternative energy sources could reduce demand for products we currently sell and adversely affect our sales volumes, revenues and margins.

We are subject to competition and anti trust laws

Globally among themselves, competition authorities are increasingly enforcing legislation and networking and exchanging information relating to potential violation of antitrust laws.

Violations of competition/antitrust legislation could expose the group to administrative penalties and civil claims and damages, including punitive damages, by entities which can prove they were harmed by such conduct. Such penalties and damages could be significant and have an adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. In addition, there is also the significant reputational damage that accompanies findings of such contraventions as well as imprisonment or fines for individuals in some countries where antitrust violations are a criminal offence.

The South African Competition Authority is conducting investigations into the pipeline gas, coal mining, petroleum, fertilisers and polymer industries. The group has cooperated with competition authorities to deal pro-actively with non-compliance matters. We continue to interact and cooperate with the South African Competition Commission in respect of leniency applications as well as in the areas that are subject to the South African Competition Commission investigations. Refer to "Item 4.B Business overview Legal proceedings and other contingencies". Although it is our policy to comply with all laws, and notwithstanding training and compliance programmes, we could nonetheless contravene competition or antitrust laws and be subject to the imposition of fines, criminal sanctions and/or civil claims and damages. This could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

The competition law compliance risks mentioned above will be aggravated in South Africa when the Competition Amendment Act of 2009 becomes effective. This act will introduce individual criminal liability for collusion as well as the concept of a "complex monopoly". This could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We may not be successful in attracting and retaining sufficient skilled employees

We are highly dependent on the continuous development and successful application of new technologies. In order to achieve this, we need to maintain a focus on recruiting and retaining qualified scientists and engineers as well as artisans and operators. In addition, we are dependent on highly skilled employees in business and functional roles to establish new business ventures as well as to maintain existing operations.

Globally the demand for personnel with the range of capabilities and experience required in our industry is high, and success in attracting and retaining such employees is not guaranteed. We have recently observed a downward trend in natural attrition rates as a result of the current global economic downturn. Some areas of the global economy are showing signs of recovery and there is a risk that our scientific, engineering, artisans, operators and project execution skills base may be constrained over time because of, for example, natural attrition and a shortage of people being available in these disciplines in the jurisdictions in which we operate. The quality and availability of skills in certain labour markets is impacted by the challenges within the education and training systems in certain countries in which we operate, such as South Africa and Mozambique. The retention of staff is particularly challenging in South Africa, where in addition to global industry shortages of skilled employees, we and our competitors are also required to achieve employment equity targets. Localisation and other similar legislation in countries in which we operate are equally challenging to the attraction and retention of sufficiently skilled employees.

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The shortage of skilled employees will be further exacerbated as global economic recovery progresses and we compete with a global industry for skilled and experienced employees. Failure to attract and retain people with the right capabilities and experience could negatively affect our ability to introduce and maintain the appropriate technological improvements to our business, our ability to successfully construct and commission new plants or establish new business ventures. This may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Intellectual property risks may adversely affect our freedom to operate our processes and sell our products and may dilute our competitive advantage

Our various products and processes, including most notably, our chemical, CTL and GTL products and processes have unique characteristics and chemical structures and, as a result, are subject to patent protection, the extent of which varies from country to country. Rapid changes in our technology commercialisation strategy may result in a misalignment between our intellectual property protection filing strategy and the countries in which we operate. The expiry of a patent may result in increased competition in the market for the previously patented products and processes, although the continuous supplementation of our patent portfolio mitigates such risk to an extent. In addition, aggressive patenting by our competitors, may result in an increased patent infringement risk and may constrain our ability to operate in our preferred markets.

A significant percentage of our products can be regarded as commodity chemicals, some of which have unique characteristics and chemical structure. These products are normally utilised by our clients as feedstock to manufacture specialty chemicals or application-type products. We have noticed a worldwide trend of increased filing of patents relating to the composition of product formulations and the applications thereof. These patents may create pressure on those of our clients who market these product formulations which may adversely affect our sales to these clients. These patents may also increase our risk to exposure from limited indemnities provided to our clients of these products. Patent-related pressures may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We believe that our proprietary technology, know-how and trade secrets, especially in the Fischer-Tropsch area, provide us with a competitive advantage. A possible loss of experienced personnel to competitors, and a possible transfer of know-how and trade secrets associated therewith, may negatively impact this advantage. Exploitation of our proprietary technology may result in the disclosure of confidential information and trade secrets to a wider group of people. In addition, the patenting by our competitors of technology built on our know-how obtained through former employees may further result in loss.

Similarly, operating and licensing technology in countries in which intellectual property laws are not well established and enforced may result in an inability to effectively enforce our intellectual property rights. The risk of some transfer of our know-how and trade secrets to our competitors is increased by the increase in the number of licences granted under our intellectual property, as well as the increase in the number of licensed plants which are brought into operation through entities which we do not control. As intellectual property warranties and indemnities are provided under each new licence granted, the cumulative risk increases accordingly.

The above risks may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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Increasing competition by products originating from countries with low production costs may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition

Certain of our chemical production facilities are located in developed countries, including the United States and Europe. Economic and political conditions in these countries result in relatively high labour costs and, in some regions, relatively inflexible labour markets. Increasing competition from regions with lower production costs, for example the Middle East, India and China, exercises pressure on the competitiveness of our chemical products and, therefore, on our profit margins. This could result in the withdrawal of particular products or the closure of specific facilities. We cannot assure you that increasing competition from products originating from countries with lower production costs will not result in withdrawal of our products or closure of our facilities, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We may face potential costs in connection with industry-related accidents or deliberate acts of terror causing property damage, personal injuries or environmental contamination

We operate coal mines, explore for and produce oil and gas and operate a number of plants and facilities for the manufacture, storage, processing and transportation of oil, chemicals and gas, related raw materials, products and wastes. These facilities and their respective operations are subject to various risks, such as fires, explosions, leaks, ruptures, discharges of toxic hazardous substances, soil and water contamination, flooding and land subsidence, among others. As a result, we are subject to the risk of experiencing, and have in the past experienced, industry-related incidents.

Our facilities, located mainly in South Africa, North America and various European countries, as well as in various African countries, the Middle East and Asia, may be subject to the risk of experiencing deliberate acts of terror.

Our main Sasol Synfuels production facilities are concentrated in a relatively small area in Secunda, South Africa. This facility utilises feedstock from our mining and gas businesses, whilst the chemical and oil businesses rely on the facility for the raw materials it produces. Industry-related accidents and acts of terror may result in damages to our facilities and may require shutdown of the affected facilities, thereby disrupting production, increasing production costs and may even disrupt the mining, gas, chemicals and oil businesses which make up a significant portion of our total income.

It is Sasol's policy to procure appropriate property damage and business interruption insurance cover for its production facilities above acceptable deductible levels at acceptable commercial premiums. However, full cover for all loss scenarios may in some years not be available at acceptable commercial rates and we cannot give any assurance that the insurance procured for any particular year would cover all potential risks sufficiently or that the insurers will have the financial ability to pay all claims that may arise.

In some cases we have indemnity agreements with the previous owners of acquired businesses which limit certain of our exposures to environmental contamination.

Furthermore, acts of terror or accidents at our longstanding operations may have caused, or may in future cause environmental contamination, personal injuries, health impairment or fatalities and may result in exposure to extensive environmental remediation costs, civil litigation, the imposition of fines and penalties and the need to obtain or implement costly pollution control technology.

We have initiated safety improvement plans at both corporate and business unit levels to improve safety performance. However, there can be no assurance that accidents or acts of terror will not occur in the future, that insurance will adequately cover the entire scope or extent of our losses or that we may not be found liable in connection with claims arising from these and other events.

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In general, we cannot assure you that costs incurred as a result of the above or related factors will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Our coal, synthetic oil, natural oil and gas reserve estimates may be materially different from quantities that we may eventually recover

Our reported coal, synthetic oil (CTL products), natural oil and gas reserves are estimated quantities based on applicable reporting regulations that under present and anticipated conditions have the potential to be economically mined and processed.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves and in projecting future rates of production, including factors which are beyond our control. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering and geological interpretation and judgement.

Reserve estimates will require revision based on actual production experience and other factors, including extensions and discoveries. In addition, market prices, reduced recovery rates or increased production costs and other factors may result in a revision to estimated reserves. Significantly revised estimates may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Item 4.D Property, plants and equipment".

There is a possible risk that sanctions may be imposed on Sasol by the US government, the European Union and the United Nations as a result of our existing chemicals investments in Iran should current legislation be changed

There are possible risks posed by the potential imposition of US economic sanctions in connection with activities we are undertaking in the polymers field in Iran. For a description of our activities in Iran see "Item 4.B Business overview Sasol Polymers".

The risks relate to two sanctions programmes administered by the US government that we have considered: the Iranian Transactions Regulations (ITRs) administered by the US Treasury Department Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and the Iran Sanctions Act (ISA) administered by the US Department of State.

The ITRs prohibit or restrict most transactions between US persons and Iran. The ITRs do not apply directly to either Sasol or the group entities involved in activities in Iran, because none of them would be considered US persons under these regulations. Nonetheless, because the group is a multinational enterprise, the ITRs may apply to certain entities associated with the group, including US employees, investors and certain subsidiaries.

We are taking measures to mitigate the risk that our US employees, investors and certain subsidiaries of the group to which the ITRs apply will not violate the ITRs as a result of their respective affiliations with the group.

However, we cannot predict OFAC's enforcement policy in this regard, and it is possible that OFAC may take a different view of the measures we have implemented. In such event, US persons or affiliates associated with the group may be subject to a range of civil and criminal penalties.

The ISA was adopted by the US government in 1996 with the objective of denying Iran the ability to support acts of international terrorism and fund the development or acquisition of weapons of mass destruction. The ISA was extended in 2001 and amended in 2006 by the Iran Freedom Support Act; it will continue in force through the 2011 calendar year. In addition, the House and the Senate continue to consider amendments to ISA that could subject a broader range of business or investment activities to sanctions.

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In its amended form, the ISA grants the President of the United States discretion in imposing sanctions on companies that make an investment in Iran of US\$20 million or more in any 12-month period that directly and significantly contributes to Iran's ability to develop its petroleum industries, or exports, transfers or otherwise provides to Iran any goods, services, technology or other items with the knowledge that such provision would contribute materially to the ability of Iran to acquire or develop chemical, biological or nuclear weapons (or related technologies), or destabilising numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons.

Should the US government determine that some or all of our activities in Iran are investments in the petroleum industry, as statutorily defined by the ISA, the President of the United States may, in his discretion, determine which sanctions to apply. These could include restrictions on our ability to obtain credit from US financial institutions, restrictions on our ability to procure goods, services and technology from the United States or restrictions on our ability to make sales into the United States.

We cannot predict future interpretations of the provisions of the ISA or the implementation policy of the US government with respect to the ISA. Although we believe that our polymers project is not in the petroleum industry, in Iran, we cannot assure you that our activities in Iran would not be considered investments as statutorily defined by the ISA or that the imposition of sanctions on the company or other entities of the group would not have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Additionally, recent developments in US, European Union and United Nations sanctions have increased the risks of doing business related to Iran. The President of the United States signed into law on 1 July 2010 the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability and Divestment Act of 2010, the European Union expanded sanctions on 26 July 2010 and the United Nation's Security Council's Resolution 1929 was adopted on 9 June 2010. We continue to evaluate the risks and implications of these sanctions on our investments in Iran, however, we cannot assure you that as a result of these sanctions our activities in Iran would not be adversely impacted and that there would not be a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Legislation by US states that may require US public pension funds to divest of securities of companies with certain Iran-related activities could adversely affect our reputation with US investors or the market price of our shares

Several US states have enacted or are considering legislation that may require US state pension funds to divest securities of companies that have certain business operations in Iran. The terms of these provisions differ from state to state, and we cannot predict which legislation, if any, would require state pension funds to divest our shares. If a substantial number of our shares were to be divested as a result of state legislation, or the perception be created that the divestiture is required to occur, our reputation with US investors or the market price of our shares could be adversely affected.

The exercise of voting rights by holders of American Depositary Receipts is limited in some circumstances

Holders of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) may exercise voting rights with respect to the ordinary shares underlying their American Depositary Shares (ADSs) only in accordance with the provisions of our deposit agreement (Deposit Agreement) with The Bank of New York Mellon, as the depositary (Depositary). For example, ADR holders will not receive notice of a meeting directly from us. Rather, we will provide notice of a shareholders meeting to The Bank of New York Mellon in accordance with the Deposit Agreement. The Bank of New York Mellon has undertaken in turn, as soon as practicable after receipt of our notice, to mail voting materials to holders of ADRs. These voting materials include information on the matters to be voted on as contained in our notice of the shareholders meeting and a statement that the holders of ADRs on a specified date will be entitled,

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subject to any applicable provision of the laws of South Africa and our Articles of Association, to instruct The Bank of New York Mellon as to the exercise of the voting rights pertaining to the shares underlying their respective ADSs on a specified date. In addition, holders of our ADRs will be required to instruct The Bank of New York Mellon how to exercise these voting rights.

Upon the written instruction of an ADR holder, The Bank of New York Mellon will endeavour, in so far as practicable, to vote or cause to be voted the shares underlying the ADSs in accordance with the instructions received. If instructions from an ADR holder are not received by The Bank of New York Mellon by the date specified in the voting materials, The Bank of New York Mellon will not request a proxy on behalf of such holder. The Bank of New York Mellon will not vote or attempt to exercise the right to vote other than in accordance with the instructions received from ADR holders.

We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct The Bank of New York Mellon to vote the shares underlying your ADSs. In addition, The Bank of New York Mellon and its agents are not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and there may be no recourse if your voting rights are not exercised as you directed.

Sales of a large amount of Sasol's ordinary shares and ADSs could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the securities

Historically, trading volumes and liquidity of shares listed on the JSE Limited (JSE) have been low in comparison with other major markets. The ability of a holder to sell a substantial number of Sasol's ordinary shares on the JSE in a timely manner, especially in a large block trade, may be restricted by this limited liquidity. The sales of ordinary shares or ADSs, if substantial, or the perception that these sales may occur and be substantial, could exert downward pressure on the prevailing market prices for the Sasol ordinary shares or ADSs, causing their market prices to decline.

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ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

4.A History and development of the company

Sasol Limited, the ultimate holding company of our group, is a public company. It was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of South Africa in 1979 and has been listed on the JSE Limited (JSE) since October 1979. Our registered office and corporate headquarters are at 1 Sturdee Avenue, Rosebank, 2196, South Africa, and our telephone number is +27 11 441 3111. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Puglisi and Associates, 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, P.O. Box 885, Newark, Delaware 19715.

In 1950, the South African government formed our predecessor company, the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation Limited, to manufacture fuels and chemicals from indigenous raw materials. In October 1979, Sasol Limited was listed on the JSE, and 70% of its share capital was privatised. We used the proceeds from the private and public issue to acquire 100% shareholding in our synthetic fuels plant at Sasolburg (Sasol One), in the Free State province, about 80 kilometres (km) south of Johannesburg and 50% shareholding in Sasol Two in Secunda, 145 km southeast of Johannesburg in the Mpumalanga province and our third synfuels and chemicals plant also in Secunda, Sasol Three, from the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited (IDC). During 1983, we acquired the IDC's remaining interest in Sasol Two and the remaining interest in Sasol Three was acquired effective 1 July 1990. Subsequently, the interest in our share capital held by the South African government through the IDC was further reduced to its current 7,9%.

In 1982, our American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) were quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ) National Market through an unsponsored ADR programme, which was later converted to a sponsored ADR programme in 1994. With effect from 9 April 2003, we transferred our listing to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

Over the past years, we have been exploring opportunities through Sasol Synfuels International (Pty) Ltd (SSI) to exploit the Sasol Slurry Phase Distillate (Sasol SPD) process technology for the production of high-quality, environment-friendly diesel and other higher-value hydrocarbons from natural gas and coal. In October 2000, we signed agreements with Chevron for the creation of Sasol Chevron, a 50:50 global joint venture founded on gas-to-liquids (GTL) technology. Sasol Chevron was formed in order to take advantage of the synergies of Sasol's and Chevron's GTL strengths. Sasol has advanced Fischer-Tropsch technology and Chevron has extensive global experience with respect to natural gas utilisation, product marketing and hydrotreating technology. In 2009, Sasol and Chevron reviewed and optimised their business model for co-operation with respect to their GTL ambitions and have agreed, in future, to work together directly and on a case-by-case basis and not through the Sasol Chevron joint venture, which will only be used to support the GTL project in Nigeria.

Sasol together with Chevron is currently involved in the development of a GTL project in collaboration with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and Chevron Nigeria Limited at existing oil and gas facilities at Escravos in Nigeria. In December 2008, Sasol reduced its economic interest in the Escravos GTL (EGTL) project in Nigeria from 37,5% to 10%, while still providing full technical and manpower support to the project. This project is estimated to commence operation in 2013.

In July 2001, we signed a joint venture agreement with Qatar Petroleum to establish Oryx GTL (Qatar Petroleum 51% and Sasol 49%). The joint venture has constructed a GTL plant located at Ras Laffan Industrial City to produce high quality synfuels from Qatar's natural gas resources. The plant started producing on specification product during the first quarter of the 2007 calendar year and the first product was sold in April 2007.

In February 2003, we signed a joint venture agreement with the Pars Petrochemical Company, a subsidiary of the National Petrochemical Company of Iran. The joint venture (Arya Sasol Polymer

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Company), on behalf of both joint venture parties, constructed a polymer plant designed to produce one million tons of ethylene to be converted into polyethylene or exported as ethylene. The complex comprises one ethane cracker for producing polymer-grade ethylene and two polyethylene plants. The ethane cracker was commissioned in November 2007. The low-density polyethylene plant and high-density polyethylene plant reached beneficial operation in 2009. We have initiated a review of our activities in and with Iran. We do not currently intend to expand such activities.

We announced on 16 March 2006, the first phase implementation of Sasol Mining's black economic empowerment (BEE) strategy through the formation of Igoda Coal (Pty) Ltd (Igoda Coal), an empowerment venture with Exxaro Coal Mpumalanga (formerly Eyesizwe Coal (Pty) Ltd) (Exxaro), a black-owned mining company. During August 2009, we received a notice of intention to withdraw from the Igoda transaction from our partner, Exxaro.

In June 2006, we announced the signing of a co-operation agreement with the Shenhua Group Corporation Limited and the Shenhua Ningxia Coal Industry Group Company Limited of the People's Republic of China to proceed with the second stage of feasibility studies to determine the viability of an 80 000 barrels per day (bpd) coal-to-liquids (CTL) plant in the Shaanxi Province, and for another 80 000 bpd CTL plant in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous region. In November 2007, Sasol approved an amount of US\$140 million for its share of the final stage of the feasibility study for the two China CTL opportunities. In 2008, the Chinese government decided to pursue a more focussed approach to CTL project implementation and selected a more limited number of key projects to pursue. As a result, in August 2008, Sasol and the Shenhua Ningxia Group agreed to proceed with only one 80 000 bpd plant in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China, about 1 000 kilometres (km) west of Beijing. The proposed site in the Ningdong Chemical and Energy base has excellent infrastructure and the partners considered this decision would result in the shortening of the project schedule and in lower feasibility and project costs. There are abundant coal reserves in the proximity of the large, well laid out site, providing the platform for future expansion. A feasibility study for the project was completed in the first half of the 2010 calendar year. Sasol and Shenhua Ningxia Coal Group jointly submitted a Project Application Report to the Chinese Government in December 2009, to seek approval for the CTL plant. Given the delay in the approval from the Chinese government for our CTL project in China, we are developing other investment strategies and growth opportunities, both in South Africa and abroad. We have reallocated planned project funding for the China CTL project and redeployed staff to other projects. We remain committed to growing our other businesses in China.

On 11 October 2007, Sasol Mining announced the implementation of the second phase of its black economic empowerment (BEE) strategy. In a transaction valued at approximately R1,8 billion, a black-women controlled coal mining company, Ixia Coal (Pty) Ltd (Ixia Coal), acquired 20% of Sasol Mining's shareholding through the issue of new shares. The transaction increased Sasol Mining's BEE ownership component by 20%, and when considered together with the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, to an estimated 34% (calculated on a direct equity basis). The transaction is financed through equity (R47 million) and a combination of third party funding and appropriate Sasol facilitation. Ixia Coal contributed its share of the financing for the transaction. The implementation of this transaction was conditional upon, inter alia, the conversion of old order mining rights to new order rights and the South African Competition Commission approval. The conversion of the rights was approved by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The converted mining rights were signed and notarially executed on 29 March 2010. The converted mining rights for the Secunda Complex have been granted for a period of 10 years. Sasol Mining has the exclusive right to apply and be granted renewal of the converted mining rights for an additional period not exceeding 30 years. The Mooikraal Complex converted mining right has been granted for the maximum allowable period of 30 years. The Competition Tribunal of South Africa approved the Ixia Coal transaction on 1 September 2010. The effective date of the Ixia Coal transaction was 29 September 2010, when the remaining conditions

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precedent were met. Refer to "Item 5A Operating results Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment transactions".

On 16 May 2008, our shareholders approved our broad-based BEE transaction valued at approximately R24 billion (at R380 per share) at that time, which resulted in the transfer of beneficial ownership of approximately 10% of Sasol Limited's issued share capital to our employees and a wide spread of black South African BEE participants. This transaction will provide long-term sustainable benefits to all participants and has a tenure of 10 years. The following BEE participants acquired indirect or direct ownership in Sasol's issued share capital as follows:

Sasol employees and black managers through the Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and Sasol Inzalo Management Trust (Employee Trusts) 4,0%;

The Sasol Inzalo Foundation 1,5%

Selected participants 1,5%; and

The black public through:

The funded invitation 2,6%; and

The cash invitation 0,4%.

The Employee Trusts and the Sasol Inzalo Foundation were funded entirely through Sasol facilitation whilst the selected participants and the black public participating, through the funded invitation, were funded by way of equity contributions and preference share funding (including preference shares subscribed for by Sasol). The black public participating, through the cash invitation, were financed entirely by the participants from their own resources.

The effective date of the transaction for the Employee Trusts and the Sasol Inzalo Foundation was 3 June 2008. The effective date of the transaction for the selected participants was 27 June 2008 and the effective date for the black public invitations was 8 September 2008. Refer to "Item 5A Operating results Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment transactions".

In January 2010, the Sasol and Tata 50:50 joint venture initiated a pre-feasibility study for a CTL facility in India, following the award by the Government of India in February 2009 of a coal block in the eastern state of Orissa. The study is progressing well and a drilling programme is being carried out to confirm the coal quality. This study is expected to be completed during the first half of the 2012 calendar year, after which the parties will decide whether to proceed with a full feasibility study.

In April 2009, Sasol, Uzbekneftegaz, the national oil and gas company of Uzbekistan, and PETRONAS of Malaysia, signed a heads of agreement to evaluate the feasibility of GTL and upstream co-operation in Uzbekistan. On 15 July 2009, Sasol signed a joint venture agreement with Uzbekneftegaz and PETRONAS, to form a joint venture called Uzbekistan GTL LLC, a limited liability company, with each partner having a one third participating interest. A joint feasibility study for the development and implementation of this GTL project in Uzbekistan, with an estimated capacity of 1,4 million tpa, commenced. The feasibility study was completed in the middle of the 2011 calendar year and, based on the results, each partner will decide whether or not to proceed with front end engineering and design of the Uzbekistan GTL project. The Uzbekistan GTL project was presented for approval to the government of Uzbekistan in September 2011. An investment agreement was concluded between the partners. This results in Sasol and Uzbekneftegaz's equity interests in Uzbekistan GTL LLC being 44,5% each, and PETRONAS having an 11% interest. The front end engineering and design phase of the GTL project in Uzbekistan will commence before the end of the 2011 calendar year.

In December 2010, Sasol acquired a 50% stake in the Farrell Creek shale gas assets of Talisman Energy Inc. (Talisman), a Canadian-based company, located in the Montney Basin, of British Columbia,

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Canada, for an amount of R7,1 billion. In March 2011, Sasol further acquired a 50% stake in Talisman's Cypress A shale gas assets for an amount of R7,1 billion on similar terms. The acquired assets also include associated gas gathering systems and processing facilities.

In the first quarter of 2011, Sasol, together with Talisman, initiated a feasibility study of a GTL plant in Western Canada. This study is expected to be completed in the 2012 calendar year.

In the 2011 calendar year, Sasol completed a pre-feasibility study into a possible integrated GTL and chemicals facility in the United States of America (US). After the successful completion of the pre-feasibility study, the Sasol board approved that the project proceed to feasibility study phase. The feasibility study is expected to be completed in the latter half of the 2012 calendar year.

At our annual general meeting of 23 November 2006, shareholders approved that the directors be granted the authority to acquire up to 10% of Sasol Limited ordinary shares by way of a general repurchase. This authority was renewed by shareholders at our general meeting held on 30 November 2007.

Through our subsidiary, Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd, we had purchased 40 309 886 Sasol ordinary shares representing 6,39% of the issued share capital of the company, excluding the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, for R12,1 billion at a cumulative average price of R299,77 per share since the inception of the programme in 2007. 31 500 000 of the repurchased Sasol ordinary shares were cancelled on 4 December 2009 for a total value of R7,9 billion. 8 809 886 Sasol ordinary shares are still held by Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd. At the annual general meetings held on 28 November 2008 and 27 November 2009, respectively, the shareholders renewed the authority to repurchase up to 4% of the issued ordinary shares of the company. No purchases have been made under this authority. At the annual general meeting held on 26 November 2010, the shareholders approved that the directors be granted the authority to repurchase up to 10% of the issued ordinary shares of the company. This latest authority is valid until the company's next annual general meeting. To date, no further purchases have been made under this authority.

As of 30 June 2011, we were one of the largest JSE listed companies by market capitalisation (R238 863 million in respect of the Sasol ordinary shares), with total consolidated turnover of R142 436 million in 2011. We employ approximately 33 700 people worldwide in our operations.

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In 2011, we invested approximately R21 billion, compared with R16 billion in both 2010 and 2009, in capital expenditure (on a cash flow basis excluding capitalised borrowing costs and including projects entered into by our joint ventures) to sustain and enhance our existing facilities and to expand operations. Capital expenditure incurred on key projects to expand our operations includes:

Projects ⁽¹⁾	Business categories	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2011	2010	2009
(Rand in millions)				
Pipeline expansion #1 compressor	Sasol Gas	177	186	532
Additional gasifiers in gas production	Sasol Synfuels	661		
Reforming gas improvement project	Sasol Synfuels	557		
Power generation with open cycle gas turbines	Sasol Synfuels	307	842	1 077
16 th Oxygen train	Sasol Synfuels	559	970	507
10 th Sasol advanced synthol reactor	Sasol Synfuels	378	463	316
Gas heated heat exchange reformers	Sasol Synfuels	608	354	189
3 rd Catalyst plant in Sasolburg, South Africa	Sasol Synfuels International	218	465	221
Farrell Creek shale gas exploration and development	Sasol Petroleum International	1 242		
Mozambique expansion	Sasol Petroleum International	675	484	1 203
Petroleum West Africa development	Sasol Petroleum International	197	83	429
Ethylene purification unit	Sasol Polymers	675		
Project Turbo	Sasol Polymers			86
Arya Sasol Polymer Company (Iran)	Sasol Polymers			166
2 nd and 3 rd Octene trains	Sasol Solvents	124		298
Ethylene tetramerisation project in North America	Sasol Olefins & Surfactants	68		
Limestone ammonium nitrate (LAN) replacement project	Other chemical businesses	367		
Fischer-Tropsch wax expansion project	Other chemical businesses	1 720	564	227
Other projects ⁽²⁾	Various	1 920	2 189	2 732
		10 453	6 600	7 983

(1) The amounts include business development costs and our group's share of capital expenditure of joint ventures. The amounts exclude borrowing costs capitalised. These amounts were approved by our board of directors. We hedge all our major South African capital expenditure in foreign currency immediately upon commitment of the expenditure or upon approval of the project.

(2) Includes property, plant and equipment, assets under construction and intangible assets.

Key projects to meet legal and environmental obligations as well as to sustain existing operations during 2011 include:

Projects ⁽¹⁾	Business categories	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2011	2010	2009
(Rand in millions)				
Mining renewal	Sasol Mining	92		
Thubelisha shaft to maintain Twistdraai Colliery operation	Sasol Mining	1 175	752	91
Refurbishments of continuous miners	Sasol Mining	61	60	36

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Projects ⁽¹⁾	Business categories	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2011	2010	2009
		(Rand in millions)		
Impumelelo Colliery to maintain Brandspruit mine operation	Sasol Mining	155	88	21
Major shutdown and statutory maintenance	Sasol Synfuels	1 412	1 484	
Replacement of air heater systems at boiler 9	Sasol Synfuels	193	301	104
Improvement of synthol total feed compressors	Sasol Synfuels	117	266	
Selective catalytic cracker baseline optimisation project	Sasol Synfuels	31	231	206
Ash-lock project	Sasol Synfuels	90	181	191
17 th Reformer project	Sasol Synfuels		174	
Turbo phase 1 project	Sasol Synfuels	3	148	33
Replace long term catalyst	Sasol Synfuels	70	111	112
Replacement of turbine rotors for generator 4	Sasol Synfuels			51
Switch replacement programmes	Sasol Synfuels	59	94	64
Sulphuric acid plant project	Sasol Synfuels	39	89	134
Volatile organic compounds abatement programme	Sasol Synfuels	252	64	41
Refurbishment of firewater lines	Sasol Synfuels	15	84	47
Oxygen emergency shut down system replacement	Sasol Synfuels	38	71	115
Replacement of steam turbines at steam plant	Sasol Synfuels	113	60	
Refurbishment of the utility cooling water towers	Sasol Synfuels	68	55	2
Replacement of combined waste heat boilers and feed preheater	Sasol Synfuels	17	54	39
Synthol tailgas compressor and turbine upgrade	Sasol Synfuels		51	111
Replacement of tube bundles in interstage cooler systems	Sasol Synfuels	5	37	90
Replacement of conveyor belts for coal processing and ash plants	Sasol Synfuels			62
Change plant to reduce benzene fuel	Sasol Synfuels	30	25	84
Secunda Natref pipeline project	Sasol Oil	279	155	50
Project wholesale logistics	Sasol Oil	199		
Replace HF relief gas scrubber and external regenerator	Sasol Oil	165		
Diesel unifier project	Sasol Oil	77	154	79
Depot expansion project	Sasol Oil	73	148	117
Supply chain project	Sasol Oil	10	69	28
Hydrocrackers project	Sasol Oil		14	184
Replace long term catalyst	Sasol Oil	27	9	50
Oryx statutory maintenance	Sasol Synfuels International	110	264	288
Replacement of trunk and gathering lines at Sasol Petroleum Temane	Sasol Petroleum International			84

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Projects ⁽¹⁾	Business categories	30 June	30 June	30 June
		2011	2010	2009
(Rand in millions)				
Upgrade of central processing facility at Sasol Petroleum Temane	Sasol Petroleum International	52	77	48
Mozambique onshore drilling	Sasol Petroleum International	129		
Replacement of Infracem laboratory	Other chemical businesses	104	101	60
Replacement of cranes	Other businesses	15	27	61
Replacement of information management systems and software	Other businesses	188	127	174
Replacement of existing radio systems	Other businesses			121
Other projects to sustain existing operations ⁽²⁾	Various	3 739	3 572	4 141
Expenditure related to environmental obligations	Various	961	126	239
Expenditure incurred relating to safety regulations	Various	49	185	331
		10 212	9 508	7 689

(1) The amounts include business development costs and our group's share of capital expenditure of joint ventures. The amounts exclude borrowing costs capitalised. These amounts were approved by our board of directors. We hedge all our major South African capital expenditure in foreign currency immediately upon commitment of the expenditure or upon approval of the project.

(2) Includes property, plant and equipment, assets under construction and intangible assets.

Included in the above capital expenditure, we invested approximately R130 million in intangible assets (including investments made by joint ventures), mainly in respect of software, patents and trademarks during the year. For a discussion of the method of financing capital expenditure, refer to "Item 5.B Liquidity and capital resources liquidity".

Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2011, we had authorised approximately R74 billion of group capital expenditure in respect of projects in progress, of which we had spent R26 billion by 30 June 2011. Of the unspent capital commitments of R48 billion, R15 billion has been contracted for. Of this amount, we expect to spend R26 billion in 2012, R15 billion in 2013 and the remainder thereafter. For more information regarding our capital commitments refer to "Item 5.B Liquidity and capital resources liquidity" and "Item 5.F Capital and contractual commitments".

We expect to spend approximately R39 billion of our capital commitments on projects in South Africa, R1 billion in other African countries, R6 billion in North America, R1 billion in Europe and

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the remainder on projects in other regions. The following table reflects key projects approved by the Sasol Limited board and contracted which were not yet completed at 30 June 2011:

Project	Business categories	Total cost approved and contracted (Rand in millions)	Estimated beneficial operation (Calendar year)
Thubelisha mine	Sasol Mining	2 669	2012
Impumelelo mine	Sasol Mining	1 576	2014
Gauteng network pipeline project	Sasol Gas	489	2013
Open cycle turbine power generation	Sasol Synfuels	687	2011
Sasol fixed bed dry bottom gasifiers	Sasol Synfuels	1 162	2012
Reforming gas improvement project	Sasol Synfuels	1 126	2012
Gas heated heat exchange reformers	Sasol Synfuels	1 746	2012
16 th Oxygen train (outside battery limits)	Sasol Synfuels	993	2012
10 th Sasol advanced synthol reactor	Sasol Synfuels	1 345	2011
Volatile organic compounds abatement programme	Sasol Synfuels	653	2013
Water recovery growth	Sasol Synfuels	467	2014
3 rd Catalyst plant in Sasolburg, South Africa	Sasol Synfuels International	929	2012
Canadian shale gas assets	Sasol Petroleum International	5 567	2011
Fischer-Tropsch wax expansion project	Sasol Wax	3 971	2012
Ethylene purification unit	Sasol Polymers	1 679	2013

The amounts include business development costs and our group's share of capital expenditure of joint ventures.

In 2011, an amount of R148 million (2010: R1 266 million and 2009: R2 468 million) has been committed by the group for further development of the Escravos GTL project.

4.B Business overview

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company. We add value to coal, natural oil and gas reserves, using these feedstocks to produce liquid fuels, fuel components and chemicals through our proprietary processes. We mine coal in South Africa and produce natural gas and condensate in Mozambique, oil in Gabon and shale gas in Canada. We continue to advance our upstream oil and gas activities in West and Southern Africa, the Asia Pacific region and Canada. In South Africa, we refine imported crude oil and retail liquid fuels through our network of 406 Sasol and Exel service stations, which include five Sasol branded integrated energy centres, and supply gas to industrial customers. We also supply fuels to other licensed wholesalers in the region. We have chemical manufacturing and marketing operations in South Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas.

Through Sasol Synfuels International (SSI), we are focused on commercialising our CTL and GTL technology internationally. Our first international GTL plant, Oryx GTL, was brought into operation in 2007 in response to the growing international interest in our GTL offering, and we expect the second GTL plant, EGTL, currently under construction in Nigeria, to come into operation in 2013. We are promoting our CTL technology in India and GTL technology in Uzbekistan and North America.

We employ approximately 33 700 people worldwide and remain one of South Africa's largest investors in capital projects, skills development and technological research and development.

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Our activities

Sasol believes that its ability to compete and grow sustainably is contingent on internal collaboration, knowledge and resource sharing, as well as building effective external partnerships and joint ventures in different markets, territories and cultural contexts. We cluster our businesses according to common business drivers. Clustering, which involves creating linkages among logically related businesses that allow for strategic consistency and operational efficiencies, has been increasingly adopted by world-class companies to become recognised best practice. The group's structure is organised into three focused business clusters – South African Energy Cluster, International Energy Cluster and Chemical Cluster.

We divide our operations into the following segments:

South African Energy Cluster

Sasol Mining. We mine approximately 37,3 million tons (Mt) of saleable coal per year, mostly for gasification feedstock and utilities coal for our complexes in Secunda and Sasolburg, in South Africa, and export approximately 2,8 Mt of coal annually. Sasol Mining accounted for 1% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Sasol Gas. We distribute and market Mozambican-produced natural gas and Secunda-produced methane-rich gas to customers in the Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, North-West and KwaZulu-Natal provinces of South Africa. We also

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have a 49% interest in Spring Lights Gas (Pty) Ltd, a BEE gas marketing company in Durban, and a 50% interest in Republic of

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Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Ltd (Rompc), a company which owns, operates and maintains the 865 km cross-border pipeline that conveys natural gas from the Temane central processing facility in Mozambique to the gas network in South Africa. Sasol Gas accounted for 2% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Sasol Synfuels. We operate the world's only commercial coal-based synfuels manufacturing facility at Secunda. We produce synthesis gas through coal gasification and natural gas reforming, using our proprietary technology to convert synthesis gas into synthetic fuel components, chemical feedstock and pipeline gas. Sasol Synfuels accounted for 1% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Sasol Oil. We market fuels blended at Secunda and refined through our 63,64% interest in the Sasolburg Natref refinery (South Africa's only inland crude oil refinery). Products include petrol, diesel, jet fuel, illuminating paraffin, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), fuel oils, bitumen, motor and industrial lubricants and sulphur. We have 250 Sasol branded service stations, including five Sasol branded integrated energy centres and 156 Exel service stations in South Africa and export fuels through third parties to several South African Development Community (SADC) countries. Sasol Oil accounted for 38% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Other. This segment currently includes costs related to the pre-feasibility study for the potential expansion of our synthetic fuels capacity in South Africa known as Project Mafutha.

International Energy Cluster

Sasol Synfuels International. We pursue international commercial opportunities based on our CTL and GTL Fischer-Tropsch technology and operational experience. We are developing and implementing international ventures based on the Sasol SPD process. In partnership with Qatar Petroleum, we brought our first international GTL plant, Oryx GTL, into operation in Qatar in 2007. SSI accounted for 3% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Sasol Petroleum International. We manage and develop our upstream natural oil and gas exploration and production interests. We hold exploration interests in West and Southern Africa, the Asia Pacific region and Canada. We produce, as operator, natural gas and condensate from the onshore Pande and Temane fields in Mozambique, oil in Gabon from the Vaalco operated offshore Etame, Avouma and Ebouri oilfield cluster and shale gas from the Talisman operated Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets in Canada. We are mandated to pursue gas exploration opportunities in the regions where we have interests and in other geographic areas, for the development of resources to supply feedstock to potential future Sasol GTL plants. SPI accounted for 1% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Chemical Cluster

Sasol Polymers. We operate plants at Sasolburg and Secunda in South Africa and supply ethylene, propylene, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, chlor-alkali chemicals and mining reagents to domestic and international customers. We also have joint venture monomer and polymer interests in Malaysia and Iran, and marketing facilities in China. Sasol Polymers accounted for 12% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Sasol Solvents. We operate plants in South Africa and Germany and supply a diverse range of solvents (ketones and alcohols), co-monomers (hexene and octene), acrylates and associated products. We also have a maleic anhydride joint venture in Germany with Huntsman Corporation. Sasol Solvents accounted for 11% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Sasol Olefins & Surfactants. We operate plants in Germany, Italy, the US, the Slovak Republic, China and United Arab Emirates and supply surfactants, linear alkylbenzene, surfactant

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intermediates, n-paraffins, n-olefins, C₆-C₂₂, alcohols, ethylene, oleochemicals and other organic intermediates to customers worldwide as well as specialty aluminas, silica aluminas and hydrotalcites. Sasol Olefins & Surfactants accounted for 22% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Other chemical businesses. We are involved in a number of other activities in the chemicals industry, both in South Africa and abroad, which, among others, include production and marketing of other chemical products, like waxes, fertilisers and mining explosive products. These activities accounted for 9% of our total external segmental turnover in 2011.

Other businesses

Other. We are involved in a number of other activities in the energy and chemicals industries, both in South Africa and abroad, which, among others, are technology research and development, and our financing activities as well as alternative energy activities.

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The following tables present our total external turnover after the elimination of inter-segment turnover by business operation and geographic market in accordance with IFRS:

2011	South African Energy Cluster				International Energy Cluster			Chemical Cluster					Total
	Sasol Mining	Sasol Gas	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Oil	Other International	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Petroleum International	Sasol Polymers	Sasol Solvents	Sasol Olefins and Surfactants	Other chemicals	Other businesses	
(Rand in millions)													
South Africa	36	3 159	1 004	51 034				7 614	1 366	262	5 449	6	69 930
Rest of Africa	90	11		3 028		191	107	2 010	175	206	672	8	6 498
Europe	285		149	203		2 259	1 034	998	7 011	17 313	3 721	4	32 977
Middle East and India	867		4			1 265		2 752	1 409	358	407	4	7 066
Far East	235		5					1 718	1 229	2 252	311		5 750
North America (incl. Canada)	40		28				70		2 964	9 936	1 237	(1)	14 274
South America			2					575	529	581	337		2 024
Southeast Asia and Australasia	476		16					1 318	1 473	208	420	6	3 917
Turnover	2 029	3 170	1 208	54 265		3 715	1 211	16 985	16 156	31 116	12 554	27	142 436

2010	South African Energy Cluster				International Energy Cluster			Chemical Cluster					Total
	Sasol Mining	Sasol Gas	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Oil	Other International	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Petroleum International	Sasol Polymers	Sasol Solvents	Sasol Olefins and Surfactants	Other chemicals	Other businesses	
(Rand in millions)													
South Africa	55	2 962	541	44 137				7 409	1 136	166	5 350	132	61 888
Rest of Africa	92	12	10	3 016		71	48	1 422	155	153	625	11	5 615
Europe	309	12	288	769		1 719	868	415	6 307	12 923	3 486	6	27 102
Middle East and India	758		10			492		2 265	1 321	295	297	13	5 451
Far East	70		8					1 613	1 115	1 775	105		4 686
North America			3	6					2 941	8 923	1 173	2	13 048
South America	20		2					148	537	432	304		1 443
Southeast Asia and Australasia	392		17	4				964	913	107	611	15	3 023
Turnover	1 696	2 986	879	47 932		2 282	916	14 236	14 425	24 774	11 951	179	122 256

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2009	South African Energy Cluster				International Energy Cluster			Chemical Cluster				Total	
	Sasol Mining	Sasol Gas	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Oil	Other International	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Petroleum	Sasol Polymers	Sasol Solvents	Sasol Olefins and Surfactants	Other chemicals		Other businesses
	(Rand in millions)												
South Africa	159	2 816	1 066	47 362				8 168	1 443	99	7 348	100	68 561
Rest of Africa	266	13	2	3 493		78	190	1 832	157	181	898	11	7 121
Europe	1 783		222	105		1 858	425	280	7 399	15 378	3 744	36	31 230
Middle East and India	398		10			972		2 144	1 547	309	414	24	5 818
Far East	145		3					1 242	1 441	1 894	64		4 789
North America			38	7					2 864	10 380	1 403		14 692
South America	134		3				541	252	512	479	290		2 211
Southeast Asia and Australasia			23	119		119		1 408	954	147	644		3 414
Turnover	2 885	2 829	1 367	51 086		3 027	1 156	15 326	16 317	28 867	14 805	171	137 836

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Our strategy

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company. We add value to coal, oil and gas reserves, using these feedstocks to produce liquid fuels, fuel components and chemicals through our proprietary processes. We are active in petroleum and chemical sectors in Southern Africa and other countries where we can obtain an advantage through competitive feedstock. Our core business is adding value to competitively priced coal and gas feedstock through our unique Fischer-Tropsch synthesis and other proprietary technologies for the production of fuel, fuel components and chemicals.

Commercialising and expanding our Fischer-Tropsch GTL and CTL technology growth prospects We have made further progress in the drive to commercialise our GTL technology based on the Sasol SPD process in natural gas-rich regions. The Sasol SPD process allows us to monetise underutilised gas resources by converting them into ultra-low sulphur, superior quality diesel, naphtha and higher value chemicals in line with global trends towards cleaner fuel and reduced emissions to the environment.

Oryx GTL, the 49:51 joint venture with Qatar Petroleum was commissioned in 2007 and is in stable operation and has met and at times exceeded its design capacity. The plant is the world's first commercial scale Slurry Phase Fischer-Tropsch GTL plant outside South Africa, developed and built specifically to produce GTL diesel and to a lesser extent, GTL naphtha and LPG. The GTL diesel can be used either as a neat fuel or as a blend stock.

The EGTL plant in Nigeria is under construction, with a completion date of 2013.

To support our current GTL projects, we have three 680 tons per annum (tpa) cobalt catalyst manufacturing units, with two units situated in De Meern, The Netherlands, operated by BASF and a third in our Sasolburg site, being commissioned by Sasol Cobalt Catalyst Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SSI.

We continue to assess various GTL and CTL opportunities in a number of countries. The focus remains on the possible roll-out of Sasol's proven CTL technology in India. Given the delay in the approval from the Chinese government for our CTL project in China, we are developing other investment strategies and growth opportunities, both in South Africa and abroad. We have reallocated planned project funding for the China CTL project and redeployed staff to other projects. We remain committed to growing our other businesses in China. The possible expansion of the GTL footprint in Qatar also remains a target, in addition to prospects for other GTL facilities, for example Uzbekistan and North America, which are currently being explored by SSI.

In support of this growth driver, our team of researchers continues to advance our next-generation GTL technology, including our proprietary low-temperature Slurry Phase Fischer-Tropsch reactor and cobalt-based catalysts.

Sasol Mining has concluded a pre-feasibility study for establishing a mine to supply a CTL plant in the Limpopo province, South Africa, with coal being supplied from the prospecting right area held by Sasol Mining. A bulk sample, of approximately 170 000 tons run of mine, has been mined in the Limpopo West prospecting right area in order to confirm the gasifiability of the coal. This sample was beneficiated into 80 000 tons of the various gasifier products, which were successfully tested in Sasol's Secunda Synfuels plant between August 2010 and February 2011. The decision to proceed with this project to the feasibility stage is on hold pending the provision of a commercially viable carbon capture and storage solution as well as clarity relating to the South African government's prioritisation of the country's mega energy projects. We will continue to explore new opportunities to commercialise our competitive Fischer-Tropsch synthesis technology for the beneficiation of coal and other hydrocarbon resources, including environmentally friendly biomass.

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Growing our chemicals portfolio The chemical cluster represents the second leg in Sasol's portfolio, in addition to energy and fuels. In South Africa, the chemical businesses are closely integrated in the Fischer-Tropsch value chain. We operate related chemical businesses based on backward integration into feedstock and/or competitive market positions. The chemical cluster is also supplementing our CTL and GTL growth by way of three chemical growth ambitions based on the concepts of Fischer-Tropsch, conventional cracker and syngas platforms.

Outside South Africa, our polymer business continues to deliver results. In Iran, Sasol has a 50% investment in an ethane cracker/polyethylene polymer complex which is designed to produce one million tpa of ethylene and 600 000 tpa polyethylene (high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and low-density polyethylene (LDPE) for sale in Iran and internationally). This investment is a 50:50 joint venture (called Arya Sasol Polymer Company) between Sasol and the Pars Petrochemical Company of Iran. The complex comprises one ethane cracker for producing polymer-grade ethylene and two polyethylene plants. The ethane cracker is still being ramped up to design capacity, while both polyethylene plants are producing at design rates. We have initiated a review of our activities in and with Iran. We do not currently intend to expand such activities.

Sasol Solvents continues to benefit from its status as a diversified producer and marketer of industrial solvents. The breadth of our solvents product portfolio and international market presence covering all major regions are competitive strengths of this business unit. The Octene 3 plant in South Africa, which produces high quality 1-octene as a co-monomer for the polyolefins market, achieved beneficial operation in June 2008. This plant has the capacity to produce 100 000 tpa of 1-octene. Sasol Solvents has installed capacity to produce and market 356 000 tons of 1-octene and 1-hexene per annum. Sasol Solvents had begun construction of a commercial ethylene tetramerisation unit at the Sasol Olefins & Surfactants (Sasol O&S), Lake Charles production site in the US. The planned capacity for this facility is 100 000 tons per annum of combined 1-octene and 1-hexene which are co-monomers used in the plastics industry.

Sasol O&S, completed their business turnaround initiative at the end of 2010, with the successful delivery of improved earnings in all facets of its business and operations. Sasol O&S' strategy going forward is to sustainably deliver the turnaround results, while embarking on selected growth.

Mature and develop upstream hydrocarbon opportunities SPI produces, as operator, natural gas and condensate from the onshore Pande and Temane gas fields in Mozambique, oil in Gabon from the Vaalco operated offshore Etame, Avouma and Ebouri oil field cluster and shale gas from the Talisman operated Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets in Canada. We continue in our efforts to grow the upstream asset base in order to supply feedstock gas for existing and possible new downstream businesses. For that purpose, SPI has embarked on a growth plan to a) maximise production from existing assets; b) expand our exploration portfolio; c) consider asset acquisition options; and d) investigate unconventional gas opportunities. The acquisition of 50% of Talisman's unconventional gas area in the Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets has been part of the growth strategy to acquire upstream gas positions to support Sasol's integrated GTL ambitions.

Sasol Gas continues to focus on growing the South African gas market following the successful introduction of natural gas from Mozambique in 2004.

Develop and grow new energy opportunities We are developing and commercialising new technologies, and exploring renewable and lower carbon energy as well as carbon capture and storage solutions. Sasol New Energy is working to ensure that the group develops low carbon electricity as our third major value chain, alongside liquid fuels and chemicals. In 2006, we decided to increase our internal electricity generation capacity in South Africa using natural gas from Mozambique as a feedstock. This decision was made in anticipation of a significant increase in electricity prices and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In South Africa, we are also evaluating options to develop

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concentrated solar power technologies, as well as investigating the use of clean-coal technologies to lower the group's carbon footprint.

South African Energy Cluster*Sasol Mining***Nature of the operations and principal activities**

In South Africa, we have three coal mining operations:

Secunda Mining Complex, consisting of four underground mines (Bosjesspruit, Brandspruit, Middelbult and Syferfontein) at Secunda from which 36,3 Mt of coal was supplied to Sasol Synfuels, our primary customer.

Export Complex (situated in the Secunda Mining Complex), supplied by the Twistdraai mine at Secunda, producing coal for the international market (export coal sales of 2,8 Mt) and local market (coal sales of 0,1 Mt) as well as a secondary product (middlings), of 1,4 Mt, supplied to Sasol Synfuels.

Sigma: Mooikraal Colliery. The Sigma: Mooikraal mine near Sasolburg was brought into operation to supply utility coal to the group's utility plants in Sasolburg at a rate of about 2,0 Mt a year. It replaced the depleted Mohlolo underground operation and the Wonderwater high-wall operation, which are undergoing final closure and rehabilitation.

During 2011, total production was 38,6 Mt of coal, compared to 42,6 Mt in the previous year. The decrease in production is mainly as a result of lower offtake from Sasol Synfuels due to the Sasol Synfuels planned maintenance outage as well as adverse geological conditions, due to some collieries reaching the end of their life of mine. Production in the export market was affected by inconsistent performance by Transnet Freight Rail (TFR), which resulted in the closure and rescheduling of sections at the Twistdraai mine.

Operational statistics

	2011	2010	2009
	(Mt, unless otherwise stated)		
Sigma mine	1,9	2,0	1,8
Secunda mines	36,7	40,6	37,3
Total production	38,6	42,6	39,1
Saleable production from all mines ⁽¹⁾	37,3	41,0	37,3
External coal purchases mainly from Anglo Operations	4,6	4,7	5,3
Sales to Sasol Infrachem, Sasolburg	2,0	1,9	1,8
Sales to Sasol Synfuels, Secunda	37,7	39,3	38,6
Additional South African market sales	0,1	0,1	0,2
Export sales (primarily Europe)	2,8	3,0	3,1
Total sales including exports	42,6	44,3	43,7
Production tons per continuous miner (mining production machine) per shift (t/cm/shift)	1 458	1 535	1 391

(1) Saleable production equals our total production minus discard and includes both product sold and movements in stockpiles.

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Principal markets

We extract and supply coal mainly to our Synfuels and chemical plants under terms and conditions which are determined on an arm's length basis. We export approximately 7,7% of Sasol Mining's production. In 2011, external sales, primarily exports, totalled 2,9 Mt, compared to 3,1 Mt in 2010. The reduction in external sales tons during the current year resulted mainly from rail transportation capacity constraints and the implementation of Phase V at Richards Bay Coal Terminal. In a volatile currency market, average US dollar export prices achieved increased by 42,3%, while the rand strengthened by 7,3% compared with the prior year. This resulted in a net increase in the rand export coal price of 31,9%.

Marketing opportunities for coal in both the international and domestic utility market continue to be explored. Our exports are currently constrained by our throughput entitlement at the Richards Bay Coal Terminal.

External market opportunities

International CTL projects. In support of SSI, Sasol Mining is involved in CTL project studies in India. At this stage, Sasol Mining's role is to evaluate the coal feedstock supply in terms of the reserve base, the ability to mine the feedstock, pricing of feedstock, quality requirements of the coal for gasification and safety issues.

Mafutha Mining project. Sasol Mining has concluded a pre-feasibility study for establishing a mine to supply a CTL plant in the Limpopo province, South Africa, with coal being supplied from the prospecting rights area held by Sasol Mining. A bulk sample, of approximately 170 000 tons run of mine, has been mined in the Limpopo West prospecting right area in order to confirm the gasifiability of the coal. This sample was successfully gasified in Sasol's Secunda Synfuels plant between August 2010 and February 2011. The decision to proceed with this project to the feasibility stage is dependent upon the provision of a commercially viable carbon capture and storage solution as well as clarity relating to the South African government's prioritisation of the country's mega energy projects.

Seasonality

The demand for coal by our Synfuels and chemical plants is consistent throughout the year. The export coal is sold mainly in Europe and Asia. Even though the demand for coal is seasonal in certain regions, our sales are planned to ensure even shipment of coal throughout the year.

Marketing channels

Sasol Mining makes use of both a direct and an agency sales model as the chosen channels to market its products to third parties. There are a limited number of agents representing Sasol Mining in their specific geographic markets. These agents operate on a commission basis and are authorised to act as intermediaries only with the aim of promoting our product and providing after-sales service. All sales require approval by Sasol Mining before they may be concluded with the customer.

Factors on which the business is dependent

Being part of the Sasol value chain, we continually engage with Sasol Synfuels to ensure optimal delivery and utilisation of our coal resources. We also have dedicated strategic and long-term planning departments to ensure that mining and other related activities are performed in accordance with our strategic plans for the future.

Also refer to Item 4B "Business overview Regulation of mining activities in South Africa".

Table of Contents**Property, plants and equipment**

Sasol Mining operates six mines for the supply of coal to Sasol Synfuels, Sasol Infrachem (utility coal only) and the external market. The annual production of each mine, the primary market to which it supplies coal and the location of each mine are indicated in the table below:

Mine	Market	Location	Production (Mt)		
			2011	2010	2009
Bosjesspruit	Sasol Synfuels	Secunda	6,8	7,6	6,4
Brandspruit	Sasol Synfuels	Secunda	6,5	8,0	7,4
Middelbult	Sasol Synfuels	Secunda	7,6	8,5	7,6
Syferfontein	Sasol Synfuels	Secunda	9,7	9,9	9,5
Twistdraai	Export/Sasol Synfuels ⁽¹⁾	Secunda	6,1	6,6	6,4
Sigma : Mooikraal	Sasol Infrachem	Sasolburg	1,9	2,0	1,8
			38,6	42,6	39,1

(1)

The secondary product from the export beneficiation plant is supplied to Sasol Synfuels.

Some of our mines are approaching the end of their useful lives and we are developing new mines and shafts to sustain consistent supply. During April 2010, we started with shaft sinking operations of Twistdraai colliery's new Thubelisha Shaft and construction and equipping is on schedule. We also obtained board approval for the construction of the Impumelelo mine, which will replace the ageing Brandspruit colliery. Shaft sinking at the new Impumelelo colliery started in August 2011.

Coal handling facility Sasol Coal Supply (SCS)

SCS at Secunda is responsible for the conveyance of coal from the mine mouth to a stock holding facility. Here the coal from the different mines is blended in order to homogenise the product that is then conveyed to Sasol Synfuels as required.

Beneficiation plant

A coal beneficiation plant is operated at Secunda to enable Sasol Mining to supply export quality coal for the international market. The design throughput of the plant is 10,5 Mt per annum. The plant feedstock is supplied by Twistdraai mine via overland conveyor belts of approximately 20,2 km in length.

*Sasol Gas***Nature of the operations and its principal activities**

Established in 1964, originally as the South African Gas Distribution Corporation Limited (Gascor), Sasol Gas operates and maintains an approximately 2 500 km pipeline network in South Africa and Mozambique. Sasol Gas is a shareholder in Rompco and Spring Lights Gas (Pty) Ltd (Spring Lights Gas).

As part of the Natural Gas Project for the development, production and transportation of natural gas from Mozambique, Rompco was established as the owner of the Mozambique to Secunda gas transmission pipeline (MSP).

Initially, Rompco was a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol Gas Holdings. Pursuant to the Rompco Shareholders' Agreement the South African and Mozambican governments' nominated shareholders, namely the South African Gas Development Company (Pty) Ltd (iGas) and Companhia de Moçambicana de Gasoduto, S.A.R.L (CMG) were afforded a deferred option to purchase in aggregate

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up to 50% of the shareholding in Rompco. With effect from 1 July 2005, iGas exercised its option to purchase 25% of the shares in Rompco. CMG exercised its option with effect from 2 August 2006. The shareholding by government nominated entities positively impacted the political risk profile of the investment in Rompco and the MSP.

As part of Sasol Gas' commitment to broad based BEE, Sasol Gas formed a joint venture company with Coal Energy and Power Resources Limited, Spring Lights Gas, in 2002 to which it sold a portion of its marketing business in KwaZulu-Natal, a province in South Africa. This venture has realised substantial growth in the market since its inception.

Since 1996, Sasol Gas has been using the Lilly pipeline owned by Transnet Pipelines for the transportation of gas to the KwaZulu-Natal market. During 2005, we renewed the gas transportation agreement with Transnet Pipelines to continue to use the pipeline for a duration of 17 years (until 2022), with an option to extend the agreement for a further three years.

In 2011, Sasol Gas started construction on the R1,6 billion Gauteng Network Pipeline (GNP) project. This project extends the transmission pipeline network through the construction of a 156 km, 26 inch gas transmission pipeline between Secunda and Sasolburg, South Africa. It is anticipated that this facility will be commissioned during 2013.

Principal markets

Sasol Gas markets methane-rich gas, produced by Sasol Synfuels and natural gas produced from gas fields in Mozambique. In the energy market, pipeline gas competes with crude oil-derived products, electricity and coal in various industries, such as ceramics, glass, metal, manufacturing, chemical, food and pulp and paper.

The pipeline gas segment makes up a small part of the overall energy industry in South Africa. The market has grown as a result of the introduction of natural gas from Mozambique since 2004. The current supply of 148,2 MGJ/a of pipeline gas increased from 124 MGJ/a in 2010. Compared to developed countries, South Africa is a small consumer of natural gas as a percentage of its total energy requirements. This presents us with the opportunity to increase sales of environmentally preferred natural gas. Environmental and technological trends together with new environmental legislation are expected to entice customers to convert to gas as a substitute for environmentally less desirable energy sources. During 2011, natural gas volumes sold were 125,8 MGJ/a and methane rich gas volumes 24,4 MGJ/a.

Sasol Gas supplies 60,2 MGJ/a of gas to approximately 550 industrial and commercial customers in the South African provinces of Mpumalanga, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, North-West and the Free State. Besides marketing pipeline gas to these customers, natural gas is also supplied as feedstock to Sasol's facilities in Sasolburg and Secunda.

Seasonality

The total South African demand for gas is consistent throughout the year and is generally not subject to seasonal fluctuations due to moderate temperature variances between seasons and the absence of a significant domestic market.

Raw materials

The natural gas purchased in Mozambique from an un-incorporated joint venture (UJV) consisting of Sasol Petroleum Temane Limitada (SPT), a subsidiary of Sasol Petroleum International, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Companhia Moçambicana de Hidrocarbonetos, S.A.R.L (CMH) is transported by Rompco to Secunda in South Africa. Methane-rich gas is purchased from the

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Sasol Synfuels facility in Secunda. The UJV has been supplying Sasol Gas with natural gas since 2004 and Sasol Synfuels has been supplying methane-rich gas to Sasol Gas since 1994.

Marketing channels

Approximately 94% of the products produced by Sasol Gas are sold to end-use industrial customers by our own sales and marketing personnel. We also supply a small number of traders and reticulators who sell the gas to their own customers.

Factors on which the business is dependent

Licences and regulations

We have obtained, from the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), the necessary licences required in terms of the Gas Act to operate our gas distribution facilities and to engage in our trading activities. We are in the process of obtaining the relevant licences for the operation of transmission gas facilities in order to comply with the Gas Act and the rules published by NERSA. As and when expansion of our distribution and transmission facilities is required we apply for the required construction licences from NERSA. Refer to Item 4B "Business overview Regulation of pipeline gas activities in South Africa" for additional information.

Property, plants and equipment

The MSP natural gas transmission pipeline owned by Rompco is a 26 inch carbon steel underground pipeline of 865 km. The pipeline starts from the natural gas central processing facility (CPF) at Temane in Mozambique and ends at the pressure protection station (PPS) in Secunda. The instantaneous capacity of the pipeline is 136 MGJ/a, with an annual average of 120 MGJ/a without any additional compression along the pipeline. Rompco has constructed its first compressor station near Komatipoort in South Africa. This facility supplies midpoint compression and will enable the pipeline to increase gas transportation up to an annual average of 149 MGJ/a, with an instantaneous pipeline capacity in excess of 160 MGJ/a. The compressor station reached beneficial operation on 27 August 2010.

The inland transmission network of Gauteng is fed from the PPS at Nigel. The network is operated at a pressure of 3 550 kPa and lower and the capacity of the transmission network is approximately 84 MGJ/a. These pipelines supply various low pressure distribution areas as well as some customers directly. Where these lines enter into various distribution areas, a pressure reduction station reduces the pressure to 625 kPa. The southern part of the inland network ends in Sasolburg.

The Secunda, Witbank and Middelburg distribution network receives methane-rich gas from Sasol Synfuels. The maximum operating pressure for this pipeline is 3 000 kPa and the capacity of the network is 10 MGJ/a. Methane-rich gas, similar to that which is supplied to Witbank and Middelburg, is compressed and fed into the Transnet Pipelines transmission pipeline to supply our customers in the KwaZulu-Natal province. The maximum operating pressure for this transmission pipeline is 5 300 kPa and the capacity of the network is approximately 21 MGJ/a.

Sasol Synfuels

Nature of the operations and principal activities

Sasol Synfuels, based in Secunda, operates a coal and gas based synthetic fuels manufacturing facility. We produce syngas primarily from low-grade coal with a smaller portion of feedstock being natural gas. The process uses advanced high temperature Fischer-Tropsch technology to convert syngas into a range of synthetic fuel components, as well as industrial pipeline gas and chemical feedstock. We produce most of South Africa's chemical and polymer building blocks, including ethylene, propylene,

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ammonia, phenols, alcohols and ketones. We operate the world's largest oxygen production facilities (according to Air Liquide, the French industrial gas company), currently consisting of 16 units. The 16th unit was commissioned during June 2011 and was in full operation as at 30 June 2011.

The Sasol Natural Gas Growth Project (SNGGP) phase 1(a) was approved by the Sasol Limited board during March 2010. The total approved amount of R13,2 billion, consists of both capital and feasibility funds. This investment will result in an increase in production of approximately 3,2% on a sustainable basis as well as additional electricity from gas turbines. Since 2008, Sasol Synfuels has incurred costs of R637 million in respect of the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies related to the SNGGP phase 1(a). On the fuel specification programme phase 1(b), an amount of R147 million has been approved, with a total expected capital investment of R5 billion. The scope of phase 1(b) is to address expected future fuel specification changes. Further growth opportunities are being considered, but these are in the early stages and have not yet been approved for commercial development. It is therefore premature to assess the impact they would have on our operations.

Principal markets

Sasol Synfuels sells fuel components and heavy fuel oils to Sasol Oil, and methane-rich gas is sold to Sasol Gas. Chemical feedstocks are sold to the chemical divisions of Sasol and its joint venture partners, including Merisol. Such feedstocks are processed and marketed for a wide range of applications locally and abroad. Ammonia and sulphur are sold to the fertiliser and explosives industries, including Sasol Nitro, our nitrogenous products division.

Raw materials

The dominant feedstock components used by Sasol Synfuels in the production process are low grade coal obtained from Sasol Mining and natural gas obtained from Sasol Gas. Prices of low grade coal are influenced by the South African Producer Price Index while the price of natural gas is determined by the international price of Brent crude oil, the rand /US dollar exchange rate as well as the South African Producer Price Index.

Marketing channels

The bulk of our products are sold to other Sasol business units. A very small volume of carbon products are directly marketed to clients locally and abroad, via commercial distribution channels. Sasol Nitro also acts as a marketing agent for the selling of ammonia and sulphur, mainly to the South African fertiliser industry.

Property, plants and equipment*Specific product volumes*

	2011	2010	2009
		(Mt)	
Total production volumes	7,1	7,4	7,1

	2011	2010	2009
	(% of total production)		
Liquid and gaseous fuels	60	62	63
Petrochemical feedstock	32	29	28
Nitrogenous and other feedstock for fertilisers and explosives	6	7	7
Carbon, tar and other products	2	2	2

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Sasol Synfuels is continuing the development of an operations excellence approach suitable for Sasol Synfuels' manufacturing activities. Greater energy efficiency is also being pursued through new programmes aimed at reducing overall unit cost, improving environmental performance and assuring the reliability of electricity supply. Sasol Synfuels has completed the construction of a 200-megawatt power-generation plant at Secunda. Beneficial operations for the gas turbine plants were achieved during July 2010. This facility will be commissioned on natural gas but will eventually use waste-gas streams as an energy source to reduce costs and environmental impact as well as overall site energy efficiency.

Sasol Synfuels successfully completed the largest planned maintenance outage in its history on its eastern factory during September 2010. Production volumes for 2011 were negatively affected by the planned maintenance outage compared to 2010. Except for the impact of this maintenance shutdown, overall production integrity and reliability remained at relatively stable levels throughout the year. The operations excellence programme is aimed at further improving long-term plant reliability and stability.

Sasol Synfuels continues to advance a series of major environmental projects as part of a wider group initiative in South Africa to reduce our environmental footprint and enhance operational efficiency. We have commissioned the sulphuric acid plant at Sasol Synfuels and an ammonium sulphate plant at Sasol Nitro that is expected to cost R961 million. The sulphuric acid plant will use hydrogen sulphide and offtake gas from the Rectisol plant as feedstock. Sasol Nitro converts a large percentage of the sulphuric acid into ammonium sulphate, an important fertiliser ingredient. The sulphuric acid plant achieved beneficial operation during October 2010.

We are also focusing on opportunities to reduce volumes of low-level volatile organic compounds (VOCs), as well as emissions of sulphur oxides (SOx) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx). Projects are in various development phases.

Sasol Synfuels has approved capital of R5,3 billion for environmental projects. This amount includes spending on black product remediation, rehabilitation of the waste ash site, dolomite pits, the reduction of VOC emissions and the sulphuric acid plant. To date, the expenditure on these projects amounts to R1,7 billion, with the remaining R3,6 billion to be spent in the future.

*Sasol Oil***Nature of the operations and principal activities**

Sasol Oil encompasses the established liquid fuels, bitumen, heating fuels and lubricants marketing activities of Sasol through our wholesale, commercial and retailing interests, featuring both the Sasol and the Exel brands. Operations include fuel blending and storage facilities at our Secunda operations to turn fuel components procured from Sasol Synfuels into market ready products. Sasol Oil is also responsible for crude oil procurement, shipping and the subsequent refining of crude oil through our majority shareholder interest in the Natref refinery in Sasolburg. Final product is supplied to and traded with, other licensed wholesalers operating in Southern Africa. Products include petrol, diesel, jet fuel, illuminating paraffin, LPG, fuel oils, bitumen, motor and industrial lubricants and sulphur.

Liquid fuels marketed

	2011	2010	2009
	(million m ³)		
Total liquid fuel sales	10,54	10,55	9,85
Total liquid fuel sales (exported)	0,49	0,59	0,56
			49

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Principal markets

Sasol Oil's fuel production is primarily located in South Africa's industrial heartland, where an estimated 58% of the country's petrol and diesel is consumed. Our full production of approximately 8,3 million m³ of white products per year is insufficient to supply this market. The balance of the market is supplied from coastal refineries and imports, transported via road and rail tankers and Transnet's pipelines. Limited volumes of white products are exported overland to neighbouring countries.

Seasonality

The total South African demand for road transportation fuels is fairly consistent throughout the year. Slightly higher demand for petrol is evident during the December summer holiday period and diesel demand tends to peak during October, the summer grain planting season. Diesel demand weakens during the December holiday period in line with reduced construction activities. The demand for fuel oil and gasses tends to increase in the winter season and weaken in summer. Demand during the first quarter of the calendar year is generally weaker than the annual average.

South African fuel prices are derived from international reference prices as a result of the longstanding regulatory dispensation, which is based on import alternatives. Local price seasonality is mainly as a result of northern hemisphere demand peaks for petrol during the US driving season in the summer and distillate demand during the European winter. This normally results in petrol and diesel prices being higher during our winter and summer months, respectively.

During 2011, international diesel crack spreads have shown signs of recovery after the global economic recession. Petrol crack spreads, on the other hand, have remained subdued due to weak demand and the increase in ethanol blending requirements in the US. Normal seasonality has not returned to markets as a result of high product inventory levels and the absolute level of prices, which remain quite high. Increased refining capacity in emerging economies has increased supply, further negatively impacting margins.

Raw materials

Sasol Oil's main raw material inputs are blending components from Sasol Synfuels, crude oil and base oils for lubricant manufacturing.

Blending Components

Sasol Oil has an agreement with Sasol Synfuels to uplift fuel components, which are then blended to market specifications in Secunda. Fuel oil components from Sasol Synfuels and Natref are blended to provide customer specific heating fuel solutions. The purchase price of fuel components is referenced to international petroleum product prices, crude oil and refinery operating costs.

Crude Oil

Natref obtains approximately 50% of its crude oil requirements from the Middle East (of the purchases from the Middle East approximately 15 700 bpd of crude oil is purchased from Naftiran Intertrade Company Limited of Iran and approximately 19 300 bpd of crude oil is purchased from Saudi Arabia) through crude oil term contracts. The balance of the requirement is bought on the spot market from West Africa and other sources. Volatility in crude oil prices has increased since the late 1990's as result of international supply/demand dynamics and geo-politics. Crude oil prices have increased since the second half of the 2009 calendar year and are extremely volatile due to increased trading and speculation in the crude oil market.

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Crude oil is landed at Durban and transferred to the refinery by a 654 km pipeline owned and operated by Transnet Pipelines Limited, a subsidiary of Transnet, which is a state-owned multi-modal transport company.

Lubricant Base Oils

Sasol Oil owns a portion (40%) of the ESA Lubricants Blending facility of Island View in Durban. The plant is managed by Engen Petroleum and blends automotive and industrial lubricants to Sasol Oil specifications. Base Oils are predominantly procured locally.

Marketing channels

Sasol Oil's marketing effort can be divided into four main areas namely sales to licensed wholesalers, direct marketing (retail and commercial markets) in South Africa, direct marketing in other African countries, as well as overland exports into Africa.

Licensed wholesalers

Sasol Oil is predominantly a bulk supplier to licensed wholesalers. Multi-national oil companies with their own South African refining capacity, namely, BP plc, Engen Petroleum (Engen), Royal Dutch Shell (Shell), Chevron and Total South Africa (Total), rely on Sasol to supply a part of their local marketing requirements. Another new type of licensed wholesaler, referred to as a Non-Refining Wholesaler, has emerged over the past few years. Non-Refining Wholesalers tend to compete mainly in the commercial market with oil companies.

Individual agreements that vary in terms of duration, volume, and modes of delivery, regulate the relationship between Sasol and its licensed wholesale customers. The agreed product slates reflect Sasol Oil's production slate to aid efficient and reliable supply. Product is imported to cover planned and unplanned refinery outages to ensure that supply commitments are met.

Direct markets (retail, commercial, lubricants, aviation fuel, fuel oil and bitumen)

We believe that independent access to retail and commercial markets have strategic, competitive and growth opportunities, and we intend to improve our position in the South African fuels market in this respect. Sasol Oil entered the South African retail market on 1 January 2004 with Sasol- and Exel-branded retail convenience centres. Currently our network consists of 406 service stations, including five Sasol branded integrated energy centres, across South Africa. Sasol's current national market share is estimated at 9,7%. We have commenced with a process to phase out the Exel brand and to convert existing retail convenience centres to the Sasol brand. New site development is progressing, although slower than anticipated, due to, amongst other things, a challenging regulatory environment.

The commercial business has been repositioned to become a significant contributor through customer focused strategy. A significant number of large supply contracts have been signed. The current estimated market share is 6%.

Lubricants are marketed within our group of companies and retail networks as well as targeted industrial market segments. Efficient supply logistics are essential to operate a competitive business model. Extensive effort has been put into designing and implementing a supply chain that is comparable with international benchmarks.

In 2009, we acquired the remaining 50,1% of Exelem Aviation (Pty) Ltd. The business is now trading as Sasol Aviation (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Aviation). Sasol Aviation focuses on jet fuel marketing at South Africa's premier airport, OR Tambo International, but also services other inland airports. Sasol Aviation is part of an operating consortium at OR Tambo International and its market share at the airport is approximately 7%.

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The Fuel Oil business provides a remarkably diverse range of heating fuels and applications to industrial and mining customers. The Natref refinery is situated 670 km from the coast. The resultant lack of a bunker fuels market makes this business unit crucial to ensure sale of heavy fuels to assist in smooth refining operations at Natref.

Base bitumen is wholesaled by Sasol Oil, while Tosas Holdings (Pty) Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary, markets value-added bitumen and applies it through construction teams.

Africa marketing

Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana are in the natural supply area of Sasol Oil's production facilities. Exel Lesotho and Exel Swaziland, wholly owned subsidiaries of Sasol Oil, acquired the marketing assets of BP plc in Lesotho and Swaziland in 2006 and 2007, respectively. Exel Lesotho is the marketing leader in Lesotho, with a 36,2% market share, and Exel Swaziland currently has 7,5% market share in Swaziland.

Sasol Oil holds a 49% interest in Petromoc e Sasol Sarl (PeSS), which is a joint venture with the Mozambican national state oil company, Petromoc. PeSS operates a network of 8 retail convenience centres and has 44 commercial customers. It has 8% market share in Mozambique. Both petrol and diesel are marketed through PeSS.

Trading exports (Africa Overland)

Export sales to other African countries are effected at the refinery gate, as Sasol Oil has no marketing assets in these countries. Volumes available for export to these markets are limited as a result of significant demand growth in South Africa.

Factors on which the business is dependent

Activities across the value chain, including manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, are regulated through a licensing regime. Retail pump prices of petrol, the maximum refining gate price of LPG, the maximum cylinder retail price for LPG, and a maximum single national retail price of unpacked illuminating kerosene are controlled by the Petroleum Controller under the Petroleum Products Act, 1977.

A licensing regime for activities in the South African oil industry was introduced during 2006. Manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing of petroleum products may only be conducted once a licence has been issued by the Petroleum Controller under the Petroleum Products Act, 1977. Onerous application requirements and a lengthy licensing process may hamper the development of retail convenience centres in future. Refer to Item 4B "Business overview Regulation of petroleum-related activities in South Africa" for additional information.

NERSA, under the Petroleum Pipelines Act, sets tariffs for petroleum pipelines and approves tariffs for third party access to storage and marine loading facilities. This Act grants NERSA limited discretion when applying its pricing methodologies to set tariffs, which may affect some competitors, because of different market and production locations. NERSA approved new pipeline tariffs that became effective on 1 April 2011. NERSA has applied a new methodology to determine pipeline tariffs. Pipeline tariffs from the injection points in Durban, South Africa, up to the final destination in the inland have been set equal even though routes and costs differ. Refer to Item 4B "Business overview Regulation of petroleum-related activities in South Africa" for additional information.

Table of Contents**Property, plants and equipment***Natref refinery operational statistics⁽¹⁾*

	2011	2010	2009
Crude oil processed (million m ³)	3,7	3,3	3,5
White product yield (% of raw material)	89,9	89,7	88,3
Total product yield (%)	97,4	99,1	98,0

(1)

Data based on our 63,64% share in Natref.

Natref is an inland refinery, focusing on the production of refined petrol and distillate fuels and producing only a small percentage of fuel oil and bitumen. It is designed to upgrade relatively heavy crude oil with a high sulphur content (sour) to yield about 90% white petroleum products. Crude oil selection and degree of upgrade are ultimately dictated by refinery configuration and overall economics. Products of the refinery include petrol, diesel, commercial propane, jet fuel, different grades of bitumen, fuel oils, sulphur and various gasses.

While Sasol Oil operates the refinery, Total participates in its management with veto rights over a number of corporate actions, including, increasing or reducing Natref's share capital, amending Natref's Memorandum of Incorporation and the rights attaching to its shares, appointing directors to serve as executive officers and determining directors' remuneration.

Under the terms of an agreement concluded between Total and Sasol, Total has the option to purchase up to 13,64% of the ordinary shares in Natref from Sasol at fair market value upon the occurrence of certain events. Since December 2003, Total has had two opportunities to increase its shareholding in Natref to 50%, the first being the termination of the Main Supply Agreements and the second the proposed transaction between Sasol and PETRONAS, which was subsequently prohibited by the Competition Tribunal. On both occasions Total decided not to exercise its option to increase its shareholding in Natref.

During the 2005 upgrade to meet new fuel specifications, Natref's nameplate capacity was reduced by 11%. A decision has been made that capacity will not be increased in the foreseeable future. South African fuel specifications continue to evolve with international trends and it is expected that substantial additional investment of approximately R5 billion will be required between 2014 and 2017 to meet these more stringent specifications. Construction of a pipeline to integrate Sasol Synfuels and Natref will be completed by November 2011 and it is planned to have the pipeline fully operational by February 2012. This will facilitate and optimise the production of new specification fuels through both plants.

During 2011, the overall refinery availability amounted to 91%, mainly due to planned and unplanned shutdowns. Planned shutdowns on the crude distillation unit, diesel unifier unit and residual crude desulphurisation unit have resulted in improved output from these units.

International Energy Cluster*Sasol Synfuels International***Nature of operations and principal activities**

Based in Johannesburg and formed in 1997, SSI, our technology marketing and support subsidiary, is responsible for developing and implementing international business ventures based on our Fischer-Tropsch synthesis technology. SSI initiates and develops new ventures from project conception through to venture implementation and participates fully in supporting and operating those ventures, holding equity in and marketing the products.

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The Sasol SPD process

Based on our long and extensive experience in the commercial application of Fischer-Tropsch technology, we have successfully developed the Fischer-Tropsch-based Sasol SPD process for converting natural gas into high-quality, environment-friendly diesel and other liquid hydrocarbons. The SPD process consists of three main steps, each of which is commercially proven. These include:

the Haldor Topsøe reforming technology, which converts natural gas and oxygen into syngas;

our Slurry Phase Fischer-Tropsch technology, which converts syngas into hydrocarbons; and

the Chevron Isocracking technology, which converts hydrocarbons into particular products, mainly diesel, naphtha and LPG.

Currently we believe, based on our knowledge of the industry and publicly available information, that on a worldwide basis we have the most extensive experience in the application of Fischer-Tropsch technology on a commercial scale. Given the increasing discovery of extensive natural gas reserves, our Sasol SPD process can be applied with significant commercial advantages in various parts of the world. As a consequence, our technology has evoked interest from countries and companies with extensive natural gas reserves as an appealing alternative for commercialising these reserves. In recent years, we have been actively promoting our Sasol SPD technology and are examining opportunities with a view to commencing commercial application for new GTL and CTL plants.

The Sasol SPD process converts natural gas into diesel and other liquid hydrocarbons which are generally more environmentally friendly and of higher quality and performance compared to the equivalent crude oil-derived products. In view of product specifications gradually becoming more stringent, especially with respect to emissions, we believe that the option of environmentally friendly GTL and CTL fuels will become increasingly appealing. GTL and CTL diesel can be used with optimised engines for best performance, although it can also be utilised with current compression ignition engines. GTL diesel is currently used as a cost-competitive blend stock for conventional diesels, thereby enabling conventional diesel producers to improve the quality and capacity of their product without investing substantially in sophisticated new plants and infrastructure. We anticipate that the combined factors of GTL and CTL diesel's superior characteristics and the prevailing market conditions in developed economies will enable GTL and CTL diesel to command premium prices for either niche applications or as a blend stock for upgrading lower-specification products. The construction of GTL/CTL facilities and the production of GTL/CTL fuels require significant capital investment.

In support of this growth driver, our team of researchers continues to advance our GTL and CTL technology, including our proprietary low-temperature Fischer-Tropsch Slurry Phase reactor and cobalt-based catalysts.

GTL developments utilising the Sasol SPD process

In June 1999, Sasol and Chevron Corporation, agreed to create a global alliance, Sasol Chevron (SC), a 50:50 joint venture between Sasol and Chevron, in order to identify and implement ventures based on the Sasol SPD process, as part of our strategy to exploit our Fischer-Tropsch technology and to develop and commercialise the GTL process. During the first half of 2009, Sasol and Chevron reviewed and optimised their business model for cooperation regarding their GTL ambitions and have agreed, in future, to work together directly and only on a case-by-case basis, rather than through the SC joint venture.

In July 2001, we signed a joint venture agreement with Qatar Petroleum to establish Oryx GTL (Qatar Petroleum 51% and Sasol 49%). The joint venture has constructed a GTL plant located at Ras Laffan Industrial City to produce high quality synfuels from Qatar's natural gas resources. The plant started producing on specification product during the first quarter of calendar year 2007 and first

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product was sold in April 2007. Oryx GTL is in stable operation and has met and at times even exceeded its design capacity. As the business has now demonstrated its viability, Oryx GTL, supported by its shareholders Sasol and Qatar Petroleum, is progressively expanding the facility by a further approximate 10% with an expected completion date in the 2014 calendar year.

In December 2008, following negotiations with Chevron Nigeria Limited, Sasol reduced its economic interest in the Escravos GTL project from 37,5% to 10%, for which a consideration of R3 486 million (US\$360 million) was received. Due to uncertainties that arose in 2009 from the fiscal arrangements for the project, management reassessed this impact on its commitments relating to the project. This resulted in a provision of R1 274 million (US\$166 million) being recognised. A loss of R771 million was realised on the disposal in 2009. The 10% economic interest retained by Sasol has been recognised as an investment in an associate at its fair value from the effective date of the transaction. Sasol continues to provide full technical and manpower support to the project.

In April 2009, Sasol, Uzbekneftegaz, the national oil and gas company of Uzbekistan, and PETRONAS, of Malaysia, signed a heads of agreement to evaluate the feasibility of GTL and upstream co-operation in Uzbekistan. On 15 July 2009, Sasol signed a joint venture agreement with Uzbekneftegaz and PETRONAS, to form a joint venture called Uzbekistan GTL LLC, a limited liability company with each partner having a one third participating interest. A joint feasibility study for the development and implementation of a GTL project in Uzbekistan, with an estimated capacity of 1,4 million tpa, commenced. The feasibility study was completed in the middle of the 2011 calendar year and, based on the results, each partner will decide whether or not to proceed with front end engineering and design of the Uzbekistan GTL project. The Uzbekistan GTL project was presented for approval to the government of Uzbekistan in September 2011. An investment agreement was concluded between the partners. This results in Sasol and Uzbekneftegaz's equity interests in Uzbekistan GTL LLC being 44,5% each, and PETRONAS having an 11% interest. The front end engineering and design phase of the GTL project in Uzbekistan will commence before the end of the 2011 calendar year.

In the first quarter of 2011, Sasol, together with Talisman, initiated a feasibility study for a GTL plant in Western Canada. This study is expected to be completed in the 2012 calendar year.

In the 2011 calendar year, Sasol completed a pre-feasibility study into a possible integrated GTL and chemicals facility in the US. After the successful completion of the pre-feasibility study, the Sasol board approved that the project proceed to feasibility study phase. The feasibility study is expected to be completed in the latter half of the 2012 calendar year.

CTL developments utilising Sasol's proprietary Fisher Tropsch technology

In June 2006, Sasol announced the signing of co-operation agreements with the Shenhua Group Corporation Limited and the Shenhua Ningxia Coal Industry Group Company Limited of the People's Republic of China to proceed with the second stage of feasibility studies to determine the viability of two 80 000 bpd CTL plants, respectively, in the Shaanxi Province and in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

In August 2008, Sasol and the Shenhua Ningxia Group agreed to proceed with only one plant with a nominal capacity of approximately 80 000 bpd in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China, which is situated about 1 000 km west of Beijing. The proposed site in the Ningdong Chemical and Energy base has excellent infrastructure and there are abundant coal reserves in proximity which provide a platform for possible future expansion. A feasibility study for the project was completed in the first half of the 2010 calendar year. Sasol and Shenhua Ningxia Coal Group jointly submitted a Project Application Report (PAR) to the Chinese Government in December 2009, to seek approval for the CTL plant. Given the delay in the approval from the Chinese government for our CTL project in China, we are developing other investment strategies and growth opportunities, both in South Africa

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and abroad. We have reallocated planned project funding for the China CTL project and redeployed staff to other projects. We remain committed to growing our other businesses in China.

In February 2006, Sasol initiated engagements with key stakeholders in India to ensure the establishment of an enabling environment within which to evaluate the potential for a CTL project in India. This resulted in the decision to open a representative office in Mumbai in February 2007. Sasol and the Tata group of India signed agreements in July 2008 to form a 50:50 joint venture company, which has been allocated a portion of the North of Arkhapal and Srirampur coal blocks in the Talchar coalfield in the State of Orissa for the development of a potential CTL project in India. The project is in a pre-feasibility phase, which is expected to be completed in the first half of the 2012 calendar year.

Principal markets

The bulk of the ultra low sulphur GTL diesel produced at Oryx GTL is sold as a blend stock to produce on-specification automotive diesel from middle distillate product streams derived from conventional oil refining. The GTL naphtha produced at Oryx GTL is sold to naphtha crackers that produce olefins such as ethylene.

Seasonality

GTL product prices reflect the seasonal behaviour of global petroleum product markets.

Raw materials

Oryx GTL, a 51% Qatar Petroleum and 49% Sasol joint venture, purchases natural gas feedstock from Al Khaleej Gas, a joint venture between ExxonMobil Middle East Gas Marketing Limited and Qatar Petroleum, under a gas purchase agreement with a contractual minimum off-take volume. The agreement commenced in January 2006 and is valid for a term of 25 years with an option to extend for a further 7 years.

Marketing channels

The diesel produced by Oryx GTL is marketed by Sasol Synfuels International Marketing Limited, under a marketing agency agreement, whereas the GTL naphtha and LPG are sold by Qatar International Petroleum Marketing Company Ltd (Tasweeq).

Factors on which the business is dependent

Technology

SSI is dependant on the successful integration of various technologies also referred to in the description of the Sasol SPD process. The continuous improvement of our cobalt catalyst performance is also key.

Feedstock

The growth of the SSI business depends on the availability of competitively priced natural gas or coal reserves.

Remaining cost competitive

Working closely with Sasol Technology's Fischer-Tropsch process innovation teams at Sasolburg and Johannesburg, we are involved in an ongoing programme aimed at further improving competitiveness by lowering the capital and operating costs of future GTL and CTL plants. There is also a continued

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focus to reduce the total cost of the cobalt catalyst used in the process through improvement of the performance and total value chain of the catalyst supplied.

Property, plants and equipment*Production capacity at 30 June 2011*

Plant description	Location	Design capacity ⁽¹⁾
Oryx GTL	Ras Laffan Industrial City in Qatar	32 400 bpd (nominal)
FT 1 (catalyst plant)	De Meern, The Netherlands	680 tpa
FT 2 (catalyst plant)	De Meern, The Netherlands	680 tpa
FT 3 (catalyst plant)	Sasolburg, South Africa	680 tpa

- (1) Nameplate capacity represents the total saleable production capacity. Due to the integrated nature of these facilities, the requirement for regular statutory maintenance shutdowns and market conditions, actual saleable volumes will be less than the nameplate capacity.

*Sasol Petroleum International***Nature of the operations and its principal activities**

In 1995, we founded Sasol Petroleum International (Pty) Ltd (SPI) to undertake oil and gas exploration and production in selected high potential areas in West and Southern Africa. SPI currently holds exploration equity in West and Southern Africa, the Asia Pacific region and in Canada, and holds equity in producing assets with proved natural oil and gas reserves in Mozambique, Gabon and Canada. In Mozambique, we produce gas and condensate from the onshore Pande and Temane natural gas fields. Gas production from the Temane field commenced in 2004 and from the Pande field in 2009. Since 2004, gas has been sold to Sasol Gas for marketing in South Africa and for use as part of the feedstock for our synfuels and chemical operations in Secunda and Sasolburg. The condensate is sold locally in Mozambique for international export. In Gabon, oil production from the offshore Etame field commenced in 2002, followed by production in 2007 and 2009 from the associated Avouma and Ebouri fields. The oil is sold internationally on the open market. In 2011, SPI acquired equity in the Farrell Creek and Cypress A shale gas assets in Canada.

Principal markets*Mozambican production*

All natural gas produced under the Pande-Temane Petroleum Production Agreement (PPA), other than royalty gas that is provided to the Mozambican government, is exported to South Africa and sold to Sasol Gas for marketing in South Africa and for use as part of the feedstock for our chemical and synthetic fuel operations in Secunda and Sasolburg. The Mozambican government is dedicating royalty gas for use in the vicinity of the processing plant in Temane as well as developing the gas market in the capital city, Maputo. The natural gas condensate produced in the gas processing plant is currently sold at the plant, trucked to Beira, Mozambique, by the buyer, for export via the port of Beira to offshore markets.

Gabon production

Oil production from the Etame Marin Permit operations is sold internationally on the open market.

Canada production

Unconventional gas production from the Farrell Creek and Cypress A operations is sold into the North American gas market.

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Marketing channels

Mozambican production

In the ongoing business, all Pande-Temane PPA natural gas is sold under long-term sales contracts to Sasol Gas, for marketing in the South African market and for use as part of the feedstock for our synfuels and chemical operations in Secunda and Sasolburg. Opportunities are being assessed for gas supply to Mozambican markets. The additional gas volumes will become available from the proposed expansion of the current operations.

Pande-Temane PPA condensate is sold under a long-term sales agreement with an international trading organisation.

Gabon production

An annual sales contract is typically entered into for the sale of the Etame Marin Permit oil based on a competitive bidding process and sales prices are linked to international oil prices.

Canada production

Talisman markets 100% of the shale gas and liquids production. Pricing is based on the daily realised spot market prices less a marketing fee.

Property, plants and equipment

Mozambican production

Our gas processing facilities (CPF) in Mozambique are located some 700 km north of the capital, Maputo. Ownership is shared with the Mozambican government through Companhia Moçambicana de Hidrocarbonetos, S.A.R.L (CMH) (25%) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (5%).

Gabon production

The Etame field production occurs via subsea wells through a dedicated floating production, storage and off-loading (FPSO) vessel. This FPSO vessel is moored offshore at the field site. Avouma and Ebouri field production is via minimum facilities fixed platforms, which are tied back by pipelines to the Etame FPSO.

Canada production

Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets consist of a number of field production wells, gathering lines and a processing facility in the Montney Basin in British Columbia, Canada.

Chemical Cluster

Sasol Polymers

Our polymer-related activities are managed in two separate entities, Sasol Polymers, a division of Sasol Chemical Industries Limited, and Sasol Polymers International Investments (Pty) Ltd (SPII), a subsidiary of Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd. SPII manages our international operations.

Nature of the operations and its principal activities

In Sasol Polymers, we produce ethylene by separating and purifying an ethylene-rich mixture and by cracking of ethane and propane supplied by Sasol Synfuels. Propylene is separated and purified from a Fischer-Tropsch stream produced in the Sasol process. The ethylene is polymerised into low density polyethylene (LDPE), linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE) and the propylene into

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polypropylene (PP). We operate a fully integrated chlor-alkali/polyvinylchloride chain. Ethylene and chlorine, from on-site chlor-alkali plants, are reacted to produce vinyl chloride monomer and then polymerised to polyvinylchloride (PVC). Caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, sodium hypochlorite and calcium chloride are other chlor-alkali products which are produced. Sodium cyanide is produced from methane, ammonia and caustic soda.

We are a major South African plastics and chemicals operation and our vision is to be an exceptional producer of polymers and preferred supplier in our market. We supply quality monomers, polymers, chlor-alkali chemicals and mining reagents.

In South Africa, Sasol Polymers has two operating businesses:

Polyolefins; and

Chlor Vinyls.

In SPII we manage the following international investments:

Our 12% shareholding in Optimal Olefins (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd with PETRONAS, a manufacturer of ethylene and propylene. Optimal Olefins produces 600 kilotons per annum (ktpa) ethylene in an ethane/propane cracker. The cracker co-produces 90 ktpa of propylene.

Our 40% shareholding in Petlin (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (with PETRONAS), a manufacturer and supplier of LDPE with a capacity of 255 ktpa is operated by Petlin (Malaysia).

Our 50% shareholding in Arya Sasol Polymer Company (ASPC) in Iran with Pars Petrochemical Company, a manufacturer and supplier of ethylene (1 000 ktpa), LDPE (300 ktpa), and medium and high density polyethylene (300 ktpa). Beneficial operation has been achieved for the entire Arya Sasol Polymers complex during 2009. The ethane cracker is still being ramped up to design capacity, while both polyethylene plants are producing at design rates.

A 40% share in Wesco China Limited (with Rhine Park Holdings), a polymer distributor in China and Taiwan.

Principal markets

Over the past three years between 66% and 75% of Sasol Polymers' revenue has been earned from sales into the South African market.

We are the sole polymer producer of PVC, LDPE and LLDPE in South Africa and have the leading share of sales of these products in South Africa, where the competition is in the form of polymer imports primarily from Asian and Middle Eastern producers. We supply 160 ktpa ethylene and 100 ktpa propylene under contract to Safripol (Pty) Ltd (Safripol) in Sasolburg by pipeline for the production of HDPE and polypropylene, respectively. We compete directly with Safripol in the polypropylene market, where we have a large share of the South African market. Caustic soda is sold primarily in South Africa into the pulp and paper, minerals beneficiation and soap and detergent industries. We are the sole local producer of sodium cyanide solution which is sold to local gold producers. Sales are expected to be in line with investment in dump retreatment in association with gold and uranium prices.

Currently, we export polymers from our South African operations to the African continent, South East Asia, Europe and South America. Product from the Petlin plant in Malaysia is sold into Malaysia, India, China, Australia and New Zealand. The focus for polymer marketing activity from our Iran operations is mainly South East Asia, China and the Indian subcontinent, while ethylene is being exported into South East Asia.

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Seasonality

Global polymer demand does not show any marked annual seasonality although higher demand tends to arise in the third quarter of each calendar year as converters stock up for increased sales over the South African festive season.

The global polymer industry is, however, cyclical in terms of margins earned, given lumpy investment patterns caused by large capital requirements and size of plants. The duration of a typical cycle has been seven years and margins can vary from low trough conditions to extreme peak conditions. During tight supply/demand periods, which usually coincide with increases in economic activity as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), margins may increase disproportionately with high peaks. Over time margins reduce as investment is stimulated or as demand slows down in line with GDP. It may happen that too much capacity is installed which results in collapsed margins.

Raw materials

Feedstock for ethylene and propylene in South Africa is purchased from Sasol Synfuels at market-priced fuel-alternative values. The mechanism for determining the fuel-alternative value is based on the South African Basic Fuel Price (BFP) mechanism administered by the Department of Energy. Feedstock prices have increased in line with the oil price. Salt used in our chlor-alkali production process is imported from Namibia and Botswana at US dollar denominated prices. Electricity is purchased from Eskom, South Africa's state-owned electricity provider.

Feedstock namely, ethane and propane, for SPII's joint venture cracker in Malaysia (Optimal Olefins) is purchased from PETRONAS at set prices, unrelated to oil, that escalates annually in line with US inflation rates. Petlin (Malaysia) buys its ethylene feedstock from Optimal Olefins at prices related to the South East Asian ethylene market. ASPC, SPII's joint venture in Iran, buys its feedstock, ethane, from the Pars Petrochemical Company at a fixed price, unrelated to the oil price. In times of high oil prices this provides a competitive advantage to the operations in Malaysia and Iran, compared to crude oil based producers.

Marketing channels

Our sales in South Africa are made directly to customers using our own marketing and sales staff. Sales offices are located in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. Account managers are responsible for management of our relationship with customers.

For exports from South African operations, an international trading business was established to sell directly into Southern Africa and through distributors and agents into East and West Africa, the Far East, Europe and South America. All sales, administration and logistics are arranged from the Johannesburg office. Half of the exports from ASPC are handled by Sasol Polymers Middle East, a marketing company established in Dubai and wholly owned by SPII.

Table of Contents**Property, plants and equipment**

The following table summarises the production capacities of each of our main product areas.

Production capacity at 30 June 2011

Product	South Africa ⁽²⁾	Malaysia ^{(1),(2)}	Iran ^{(1),(2)}	Total
	(ktpa)			
Ethylene	618	72	500	1 190
Propylene	950	11		961
LDPE	220	102	150	472
MD/HDPE			150	150
LLDPE	150			150
Polypropylene-1	220			220
Polypropylene-2	300			300
Ethylene dichloride	160			160
Vinyl chloride	205			205
PVC	200			200
Chlorine	145			145
Caustic soda	160			160
Cyanide	40			40
Hydrochloric acid	90			90
Calcium chloride	10			10

(1) Includes our attributable share of the production capacity of proportionately consolidated investees.

(2) Nameplate capacity represents the total saleable production capacity. Due to the integrated nature of these facilities, the requirement for regular statutory maintenance shutdowns and market conditions, actual saleable volumes will be less than the nameplate capacity.

Sasol Solvents**Nature of the operations and its principal activities**

We are one of the leading manufacturers and suppliers of a diverse range of solvents, co-monomers and associated products. Solvent products are supplied to customers in approximately 102 countries and are used primarily in the coatings, printing, packaging, plastics, pharmaceutical, fragrance, aerosol paint and adhesive industries, as well as in the polish, cosmetics, agriculture and mining chemicals sectors. Pentene, hexene and octene are used as co-monomers in polyethylene production. We have production facilities in South Africa at Secunda and Sasolburg and in Germany at Moers and Herne. Our product range includes ketones, glycol ethers, acetates, alcohols, acrylates, pentene, hexene and octene, fine chemicals and mining chemicals. Our joint venture with Huntsman Corporation (Sasol Huntsman) produces maleic anhydride in Europe. We believe that the breadth of our product portfolio provides a competitive advantage relative to the more limited portfolios of some of our competitors in the global market.

The successful start up of Octene train III during 2009 added an additional 100 ktpa of Octene to the co-monomers product portfolio. A second 30 ktpa methyl isobutyl ketone (MiBK) in Sasolburg was commissioned in April 2010 and production has been ramped up according to plan.

Principal markets

In 2011, approximately 1,67 Mt of products were sold worldwide. Our global business is managed from offices in Johannesburg in South Africa. We have sales offices in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and the US.

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We market our products throughout the world, with a large proportion of our alcohols being distributed in Europe. We are a leading producer of solvents in South Africa and we are a market leader in co-monomers based on production capacity. We expect to strengthen our position in the co-monomer high growth market through the commercialisation of our proprietary tetramerisation technology which involves the manufacture of octene from ethylene. The basic engineering on a 100 ktpa octene plant has been completed with beneficial operation planned for the middle of the 2013 calendar year. The location of the unit is at the Sasol cracker complex at Lake Charles in Louisiana, US, where we will benefit from plant integration economics and close location to our key customers.

Our competition varies depending on the products sold and includes a number of major international oil and chemical companies. Our competitors include ExxonMobil, Shell Chemicals, BP Chemicals, Chevron Phillips, Ineos, the Dow Chemical Company, Celanese and Eastman.

Seasonality

Production and sales volumes are generally not subject to seasonal fluctuations but tend to follow the broader global industry trends. In terms of the global cyclical nature of our products, periods of high demand and higher prices are followed by an increase in global production capacity which can depress global margins. The global economic crisis has had a detrimental effect on our sales volumes. However, moderate demand has returned to most of our markets and sales levels have improved to approximately the same levels attained prior to the global economic crisis. The increased demand and increasing feedstock costs have driven product prices up and margins have improved.

Raw materials

Feedstocks for our operations in Secunda are derived mainly from Sasol Synfuels at market-priced fuel-alternative values based on the BFP. Fluctuations in the crude oil price and rand /US dollar exchange rate have a direct impact on the cost of our feedstocks and hence on margins. Feedstocks in Sasolburg are purchased from Sasol Polymers (based on fuel-alternative value) and Sasol Infrachem based on a long-term supply contract price with an annual inflation-linked escalation clause.

Ethylene, propylene and butane, used in our production facilities in Germany, are purchased at market prices from third party suppliers under a combination of long-term supply contracts and open market purchases.

Some products are produced by converting primary chemical commodities produced in our facilities to higher value-added derivatives. These include:

Methyl iso-butyl ketone from acetone.

Ethyl acetate from ethanol.

Ethyl and butyl acrylates from acrylic acids and the corresponding alcohols.

Ethylene glycol butyl ethers from butanol and ethylene oxide.

Marketing channels

We operate thirteen regional sales offices and nine storage hubs in South Africa, Europe, the Asia-Pacific region, the Middle East and the US. We utilise a number of distributors and agents worldwide as an extension of our sales and marketing force to enable increased market penetration.

A combination of product and account managers ensures continued, long-term relationships with our customers. Our in-house sales and administrative staff manage order processing, logistics and collection of payments as well as customer relationships. The use of bulk supply facilities situated in

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China, Dubai, Rotterdam and Antwerp in Europe, Singapore, South Africa and the US allows for timely delivery to our customers.

Factors on which the business is dependant

Our plants operate using a combination of proprietary technology developed by Sasol, primarily by Sasol Technology, as well as technology licensed from various suppliers. Our acrylates and n-butanol technology is licensed from the Mitsubishi Chemical Company. Our maleic anhydride technology (utilised in Sasol Huntsman) is licensed from Huntsman Corporation. We also license MiBK technology from Uhde and hydroformylation technology for use in our Safol and octene 3 plants from Davy Process Technology.

We license our technology for alcohol recovery to PetroSA. Being fully integrated into the Sasol operations in South Africa, we are dependant on Sasol Synfuels and Sasol Infrachem for the supply of both our raw materials and utilities (electricity, water and air).

We are in the process of obtaining the relevant data required in order to comply with the European Union Regulatory Framework for the Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH), which became effective on 1 June 2007. We have already complied with the first major deadline and registered our highest volume products at the end of the 2010 calendar year. We are now in the process of registering the second tier volume of products, and we expect to meet the deadline of June 2013. The estimated costs of compliance over the next 10 years amount to approximately €7 million.

Table of Contents**Property, plants and equipment***Production capacity as at 30 June 2011*

Product	South Africa	Germany (ktpa)	Total ⁽¹⁾
Ethylene	293	65	358
<i>Acetone</i>	175		175
<i>MEK</i>	60	65	125
<i>MiBK</i>	58		58
Glycol ethers		80	80
<i>Butyl glycol ether</i>		80	80
Acetates	54		54
<i>Ethyl acetate</i>	54		54
Mixed alcohols	215		215
Pure alcohols	473	380	853
<i>Methanol (Q)</i>	140		140
<i>Ethanol (Q)</i>	114	140	254
<i>n-Propanol (Q)</i>	54		54
<i>Isopropanol (Q)</i>		240	240
<i>n-Butanol (Q)</i>	150		150
<i>iso-Butanol (Q)</i>	15		15
Acrylates	125		125
<i>Ethyl acrylate</i>	35		35
<i>Butyl acrylate</i>	80		80
<i>Glacial acrylic acid</i>	10		10
C₅-C₈ alpha olefins	356		356
Maleic anhydride		105	105
Other	19	20	39

(1)

Consolidated nameplate capacities excluding internal consumption, including our attributable share of the production capacity of our Sasol Huntsman joint venture.

Nameplate capacity represents the total saleable production capacity. Due to the integrated nature of these facilities, the requirement for regular statutory maintenance shutdowns and market conditions, actual saleable volumes will be less than the nameplate capacity.

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Approximately 70% of our production capacity is at sites in South Africa and 30% in Germany. Our second MiBK plant at Sasolburg, with a nameplate capacity of 30 ktpa, started up in April 2010.

Sasol Huntsman has increased its total production capacity from 60 ktpa to 105 ktpa through the construction of a second 45 ktpa reactor and purification section, with the new capacity being available from the last quarter of the 2011 calendar year.

Sasol Olefins & Surfactants

Nature of the operations and its principal activities

Sasol O&S comprises seven areas of activity, grouped into two business divisions, namely the Organics and Inorganics Divisions.

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The Organics Division consists of:

Alkylates;

Alcohols;

Surfactants;

Organic intermediates; and

Ethylene.

The Inorganics Division consists of:

Specialty aluminas;

Specialty silica aluminas;

Multi-element doped aluminas; and

Hydrotalcites.

Alkylates

The main alkylate products are paraffins, olefins and linear alkyl benzene (LAB). LAB is the feedstock for the manufacture of linear alkyl benzene sulfonate (LAS), an essential surfactant ingredient for the detergents industry. Paraffins (n-paraffins) and n-olefins are produced mainly as feedstock for the production of LAB and oxo-alcohols. A portion of this business unit's products are used internally for the production of downstream surfactants.

Alcohols

These products cover a diversified portfolio of linear and semi-linear alcohols of carbon range between C₆ and C₂₂+. The diversity of this product portfolio is supported by the wide range of feedstocks (petrochemical, oleochemical and coal-based), technologies and manufacturing facilities used. A portion of the alcohols production is consumed internally to produce surfactants and specialty plasticisers.

Surfactants

These products include nonionic and anionic surfactants, based on alcohol and LAB and other organic intermediates.

Organic intermediates

Other organic intermediate chemicals include ethylene oxide, alkyl phenols, alkanolamines, fatty acid esters, etc.

Ethylene

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Our ethane-based cracker in Lake Charles, Louisiana produces ethylene for the US market. A portion of the ethylene production is consumed internally to manufacture Ziegler alcohols and ethylene oxide.

Inorganics

These products involve mainly specialty aluminas and related products. The inorganics specialities are further processed by means of a variety of technical processes to adapt the product characteristics to highly specialised products. The inorganics division also manufactures shaped catalyst carriers from

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their products. The latest development is a new process to produce ultra-high purity alumina for sapphire applications as it is required for LED lighting.

Principal markets

The bulk of the production from the alkylates product group ends up as surfactants, either produced internally (our surfactants product group) or by other parties having acquired the intermediates from us. The bulk of these surfactants result in the making of detergents and industrial or institutional cleaning products. The main competitors include: ExxonMobil, Shell and Petresa in n-paraffins; Huntsman Corporation, Petresa and ISU in the LAB market; and Huntsman and BASF/Cognis in the LAS market.

Although a substantial portion of the alcohols and resultant surfactants products also end up in detergents and industrial and institutional cleaning products, these products also find wide application in industries such as metalworking, flavours and fragrances, personal care, cosmetics, plastic additives, textiles and agriculture. The main competitors include Shell, BASF/Cognis and KLK. Significant additional oleochemical-based alcohol capacity has come on stream in Asia.

Specialty aluminas and related products from the inorganic division are used in a broad range of applications, including catalyst support, raw material for ceramics, coatings, polymer additives and synthetic sapphires. Competitors in aluminas include UOP and BASF Catalyst.

Ethylene, based on Ethane as feedstock, is sold to plastic manufacturers in the US Gulf Coast region and is used internally to manufacture alcohols and ethylene oxide. There are numerous competitors in the US ethylene market. It is expected that projected increases in ethylene production capacity in the Middle East will impact mainly Europe and Northeast Asia and to a lesser extent naphtha-based crackers in the US.

Seasonality

There is very little seasonality associated with our products or the markets in which they participate. Cyclicity of this business is more related to the general chemical investment cycle, which impacts the supply side of the market equation. Many of the markets that we serve typically follow global and regional gross domestic product growth trends and are therefore impacted more by macro-economic factors.

Raw materials

The main feedstocks used in this business are kerosene, benzene, ethane, ethylene and aluminium (all purchased externally with the exception of some portion of our ethylene which is produced at our Lake Charles facility and the Fischer Tropsch based feedstock used for our South African alcohol production). The prices of most of these materials are related to crude oil and energy pricing and the prices follow the movement of crude oil and energy pricing reasonably closely and, to a lesser extent, lauric oils. In view of the expected increase in oleochemical-based alcohol production, the differential between crude oil and lauric oils is expected to become increasingly important in determining competitiveness. Sasol O&S, unlike other producers, manufactures products from feedstocks and thus has a built-in natural hedge, which becomes especially important in times of high price volatility.

Marketing channels

Over 90% of the products produced by Sasol O&S are sold directly to end-use customers by our sales and marketing personnel. A limited number of distributors are used. Approximately 60% of the total sales by Sasol O&S are conducted under annual and in some cases multi-year contracts.

Table of Contents**Factors upon which the business is dependent**

The business, especially margins, is dependent on the supply and demand of the various products that we make and the feedstock costs. Demand growth is typically GDP driven with some exceptions of higher growth products and markets. Supply is primarily influenced by the build-up of new capacity in the developing regions, especially China, India and Southeast Asia. Feedstock costs generally follow the trends of crude oil and vegetable oil.

We are in the process of obtaining the relevant data required in order to comply with REACH, which became effective on 1 June 2007. We have already complied with the first major deadline and registered our highest volume products at the end of the 2010 calendar year. We are now in the process of registering the second tier volume of products, and we expect to meet the deadline of June 2013. The estimated total costs of compliance over the next 10 years amount to approximately €22 million. To date, €5,6 million has been incurred to comply with the REACH policy.

Property, plants and equipment

The following table summarises the production capacity for each of our main product areas.

Production capacity at 30 June 2011

Product	Facilities location	Total⁽¹⁾ (ktpa)
Surfactants	United States, Europe, Far East, Middle East	1 000
C ₆₊ alcohol	United States, Europe, South Africa, Far East	600
Ethylene	United States	455
Inorganics	United States, Europe	70
Paraffins and olefins	United States, Europe	750
LAB	United States, Europe	435

- (1) Nameplate capacity represents the total saleable production capacity. Due to the integrated nature of these facilities, the requirement for regular statutory maintenance shutdowns and market conditions, actual saleable volumes will be less than the nameplate capacity.

*Other chemical activities**Sasol Wax***Nature of the operations and its principal activities**

We produce and market wax and wax-related products to commodity and specialty wax markets globally. We refine and blend crude oil-derived paraffin waxes, as well as synthetic waxes produced on the basis of our Fischer-Tropsch technology.

The overall volume of products marketed by the business amounts to approximately 635 ktpa, of which approximately 30% are products derived from the Fischer-Tropsch process. The product portfolio includes paraffin waxes, both fully refined and semi-refined, produced and marketed in various grades, as well as Fischer-Tropsch-based synthetic waxes which include the Fischer-Tropsch-derived hard wax, the Fischer-Tropsch-derived medium wax and liquid paraffins in the carbon range C₅ through C₂₀. Various specialty blends of waxes are also produced and marketed. We continue to develop niche markets for higher-value specialty waxes, such as those used by the cosmetics, pharmaceutical, construction-board, adhesive, polymer additives, inks and coatings and bitumen additive industries. We also produce wax emulsions at our facilities in Germany, Austria, South Africa, US and the United Kingdom. We produce and market petroleum jelly and trade in white-oils to support our personal care business.

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We manufacture and sell candles from our subsidiary, Price's Candles in South Africa. We supply the Middle East market as well as our operations in Hamburg with additional paraffin waxes from our subsidiary, Alexandria Wax Products Company, located in Egypt.

Principal markets

The division markets its products globally, but its main markets are in Europe, the US and Southern Africa. Approximately 25% of waxes are sold to candle manufacturing companies and the balance is sold to numerous market segments, including cosmetics, pharmaceutical, construction-board, adhesive, polymer additives, inks and coatings and bitumen additive industries. N-paraffins are sold predominantly into the drilling-fluids market (west coast of Africa) and for use in the plastics industry (mainly South Africa, India and the Far East).

The overall world market for waxes is estimated at about 4 500 ktpa and our main competitors in the commodity market are ExxonMobil, Shell, China Oil and Sinopec. In specialty wax markets our main competitors are H & R Wax Company, International Group Inc and Paramelt. Shell Malaysia is the only other hard wax producer.

Seasonality

The candle market in Europe is seasonal in nature, with demand peaking prior to the Christmas season. In South Africa, demand is relatively stable although higher demand is evident in the winter season. The other market segments that Sasol Wax services are more driven by economic growth than seasonality.

Marketing channels

Marketing is mostly done by own resources in all geographical areas where we operate. Primary marketing areas are Europe, the US and South Africa but we also market our products in the rest of Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, Asia, and Australasia. Agents are also used, where appropriate.

Factors upon which the business is dependent

As a result of the move from production of group I to group II & III base-oils, it is expected that there will be a long-term decline in the availability of slack wax.

It is expected that GTL production capacity will increase in future. GTL facilities typically also produce medium wax as an intermediate product which is cracked to produce liquid fuels. It is possible to extract this product stream for use in the wax industry.

We are in the process of obtaining the relevant data required in order to comply with REACH, which became effective on 1 June 2007. We have already complied with the first major deadline and registered our highest volume products at the end of the 2010 calendar year. We are now in the process of registering the second tier volume of products, and we expect to meet the deadline of June 2013.

Property, plants and equipment

The main production assets are located in Hamburg, Germany; Sasolburg, Johannesburg and Durban, South Africa; and Richmond, California, US. We also have wax emulsion production facilities located in Birkenhead, United Kingdom and Linz, Austria.

Our plant in Hamburg has a production and blending capacity for paraffin wax of approximately 300 ktpa. It purchases slack wax feedstock from numerous lube-oil-producing refineries predominantly

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in Europe and Africa. We initially de-oil slack waxes to fully or semi-refined quality and fully hydrogenate all final products. Subsequently, various product blends are produced. Products are sold either in liquid bulk or in solidified form.

Our plant in Sasolburg operates Fischer-Tropsch-based technology for the production of synthetic waxes. It uses natural gas as feedstock, supplied by Sasol Gas from Mozambique. We own and operate a wax plant integrated into the Engen refinery in Durban, South Africa. This plant produces wax blends predominantly for the South African and other African candle industries. The production capacity of the South African wax plants amounts to 220 ktpa of Fischer-Tropsch-derived products.

We also operate a candle factory located in Johannesburg with a capacity of up to 26 ktpa.

In the US, we have a plant based in Richmond, California. The facility receives refined and other waxy products from the Far East and from within the US and markets them in the US. We also distribute Fischer-Tropsch-derived and paraffin waxes via this operation.

Production capacity at 30 June 2011

Product	Germany	South Africa	United States	Total ⁽¹⁾
		(ktpa)		
Paraffin wax and wax emulsions	430			430
FT-based wax and related products		240		240
Paraffin wax		30	100	130

(1) Nameplate capacity represents the total saleable production capacity. Due to the integrated nature of these facilities, the requirement for regular statutory maintenance shutdowns and market conditions, actual saleable volumes will be less than the nameplate capacity.

*Sasol Nitro***Nature of the operations and its principal activities**

Sasol Nitro, a division of Sasol Chemical Industries Limited, our nitrogenous products division, manufactures and markets ammonia, fertilisers, commercial explosives and related products. The division also markets ammonia, sulphur and specialty gases produced by other Sasol divisions. All production activities are located in South Africa. The business' products are sold within South Africa with limited exports, mainly into Southern Africa.

The division's product portfolio includes:

ammonia;

nitric acid;

ammonium nitrate solution;

sulphur;

hydrogen;

specialty gases;

various grades of fertiliser;

ammonium sulphate;

explosives-grade ammonium nitrate;

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various packaged explosives; and

explosive accessories non-electronic initiation systems, boosters and detonating cord.

As part of a settlement agreement with the South African Competition Commission (the Commission) signed on 5 July 2010, and confirmed by the Competition Tribunal (the Tribunal) on 20 July 2010, Sasol Nitro has undertaken that within a period of 12 months from the confirmation date, its Sasolburg ammonia plant and its ammonia business operations will be housed as a business unit separate from Sasol Nitro. The ammonia business (including hydrogen and specialty gasses) is housed in Sasol Infracem from 1 July 2011. Sasol has also agreed that, except for internal use within the Sasol group, it will cease within 25 months all importation of ammonia into South Africa except for imports on behalf of third parties due to supply and logistic disruptions and plant maintenance shutdowns.

Furthermore, as part of the settlement agreement, Sasol Nitro will amongst other undertakings, exit the retail fertiliser business and dispose of the downstream fertiliser blending assets in Durban, Bellville, Endicott, Kimberley and Potchefstroom, all in South Africa, within a period of 12 months from the approval date or such later date as may be approved by the Commission or ordered by the Tribunal. In terms of the settlement agreement, Profert (Pty) Ltd (Profert) was granted the right of first refusal to the Potchefstroom facility. A sale agreement was concluded with Profert and a formal handover of the facility took place on 31 March 2011. The sale of the regional fertiliser blending facilities at Potchefstroom, Durban, Endicott and Belville were concluded prior to 1 September 2011. Negotiations are still in progress for the sale of the Kimberley facility.

At the end of October 2009, the phosphoric acid plant in Phalaborwa was shut down for economic reasons, following a consultation process with relevant stakeholders. A preferred bidder, Meridian International SA (a Seychelles registered company, on behalf of their subsidiary, Farmers World Limpopo (Pty) Ltd), was selected and a conditional sale agreement was signed in March 2011, subject to the issue of a bank guarantee. The bank guarantee was received on 21 September 2011, and we are in the process of concluding the remaining outstanding items on the transaction. We expect the transfer of ownership to be completed towards the end of the 2011 calendar year.

Following the mothballing and impairment of the packaged emulsion explosives plant in Secunda in November 2009, Sasol Nitro was approached with a request to manufacture packaged emulsion explosives as there was no other source of supply in the market. Based on a sound business case, the facility was re-commissioned during 2011.

Principal markets

About half of Sasol's total ammonia production is used to produce Sasol Nitro's ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers and explosives. The balance of ammonia is sold mainly to other South African explosives and fertiliser manufacturers with relatively small quantities sold for use in other industrial applications, which include chemical manufacture and mineral beneficiation.

Sasol is the only ammonia producer in South Africa, with a total nameplate production capacity of 660 ktpa.

Seasonality

Fertiliser sales are closely linked to the relevant crop planting seasons. The majority of fertilisers are consumed for maize production, for which planting starts in October and runs through to January. Explosives products are used in both opencast and underground mining, with sales spread evenly throughout the year.

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Raw materials

Natural gas is used as feedstock in the manufacture of ammonia at its Sasolburg plant. Ammonia is the main feedstock used in the manufacture of nitric acid and ammonium nitrate.

Most raw materials for non-electronic initiation systems have until now been imported from the US. Sasol Dyno Nobel, a 50% joint venture, is in the process of backward integration in an effort to reduce its exposure to the rand/US dollar exchange rate fluctuations on these imports.

Fertilisers are usually a combination of nitrogen, potassium and phosphates in a so-called N:P:K (nitrogen : phosphate : potassium) formulation. The nitrogen compound consists mainly of either Sasol produced ammonium nitrate or imported urea. The phosphate compound was prior to November 2009 sourced from phosphoric acid produced at the Sasol Nitro Phalaborwa operations, and will in future be sourced from other local suppliers or imported. All of South Africa's potassium needs for its fertiliser industry are imported in the form of potash.

Marketing channels

Until the end of 2011, fertiliser was supplied to the farming community via agents, distributors and co-operatives. As a result of the settlement agreement with the Commission, the fertiliser business will in future focus on bulk sales ex factory gate.

Explosives and explosive accessories are primarily supplied to the Southern African mining industry and explosives grade ammonium nitrate is exported to South America, the rest of Africa and Asia.

Factors on which the business is dependent

The profitability of the business is dependent on the international ammonia and urea prices, international mining and agricultural commodity prices, mining and agriculture activity, and the exchange rate. International mining commodity prices influence the demand for explosives, while the variability of maize and other crop production influence the market demand for fertiliser.

Property, plants and equipment

All production facilities of Sasol Nitro are located in South Africa. The Sasolburg operations also produce hydrogen that is sold to the oil and metal refining industries in South Africa.

Sasol Nitro operates two nitric acid plants. The smaller 315 ktpa unit in Sasolburg is linked to a downstream ammonium nitrate plant. The ammonium nitrate produced at the Sasolburg operations is used mainly for the production of explosive grade low-density ammonium nitrate. The 470 ktpa nitric acid plant in Secunda supplies a downstream ammonium nitrate plant linked to a 500 ktpa fertiliser granulation and liquid facility. The granulation plant produces limestone ammonium nitrate fertilisers and various other fertiliser blends containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Ammonium nitrate for industrial use is sourced from both the Sasolburg and Secunda sites.

Sasol Nitro will be commissioning a new 400 ktpa fertiliser granulation plant in Secunda producing only limestone ammonium nitrate to replace the existing granulation facility. The plant is expected to achieve beneficial operation by the first half of the 2012 calendar year.

A 100 ktpa ammonium sulphate plant in Secunda was commissioned in June 2009.

At the end of October 2009, the 225 ktpa phosphoric acid plant in Phalaborwa was shut down and has subsequently been sold in the latter half of the 2011 calendar year.

Sasol Nitro also manufactures bulk explosives at various mining sites and cartridge explosives in Ekandustria, Bronkhorstspuit, South Africa, and Secunda. Sasol Dyno Nobel (Sasol Nitro has a 50% shareholding) manufactures non-electronic initiation systems in Ekandustria.

Table of Contents***Production capacity at 30 June 2011***

Product	Secunda	Sasolburg			Other	Capacity ⁽²⁾ (ktpa)
		(Number of plants)				
Ammonia ⁽¹⁾	1	1				660
Granular and liquid fertilisers ⁽³⁾	2	1		3		700
Fertiliser bulk blending ⁽³⁾	1			3		300
Ammonium sulphate	1					100
Explosives	3	1	2			300

- (1) Includes volumes produced by Sasol Synfuels. The Sasolburg ammonia business is housed in Sasol Infrachem from 1 July 2011 as part of the settlement with the Commission.
- (2) Nameplate capacity represents the total saleable production capacity. Due to the integrated nature of these facilities, the requirement for regular statutory maintenance shutdowns and market conditions, actual saleable volumes will be less than the nameplate capacity.
- (3) The five downstream fertiliser regional blending and liquid fertiliser facilities are intended to be disposed of as per the settlement agreement with the Commission or such later period as may be approved by the Commission or ordered by the Tribunal.

Sasol Infrachem**Nature of the operations and its principal activities**

Sasol Infrachem is the supplier of utilities and services to various Sasol business units (Sasol Polymers, Sasol Solvents, Sasol Wax, Merisol and Sasol Nitro) as well as external businesses in Sasolburg. Sasol Infrachem operates and maintains the auto thermal reformer (ATR) which reforms natural gas into synthesis gas. Sasol Infrachem is the custodian of the Sasolburg gas loop and the primary responsibility of this function is to ensure that the reformed gas demand/supply is balanced and that reformed gas is supplied to the users of gas on its site. The ammonia business is housed in Sasol Infrachem from 1 July 2011.

Raw materials

Coal required for steam and power generation is sourced internally from Sasol Mining and natural gas is sourced from Sasol Gas. Raw water is sourced from the Vaal River and potable/drinking water is sourced from the local municipality. Electricity is purchased from Eskom, the state-owned electricity provider.

Property, plants and equipment***Production capacity at 30 June 2011***

Product	Facilities location	Total ⁽¹⁾
Steam	South Africa	1 750 tons per hour (tph)
Electricity	South Africa	175 Megawatts (MW)
Water	South Africa	123 Mega litres per day (Ml/day)

- (1) Nameplate capacity represents the total saleable production capacity. Due to the integrated nature of these facilities, the requirement for regular statutory maintenance shutdowns and market conditions, actual saleable volumes will be less than the nameplate capacity.

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Merisol

Nature of the operations and its principal activities

Merisol is a joint venture company formed in 1997 by the merger of Sasol Phenolics in Sasolburg, with the phenolics activities of Merichem Company, based in Houston, Texas, US. The joint venture partners each own 50% of Merisol. Merisol has a strong presence in the global market for natural phenolics and cresylics with manufacturing facilities in Sasolburg, Houston and Winnie, Texas, and Oil City, Pennsylvania, US. Merisol has a 20:80 venture (Merisol holding 20%) with Chang Chun Plastics of Taiwan for the production in Sasolburg of ortho-cresol novolac, a precursor to high-performance epoxy resins used for encapsulating memory and processor chips. Merisol is the supplier of ortho-cresol feedstock and manages this plant.

Merisol manufactures the pure products, phenol, ortho-cresol, meta-cresol and para-cresol, and a diverse range of blended products, consisting of mixtures of phenol, cresols, xylenols and other phenol derivatives. These blends are known collectively as cresylic acids. Both the Sasolburg and Houston plants produce phenol- and ortho-cresol and cresylic acids. The Houston and Winnie plants use proprietary separation technologies to produce high-purity mixtures of meta and para-cresol as well as pure meta-cresol and para-cresol, making Merisol one of the few producers of these products in the world.

Principal markets

The pure products, phenol, ortho-cresol, meta-cresol and para-cresol, are sold in competition with synthetically produced equivalents. Merisol is relatively small in the global phenol market, but strong in the South African market and in selected niche markets elsewhere.

Merisol supplies a significant proportion of the cresol and cresylic acids global markets for:

ortho-cresol, where the main competitors include Sabic Innovative Plastics, Lanxess, Nippon Steel Chemicals, Rütgers Chemicals and Deza;

meta-cresol, where the main competitors include Lanxess and Honshu Chemical;

para-cresol, where the main competitors include Konan Chemical, Atul Chemicals and various Chinese producers;

high purity mixtures of meta- and para-cresol, where the main competitors include Mitsui Chemicals and Lanxess; and

wire enamel solvents where the main competitors are Rütgers-Chemicals, Deza, C-Chem and Mitsui Chemicals.

Merisol derives about 70% of its turnover from North and South America, Europe and Far East markets and the balance from South Africa and other regions.

Seasonality

There is little seasonality associated with our products or the markets in which they participate. Our business is driven by market demands which are normally slightly higher in the second half of the financial year.

Raw materials

Merisol derives its raw material as a by-product of coal gasification that is recovered for purification and separation, mostly from Sasol. About 95% of raw materials are subject to fluctuations in the oil price.

Table of Contents**Marketing channels**

Merisol markets its products worldwide through sales offices in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, the US and South Africa. Markets are served from product inventories held in Antwerp, Belgium, for the European market, in Houston, for the US market and Sasolburg for most other markets, including Asia.

Factors upon which the business is dependent

Our plants operate using a combination of distillation and proprietary technologies developed and licensed by Sasol Technology, as well as proprietary technologies developed and licensed by Merichem. Being fully integrated into the Sasol operations in South Africa, the company is dependent on Sasol Synfuels and Sasol Infrachem for the supply of both its raw materials and utilities (electricity, water and air).

REACH registrations (for imported volumes greater than 1 000 million tpa) have been completed within the deadline of 30 November 2010. Registration for smaller volume products will be submitted before the deadlines of 2013 and 2018, if those products are still being sold in the European market at that time.

Property, plants and equipment

Merisol's Sasolburg plant, including the tar naphtha extraction plant, uses feedstock from Sasol's coal gasification activities at Secunda. During 2007, the US operations completed rationalisation and streamlining of its Houston plant to reduce costs.

Merisol owns a butylation plant at Oil City, Pennsylvania, producing di-butyl para-cresol and meta-cresol from meta-, para-cresol and pure para-cresol feedstock produced by Merisol at its Houston plant.

Production capacity at 30 June 2011

Product	United States	South Africa (ktpa)	Total ⁽¹⁾
Phenol	10	35	45
Ortho-cresol	6	9	15
Meta-cresol and para-cresol	16		16
Pure meta-, para-cresol	30		30
Cresylic acids and xylenols	20	25	45
High-boiling tar acids	1	3	4
Butylated products	13		13

(1) Nameplate capacity represents the total saleable production capacity. Due to the integrated nature of these facilities, the requirement for regular statutory maintenance shutdowns and market conditions, actual saleable volumes will be less than the nameplate capacity.

Other businesses***Sasol Technology*****Nature of the operations and its principal activities**

Sasol Technology, as the technology partner in the group, is fully committed to the Sasol group growth objectives by working together with the business units and taking responsibility for the long-term research and development of technology improvements as well as developing new

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technologies. Through engineering and project execution activities Sasol Technology demonstrates its commitment to the delivery of viable solutions to our business partners for their operation.

Directing technology

Sasol Technology are responsible for leading and directing Sasol's technology future, by delivering strategies for long-term research and development, technological improvements and new, innovative and cleaner technologies.

Acquiring technology research and development

The central research and development division in Sasolburg, employs approximately 600 people who focus on fundamental research, while the decentralised divisions focus on product applications. The Sasolburg research facility was expanded and modernised with the aim to:

enhance infrastructure through enabling the installation of new pilot-plants to expand operational efficiency and flexibility;

allow the relocation, upgrading and full integration of existing pilot plants;

enable enhanced reactor and catalyst development programs in support of our advanced Fischer-Tropsch technology development objectives;

install modern process control systems; and

improve the capturing of the information generated.

The enhanced facilities allow the opportunity to commercialise new and improved petrochemical processes more effectively. The central research function has a full suite of state-of-the-art pilot plants to support both current and the development of future technologies. As a result of our investment in facility upgrades in recent years, we are now seeing the benefits in the improved quality and efficiency of our research efforts.

The Sasolburg research activities, supplemented by a presence at the University of St Andrews in Scotland and in Enschede in The Netherlands, are also conducted through external alliances and research collaborations with over 100 research institutions, consortia and universities worldwide. In addition, strong emphasis is placed on training. As a result of this, at least 16 employees from South Africa are at any given time studying abroad in a continuing effort to ensure top level in-house research competency.

Noteworthy Sasol Technology research and development successes over the past decade include the development of the Slurry Phase and Advanced Synthol reactors, the development of the proprietary cobalt catalyst, the low temperature Fischer-Tropsch process, ethylene tetramerisation and the 1-heptene to 1-octene conversion process.

A significant part of the research focuses on supporting the CTL and GTL technologies and associated products the production of chemicals from the primary Fischer-Tropsch products is of particular interest.

Research is also focused on the reduction of the Sasol operations' environmental footprint which includes greenhouse gas reduction, water treatment and purification. In this regard, special attention is given to water utilisation, given the location of some of the current and future plants in semi-arid areas. Reduction in greenhouse gases focuses on improving plant efficiencies, carbon dioxide capturing and understanding potential storage alternatives. The introduction of non-carbon based energy as process energy or electricity is also under review as part of our new energy focus.

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Commercialising technology front end engineering and technology management

All front end engineering and technology integration and management are performed by specialist Sasol Technology teams, taking the ideas from our research and development teams and engineering them into a commercial proposition for exploitation by the group. The conceptual studies, basic design and engineering management of projects are undertaken on an integrated basis with the business unit, leveraging with external technology suppliers and contractors.

Installing technology project execution and engineering

Sasol Technology is responsible for the execution of capital projects and project engineering in the group. The involvement is not only focused in South Africa but also elsewhere in the world where Sasol is undertaking studies and the execution of projects. Delivery of smaller projects and shutdowns are also undertaken. These initiatives are highly leveraged with external engineering and construction contractors.

Optimising technology operations support

Technical support groups work on an integrated basis with the operations personnel of the business units to improve the profitability and optimise plant performance throughout the group.

Principal Markets

Sasol Technology partners with all business units in the Sasol group. However, in line with the group's strategic priorities Sasol Technology is focused on:

South African energy landscape

expanding South African synthetic fuels capacity, specifically in the Secunda Complex; and

additional CTL capacity in South Africa for future projects.

International energy landscape

implementing prospective GTL and CTL facilities globally; and

catalyst manufacture facilities to supply GTL and CTL plants with proprietary FT cobalt catalyst.

Chemical landscape

co-monomers, polymers and waxes.

New energy landscape

understanding the energy landscape and evaluating various alternatives with a view to introducing low/no carbon based energy sources into our energy mix.

Sasol group landscape

long-term strategic research in GTL, CTL, future chemicals and environmental technologies.

Property, plants and equipment

The Sasolburg research facility was expanded affording the opportunity to commercialise new and improved petrochemical processes more effectively. The central research function has a full suite of state-of-the-art pilot plants to support both current and the development of future technologies. Besides the extensive fuels research facilities in Sasolburg, a new fuel testing and engine emissions laboratory has been commissioned in Cape Town, to more effectively research the application of our unique GTL and CTL fuels at sea level.

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Legal proceedings and other contingencies

Fly Ash Plant Sasol Synfuels was in legal proceedings with regard to the operation of a plant in Secunda. Ashcor claimed damages of R313 million relating to their inability to develop their business and a projected loss of future cash flows. In January 2010, Sasol Synfuels was granted absolution from the instance with a cost order in its favour. Ashcor filed an application for leave to appeal which was dismissed by the court with costs on 18 May 2010. Ashcor subsequently applied to the Supreme Court of Appeal for leave to appeal, which was granted and the appeal was heard on 1 September 2011 and judgement was reserved. The prospect of future loss is deemed to be remote.

Sasol Nitro In 2004, the South African Competition Commission (the Commission) commenced with investigations against Sasol Nitro, a division of Sasol Chemical Industries Limited (SCI), based on complaints levelled against Sasol Nitro by two of its customers, Nutri-Flo and Profert. Both complaints were subsequently referred to the Competition Tribunal (the Tribunal) by the Commission. In late 2008 and early 2009, Sasol Nitro became aware of certain facts which necessitated that it engage with the Commission in order to negotiate a settlement with regard to the complaints relating to price fixing and market sharing. In the settlement agreement concluded with the Commission, and which was confirmed by the Tribunal on 20 May 2009, Sasol Nitro, acknowledged that, in the period from 1996 to 2005, it had contravened the Competition Act by fixing prices of certain fertilisers with its competitors, by agreeing with its competitors on the allocation of customers and suppliers and to collusively tendering for supply contracts. Sasol Nitro, as part of the settlement agreement, acknowledged that the toll manufacturing agreement and related interactions and communications between Sasol and Foskor on various levels amounted to a division of markets by allocating customers and territories with regard to phosphoric acid and its derivatives. Sasol Nitro subsequently paid an administrative penalty of R250,7 million.

Civil claims and law suits may be instituted against Sasol arising from the admissions made in the settlement agreement. It is currently not possible to make an estimate of such contingent liability and accordingly, no provision was made as at 30 June 2011.

Sasol Nitro did not at the time, as part of the settlement agreement, admit to engaging in price discrimination, excessive pricing or exclusionary practices as it does not believe it engaged in price discrimination, excessive pricing and exclusionary practices and these matters were to proceed to trial in due course. Subsequent to the settlement agreement, the Tribunal consolidated the hearing of the remaining Nutri-Flo and Profert complaints.

Sasol Nitro, however, continued with its engagement of the Commission and on 5 July 2010, Sasol Nitro concluded a further settlement agreement with the Commission. In terms of this settlement, Sasol Nitro has restructured its fertiliser business. Sasol Nitro believes the restructuring will address the Commission's concerns regarding Sasol's position within the nitrogen based fertiliser value chain, while also opening the industry to more competition. Sasol Nitro is in the process of withdrawing from certain downstream fertiliser activities with increased focus on the core activities of its fertiliser business.

The settlement agreement is a full and final settlement of the alleged contraventions of excessive pricing and exclusionary practices, which were the subject of the Nutri-Flo and Profert referrals. On 20 July 2010, the Tribunal confirmed the settlement agreement. No finding was made relating to abuse of dominance and accordingly no administrative penalty was imposed. Sasol also did not make any admissions as to abuse of dominance.

The settlement agreement included the following salient structural changes to Sasol Nitro's fertiliser business model:

Divesting its regional blending capacity in Bellville, Durban, Kimberley, Potchefstroom and Endicott whilst retaining its full production activities in Secunda.

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Altering Sasol Nitro's fertiliser sales approach to a Secunda ex-works model. All fertiliser retail agent contracts have been phased out and a new fertiliser sales operating model formulated.

Pricing all ammonium nitrate based fertilisers on an ex-Secunda basis.

Phasing out ammonia imports on behalf of customers in South Africa.

Sasol Nitro has also concluded confidential settlement agreements with Profert and Nutri-Flo in terms of which any and all of the complaints arising from the Commission's investigations were settled without admission of any liability or admission of any anti-competitive or unlawful conduct as alleged by Profert and Nutri-Flo.

The settlement together with the changes to the Sasol Nitro business, will not have a material adverse impact on the Sasol group.

Sasol Wax On 1 October 2008, following an investigation by the European Commission, the European Union found that members of the European paraffin wax industry, including Sasol Wax GmbH, formed a cartel and violated antitrust laws.

A fine of €318,2 million was imposed by the European Commission on Sasol Wax GmbH (of which Sasol Wax International AG, Sasol Holding in Germany GmbH and Sasol Limited would be jointly and severally liable for €250 million). According to the decision of the European Commission, an infringement of antitrust laws commenced in 1992 or even earlier. In 1995, Sasol became a co-shareholder in an existing wax business located in Hamburg, Germany owned by the Schümann group. In July 2002, Sasol acquired the remaining shares in the joint venture and became the sole shareholder of the business. Sasol was unaware of these infringements before the European Commission commenced their investigation at the wax business in Hamburg in April 2005.

On 15 December 2008, all Sasol companies affected by the decision lodged an appeal with the European Union's General Court against the decision of the European Commission on the basis that the fine is excessive and should be reduced. As a result of the fine imposed on Sasol Wax GmbH, on 23 September 2011, Sasol Wax GmbH has been served with a law suit in The Netherlands by a company to which potential claims for compensation of damages have been assigned to by eight customers. The law suit does not demand a specific amount for payment. The result of this proceeding cannot be determined at present and accordingly, no provision was made at 30 June 2011.

Dorothy Molefi and others Certain plaintiffs sued Sasol Limited and National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Natref) and various other defendants in two claims in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. These claims are similar to many instituted against a large number of multi-national corporations worldwide under the Alien Tort Claims Act and the Torture Victim Protection Act, referred to as the related cases. The plaintiffs allege a conspiracy between the defendants and both the former "Apartheid Era Government" as well as the post 1994 democratic government in South Africa of former Presidents Nelson Mandela and Mbeki, resulting in the genocide of South Africa's indigenous people and other wrongful acts. Defendants in the related cases moved to dismiss the actions against them. The Molefi action against Sasol Limited and Natref was stayed in November 2004 pending a decision on the motions to dismiss in the related cases. The motion to dismiss in the related cases was granted, and plaintiffs appealed to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. During October 2007, the appeal was decided. Plaintiffs in those related cases were successful on one of the three grounds of appeal, thus enabling the plaintiffs to amend their complaint to assert additional factual allegations to meet the requirements of the Alien Tort Claims Act. The case was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. In May 2008, the Supreme Court issued an order stating that because four justices recused themselves, the United States Supreme Court lacked the necessary quorum and therefore affirmed the judgement of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals with the same effect as an affirmance by an equally divided court, namely, it does not have precedential effect. During 2009, the court issued an order dismissing the case against Sasol and the other

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defendants based on failure to prosecute. Despite this order, it remains possible for plaintiffs to join Sasol and the other defendants to the related cases.

Sasol Polymers As previously disclosed by Sasol, the Commission has been investigating the South African polymers industry. On 12 August 2010, the Commission announced that it had referred its findings to the Tribunal for adjudication.

The complaints that the Commission referred to the Tribunal allege that Sasol Chemical Industries Limited (SCI) has in the pricing of polypropylene and propylene in the domestic South African market contravened section 8(a) of the Competition Act (the Act) in that its prices for each of the products are excessive. The referral further alleges that in regard to a formula employed and information exchanged between SCI and Safripol (Pty) Ltd (Safripol) to determine the price of propylene which SCI sells to Safripol, SCI and Safripol have contravened section 4(1)(b)(i) of the Act by engaging in price fixing. The Commission also announced that it had simultaneously reached a settlement with Safripol in which Safripol admitted that the supply agreement between SCI and Safripol and its implementation amounted to the indirect fixing of a price or trading condition in contravention of the Act. This settlement agreement between the Commission and Safripol was confirmed by the Tribunal on 25 August 2010.

On 14 December 2010, Sasol Polymers, a division of SCI, concluded a settlement agreement with the Commission in relation to its existing propylene supply agreement (the Supply Agreement) with Safripol. The Supply Agreement was concluded pursuant to concerns raised by Safripol in relation to the proposed merger in 1993 of Sasol Limited and AECI Limited's monomer, polymer and certain other chemical operations. To address these concerns, the then Competition Board required a supply agreement, which would ensure Safripol's ongoing access to propylene according to a pricing formula, which would result in market-related prices. At the time, neither party understood this pricing formula to give rise to competition law concerns. The Commission, in terms of the current Competition Act, alleged that the pricing formula, which required the exchange of pricing information amounts to indirect price fixing.

Given the uncertainty surrounding the legal position in relation to the pricing formula and the technicality of the matter, it was considered prudent to settle the matter. Sasol Polymers has therefore agreed to pay a penalty of R111,7 million, which represents 3% of Sasol Polymers' turnover derived from its sale of polypropylene products for its 2009 financial year. The settlement agreement is in full and final settlement of the Commission's allegations that the pricing formula gave rise to indirect price fixing. The settlement agreement was confirmed by the Tribunal on 24 February 2011.

As part of its investigation into the polymer industry, the Commission has also contended that the prices at which Sasol Polymers supplies propylene and polypropylene are excessive. Sasol Polymers does not agree with the Commission's position in this regard and is contesting the Commission's allegations. Consequently, the Commission's allegations in respect of excessive pricing do not form any part of the settlement agreement concluded between the parties. The results of the investigation by the Commission cannot be determined at present and accordingly, no provision was made at 30 June 2011.

Bitumen Pricing A review of competition law compliance at Sasol Oil and Tosas identified a competition compliance concern related to the use of a bitumen pricing methodology agreement reached within the South African Bitumen and Tar Association (SABITA), of which Sasol Oil and Tosas are members, along with other oil companies. Sasol Oil and Tosas thereupon approached the Commission for leniency in terms of the Commission's corporate leniency policy and were granted conditional leniency by the Commission in April 2009. On 4 March 2010, the Commission announced that it had referred the findings of its investigation into bitumen pricing to the Tribunal for adjudication.

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Sasol Oil and Tosas, as leniency applicants, have been granted conditional immunity from prosecution and no penalty will be sought by the Commission against Sasol or its subsidiaries subject to the leniency becoming unconditional. Sasol Oil and Tosas are cooperating with the Commission in its preparation for the hearing of the referral against those respondents who have not yet concluded settlement agreements with the Commission. The hearing is scheduled for May 2012.

Sasol Gas On 30 October 2009, after being advised that certain provisions in a suite of agreements concluded between Sasol Gas, Coal, Energy and Power Resources Limited (CEPR) and Spring Lights Gas (Pty) Ltd (Spring Lights) constituted contraventions of the Act, Sasol Gas applied for leniency in terms of the Commission's corporate leniency policy and obtained conditional leniency. Subsequent to Sasol Gas' leniency application, the Commission investigated the matter and found that provisions in the agreements resulted in fixing of prices and had the effect of dividing the piped gas market by allocating customers and territories. The suite of agreements related to the establishment of Spring Lights as a broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) company for the purpose of acquiring a portion of the business of Sasol Gas as part of Sasol's BBBEE strategy at the time. On 20 August 2010, Spring Lights concluded a settlement agreement with the Commission in terms of which Spring Lights acknowledged the mentioned contraventions and agreed to pay an administrative penalty of R10,8 million. A provision was made in 2009. Spring Lights has also made an application to the Commission to exempt the conduct permitted in terms of these agreements, on the basis that it promotes the ability of small businesses, or firms controlled or owned by historically disadvantaged persons, to become competitive, in terms of section 10 (3)(b)(ii) of the Act. The settlement agreement was considered by the Tribunal on 1 September 2010 but the matter was postponed *sine die* to enable the Commission to make a ruling on the exemption application of Spring Lights.

Other From time to time Sasol companies are involved in other litigation and administrative proceedings in the normal course of business. Although the outcome of these proceedings and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the company does not believe that the outcome of any of these cases would have a material effect on the group's financial results.

Competition matters

Sasol is continuously evaluating and enhancing its compliance programmes and controls in general, and its competition law compliance programme and controls in particular. As a consequence of these compliance programmes and controls, including monitoring and review activities, Sasol has also adopted appropriate remedial and/or mitigating steps, where necessary or advisable, lodged leniency applications and made disclosures on material findings as and when appropriate. As reported previously, these compliance activities have already revealed, and the implementation of certain close-out actions arising there from, may still reveal competition law contraventions or potential contraventions in respect of which we have taken, or will take, appropriate remedial and/or mitigating steps including lodging leniency applications.

The Commission is conducting investigations into the South African piped gas, coal mining, petroleum, fertilisers and polymer industries. Sasol continues to interact and co-operate with the Commission in respect of the subject matter of current leniency applications brought by Sasol, conditional leniency agreements concluded with the Commission, as well as in the areas that are subject to the Commission's investigations.

Environmental Orders

Sasol is subject to loss contingencies pursuant to numerous national and local environmental laws and regulations that regulate the discharge of materials into the environment or that otherwise relate to the protection of human health and the environment in all locations in which Sasol operates. These laws and regulations may, in future, require Sasol to remediate or rehabilitate the effects of its

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operations on the environment. The contingencies may exist at a number of sites, including, but not limited to, sites where action has been taken to remediate soil and groundwater contamination. These future costs are not fully determinable due to factors such as the unknown extent of possible contamination, uncertainty regarding the timing and extent of remediation actions that may be required, the allocation of the environmental obligation among multiple parties, the discretion of regulators and changing legal requirements.

Sasol's environmental obligation accrued at 30 June 2011 was R6 900 million compared to R6 109 million in 2010. Included in this balance is an amount accrued of approximately R2 696 million in respect of the costs of remediation of soil and groundwater contamination and similar environmental costs. These costs relate to the following activities: site assessments, soil and groundwater clean-up and remediation, and ongoing monitoring. Due to uncertainties regarding future costs the potential loss in excess of the amount accrued cannot be reasonably determined.

Under the agreement for the acquisition of Sasol Chemie, Sasol received an indemnification from RWE-DEA AG for most of the costs of remediation and rehabilitation of environmental contamination existing at Condea Vista Company located in the United States on or before 1 March 2001.

Although Sasol has provided for known environmental obligations that are probable and reasonably estimable, the amount of additional future costs relating to remediation and rehabilitation may be material to results of operations in the period in which they are recognised. It is not expected that these environmental obligations will have a material effect on the financial position of the group.

As with the oil and gas and chemical industries generally, compliance with existing and anticipated environmental, health, safety and process safety laws and regulations increases the overall cost of business, including capital costs to construct, maintain, and upgrade equipment and facilities. These laws and regulations have required, and are expected to continue to require, the group to make significant expenditures of both a capital and expense nature.

Augusta Bay Pollution Investigation June 2008

The local prosecutor's office in Augusta, Italy, was investigating a pollution incident at Augusta Bay, allegedly caused by the infiltration of pollutants into the sea. The investigation involved all the companies located within the Melilli-Priolo-Augusta industrial area, which includes Sasol Italy. The Prosecutor's office and the involved companies each appointed experts to evaluate the environmental situation which included a broad range of ecological impacts. It was not clear what product was the cause of the pollution and Sasol Italy's potential involvement would only be able to be determined after collection and analysis of samples, sea sediments and sea water. Experts had, at the request of the judge, filed their opinions on the cause of the pollution.

The judge requested the court for an extension of the preliminary investigation. On 13 October 2010, the court dismissed the case in favour of all the companies involved.

Regulation

The majority of our operations are based in South Africa, but we also operate in numerous other countries throughout the world. In South Africa, we operate coal mines and a number of production plants and facilities for the storage, processing and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes related to coal, oil, chemicals and gas. These facilities and the respective operations are subject to various laws and regulations that may become more stringent and may, in some cases, affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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Empowerment of historically disadvantaged South Africans

Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act

The South African Department of Trade and Industry introduced the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act (the Act). The Act's stated objectives are to:

promote economic transformation in order to facilitate meaningful participation of black people in the economy;

achieve a substantial change in the racial composition of ownership and management structures in new and existing enterprises;

increase the instance of ownership and management of communities, workers and collective enterprise cooperatives in new and existing enterprises;

promote investment programs that lead to broad-based and meaningful participation by black people in the economy in order to achieve sustainable development and general prosperity; and

develop rural communities and empower local communities by enabling access to economic activities, land, infrastructure, ownership and skills.

The Act establishes a Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council (the Council) to advise the President on BEE. In terms of the Act, the Minister of Trade and Industry may issue codes of practice on BEE, which may include:

the interpretation and definition of BEE;

qualification criteria for preferential purposes for procurement and other economic activities;

indicators and weighting to measure BEE;

guidelines for stakeholders in the relevant sectors of the economy to draw up transformation charters for their sectors;

the development of a system of reporting on the implementation of BEE; and

any other matter necessary to achieve the objectives of the Act.

The Act provides that every organ of the State must take into account any relevant code of practice issued pursuant to the Act in determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences and other authorisations pursuant to any law and in developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy.

The Minister of Trade and Industry may propose regulations under this Act.

Sasol Inzalo share transaction

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During May 2008, the shareholders approved the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, a broad-based Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) transaction which resulted in the transfer of beneficial ownership of 10% (63,1 million shares) of Sasol Limited's issued share capital before the implementation of this transaction to its employees and a wide spread of black South Africans (BEE participants). The transaction was introduced to assist Sasol, as a major participant in the South African economy, in meeting its empowerment objectives. This transaction will provide long-term sustainable benefits to all participants and has a tenure of 10 years. The following BEE participants acquired indirect or direct ownership in Sasol's issued share capital at the time as follows:

Sasol employees and black managers through the Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and Sasol Inzalo Management Trust (Employee Trusts) 4,0%;

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The Sasol Inzalo Foundation 1,5%;

Selected participants 1,5%; and

The black public through:

The funded invitation 2,6%; and

The cash invitation 0,4%.

The Employee Trusts and the Sasol Inzalo Foundation were funded entirely through Sasol facilitation whilst the selected participants and the black public participating, through the funded invitation, were funded by way of equity contributions and preference share funding (including preference shares subscribed for by Sasol). The black public participating, through the cash invitation, were financed entirely by the participants from their own resources.

The effective date of the transaction for the Employee Trusts and the Sasol Inzalo Foundation was 3 June 2008. The effective date of the transaction for the selected participants was 27 June 2008. The effective date for the black public invitations was 8 September 2008. Refer to "Item 5A Operating results Sasol Inzalo share transaction".

Codes of good practice for broad-based black economic empowerment (the Codes)

On 6 December 2006, the South African government approved the gazetting of both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Codes published in November 2005 and December 2005, respectively, pursuant to the Act mentioned above. The Codes were gazetted on 9 February 2007 in Government Gazette 29617 (Main Codes) and the Minister of Trade and Industry determined that the Codes came into operation on the same date.

Progress to date includes the publishing of guidelines on the Department of Trade and Industry website, which includes the following:

Guidelines: Equity Equivalent Programme for Multinationals; and

Guidelines: Complex Structures and Transactions, and Fronting (previously Statement 002).

Pursuant to the gazetting of the Codes (Main Codes) and published guidelines, private sector enterprises are urged to apply the principles contained in the Codes when implementing broad-based BEE initiatives. In interactions with public entities and organs of state, it is considered essential that the private sector applies these principles to ensure full recognition for their efforts. Furthermore, it is considered desirable that the private sector also apply these principles in their interactions with one another.

Stakeholders are encouraged to align any legislation properly enacted prior to the Act, which imposes BEE objectives, with the Act and the Codes. This will apply specifically to the Liquid Fuels Charter as contained in the Petroleum Products Amendment Act and the Mining Charter as contained in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) which shall remain in force unless amended, substituted or repealed. Alignment of all such legislation, over time, will reduce any residual uncertainty.

The Mining Charter

In October 2002, the government and representatives of South African mining companies and mineworkers' unions reached broad agreement on the Mining Charter, which is designed to facilitate

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the participation of historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) in the country's mining industry. The Mining Charter's stated objectives include the:

expansion of opportunities for persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination under the previous political dispensation;

expansion of the skills base of such persons;

promotion of employment and advancement of the social and economic welfare of mining communities; and

promotion of beneficiation, or the crushing and separation of ore into valuable substances or waste within South Africa.

The Mining Charter, together with a scorecard which was published on 18 February 2003 to facilitate the interpretation of and compliance with the Mining Charter (the scorecard), requires mining companies to ensure that HDSAs hold at least 15% ownership of mining assets or equity in South Africa within five calendar years and 26% ownership within 10 calendar years from the enactment of the new MPRDA which came into force on 1 May 2004. The Mining Charter further specifies that the mining industry is required to assist HDSAs in securing finance to fund their equity participation up to an amount of R100 billion within the first 5 calendar years after the coming into force of the aforementioned Act. Beyond this R100 billion commitment, the Mining Charter requires that participation of HDSAs should be increased towards the 26% target on a willing-seller-willing-buyer basis at fair market value.

The scorecard provides a method of indicating the extent to which applicants for the conversion of their mineral rights under the MPRDA complied with the provisions of the Mining Charter. It is intended that the entire scorecard would be taken into account in decision making. Notes attached to the scorecard provide guidance in interpreting the objectives of the Mining Charter.

On 16 March 2006, we announced the implementation of the first phase of Sasol Mining's BEE strategy through the formation of Igoda Coal, an empowerment venture with Exxaro Coal Mpumalanga (formerly known as Eyesizwe Coal), a black-owned mining company. During August 2009, we received a notice of intention to withdraw from the Igoda transaction from our partner, Exxaro Coal Mpumalanga.

On 11 October 2007, Sasol Mining announced the implementation of its BEE strategy. In a transaction valued at approximately R1,8 billion, a black-woman controlled mining company called Ixia Coal (Pty) Ltd (Ixia), acquired 20% of Sasol Mining's shareholding through the issue of new shares. The transaction increased Sasol Mining's BEE ownership component by 20%, and when considered together with the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, to an estimated 34% (calculated on a direct equity basis). The transaction is financed through equity (R47 million) and a combination of third party funding and appropriate Sasol facilitation. Ixia contributed its share of the financing for the transaction. The implementation of this transaction was conditional upon, inter alia, the conversion of old order mining rights to new order rights and the South African Competition Commission approval. The conversion of rights has been approved by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The converted mining rights were signed and notorially executed on 29 March 2010. The converted mining rights for the Secunda Complex have been granted for a period of 10 years. Sasol Mining has the exclusive right to apply and be granted renewal of the converted mining right for an additional period not exceeding 30 years. The Mooikraal Complex converted mining right has been granted for the maximum allowable period of 30 years. The Competition Tribunal of South Africa approved the transaction on 1 September 2010. The effective date of the Ixia Coal transaction was 29 September 2010, when the remaining conditions precedent were met. Refer to "Item 5A Operating results Sasol Mining Ixia BEE transactions".

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The Liquid Fuels Charter

In November 2000, following a process of consultation, the Minister of Mineral Resources and representatives of the companies in the liquid fuels industry, including Sasol Oil, signed the Liquid Fuels Charter setting out the principles for the empowerment of HDSAs in the South African petroleum and liquid fuels industry.

The Liquid Fuels Charter requires liquid fuels companies, including Sasol Oil, to ensure that HDSAs hold at least 25% equity ownership in the South African company holding their liquid fuels assets by the 2010 calendar year. It also envisages methods of measuring progress by requiring participants in the industry to meet targets set in connection with transformation of ownership. In addition, the Liquid Fuels Charter requires that historically disadvantaged persons be given preferred supplier status, where possible, in the procurement of supplies, products, goods and services, as well as access to use and ownership of facilities. By concluding the Sasol and Tshwarisano transaction, referred to below, Sasol Oil has satisfied this requirement.

The Minister of Energy initiated a compliance audit of the Liquid Fuels Charter in the latter part of the 2010 calendar year. This process is expected to be conducted on an annual basis. Pursuant to the Department of Energy's compliance programme, Sasol Oil's compliance with the Liquid Fuels Charter was audited during the first and second quarters of 2011 and the final sector report is pending.

Sasol and Tshwarisano BEE transaction

It is our fundamental objective to comply with the terms of the Liquid Fuels Charter. We have therefore facilitated a transaction with our BEE partner in the form of Tshwarisano which acquired a 25% shareholding in Sasol Oil effective 1 July 2006.

BEE policies and legislation

The Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act No.53, underpinned by the scorecard setting out clear targets for Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE), was promulgated into law on 9 February 2003. The scorecard measures the following areas:

Ownership

Management and control

Employment equity

Skills development

Procurement

Enterprise development

Socio-economic development

As from 1 July 2006, Sasol Oil has met the 25% BEE ownership target with Tshwarisano holding 25% of the shares in Sasol Oil in line with the Liquid Fuels Charter.

Employees

In keeping with the spirit of the Liquid Fuels Charter, as well as the Employment Equity Act, we have set employment equity targets. This requires that advantageous treatment be given to HDSAs in aspects of employment such as hiring and promotion. Employment Equity targets are set out and reviewed periodically to ensure that they are met. Special training and mentorship programmes are in place to create a work

environment that is suited to the successful nurturing of HDSA staff.

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Procurement

Procurement is a crucial element of BEE as set out in the Liquid Fuels Charter, as well as in other industry charters and government policy. BEE procurement affords smaller industry players the opportunity to participate meaningfully in the sector. As prescribed in the Charter, HDSA companies are accorded preferred supplier status as far as possible.

Sasol Oil has established a BEE procurement policy; an enhanced procurement governance model and unique strategies to stimulate growth in its BEE spend.

Corporate social investment

We focus on facilitating the socioeconomic development of the communities in which we operate, through partnerships with key stakeholders in these communities.

Social investments are presently channelled into five main areas:

Education (particularly in mathematics and science);

Job creation and capacity building;

Health and welfare;

Arts, culture and sport development; and

Environment.

The Restitution of Land Rights Act

Our privately held land could be subject to land restitution claims under the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994. Under this Act, any person who was dispossessed of rights in land in South Africa as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is granted certain remedies, including, but not limited to:

restoration of the land claimed with or without compensation to the holder;

granting of an appropriate right in alternative state-owned land to the claimant; or

payment of compensation by the state or the holder of the land to the claimant.

If land is restored without fair compensation, it is possible that a constitutional challenge to the restoration could be successful. Once a land claim has been lodged with the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (the Commission), the rights of any person in respect of such land are restricted in that he may not perform certain actions relating to the land, including, but not limited to, selling, leasing, exchanging, donating, subdividing, rezoning or developing such land, without the consent of the Commission. The Commission is obligated to notify the land owner of such a claim lodged or any other party which might have an interest in a claim. All claims had to have been lodged with the Commission by 31 December 1998. Although this was the final date for filing claims, many claims lodged before the deadline are still being reviewed and not all parties who are subject to claims have yet been notified. We have not been notified of any land claim that could have a material adverse effect on our rights to any of our significant properties. Sasol has however been notified of a potential land claim over a property that we believe belongs to Sasol Synfuels, namely the farm Goedehoop 301 IS. As this property consists of a number of portions and the Land Claims Commission is still investigating against which portion the claim has been instituted, we are unsure about possible impacts that the claim will

have on our operations, but no material adverse effect is anticipated. Sasol is currently assisting the Land Claims Commission to establish the exact nature of the claim to ensure that any risks can be mitigated.

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The Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act became law in February 2004. Under the original act, in the absence of a court order, the power of the Minister of Land Affairs to acquire or expropriate land for restitution purposes is limited to circumstances where an agreement has been reached between the interested parties. The act would entitle the Minister to expropriate land in the absence of agreement. Such an expropriation could be for restitution or other land reform purposes. Compensation payable to the owner of the land would be subject to the provisions of the Expropriation Act 63 of 1975 and section 25(3) of the Constitution which provides, in general, that compensation must be just and equitable.

Regulation of mining activities in South Africa

The Minerals Act

For the period up to 30 April 2004, all mineral rights, encompassing the right to prospect and mine, were held, either privately or by the government of South Africa. Ownership of private mineral rights was held through title deeds and constituted real rights in land, which were enforceable against any third party. Prospecting and mining were regulated by the Minerals Act and South African common law. The Minerals Act regulated the prospecting for and the optimal exploitation, processing and utilisation of minerals. The Minerals Act required that anyone undertaking prospecting or mining operations had to compile an environmental management programme and to provide for the environmental impact of the proposed prospecting or mining activities. This programme had to be approved by the relevant Director of Mineral Development. The Minerals Act has subsequently been repealed by the implementation of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002), which came into effect on 1 May 2004.

Under the Minerals Act, we owned all the coal rights to the properties over which we had mining authorisations, except for small tracts of land at Secunda, which were owned by the government of South Africa and for which we have obtained the government's consent to mine in consideration for the payment of a royalty per ton of coal mined from those properties.

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA)

The fundamental principle of the MPRDA is the recognition that the mineral resources of the country are the common heritage of all South Africans and therefore belong to all the people of South Africa. The MPRDA vests the right to prospect and mine, including the right to grant prospecting and mining rights on behalf of the nation, in the state, to be administered by the government of South Africa. Thus, the state is the guardian of all mineral rights and has the right to exercise full and permanent custodianship over mineral resources.

The MPRDA imposes significantly more stringent environmental obligations on mining activities than the repealed Minerals Act and also introduces extensive social and labour plan, mining work programme and prospecting work programme requirements. However, it contains transitional arrangements for existing operations. Under these transitional provisions, the environmental management programmes will continue in force, while the DMR introduces the more stringent requirements of the MPRDA.

The MPRDA adopts the environmental management principles and environmental impact assessment provisions of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). The MPRDA addresses the allocation of responsibilities for environmental damage, pollution and degradation and imposes rehabilitation obligations. It significantly extends the scope of liability of directors who may be jointly and severally liable for any unacceptable negative impact on the environment, advertently or inadvertently caused by the company. It also allows the state to take remedial action and claim costs. It maintains the requirement for an environmental management programme/plan for all prospecting and mining operations, but with more detailed specifications than under the Minerals Act, and prohibits the

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carrying out of mining activities before the approval of the programme/plan. When rehabilitation is required, it is not limited to the land surface. We complied with the repealed Minerals Act, and we comply with the new legislation. The South African government has also adopted the MPRDA Amendment Act, 49 of 2008, and the NEMA Amendment Act, 62 of 2008, in an effort to streamline environmental approvals. Even though the NEMA Amendment Act has taken effect, the full alignment is dependent on the MPRDA Amendment Act still to take effect on a date yet to be determined by the Minister of Mineral Resources. Once implemented, they introduce the concept of a single environmental authorisation which must be obtained in terms of the provisions of NEMA. It also provides for a transition period of 18 months, during which the Minister of Mineral Resources will be the approval entity, where after it will revert to the Minister of Environmental Affairs.

Mining rights

Transitional provisions are included in the MPRDA, which phases out privately held mineral rights held under the repealed legislation. The transitional provisions contemplate three types of rights:

- (a) mineral rights in respect of which no prospecting permit or mining authorisation has been issued and/or no prospecting or mining activities are taking place;
- (b) mineral rights in respect of which prospecting permits have been issued and prospecting is taking place; and
- (c) mineral rights in respect of which mining authorisations have been issued and mining is taking place.

The rights described in these three categories are defined as Old Order rights. Under category (a), the holders of mineral rights had to apply for a prospecting or mining right in their own names to replace their existing mineral rights by 30 April 2005. Under categories (b) and (c), any prospecting permit or mining authorisation granted under the previous legislation would continue to be valid for a maximum period of two years ending on 30 April 2006 or five years ending on 30 April 2009 from enactment, respectively or for the duration of the prospecting permit or mining authorisation, whichever is the shorter. After the lapse of the one-year period referred to in category (a) and the respective periods in categories (b) and (c), the mineral rights will cease to exist. Within these periods, the holders of mineral rights and prospecting permits or mining authorisations, in order to continue with their mining or prospecting operations, must apply for a new prospecting right or mining right in respect of category (a) and for conversion to new prospecting or mining rights in respect of categories (b) and (c).

Under the MPRDA, prospecting rights can be granted for an initial period of up to five years, and could be renewed once, upon application, for a period not exceeding three years. Mining rights will be valid for a maximum period of thirty calendar years, and could be renewed, upon application, for further periods, each not exceeding thirty years. Provision is made for the grant of retention permits, which would have a maximum term of three calendar years and could be renewed once, upon application for a further two calendar years.

A wide range of factors and principles will be taken into account by the Minister of Mineral Resources when considering these applications. These factors include the applicant's access to financial resources and appropriate technical ability to conduct the proposed prospecting or mining operation, the environmental impact of the operation and, in the case of prospecting rights, considerations relating to fair competition. Other factors include considerations relevant to promoting employment and the social and economic welfare of all South Africans and showing compliance with the provisions of the Mining Charter for the empowerment of HDSAs in the mining industry. A major aspect through which this will be ensured is the Social and Labour Plan required for mining operations, which encapsulates most of the requirements of the Mining Charter.

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The Mining Titles Registration Amendment Act (Act 24 of 2003) and Regulations have been implemented simultaneously with the implementation of the MPRDA and new amendments to this legislation are under consideration. Revisions to the MPRDA are currently in process and it is expected that the draft MPRDA Amendment Bill will be submitted to Parliament before the end of the 2011 calendar year. This will replace the MPRDA Amendment Act, which never came into effect. The purpose of the MPRDA Amendment Bill is to address the ambiguities and grey areas within the MPRDA. The process to revise the Mining Charter has been completed and the Revised Mining Charter came into effect on 13 September 2010. Currently, Sasol Mining is compliant with the Revised Mining Charter and will continue to take the appropriate measures to ensure compliance.

Sasol Mining held various prospecting permits or mining authorisations with respect to our existing mining operations, which were classified as old order rights. We applied for the conversion of all our existing old order mining rights in the Secunda area as well as our Mooikraal Operations near Sasolburg, well within the 30 April 2009 deadline imposed by the MPRDA. All old order prospecting rights have been converted to new order prospecting rights and all our old order mining rights have been converted to new order mining rights. The mining rights in respect of the Mooikraal Operations have been granted for 30 years, whilst those in respect of the Secunda area have been granted for 10 years, after which both are capable of renewal.

With regard to the renewal of the converted mining rights, the holder of a mining right has the right to apply and be granted renewal of a mining right, subject to meeting specified requirements of the MPRDA and the Minister of Mineral Resources must grant renewal if these requirements have been met. Rights can be renewed for periods not exceeding 30 years at a time.

The mining rights in respect of the Secunda area were only granted for a 10 year period as Sasol Mining did not comply with the 26% BEE ownership requirement at the time of conversion. However, if the Sasol Inzalo transaction contributes to Sasol Mining's BEE status, the BEE ownership is calculated to be 34%. The DMR will be engaged to recognise the Sasol Inzalo transaction in terms of the Mining Charter, but it is uncertain whether the DMR will consider the Sasol Inzalo transaction in calculating Sasol Mining's BEE ownership status. Sasol Mining held the rights to coal over large reserves not covered by prospecting permits or mining authorisations. In terms of the MPRDA, these were classified as unused old order rights. We have acquired prospecting rights in terms of the MPRDA over all these areas. It is the declared intent of the South African government not to disrupt operations as a result of the introduction of the new legislation. The approved social and labour plans and mining work programmes are now legally enforceable, and we have undertaken and will continue to undertake any appropriate action required to ensure retention of our converted mining rights under the MPRDA.

The MPRDA provides that a mining right granted under the MPRDA may be cancelled if the mineral to which such mining right relates is not mined at an optimal rate. The MPRDA also provides that any rights granted under the MPRDA may be cancelled or suspended if activities are being conducted in contravention of the MPRDA, if any material terms or conditions of such rights are breached or if the approved environmental management programme/plan is contravened. However, such cancellation or suspension is subject to the Minister of Mineral Resources giving written notice of the intention to suspend or cancel the relevant right and affording the holder the opportunity to show why the right should not be cancelled or suspended.

Furthermore, royalties from mining activities are payable to the state, as from 1 March 2010, under provisions contained in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty Act, 28 of 2008 and the Mineral and Petroleum Royalty Administration Act, 29 of 2008 (the Acts). The most significant feature of the Acts is that the royalty is determinable in accordance with a formula-based system. The impact on Sasol Mining for the year ended 30 June 2011 is a cost of R29,9 million (2010: R9,9 million) and an

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estimated cost of R44,5 million for the year ending 30 June 2012 and R49 million for the year ending 30 June 2013. The royalty will be deductible for normal income tax purposes.

Regulation of pipeline gas activities in South Africa

The Gas Act

The Gas Act came into effect on 1 November 2005 as proclaimed by the President of South Africa. The Gas Act regulates matters relating to gas transmission, storage, distribution, liquefaction and re-gasification activities. Among its stated objectives are:

promoting the efficient development and operation of the respective facilities and the provision of respective services in a safe, efficient, economically and environmentally responsible way;

promoting companies in the gas industry that are owned or controlled by HDSAs;

promoting competition and investment in the gas markets; and

securing affordable and safe access to gas services.

The Gas Act provides for the powers of the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) regarding pipeline gas, whose powers include the issuance of licences for a range of activities including:

the construction, conversion or operation of gas transmission, storage, distribution, liquefaction and re-gasification facilities; and

trading in gas.

NERSA has the authority to determine maximum prices for distributors, reticulators and all classes of consumers where there is inadequate competition as contemplated in the South African Competition Act. NERSA may impose fines not exceeding R2 million a day, if a licensee fails to comply with its licence conditions or with any provisions of the Gas Act. The Piped Gas Regulations issued in terms of section 34(1) of the Gas Act was promulgated on 20 April 2007.

The Regulatory Reporting Manual (RRM) developed in accordance with NERSA's authority to determine the format for regulatory reporting by licensed entities was gazetted on 9 September 2008 and is effective from 1 September 2008.

In terms of the RRM, licencees are required to submit six monthly financial reports to NERSA in compliance with the RRM requirements. The RRM became effective on 1 July 2009. The RRM obliges licencees to agree to an implementation plan with NERSA, which includes an agreement on a cost allocation manual which will enable the conversion of Sasol Gas' statutory financial statements to the format requirement by NERSA as well as the date for the submission of the relevant financial statements to NERSA. Sasol Gas submitted its implementation plan and engaged with NERSA in order to agree the process and schedule for implementation. Separate financial reports are required for the different regulated activities of a licensee. Compliance with the RRM requirements necessitates regulatory reporting and accounting activities in addition to the existing statutory accounting and reporting requirements of Sasol Gas and Rompco. Sasol Gas implemented substantial upgrades to its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system in 2010 in order to enable compliance with the RRM requirements. In accordance with the RRM implementation plan agreed with NERSA, Sasol Gas and Rompco are required to make their final regulatory report submission by the end of November 2011 in respect of the 2010 financial year.

The National Energy Regulator Act

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The National Energy Regulator Act came into operation on 15 September 2005 as proclaimed by the President of South Africa. The National Energy Regulator Act provides for the establishment of a

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single regulator to regulate the piped gas, petroleum pipeline and electricity industries and for the functions and composition of the energy regulator.

On 1 November 2005, NERSA, pursuant to the National Energy Regulator Act, came into existence by the appointment of the four full-time regulators, of which one is the designated chief executive officer of NERSA. The Regulator consists of nine members, including four full-time members and five part-time members. Although the full-time members of NERSA are appointed for specific portfolios (gas, electricity and petroleum pipelines), NERSA operates as a collective and decisions are made on a collective basis. With effect from 1 April 2011, the existing four full-time regulators were re-appointed for another period of five years. A new chief executive officer was also appointed for NERSA for this same period.

According to Section 35 of the Gas Act licence applications for existing business activities had to be submitted to NERSA within six months from the effective date of the Gas Act (2 May 2006) by any person owning or operating gas facilities or trading in gas. Accordingly, Rompco submitted an application for the operation of a gas transmission facility in respect of the Mozambique to Secunda pipeline. This licence to operate a transmission facility was issued to Rompco on 21 February 2007. After completion of the Rompco compressor station in Komatipoort, this operating licence was amended to also include the operation of the compressor station. Sasol Gas submitted licence applications for the operation of distribution and transmission facilities as well as for trading in gas.

All the licence applications have been compiled in accordance with the Gas Act and the rules published by NERSA. On 27 October 2008, Sasol Gas was granted 27 distribution and trading licences in respect of its operations in the Mpumalanga, Gauteng, Free State and North West provinces and on 23 March 2009, was granted seven distribution and trading licences in the KwaZulu-Natal province. On 12 November 2010, Sasol Gas was granted operating licences in respect of all its inland transmission facilities.

The licence applications in respect of the Sasol Gas' transmission operations in the KwaZulu-Natal province have still to be concluded. All construction activities relating to the distribution and transmission pipeline networks of Sasol Gas are undertaken subject to the relevant construction licences as prescribed by the Gas Act.

The Mozambique Gas Pipeline Agreement (Regulatory Agreement)

This agreement entered into between Sasol Limited and the South African Government, represented by the Minister of Minerals and Energy, and the Minister of Trade and Industry in connection with the introduction of natural gas by pipeline from Mozambique into South Africa is incorporated into the Gas Act through the reference thereto in Section 36 of the Act. The Gas Act provides that the terms of the agreement bind the Gas Regulator for a period until 10 years after natural gas is first received from Mozambique (26 March 2004). From the date of the conclusion of the agreement, the terms of the agreement relating to the following matters constitute conditions of the licences to be issued to Sasol Gas and Rompco under the Gas Act:

our rights and periods granted in respect of transmission and distribution of gas;

third party access to the transmission pipeline from Mozambique and to certain of our pipelines;

prices we charge for gas;

our obligation to supply customers, distributors and reticulators with gas; and

the administration of the agreement.

At the conclusion of the 10 year period provided for in the Regulatory Agreement, the transmission tariffs and gas prices charged by Sasol Gas will be subject to regulation by NERSA in

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terms of the regulatory powers of NERSA established by the Gas Act. In this regard, NERSA has promulgated the tariff methodology that will apply to gas transmission and storage operations and NERSA is in the process of developing the methodology that will apply to the approval of maximum prices in terms of the Gas Act.

As part of the Gas Act, the Mozambique Gas Pipeline Agreement forms part of the legislation and as such it may be susceptible to the same legislative processes generally applicable to changes in legislation.

Although we negotiated a 10 year regulatory dispensation (three years remaining until 2014) with the South African government covering the supply of Mozambican natural gas to the South African market, we cannot assure you that the enactment of the Gas Act and the appointment of the NERSA will not have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

The Gas Regulator Levies Act

The Gas Regulator Levies Act came into effect on 1 November 2005. It provides for the imposition of levies by the Gas Regulator on the amount of gas delivered by importers and producers to inlet flanges of transmission or distribution pipelines. These levies will be used to meet the general administrative and other costs of the gas regulation activities of NERSA and the functions performed by NERSA in this regard. In terms of the act, NERSA has to submit a budget to the Minister of Mineral Resources, which after approval by the Minister in conjunction with the Minister of Finance, will be relayed into a levy charged as a per gigajoule levy on the volumes of gas transported. The collection of levies commenced in September 2006. During the NERSA financial year which ended on 31 March 2011, Sasol Gas paid a total amount of R28,2 million in levies under this act. For the NERSA financial year ending on 31 March 2012, the levies have been estimated to be R0,2872/GJ (2011 R0,1928/GJ). The levies have yet to receive required ministerial approval. It is anticipated that approximately R40,5 million will be paid in levies during this period.

Regulation of petroleum-related activities in South Africa

The Petroleum Products Amendment Act (Amendment Act)

This Amendment Act, which became effective on 17 March 2006, requires the Minister of Energy to license persons involved in the activities of manufacturing, wholesaling, holding or development of retail sites, and retail sale of petroleum products. Sasol operating entities have applied for the required licences. All licences, except for the Natref manufacturing activities and wholesale licence, have been issued. It should be noted that, a person conducting the aforesaid activities at the commencement of the Amendment Act, is entitled to the issue of such licences if they are found to be in compliance with all legal requirements in force for the operation of their respective activities. The non-issuance of the licence is, therefore, not seen as a risk, but rather as an administrative and timing issue on the side of the Controller of Petroleum products. New retail site developments continue to be delayed by the retail and site licensing regulations.

This Amendment Act entitles the Minister of Energy to regulate the prices, specifications and stock holding of petroleum products:

A regulatory price review is currently underway. The outcome is not expected to have a material effect on Sasol Oil.

Specification changes to align South African liquid fuels specifications with those prevailing in Europe are currently under discussion. It is expected that these new specifications will pertain to all liquid fuels consumed in South Africa towards the end of the 2017 calendar year. Compliance with new specifications will require substantial, however as yet not determined, capital

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investments by both Natref and Sasol Synfuels. Discussions regarding cost recoveries and/or incentives for these investments are commencing with the South African government.

Regulations to oblige licensed manufacturers and/or wholesalers to keep minimum levels of market ready petrol, diesel, illuminating paraffin, jet fuel and liquid petroleum gas are currently under consideration by the Department of Energy. No indications on cost recovery and compensation mechanisms are as yet available, although the principle has been confirmed by the Department of Energy.

We cannot assure you that the application of these regulations will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

The Petroleum Pipelines Act

This act, which was signed by the President of South Africa on 31 May 2004 and became effective on 1 November 2005, among other things, establishes a petroleum pipelines authority, namely NERSA, as custodian and enforcer of the regulatory framework applicable to petroleum pipelines, storage facilities and marine loading facilities.

Among the stated objectives of the Petroleum Pipelines Act are:

promoting competition and limiting anticompetitive practices within the scope of the regulated activities;

promoting the efficient, sustainable and orderly development, operation and use of pipelines, marine offloading facilities and storage facilities from a national and industry-specific perspective;

ensuring the safe, efficient, economic and environmentally responsible transport and storage of crude oil and petroleum products;

promoting fair and equitable access to pipelines, offloading and storage facilities and related commercial services; and

promoting companies in the petroleum pipeline industry that are owned or controlled by HDSAs.

This act provides that no person may construct, or operate, a petroleum pipeline, loading facility or storage facility without a licence issued by NERSA. It enables NERSA to impose conditions to such licences relating to, amongst other things:

pipelines being licensed for crude oil or petroleum products, or both;

interested parties being allowed to negotiate with licencees changes in the proposed routing, size and capacity of proposed pipelines;

shippers to be provided access to pipelines and capacity to be shared among users in proportion to their needs and within commercially reasonable and operational constraints; and

tariffs to be set by NERSA for pipelines, and approved by NERSA for loading and storage facilities.

We have been granted licences for our depots and related infrastructure and petroleum pipelines and are in the process of submitting tariff applications for approval of third party user access and tariffs.

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The Act enables the authority to expropriate land in accordance with Section 25 of the South African Constitution if a licensee is unable to acquire such land by agreement with the owner and the land is reasonably required for facilities which will enhance the Republic's petroleum pipelines

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infrastructure. The Act authorises the South African Minister of Energy to promulgate regulations and we cannot assure you that the application of the provisions of the Act, or the promulgation of regulations in terms thereof, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Safety, health and environment

We are committed to zero exposure of harm to people, facilities and the environment. Our safety, health and environment (SHE) performance is driven by the quest for continuous improvement that will help us achieve our vision of being a world class company.

Our combined mining, fuels and chemical operations are subject to numerous local, national and regional safety, health and environmental laws and regulations in Southern Africa, Europe, the US, Canada, the Asia-Pacific region, the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. Our global operations, including marketing and logistics, are also affected by international environmental conventions.

We focus on our safety, health and environmental responsibilities through our SHE policy, strategy and essential requirements and are committed to ensure that we operate under safe working practices, safeguard against accidents and avoid harm to people and the environment in all our businesses. These essential requirements are also extended to joint ventures in which we participate, subject to specific provisions in the venture agreements and agreement with the boards of the respective venture partners.

Safety, health and environmental laws and regulations affect a wide spectrum of our group activities. These statutory requirements often require permits or licences to be obtained for the use of natural resources such as water, and for the operation of our facilities and the handling and disposal of our waste products. They also prescribe minimum standards for the safety and health of our employees. They impose restrictions on the types and quantities of emissions that can be released into the environment, and also regulate issues of product safety, waste generation, management and ultimate disposal. It is our expectation that various laws and regulations will become more stringent in the future. In those countries where the SHE legal requirements are less stringent, we aim to comply with our SHE essential requirements, as applicable.

Safety, health and environment policy and management systems

We have developed a systems-oriented approach towards the management of these issues. We have moved from a division-based safety, health and environment management policy to a structure directed on a group basis. We are committed to sustainable development and legal compliance being essential requirements for all our operations. Matters of safety, health and environment are treated as critical business issues. Planning of safety, health and environmental matters includes the setting of targets, performance measurement, reporting, review and audit.

In order to ensure that our safety, health and environmental performance is aligned with our group targets and objectives, SHE governance and other audits are carried out regularly. All of our businesses are required to track their performance and quarterly reports are submitted to operating boards, the group executive safety, health and environment committee (acting as a sub committee of the group executive committee (GEC)) and to the group risk and safety, health and environment committee. At the highest level, the risk and safety, health and environment committee of the Sasol Limited board considers the major risks and liabilities, progress on our internal indicators of performance and any major incidents and events of non-compliance. For information regarding our group executive safety, health and environment committee and the risk and safety, health and environment committee of the Sasol Limited board, refer also to "Item 6.C Board Practices". Similar reports are also required to address significant division-specific issues. We use the findings emanating from SHE governance and other audits to implement improvement measures.

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Specific governance structures were developed to address greenhouse gas challenges facing the group. A greenhouse gas management committee meets every two months to discuss and guide the group on strategic climate change and related environmental issues. The members are mandated to take the necessary decisions on behalf of the group. In September 2010, Project Everest was constituted as a group strategic project, managed by Sasol's group strategy department. It is governed by a mandating committee reporting directly to the GEC. Project Everest is, amongst other things, managing the group response to the South African government's recent publication of a green paper on a climate change policy and the carbon tax discussion document. The carbon credit management committee is governed within our new energy business unit, with the focus on managing the group's carbon portfolio.

Our businesses are required to manage their safety, health and environmental risks in line with internationally accredited management systems. On safety, health and environmental management systems, our operating businesses have achieved International Standards Organization (ISO) 14001 certification and Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Service (OHSAS) 18001 certification.

The ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 and Responsible Care standards are internationally accepted standards for the development and implementation of safety, health and environmental management systems. Certification to the standard entails regular audits by an independent, accredited third party auditor. We have also set Process Safety Management (based on the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration and other Sasol requirements) as additional essential corporate requirements, including a behavioural safety programme for all Sasol businesses. These systems and programmes are currently implemented and progressed.

Health and safety

Safety. 2011 has been challenging for Sasol, as 10 people were fatally injured in incidents at Sasol workplaces. In addition, five people lost their lives in a boating incident during an off-site year-end function. These fatal incidents necessitated the strengthening of our improvement efforts in the form of a high profile group wide Safety Improvement Plan (at corporate and business unit level) which was launched in October 2010.

Health. Although Sasol has strong pro-active measures for managing occupational health, work related illnesses continue to be diagnosed specifically in our Sasol Mining operations. These can be attributed to historic exposures. The specific illness recordings is exacerbated by an increasing age profile of our employees in mining and the prevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) which diminishes the immune system and increases likelihood of contracting tuberculosis as a secondary disease.

Emissions. Because of the nature of some of our processes, including coal gasification for the production of petrochemical products, our operations generate relatively high carbon dioxide emissions. Our coal gasification operations are situated in South Africa, which is classified as a developing country in terms of the Kyoto Protocol and though we are largely exempt from the emissions reduction targets required under the Protocol, we have implemented a successful project to replace coal as a feedstock with natural gas at our Sasolburg chemical operations. However, it should be noted that South Africa has submitted voluntary emission reduction pledges for the Copenhagen Accord which was formalised at the United Nations Conference of Parties in Cancun 2010, refer also to "Item 3.D Risk factors Changes in safety, health and environmental regulations and legislation and public opinion may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition".

In recent years global understanding and awareness regarding climate change have increased significantly. Potential CTL technology providers are experiencing an increasing number of questions regarding their CTL technology and how the CO₂ emitted will be addressed to combat climate change. We have initiated a focused and coordinated approach to understanding and providing solutions to reduce CO₂ emissions from our CTL and other ventures. In December 2008, the GEC approved a

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revised greenhouse gas (GHG) policy and also agreed to a new set of GHG targets. We have set targets for reducing GHG emissions intensity by 15% by 2020 on the 2005 baseline. In addition, new CTL plants commissioned before 2020 have a target emissions reduction of 20%, increasing to 30% reduction for new CTL plants commissioned by 2030 (with the 2005 designs as the baseline) as a precautionary measure. Sasol established the Sasol New Energy business in 2008, which is pursuing opportunities in renewable energy, low carbon electricity, energy efficiency, clean coal, including underground gasification, and carbon capture and storage. Some of these potential solutions are not yet proven on a large scale and face regulatory, economic, technical, geological and geographical challenges.

We have established an internal carbon credit management committee, which is governed within our Sasol New Energy business unit, to facilitate the governance of carbon credits obtained through, amongst other things, the clean development mechanism (CDM). We support the voluntary Energy Efficiency Accord championed by the South African Department of Energy.

We monitor and measure ambient air quality around our South African plants. In addition, our operations in the US have reduced reported emissions under the Toxic Release Inventory by over 80% since reporting began in 1987. Significant efforts are being made to reduce hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic compound emissions emanating from our Secunda operations, mainly brought about by the commissioning of a sulphuric acid plant. Moreover, the implementation of a leak detection and repair programme will result in significant decreases in fugitive emissions from our operations. Several interventions aimed at reducing high risk volatile organic compound releases have been identified which could realise absolute reductions.

Water. Water use is increasingly becoming a source of concern, not only in mining, but in all our operations, in particular in South Africa, Qatar and other arid countries. A series of water treatment and saving programmes and projects were introduced or are currently under way to address challenges in all of our operations. Current initiatives in South Africa include water offsetting projects in collaboration with local authorities. We are also considering the setting of internal targets for water efficiency. Our operations remain committed to the identification and implementation of projects related to water optimisation and effluent treatment. Our project team of internal and external experts in mining, geohydrology, geochemistry, water and waste treatment is committed to researching and implementing innovative and cost-effective solutions to further reduce our impact on the environment. Sasol endorsed the United Nations Global Compact CEO Water Mandate which presents a comprehensive approach to water management. It is a voluntary initiative developed to inspire business to positively contribute to sustainable water resource management. Further initiatives on water management in South Africa, specifically, will be informed by the Water for Growth and Development Framework and enabling regulations under the National water Act, yet to be finalised.

The long-term supply of water to the Secunda complex (up to 2030) has been augmented by the Vaal River Eastern Sub-System Augmentation Project (VRESAP). The Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority was mandated by the then Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry of South Africa to fund and implement the VRESAP project to meet the growing demands of Eskom and Sasol in the Mpumalanga region. Since 1 June 2009, the project has been declared operational by the Department of Water Affairs. Construction of infrastructure has been completed and is operational.

Fires, explosions and releases. The manufacture of petrochemicals involves using high volumes of flammable substances, often under high pressure and at high temperatures. Hence, managing the risk of fires, explosions and releases of hazardous substances is essential for us. Fires, explosions and releases are reported and investigated and efforts to reduce the frequency and severity of these events are managed through the Process Safety Management System.

Our operations in the US are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Process Safety Management and US Environmental Protection

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Agency (US EPA) Risk Management Program regulations. Through the application of these regulations, we implement a thorough safety management process designed to minimise the risks of accidents and releases of hazardous substances.

In addition, since 11 September 2001, assessing and improving the security of chemical operations in the US has become an important focus. Our Lake Charles plant has since evaluated plant security programmes and made changes in procedures and physical security measures. Sasol North America (Sasol NA) has also adopted a Security Code of Management Practice, which requires that we conduct a security vulnerability analysis to identify areas in which additional security measures are necessary, and have a management system in place for other aspects of plant, distribution and cyber security. We have also submitted all of the required security information to the Department of Homeland Security for compliance with the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS).

All Sasol sites have identified and quantified their major risks with regards to major fire, explosion or releases. Risk mitigation plans are in place. We maintain a comprehensive insurance programme to address identified risks. It is our policy to procure property damage and business interruption insurance cover for our production facilities above acceptable deductible levels at acceptable commercial premiums. However, full cover for all scenarios of maximum losses may in some years not be available at acceptable commercial rates and we cannot give any assurance that the insurance procured for any particular year would cover all potential risks sufficiently or that the insurers will have the financial ability to pay claims.

Land remediation and rehabilitation. As a result of our chemicals and fuels processes, we have particular legacy and current risks that we have addressed or are currently addressing. A group wide strategy towards land remediation is adopted in order to ensure that all areas of potential liabilities are adequately addressed.

Our gas pipelines are buried underground in order to reduce long-term impacts. We implemented this approach for the Mozambique natural gas project, for which we used World Bank Group guidelines for environmental impact assessment studies. Surface rehabilitation of the pipeline footprint between Mozambique and Secunda was a World Bank requirement. Regulatory sign-off for this was received in 2009. However, ongoing maintenance on the pipeline continues in order to ensure that there is minimal impact on the environment during continued operations of the pipelines.

Waste. Potential risks associated with waste are a priority for us. Historical legacies are addressed in accordance with relevant legal requirements, and cleaner production techniques are implemented to address future risks. Where we acquire new plants, the attendant risks are identified and the necessary indemnities sought from the sellers. Where we have not secured such indemnities, we rely on the relevant assessment information to manage the associated liabilities of the non-material risks. New waste management legislation came into effect on 1 July 2009 in South Africa (excluding the provisions on the management of contaminated land) and is likely to have long-term implications on waste management practices and associated costs. It is, however, too early to estimate these as the implementation of the act is dependant upon the establishment of a National Waste Management Strategy that is currently being finalised.

Asbestos. We have a strategy for the risk-based phase-out of asbestos, which is being implemented by our operations. We have implemented a policy to ensure that new sources of asbestos are not procured in the construction of new facilities worldwide. Remaining asbestos on some of our older facilities is managed according to a set of Sasol requirements in the absence of statutory phase out requirements. Asbestos is removed and disposed of under strict regulatory requirements as plant modifications are made or as necessary for maintenance.

Product Registration. The European Registration, Evaluation, and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH) regulations that came into effect on 1 June 2007, aims to improve the protection of human

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health and the environment while maintaining competitive trade. We acknowledge the requirements of REACH and will ensure that these substances that constitute our products and that are subject to REACH will meet these requirements. We therefore embrace the opportunity to interact with our suppliers, customers and end users to fulfil these requirements. In order to ensure continued production and sale of our products in the EU we completed the first REACH milestone, namely the pre-registration of the Sasol produced or imported substances by November 2008. We are now preparing for registration by categorising our substances according to the specified volume ranges and chemicals regarded as of high concern. Refer to "Item 4.B Business overview Sasol Solvents, Sasol Olefins & Surfactants, Sasol Wax and Merisol".

Further, we are following all changes in product registration requirements in regions such as the US and Asia-Pacific (e.g. China) in order to ensure compliance to these requirements and maintaining the ability to trade our products lawfully.

South Africa

Environmental regulation

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides the framework for the environmental legislation in South Africa. Section 24 of the Constitution enshrines the right of all citizens to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being and provides individuals with a right to the protection of the environment. It further provides that these rights can be enforced through reasonable legislative and other measures to prevent pollution and degradation, to promote conservation and to secure ecologically sustainable development. Further constitutional provisions provide relevant rights of enforcement, including class actions. A number of laws and regulations address specific issues relating to the protection of the environment. Recent changes in government resulted in the alignment of departments governing environmental matters. A single Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, now governs most of the environmental acts referred to below. Below is an analysis of some of these laws, which may be relevant to our operations.

National Environmental Management Act. The National Environmental Management Act (the Act) provides for co-operative environmental governance and coordination of the environmental functions of the government. The Act regulates environmental authorisation requirements, compliance and provides for enforcement measures including provision for fines of up to R10 million. These enforcement measures also extend to special environmental management acts, such as the Biodiversity Act, the Protected Areas Act, the Waste Act, the Water Act and the Air Quality Act. The Act principally imposes a duty of care on persons who have or may pollute or degrade the environment and other responsible parties to take reasonable measures to prevent and remediate environmental damage, protects workers refusing to undertake environmentally hazardous work and provides for control over emergency incidents. It promotes access to environmental information, protects whistleblowers and allows for private prosecution and class actions. The Act includes provisions and requirements for environmental authorisations and impact assessments. The regulation of activities subject to prior undertaking of impact assessments and environmental authorisations has been revised in an effort to streamline the impact assessment requirements in support of economic growth objectives. However, the amendments impose stricter requirements in respect of environmental management programmes and permit the authorities to require financial security for compliance with the conditions of an authorisation, an environmental management programme and for closure. Non-compliance with provisions on, amongst other things, the duty of care and reporting of incidents, is now regarded as offences under the Act.

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act. This Act deals with various issues relating to biological diversity including its management and conservation.

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National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act. This Act provides for the declaration of conservation areas. Of particular significance is that it provides for the expropriation of private land, including servitudes, in the interests of conservation. We have not been notified of any action that could have a material adverse effect on our rights to any of our significant properties.

Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act. Until the amendments to the MPRDA take effect, environmental governance with respect to mining, prospecting, production and exploration is still regulated under the Mineral Petroleum Resources Development Act. This Act makes provision for the effective management of impacts associated with mining activities. An environmental management programme or plan (EMP) must be compiled and approved by the Department of Mineral Resources, and regularly reviewed. The EMP is required to cover potential environmental as well as socio-economic impacts. The Act further requires the making of financial provision for the rehabilitation or management of negative environmental impacts.

Water protection

The National Water Act provides for the equitable allocation of water for beneficial use, sustainable water resource management and the protection of the quality of water resources. The Act establishes water management procedures and protects water resources through the licensing of various uses of water. It also includes provisions for pollution prevention, remediation requirements and emergency incidents. The South African Waste Discharge Charge System for the controlled discharge of effluent to a water body will be implemented by the Department of Water Affairs over the next three to five years. The financial impact to Sasol has yet to be quantified, but could be substantial. Waste and waste water effluent minimisation projects are receiving specific attention.

A significant part of our operations, including mining, chemical processing and others, require use of large volumes of water. South Africa is generally an arid country and prolonged periods of drought or significant changes to current water laws could increase the cost of our water supplies or otherwise impact our operations. In this regard, the Department of Water Affairs is implementing a Pricing Strategy aimed at allocating the appropriate price for the use of water, which may have a significant impact on operational costs. Further initiatives in this regard include the Water Resource for Growth and Development Framework (intended to inform the revision of the National Water Resources Strategy, which is being updated and which will capture the overall approach to water management in South Africa, and the National Water Resource Allocation Strategy, aiming to ensure the equitable distribution of water. The Department of Water Affairs is also progressing towards establishing a state owned water resources infrastructure agency that will finance and implement all future national water infrastructure schemes.

Air protection

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act. This Act was recently promulgated, came into full effect on 1 April 2010. In terms of the act, the Department of Environmental Affairs (the Department) has set ambient air quality and minimum point source emission standards, declared Priority Areas for the implementation of Air Quality Management Plans and is currently reviewing atmospheric emission licences. This act imposes stricter standards on air quality management in South Africa, through the adoption of internationally accepted ambient and minimum point source emission standards. Compliance with the minimum point source emission standards will result in significant capital and operational costs. The minimum point source emission standards impose different standards for new and existing facilities to be complied with from 1 April 2010. New facilities must comply with the standards immediately. Existing facilities have five years within which to comply with standards imposed thereon and must comply with the standards imposed for new facilities within 10 years.

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The Department has declared the Vaal Triangle (where the Sasolburg plant is situated) and the Highveld area (where our Secunda operations are situated) as Priority Areas. The Vaal Triangle Priority Area Air Quality Improvement Plan has been finalised and implemented. Compliance with the provisions of this plan will have significant cost implications. A draft Highveld Priority Area Air Quality Improvement Plan has been finalised and submitted by the Department of Environmental Affairs for public comment. Implementation thereof is expected in the 2011 calendar year. The National Air Quality Management Framework was published in September 2007 and a second revision of this framework is still awaited. We further monitor air emissions at our plants to measure ambient air quality.

Some of our processes in South Africa, especially coal gasification, result in relatively high carbon dioxide emissions. South Africa is considered a developing country in terms of the Kyoto Protocol and, accordingly, it is largely exempt from the emissions reductions required. Government has committed to emission reduction pledges under the voluntary Copenhagen accord in 2009 and formalised in Cancun in 2010. These emission reduction pledges have been included in a Climate Change Response Green Paper for South Africa expected to be formalised in a White Paper in the latter part of the 2011 calendar year. We are an active participant on the National Climate Change Committee as a representative of Business Unity South Africa to assist government in meeting its commitment. In addition, we participate on the Department of Trade and Industry Climate Change Committee which aims to address various climate change policy development issues. We are taking measures to reduce our emissions amongst other mitigation interventions, through the use of natural gas from Mozambique since 2004 as a partial replacement for coal. This change also reduced sulphur dioxide emissions and hydrogen sulphide odours from gasification operations in the Sasolburg region. This effort resulted in the significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, we have successfully registered a nitrous oxide emission reduction project using the CDM, and we are also advancing the registration of additional CDM projects in various areas of our business. In advancing our overall sustainable development performance, we have also developed new greenhouse gas targets for the group, including emissions intensity and absolute emission reduction targets. We have invested significant capital for energy efficiency improvements at various plants that have resulted in greenhouse gas reductions and improvements in ambient air quality.

The newly installed natural gas turbines at our Secunda operations contribute significantly to carbon emission intensity reductions. During the past three years, we have also invested in renewable energy and carbon capture and storage projects. Implementation of these initiatives and investments are ongoing.

Waste and hazardous substances

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act. The National Waste Management Act, 59 of 2008, took effect on 1 July 2009. The act repeals certain sections of the Environment Conservation Act and introduces new legislative requirements on all aspects of waste management in a comprehensive manner. The act also regulates on contaminated land management, but this section of the act is not in effect yet and is dependent on the finalisation of the Framework for the Management of Contaminated Land, expected to be published in the second half of the 2011 calendar year. The act imposes various duties on holders of waste (being any person who stores, accumulates, transports, processes, treats and disposes of waste). These duties are potentially far reaching as waste is broadly defined. The act also requires licences to be obtained for the commencement, undertaking or conducting of waste management activities. The process for the application for these licences is similar to the process for obtaining environmental authorisations under the National Environmental Management Act. The act further regulates on waste information systems and provides for specific regulation of priority wastes. The first step towards the full implementation of the act is the finalisation of the National Waste Management Strategy expected to be published in the second half of the 2010 calendar year. The

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framework will provide for, amongst other things, the development of norms and standards for the classification of hazardous waste, targets for waste reductions and waste management measures such as re-use, recycling and reduction and integrated waste management.

Hazardous Substances Act. The Hazardous Substances Act provides for the control and licensing of substances that may cause injury, ill-health or death to human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitising or flammable nature.

Regulations have also been proposed by the Department of Labour for inclusion in the Occupational Health and Safety Act, providing for the adoption of the United Nations Globally Harmonised System for the classification and labelling of chemicals. This will facilitate alignment with existing international practices.

Other environmental legislation

The National Road Traffic Act and its regulations regulate the transportation of dangerous goods and substances. This act provides specifications for road tankers, labelling, duties of responsible persons, compatibility of multi-loads, driver training and hazardous substance documentation. The National Railway Safety Regulator Act provides for similar regulation in respect of rail transport.

The Explosives Act consolidates the laws relating to the manufacture, storage, sale, transport, importation, exportation and the use of explosives and imposes an authorisation requirement for the manufacture and storage, as well as for the import, export and sale of explosives.

The Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act regulates the registration, importation, sale, acquisition, disposal or use of fertilisers, among other products.

Health and safety regulation

Occupational Health and Safety Act. The Occupational Health and Safety Act covers a number of areas of employment activity and use of machinery in South Africa, excluding mining activities. This act imposes various obligations on employers and others to maintain a safe workplace and minimise the exposure of employees and the public to workplace hazards and establishes penalties and a system of administrative fines for non-compliance.

Mine Health and Safety Act. The principal objective of the Mine Health and Safety Act is to protect the health and safety of persons at mines by requiring that employers and others ensure that their operating and non-operating mines provide a safe and healthy working environment, determining penalties and a system of administrative fines for non-compliance and giving the Minister of Mineral Resources the right to restrict or stop work at any mine and require an employer to take steps to minimise health and safety risks at any mine. The act has recently been amended with the primary objective to strengthen the enforcement provisions, in order to simplify the administrative process for the issuing of fines and to reinforce certain fines and penalties. The amendment act imposes more stringent duties on the employer regarding the notification of and investigation of incidents as well as training. Although a provision has been included that extends liability to mining management and directors, this provision has not taken effect yet and is under reconsideration.

Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act. The purpose of this act is to provide for compensation for disablement caused by occupational injuries or diseases sustained or contracted by employees in the course of their employment, or for death resulting from such injuries or diseases. The act is administered by the Minister of Labour, through a Director-General who manages a compensation fund to which employers contribute, directly or indirectly. Where indirect contributions are made, these contributions are made to a mutual association, which acts as the insurer in respect of claims against the employers. All employers, with the exception of those in national, provincial and

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local government, are required either to register under the act or to be fully insured against related liabilities.

Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act. This act relates to the payment of compensation in respect of certain diseases contracted by persons employed in mines or at locations where activities ancillary to mining are conducted. Any mine (including the Sasol Mining operations) at which risk work takes place is deemed to be a controlled mine in respect of the employees for whom the employer is required to make payments to the fund for occupational diseases, in order to meet relevant claims. Persons who are employed in controlled mines are required to have a certificate of fitness, which must be renewed from time to time. Recent case law on the interpretation of the act now provides for civil claims to be instituted against employers in addition to compensation claimed and awarded under this act.

For further information, refer to "Item 6.C Board Practices The risk and safety, health and environment committee".

Germany

In Germany, we operate a number of plants and facilities for the manufacture, storage, processing and transportation of chemical feedstock, products and wastes. These operations are subject to numerous laws and ordinances relating to safety, health and the protection of the environment.

General environmental care

The lack of a general environmental code in Germany means that no guideline legislation is available for general environmental care. In terms of the act on the Assessment of Environmental Impacts, the environment impact assessment (EIA) is an instrument of preventative environmental care that is legally binding. This has been introduced in existing public procedures for the licensing of, or considerable amendment to, certain projects of relevance to the environment, including chemical facilities. The EIA is based on the co-operation between the environmental authorities and the parties intending to carry out the project.

The Environmental Information Act guarantees everyone's access to official environmental information.

Issues relating to general environmental care are addressed by the environmental provisions of the Regional Planning Act and other specific and planning law designed to ensure environmental soundness, as well as by the Environmental Liability Act, which provides for liability in the case of environmental risks. Where human life or health is disturbed and where emissions have entered the soil, water or the air, the owner of a facility is liable, even if he or she is not at fault and irrespective of whether the damage was caused as a result of a hazardous incident or during normal operations. Damage resulting from force majeure is excluded from liability. The right to the restoration of the previous state also extends to nature and the landscape. Installations that pose a particular risk to the environment must have provisions for sufficient cover, an obligation which may be met by arranging liability insurance.

Criminal law provisions are included in the act to combat environmental crime, which targets a range of polluting activities, including water, soil and air pollution, environmentally damaging waste disposal and noise. It also addresses licensing of the operation of installations and the handling of hazardous substances and goods and particularly serious environmental offences.

Specific environmental protection legislation

Emission control. The guideline legislation to protect humans and the environment from air pollution and noise pollution is the Federal Emission Control Act. This act and the ordinances

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promulgated under it provide the framework for environmental protection and the technical safety of installations. It provides for licensing for installations that are particularly susceptible to causing harmful environmental impacts, including chemical facilities or mineral oil refineries.

Regulation of hazardous substances. Provisions for the protection of humans and the environment against the harmful effects of hazardous substances and preparations are provided in the Chemicals Act, the related ordinances on the Prohibition of Certain Chemicals and the Hazardous Incidents Ordinance. All hazardous substances, as per the scope identified in the EU REACH Regulation, are subject, to a registration and notification obligation before they can be brought onto the market. Hazardous substances and mixtures must be classified, labelled and packed in accordance with the EU Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation in line with their hazardous properties. Further regulations prohibiting and limiting manufacture, marketing and use also apply.

The Chemicals Act is complemented by the Plant Protection Act of 14 May 1998 and the Fertilisers Act, as well as by legislation on animal feedstuffs and human foodstuffs and by substance-related provisions in other areas of care of the environment. This also includes the provisions concerning the environmental impacts of genetic technology under the Genetic Technology Act.

Avoidance, recovery and disposal of waste. The Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act regulates the avoidance, recovery and disposal of waste. The aim of the act is to promote an economy based on closed substance cycles, thus conserving resources, and to guarantee the environmentally sound disposal of waste. Wherever waste cannot be avoided, recovered or used to produce energy, it must be removed from the cycle and, as a matter of principle, be disposed of within Germany in a way that is not detrimental to the common good. Under law, waste is defined as a tangible item, which falls under one of the legally determined categories of waste, and which the owner is getting rid of, desires to get rid of or must get rid of.

The Waste Transportation Act regulates the transport of waste into, out of or through the area of application of the act and creates the basis for the establishment of a solidarity fund to finance the return of waste exported illegally.

Water protection. The guideline legislation in the field of water protection is the Federal Water Act. This requires everyone to exercise adequate care when carrying out measures which may have an impact on a water body so that water pollution or any other negative effect on water is prevented. Surface waters and groundwater are, as public utilities, subject to a public management and utilisation code, which leaves the allocation of users' rights at official discretion.

The Waste Water Charges Act complements the Water Management Act and authorises an annually rising waste water charge linked to the toxicity of the discharged waste water. Water legislation promulgated by the Federal States goes beyond merely the enforcement of the framework of federal law to determine administrative procedures and regulate issues of private water law.

Water protection is also addressed directly or indirectly by substance-related provisions in other laws, including the Chemicals Act, the Fertilisers Act and the Waste Avoidance and Waste Management Act. They also comprise provisions through which water is indirectly protected via the soil and the air.

Soil protection. The protection and care of soil as an environmental medium and part of the ecosystem is promoted by a range of environmental provisions, primarily the Federal Soil Protection Act. Soil protection measures, preventative or remedial, aim at avoiding or reducing substance inputs into the soil, or removing already existing soil damage, and at addressing the extensive land consumption caused by soil sealing.

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Health and safety

The Health and Safety at Work Act provides for protection of the health and safety of employees. It places the employer under a duty to assess hazards at the workplace, to take appropriate preventive measures, and to instruct employees about measures used. The employer must take precautions for especially hazardous areas and situations and provide preventive occupational healthcare. This act is complemented by the Safety at Work Act, which places employers under a duty to appoint appropriately qualified officers to support them in occupational health and safety matters, including ergonomic workplace design.

Italy

In Italy, we operate a number of plants and facilities for the storage and processing of chemical feedstock, products and wastes. These operations are subject to numerous laws and ordinances relating to safety, health and the protection of the environment.

General environmental care

On 28 April 2006, a new Environmental Decree (Legislative Decree 152/2006) came into force, regulating the most important environmental matters, including authorisations, emissions, water management, wastes and remediation and environmental damages. Several decrees were issued during 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, detailing different aspects of the law.

European Directive 96/61/CE (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) provides that companies must obtain an integrated authorisation for all environmental impact. Sasol Italy has presented the documentation required to be compliant with the Directive relevant to the sites in Terranova, Augusta and Sarroch. The documentation for Porto Torres plant has also been presented but was withdrawn as the plant is currently being idled.

Specific environmental protection legislation

Emission control. Environmental protection and the technical requirements for the licensing of all installations from which emissions emanate is now regulated by Legislative Decree 152/06, section 5.

Regulation of hazardous substances. Legislative Decree 52/1997 implemented in Italy the EU Directive relevant to classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances. Legislative Decree 65/2003 implemented the EU Directives relevant to classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations. All hazardous substances, as per the scope identified in the EU REACH Regulation, are subject to a registration and notification process before they can be brought onto the market. Hazardous substances and mixtures must be classified in accordance with the EU CLP Regulation in line with their hazardous properties. Further regulations prohibiting and limiting manufacture, marketing and use also apply.

Avoidance, recovery and disposal of waste. Legislative Decree 152/06, Part 4, incorporates the principle of 'polluters pay' and further provides for cradle to the grave liability for waste. Legislative Decree 4/2008 introduced some requirements about Waste Water Treatment and Risks analysis compliance for underground water contamination.

Water protection. Legislative Decree 152/2006, Part 3, defines the authorisation procedure and discharge limits, in order to protect surface and underground water. Surface water and groundwater are, as public utilities, subject to a public management and utilisation regulation which leaves the allocation of users' rights at official discretion.

Soil protection. The protection and care of soil as an environmental medium and part of the ecosystem is promoted by Legislative Decree 152/06, which essentially follows the Ministerial decree

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471/1999 with some simplification as far as documentation is concerned. Soil protection measures, preventative or remedial; aim at avoiding or reducing substance inputs into the soil, or removing already existing soil damage. The Legislative Decree sets forth both the acceptable limits and the rules for monitoring communication and reclamation.

Health and safety

In April 2008, a new Legislative Decree (LD) 81/08, which is renewing and collecting all the legislation concerning Safety and Occupational Health with the exclusion of Major Hazards (Seveso), was published and came into effect on 14 May 2008. The new legislative decree covers the safety and health matters formerly defined by LD 626/94 and the aspect related to construction (buildings, scaffolds, etc). Some of the rules include:

in case of an accident causing serious injuries or fatalities, the prosecutor will be able to pursue the company together with the responsible managers;

to avoid a sentence the company will have to demonstrate the implementation and continuous enforcement of an Occupational Health and Safety Management System;

in case of sentence penalties are heavier than in the past;

some new type of risk has to be evaluated, for instance work related stress;

the LD is defining in a better way responsibilities and duties in the organisation (top managers, managers, superintendents, workers, etc); and

representatives of workers for Safety and Health problems have wider access to risk evaluation documents, with more duty of confidentiality.

United States

Environmental compliance

Sasol NA, Sasol Wax and Merisol are subject to numerous federal, state, and local laws and regulations that regulate the discharge of materials into the environment or that otherwise relate to the protection of human health and the environment. As with the chemical industry, generally, compliance with existing and anticipated environmental, health, safety, and process safety laws and regulations increases the overall cost of business, including capital costs to construct, maintain, and upgrade equipment and facilities. These laws and regulations have required, and are expected to continue to require, Sasol NA, Sasol Wax and Merisol to make significant expenditures of both a capital and expense nature. Environmental compliance expenditures for our interest in Merisol, Sasol Wax and Sasol NA's manufacturing sites for the next five years are estimated to range from US\$2 million to US\$6 million per year.

Remedial action

Active and former manufacturing sites. Sasol NA has been investigating the remediation of soil and groundwater contamination at the Lake Charles chemical complex (LCCC) and Baltimore plant sites resulting from historical operations under orders issued by Louisiana and Maryland Departments of the Environment (DoE), respectively. Soil and groundwater remedial costs are not expected to exceed US\$14 million. The Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) Plant which was sold to Georgia Gulf in 1999 is also subject to US Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action requirements. The current costs of monitoring the VCM Plant and Baltimore sites and any foreseeable remediation costs are not expected to be material.

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In addition to Sasol NA's operating sites, Sasol NA is partially reimbursed by Georgia Gulf Corporation against the costs of the remediation of three manufacturing operations sold in November 1999 and located in Aberdeen, Mississippi, Jeffersontown, Kentucky, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Georgia Gulf has been released from liability at Mansfield, Massachusetts, where the business was sold but not the property. The Mansfield site, which is still owned by Sasol NA, has been extensively investigated and remediated since 1991, and the remediation of groundwater and an area of soil contamination is ongoing. The Aberdeen plant site has also been investigated under several orders issued by state authorities, and several areas of contamination have been remediated. Further investigations of part of the Aberdeen site are still being performed and the need for further remediation is currently being investigated and undertaken.

Under the agreement for the acquisition of Sasol Chemie, most of Sasol NA's costs of remediation and contamination from historical operations at its active and sold sites are being indemnified by RWE-DEA AG, and will continue to be indemnified until at least 1 March 2023 in respect of Lake Charles, and in perpetuity in respect of the Mansfield, Aberdeen, Jeffersontown, and Oklahoma City sites. In addition to indemnities from RWE-DEA AG, Sasol NA also has indemnities from some of its predecessors, namely BP for Mansfield and Reichhold Chemical for Jeffersontown, for contamination resulting from those companies' operations at the sites. Sasol NA does not expect costs to remediate these sites to have a material effect on operations or results.

Calcasieu Estuary CERCLA Site. In June 1999, Sasol NA and other Calcasieu Parish industry members received letters from USEPA making demands under Section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) for past costs and future remedial investigation, remediation, and restoration costs associated with the Calcasieu Estuary. The Calcasieu Estuary, which includes the Calcasieu River and several major tributaries in the vicinity of Lake Charles, Louisiana, has received releases and discharges from industry since the 1930's. Bayou Verdine has received releases and discharges from the ConocoPhillips Lake Charles Refinery beginning in the 1940's and from the LCCC beginning in the 1960's. The "Bayou Verdine Area of Concern" is one of the areas of concern of the Calcasieu Estuary CERCLA Site.

In 1999 and 2000, ConocoPhillips and Sasol NA completed a voluntary joint remedial investigation of Bayou Verdine under the oversight of state and federal authorities. In 2001, ConocoPhillips and Sasol NA completed ecological and human health risk assessments of Bayou Verdine and in 2002 performed an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EECA) of removal actions for Bayou Verdine under an Administrative Order on Consent with the US EPA.

Beginning in October 2002, ConocoPhillips and Sasol NA performed a sediment removal action for a relatively small area of elevated ethylene dichloride (1-2 dichloroethane or EDC) concentrations located near the confluence of Sasol NA's West Ditch and Bayou Verdine. The West Ditch Project was completed in July 2003 at a cost to Sasol NA of about US\$2 million. To date, no third party claims have been filed in connection with the West Ditch Project.

The EECA also recommends removal actions for the "Main Channel Area" of Bayou Verdine. ConocoPhillips and Sasol NA intend to perform the Main Channel Removal Action under a Consent Decree. Under a Consent Decree, ConocoPhillips and Sasol NA hope to resolve all of the government's CERCLA claims against the companies in connection with the Calcasieu Estuary and will receive protection against CERCLA contribution claims by other "Potentially Responsible Parties" against the companies. An agreement has been reached with US EPA and the resource trustees concerning the scope of the "Main Channel Area" and natural resource restoration projects, as well as the amount of past agency response costs to be reimbursed by Sasol NA and ConocoPhillips. Sasol NA will pay 10% of these costs. The Consent Decree was entered on 24 March 2011, and remediation work has begun.

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Sasol NA's total estimated liability at 30 June 2011 for its 10% share of Bayou Verdine and the Calcasieu Estuary CERCLA Site is about US\$1,2 million. Under the agreement for the acquisition of Sasol Chemie, 80% of Sasol NA's estuary related remediation costs are expected to be indemnified by RWE-DEA AG, and will continue to be indemnified until at least 1 March 2023.

Canada

In 2011, Sasol acquired various interests in oil and natural gas properties in British Columbia through a joint venture partnership with Talisman Energy Inc. These subject properties are governed by numerous Canadian provincial (and to a lesser degree, federal) requirements.

Oil and natural gas production

The provincial Petroleum and Natural Gas Act (PNGA) and Oil and Gas Activities Act (OGAA) are the primary sources of regulatory controls over Sasol's interests in oil and gas producing areas in Canada. These statutes include a wide array of tenure, operational and public review requirements. A common theme of the requirements is that producers must hold applicable licences, leases, permits and other approvals.

Water Protection

Substantial volumes of water are needed for British Columbia oil and gas production. For example, large volumes of water are used to fracture shale gas formations. Extractions of water from ground and surface sources are regulated by the OGAA and the provincial Water Act. Water extraction wells are subject to requirements governing well tenure and location, construction and aquifer management. The piping of water to exploration or production sites is governed by special approval requirements (covering fisheries, pipeline construction, tenure and surface rights issues).

Emissions

British Columbia's Environmental Management Act (EMA) prohibits emissions, discharges and the like into the environment without prescribed permits. Several permits apply to activities at the British Columbia subject properties, covering releases to air and water.

Contaminated sites

Soil and groundwater contamination in the British Columbia oilpatch is regulated primarily by the contaminated sites regime in the EMA and its supporting Contaminated Sites Regulation (CSR). The EMA and CSR are highly prescriptive, and are further supported by detailed protocols and guidance documents published by the Ministry of Environment (MOE). The EMA and the CSR use numeric part-per-million standards to define contamination. The definition of "contamination" serves as a benchmark for determining exposure to remediation liability. Liability can be triggered in two ways: (a) a statutory cause of action enables parties who incur "remediation costs" at a "contaminated site" to recover those costs in a civil action from "responsible persons" (in addition to common law tort remedies available to a plaintiff); and (b) the MOE regulator may issue a remediation order against persons responsible for a "contaminated site".

Fisheries

The federal Fisheries Act is the primary source of requirements to protect fish and fish habitat. This Act prohibits, subject to applicable authorisations, the destruction or alteration of fish habitat and the release of "deleterious substances" in fish-bearing water bodies. The Fisheries Act is a prominent consideration in the construction of pipelines and roadways and extractions of surface water.

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Environmental Assessment

Further development of the British Columbia properties might trigger one or both of provincial and federal environmental assessment (EAs) requirements. EAs commonly will require substantive public review and aboriginal (or First Nations) consultation. To date, none of the activities undertaken in relation to the Canadian operations have triggered an EA.

First Nation consultations

A unique and prominent factor in Canadian safety, health and environmental law (SHE law) is the recognition of First Nations rights and the reconciliation of those rights with those held by government or private individuals. In the case of British Columbia, the constitutional recognition of First Nations rights stems from Treaty 8, signed in 1899 between the Crown and First Nations. Government regulators as a result must often discharge a constitutional duty to "consult and accommodate" First Nations in the course of their regulatory functions. Local First Nations have, in the regulatory proceedings, raised concerns about their ability to pursue their Treaty 8 rights, including hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering. Government consultation about such concerns should, according to case law, attempt to identify potential impacts on treaty rights and reach accommodations that allow, to the extent reasonable and practical, the treaty rights to be exercised. Many aspects of consultation and accommodation have been formalised in the British Columbia oilpatch in the form of agreements and procedures, which continue to evolve in response to judicial guidance. These agreements and procedures often delegate consultation duties to private operating entities. An overview of the First Nation engagement activities carried out of the venture indicated a comprehensive and proactive program in line with best practices for the industry. This engagement with First Nations includes, amongst other things, employment, training and business contracts.

Occupational and workplace safety

The provincial government's Workers Compensation Act and supporting regulations and policies set out detailed rules respecting workplace safety. Special rules (found in the Act's regulations) apply to the petroleum sector.

Mozambique

In Mozambique, Sasol operates a processing plant and associated facilities for the extraction and processing of natural gas and condensate and transportation of natural gas. The Central Processing Facility has been in operation since February 2004. These operations are subject to numerous Mozambican laws and regulations as well as World Bank Group requirements and best practice standards.

Environmental, health and safety regulations. The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) was created in 1994 to coordinate environmental affairs in Mozambique. In 1995, the Ministry drew up a National Environmental Management Programme, which is a policy document outlining the priorities for environmental management and sustainable development in Mozambique. This programme contains a National Environmental Policy, a proposal for Framework Environmental Legislation and Environmental Legislation and an Environmental Strategy.

The Framework Environmental Law (20/97) was enacted in October of 1997. The aims of the Environmental Law are to provide a legal framework for the use and correct management of the environment and its components and to assure sustainable development in Mozambique. The Law is applicable to all public or private activities that may directly or indirectly influence the environment. It requires licensing of activities that are liable to cause significant environmental impacts. The granting of an environmental licence is subject to the preparation and approval of an appropriate level of environmental impact study and management plan. The body of environmental legislation is growing

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and comprises the Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (45/2004 of 29 September) which revokes the 1998 Regulation (76/98 of 29 December), the Regulation on Environmental Quality and Effluent Emissions Standards (18/2004) of 2 June and the Regulation on Environmental Auditing (32/2003) of 20 August. During 2006, new legislation was enacted namely the Regulation on Environmental Inspections (11/2006) of 15 June, the Regulation on Waste Management (13/2006) of 15 June and General Directives for Environmental Impact Studies (129/2006) and the Public Participation Process (130/2006) of 19 July. On 4 November 2008, Decree 42/2008 was enacted to amend articles 5, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25 and 28 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations approved by Decree 45/2004.

On 31 December 2010, Decree 67/2010 was enacted to amend articles 23 and 24 and Annexure I and V mentioned in article 7 and on nr.3 of article 16 of Regulation on Environmental Quality and Effluent Emissions Standards (18/2004) of 2 June. Decree 67/2010 approves Annexure IA and IB. On 22 November 2010, new legislation was enacted, namely, Decree 56/2010, the Environmental Regulation for Petroleum Operations.

In terms of environmental protection and safety, the Petroleum Act (3/2001) and the Petroleum Operations Regulations (24/2004) require holders of exploration and production rights to conduct petroleum operations in compliance with environmental and other applicable legislation.

Sasol Petroleum Temane Limitada (SPT), our Mozambican subsidiary, was certified in terms of ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 in November 2004 and has retained certification in subsequent annual surveillance audits. SPT also achieved OHSAS 18001 certification during January 2006.

In June 2005, we signed agreements with the Mozambican government for an offshore exploration licence in the Indian Ocean. Seismic activities were conducted from January to June 2007 following a comprehensive and detailed EIA process which took in excess of 13 months to complete and approve. To ensure an open and transparent process, Sasol promoted wide and active public consultation and engagement with all identified stakeholders, in line with the published EIA Regulations. As recommended in the EIA, Sasol undertook year long baseline and monitoring studies during 2007 pertaining to the potential impacts of shallow water exploration activities on sensitive receptors and in particular the resident dugong population and the artisanal fishery. Based on the outcomes and recommendations of the shallow water baseline and monitoring studies, we agreed to postpone all exploration activities in the shallow water environment, until the conclusion of the Strategic Environmental Assessment which is currently being planned by the Government of Mozambique. In August of 2008, Mozambique's Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs and the National Petroleum Institute were notified of our decision. Sasol is co-funding the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the coastal strip of Mozambique in conjunction with other stakeholders. In August 2008, Mozambique's Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs and the National Petroleum Institute were notified of our decision to contribute to the execution of the Mozambique Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for an amount of US\$300 000. The SEA is a condition precedent for Sasol to proceed with production EIA in a success case.

The Simplified Environmental Impact Assessments for the planned onshore expansion aimed at the de-bottlenecking of the gas processing facility and the transportation pipeline have been concluded. The Environmental License for the Central Processing Facility (CPF) Expansion Project was issued in March 2009 and the project is currently in its final stage of execution and beneficial operation is expected in October 2011. The Simplified Environmental Assessment for the Pipeline Expansion Project has been amended to accommodate scope changes and the environmental licences have accordingly been issued by the MICOA.

The Inhassoro Development EIA, which began in the 2008 calendar year and was due to be completed in the middle of the 2009 calendar year, was placed on hold, pending the drilling of an

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appraisal well to establish the feasibility of such a development. Drilling of an appraisal well was completed in May 2011 and is being evaluated.

Mineral Rights. Petroleum activities are regulated by the Petroleum Act and Regulation (Law 3/2001, of 21 February and Decree 24/2004, of 20 August, respectively). The National Petroleum Institute administers and regulates petroleum operations on behalf of the Mozambique Government. The Mozambique government encourages the exploration and development of the country's hydrocarbon potential within a certain project framework.

In accordance with the constitution of Mozambique, the land and the natural resources of the soil and the subsoil of the territorial waters and continental shelf are the property of the state, which determines the conditions for their development and use, through the Land Act (19/97, of 1 October) and Regulation of Land Act (Decree 66/98 of 8 December).

Qatar

Environmental regulation. All public or private development plans, including industrial, agricultural and infrastructure projects are required to follow the Environmental Protection Law and obtain an environmental authorisation permit from the Ministry of Environment (MOE). MOE is also responsible for environmental protection and conservation in Qatar.

The Environmental Protection Law, Decree-Law No. (30) of 2002 aims to meet the following objectives: (1) protection of the environment, (2) prevention of pollution (short-and long-term) (3) sustainable development by developing natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations, (4) the protection of society, human health and other living creatures, and (5) protection of the environment from the damaging effect of activities outside of the State of Qatar.

The Executive By-Law for the Environmental Protection Law, Issued vide the Decree Law No. 30 for the Year 2002 (the By-Law) stipulates specific standards and regulations to meet the objectives of The Environmental Protection Law. This includes regulations on determining the environmental impact of projects (requirements to conduct an EIA), emergency response plans for environmental disasters, hazardous wastes and materials, air pollution, water pollution, protection of marine environment. There are also 8 Annexes to this By-Law, including:

Air protection. Annex (3) of the By-Law stipulates standards for air quality for different industries including petrochemical industries as well as ambient air quality standards.

Water protection. Annex (4) of the By-Law provides standards for pollutants in case of discharges to the water environment and also prohibits some non decaying solid and liquid substances from discharge into water environments.

Waste and hazardous substances. Annex (7) of the By-Law regulates the management and trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Annex (8) of the By-Law regulates the import, production, handling and transportation of hazard materials including the categorisation, labelling, separation and packing of hazardous materials.

Consent to Operate (CTO). This is Oryx GTL's operating permit issued under the Authority of Law 30 of 2002 and its By-Law No. 4 of 2005 and is renewable on an annual basis. This permit stipulates general monitoring requirements, waste water quality standards, point source air emission standards, overall noise level limit, handling and storage of hazardous wastes, chemical use, records and emergency response programmes.

Qatar is a signatory to the following: Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Non Annex 1 country), Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,

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Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Disposal, Amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The State of Qatar has implemented CDM, an initiative to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. Gas flaring mitigation and the reduction of carbon emissions were among the two key areas focused on by Qatar as part of its commitment towards CDM.

The Environmental Design Basis (EDB) stipulates the environmental standards that should be followed during the project phase.

Health and safety regulation. All medical professionals (including nurses, lab technicians, physiotherapists) have to be registered to practice in Qatar with the National Health Authority (NHA). Oryx GTL comply with all Qatar National Health Guidelines, which is in line with World Health Organization (WHO) standards. Oryx GTL's health centre is licensed with the NHA through Qatar Petroleum (QP).

The Labour Law No (14) of the Year 2004. This law does not apply to employees and workers of Ministries and other governmental organs, public institutions, corporations and companies which are established by Qatar Petroleum (QP) by itself or with others, armed forces, casual workers, domestic employees, working members of employer's family and workers employed in agriculture and grazing. The Labour Law covers safety, vocational health and social care as well as work injuries and compensation thereof.

Requirements for the Establishment and Operation of First Aid Stations within Ras Laffan Industrial City (QPR-MSR-001, 25/04/2006). This procedure describes the level of first aid services which may be provided at project specific locations in accordance with established international best practice by providing minimum and general requirements. This procedure assists organisations within Ras Laffan Industrial City (i.e. Oryx GTL) in determining requirements for a first aid station on-site.

Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA). There is no regulatory authority for safety or health in Qatar and therefore Oryx GTL used the internationally recognised OSHA standards as guidelines where applicable.

Iran

Environmental regulation. All public or private development plants, including industrial, agricultural and infrastructure projects, are required to follow the Environmental Protection Law and obtain an environmental authorisation permit from the Department of Environment (DOE). The DOE is also responsible for environmental protection and conservation in Iran.

The Environmental Protection Law, Decree-Law No. 50 (1979), aims to meet the following objectives:

Protection of the environment;

Prevention of pollution (short- and long-term);

Sustainable development by developing natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations;

The protection of society, human health and other living creatures; and

Protection of the environment from the damaging effect of activities outside of Iran.

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The Iranian Environment Supreme Council Decree No. 138 (1994), stipulates specific standards and regulations to meet The Environmental Protection Laws. This includes projects to do environmental impact assessments before construction and to obtain all approvals and implement necessary proactive measures before the issuing of a certificate to operate. Important executive regulations and by-laws used in Iran include the following:

Air protection law stipulates standards for air quality for different industries, including petrochemical industries and ambient air quality requirements.

Water protection law provides standards for pollutants in case of effluent discharges, which may impact on the environment.

Waste and hazardous substance law regulates the management and transportation of general and hazardous wastes. It further regulates the responsibility for managing, handling, labelling, storage, separation, packing and transportation of hazardous materials.

Permit to operate (PTO). As per Iranian laws, a permit is issued by the DOE and Ministry of Industries and Mines (MIM). This permit stipulates general monitoring requirements, waste water quality standards, point source air emission standards, overall noise level limits, handling and storage of hazardous waste, chemical use, records, and emergency response programmes.

Other environmental legislation. Iran is a signatory to the following:

Kyoto protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;

Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; and

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Iran recently implemented a CDM, an initiative to work on a plan to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases by reduction of flow gas flaring at the petrochemical complexes.

The operations in Iran obtained their Integrated Management Systems (IMS) certification for OHSAS 18001, ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 in June 2010. Through international certification in these systems, complying with world class standards is demonstrated and managed as one of the business strategic objectives.

Other countries

In a number of other countries we are engaged in various activities that are regulated by local and international laws, regulations and treaties. In Malaysia, China and other countries, we operate plants and facilities for the storage, processing and transportation of chemical substances, including feedstock, products and waste. In the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, Gabon and other countries, we are involved, or are in the process of being involved, in exploration, extraction, processing or storage and transportation activities in connection with feedstock, products and waste relating to natural gas, petroleum and chemical substances. Our operations in the respective jurisdictions are subject to numerous laws and regulations relating to exploration and mining rights and the protection of safety, health and the environment.

Table of Contents**4.C Organisational Structure**

Sasol Limited is the ultimate parent of the Sasol group of companies. Our wholly owned subsidiary, Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd, a company incorporated in the Republic of South Africa, holds primarily our interests in companies incorporated outside South Africa. The following table presents each of Sasol's significant subsidiaries (including direct and indirect holdings), the nature of business, percentage of shares of each subsidiary owned and the country of incorporation at 30 June 2011.

Name	Nature of business	Percentage ownership	Country of incorporation
Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd	Coal mining activities	89,8 ⁽¹⁾	South Africa
Sasol Mining Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Holding company for the group's mining interests	100	South Africa
Sasol Synfuels (Pty) Ltd	Production of liquid fuels, gases and chemical products and refining of tar acids	100	South Africa
Sasol Technology (Pty) Ltd	Engineering services, research and development and technology transfer	100	South Africa
Sasol Financing (Pty) Ltd	Management of cash resources, investment and procurement of loans (for South African operations)	100	South Africa
Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd	Holding company of the group's foreign investments (and investment in movable and immovable property)	100	South Africa
Sasol Chemical Industries Limited	Production and marketing of mining explosives, gases, petrochemicals, fertilisers and waxes.	100	South Africa
Sasol Gas Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Holding company for the group's gas interests	100	South Africa
Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd	Marketing of fuels and lubricants	75	South Africa
Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Ltd	Owning and operating the natural gas transmission pipeline between Temane in Mozambique and Secunda in South Africa for the transportation of natural gas produced in Mozambique to markets in Mozambique and South Africa	50 ⁽³⁾	South Africa
Sasol Chemical Holdings International (Pty) Ltd	Investment in the Sasol Chemie group	100	South Africa
Sasol Chemicals Europe Limited	Marketing and distribution of chemical products	100	United Kingdom
Sasol Chemicals Pacific Limited	Marketing and distribution of chemical products	100	Hong Kong
Sasol Financing International Plc	Management of cash resources, investment and procurement of loans (for operations outside South Africa)	100	Isle of Man
Sasol Gas Limited	Marketing, distribution and transportation of pipeline gas and the maintenance of pipelines used to transport gas	100	South Africa
Sasol Group Services (Pty) Ltd	Supplier of functional core and shared services to the Sasol Group of companies	100	South Africa

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Name	Nature of business	Percentage ownership	Country of incorporation
Sasol Oil International Limited	Buying and selling of crude oil	75 ⁽²⁾	Isle of Man
Sasol Petroleum International (Pty) Ltd	Exploration, production, marketing and distribution of natural oil and gas and its by-products	100	South Africa
Sasol Canada Holdings Limited	Exploration, production, marketing and distribution of shale gas and its by-products	100	Canada
Sasol Polymers International Investments (Pty) Ltd	Holding company for Sasol Polymers' foreign investments	100	South Africa
Sasol Synfuels International (Pty) Ltd	Develop and implement international GTL and CTL ventures	100	South Africa
Sasol Wax International Aktiengesellschaft	Holding company for Sasol Wax (outside South Africa) operations	100	Germany
Sasol Wax GmbH	Production, marketing and distribution of waxes and wax related products	100	Germany
Tosas Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Investment holding company	75 ⁽²⁾	South Africa
National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Refining crude oil	47,73 ⁽²⁾	South Africa
Sasol Chemie GmbH and Co. KG	Investment in the Sasol Germany GmbH, Sasol Solvents Germany GmbH and Sasol Olefins and Surfactants GmbH	100	Germany
Sasol Germany GmbH	Production, marketing and distribution of (chemical products) olefin and surfactant products	100	Germany
Sasol Solvents Germany GmbH	Production and marketing of solvents	100	Germany
Sasol Italy SpA	Trading and transportation of oil products, petrochemicals and chemical products and derivatives	99,9	Italy
Sasol Holdings USA (Pty) Ltd	To manage and hold the group's interests in the United States	100	South Africa
Sasol North America Inc.	Manufacturing of commodity and specialty chemicals	100	United States

- (1) This represents our effective holding through Sasol Mining Holdings (Pty) Ltd.
- (2) This represents our effective holding through our 75% interest in Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd.
- (3) This represents our effective holding through Sasol Gas Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

4.D Property, plants and equipment**Plants and facilities**

We operate coal mines and a number of plants and facilities for the storage, processing and transportation of oil, chemicals and gas related raw materials, products and wastes. For a detailed discussion regarding the use, capacity and products of these facilities provided for each business refer to "Item 4.B Business Overview".

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Coal mining facilities

Our main coal mining facilities are located at the Secunda Mining Complex, consisting of underground mines (Bosjesspruit, Brandspruit, Middelbult, Syferfontein and Twistdraai export mine) and Sigma: Mooikraal near Sasolburg.

Pages M-1 to M-5 include maps showing the location of our coal properties and major manufacturing plants in South Africa.

Our Secunda facilities

Our main manufacturing facilities are located at Secunda, and they are the base for our Synfuels operations and a range of our chemical industries operations, including explosives, fertilisers, monomers and polymers, solvents and tar. The approximate size of this property is 82,5 square kilometres (km²) with operating plants accounting for 8,35 km².

Our Sasolburg facilities

Our facilities at Sasolburg are the base for a number of our chemical industries operations, including ammonia, explosives, fertilisers, mining chemicals, phenols, solvents, polymers, tars and wax operations. The approximate total size of these properties is 51,4 km².

The size of the Natref refinery, also based in Sasolburg, is approximately 1,1 km².

Our Mozambican facilities

Our natural gas processing operations in Mozambique are operated by Sasol Petroleum Temane Limitada (a subsidiary of Sasol Petroleum International). These facilities, located some 700 km north of the Mozambican capital, Maputo, on a site of approximately 400 000 square metres (m²), extract and process natural gas from the Temane and Pande gas field. The processed gas is supplied to the South African gas market, utilising an underground high pressure pipeline, some 865 km in length and owned by Rompco.

Our Canadian facilities

The Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets consist of a number of field production wells, gathering lines and a processing facility in the Montney Basin, in British Columbia, Canada. The approximate total size of these properties is 53 000 acres and 63 000 acres, for Farrell Creek and Cypress A, respectively.

Our facilities in Germany

Sasol Solvents has manufacturing sites based at two locations in Germany, the most significant of these facilities is Moers (site size approximately 808 000 m²; plant size 400 000 m²).

The operations of Sasol Olefins & Surfactants, are based at three locations in Germany, most significant of these facilities are at Brunsbüttel (site size approximately 2,0 million m²; plant size 500 000 m²) and Marl (site size approximately 160 000 m²; plant size 75 000 m²).

Sasol Wax facilities are based in Hamburg (site size approximately 160 000 m²; plant size 100 000 m²).

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Our facilities in Italy

The operations of Sasol Olefins & Surfactants are based at three locations in Italy. The primary facilities are at Augusta (site size approximately 1,36 million m²; plant size 510 000 m²) and Terranova (site size approximately 330 000 m²; plant size 160 000 m²).

Our facilities in the United States

Various operations of Sasol Olefins & Surfactants are based at a number of locations in the US. The most significant of these facilities is located at Lake Charles, Louisiana (site size approximately 3 million m²; plant size 540 000 m²).

Merisol also has operations based at Oil City, Pennsylvania and Houston and Winnie, Texas.

Sasol Wax's production facility is located in Richmond, California. Sales and marketing activities are conducted from its office in Hayward, California.

For more information regarding capital expenditure in respect of these properties and the related facilities and operations, refer to "Item 4.A History and development of the company Capital expenditure" for a description of our material plans to construct, expand and enhance our facilities.

Our facilities in Qatar

Oryx GTL is a gas-to-liquids plant, located at Ras Laffan Industrial City, situated along the northeast coast of Qatar (site size approximately 1 327 km²).

Our catalyst manufacturing facilities in Sasolburg and The Netherlands

Sasol Cobalt Catalyst Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of SSI and has the following catalyst manufacturing interests:

A fully owned 680 tpa cobalt catalyst manufacturing unit, situated in Sasol's Sasolburg site, 80 km south of Johannesburg, South Africa; and

A manufacturing agreement with BASF, De Meern, The Netherlands, which currently has two 680 tpa cobalt catalyst manufacturing units fully operational, dedicated exclusively to Sasol.

The units above are sufficient to supply cobalt catalyst to current committed ventures and as future GTL and CTL ventures are realised. Sasol plans to expand its cobalt catalyst capacity to ensure supply.

Our facilities in Iran

Arya Sasol Polymers Company consists of an Ethane Cracker and two Polyethylene plants located in a 72 hectare area within the Pars Special Economic Energy Zone in Bushehr Province on the Persian Gulf.

Table of Contents**Mining properties and operations***Mine systems and their production capacity*

Sasol Mining operates six mines, the annual nominated capacities and actual production values are indicated in the following table:

Nominated capacity and production

Mine	Nominated capacity per year ⁽¹⁾ (Mt)	2011 actual production (Mt)	2010 actual production (Mt)
Bosjesspruit (Secunda)	8,2	6,8	7,6
Brandspruit (Secunda)	8,4	6,5	8,0
Middelbult (Secunda)	8,5	7,6	8,5
Syferfontein (Secunda)	9,7	9,7	9,9
Twistdraai Export (Secunda)	6,4	6,1	6,6
Sigma : Mooikraal (Sasolburg)	2,0	1,9	2,0

(1) The 2011 nominated capacity of the mines is the expected maximum production of that mine during normal operational hours.

All mines employ the underground bord and pillar mining method, using continuous miners. At Sasolburg, the Sigma Mine was established in 1950 and the Mooikraal shaft started production during 2006. In the Secunda area, production at the first two mines, Brandspruit and Bosjesspruit, commenced in 1977. Twistdraai and Middelbult followed during the early 1980s, while Syferfontein started production in 1992. In 1996, the Twistdraai Export mine was commissioned. The mine boundaries are extended based on ongoing studies and new planning. All the production equipment is either replaced or overhauled on a regular basis according to a managed maintenance system.

Processing operations

Export business Secunda operations. The export business was initiated in August 1996 as part of a growth strategy. To date, a total of 46,2 Mt of coal has been exported and 5,7 Mt of coal has been sold locally. This was beneficiated from 123 Mt at the Twistdraai Export Plant, from 1996 through 2011. Coal is fed to the beneficiation plant from the existing Twistdraai mine. The beneficiation plant produces primary export product with an ash content of approximately 13,2% (air dried) as well as a secondary product for the Sasol Synfuels market.

The export beneficiation plant has a design throughput capacity of 10,5 Mt per year. In 2011, 5,6 Mt was processed. The plant consists of a primary and secondary beneficiation stage. The primary stage comprises three modules with two identical feed streams each. The coal is fed at a rate of 300 tons per stream per hour, which is fed into three 800 millimetre (mm) diameter dense medium cyclones. There are a total of 18 cyclones in the primary stage. The secondary stage consists of two modules with two 1 000 mm diameter dense medium cyclones.

The run of mine (ROM) coal is transported via overland conveyor belts to the export beneficiation plant from the Twistdraai mine. The export product is loaded onto trains by means of a rapid load-out system, and then transported to the Richards Bay Coal Terminal (RBCT) in KwaZulu-Natal.

The existing nameplate capacity at the RBCT was increased from 76 Mt to 91 Mt per year, following the commissioning of the Phase V expansion in May 2010. Sasol Mining has a 5% share in the original capacity of this terminal, which corresponds to the existing entitlement of 3,6 Mt per year. For the foreseeable future, it is anticipated that Sasol Mining will only export approximately 2,85 Mt

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per year. This is due to Transnet Freight Rail constraints and the phasing in process of the new Phase V at RBCT.

Sasol Coal Supply Secunda operations. Sasol Coal Supply operates the coal handling facility between Sasol Mining and Sasol Synfuels by stacking and blending coal on six stockpiles of 110 000 tons each. The overland conveyors from the mining operations to the coal handling facility are, in total, 35 km long and also form part of the Sasol Coal Supply operation.

The Sasol Coal Supply operation has a stockpile capacity of 660 000 tons, which is turned over approximately 1,2 times per week. In addition, there is a reserve stockpile capacity of more than 2,5 Mt. The objectives of this facility are:

to homogenise the coal quality supplied to Sasol Synfuels;

to keep the Sasol Synfuels bunkers full with a product that conforms to customer requirements;

to maintain a buffer stockpile to ensure even supply; and

to prevent fine coal generation.

The daily coal supply to Sasol Synfuels is approximately 110 000 tons.

Coal exploration techniques

Sasol Mining's geology department employs several exploration techniques in assessing the geological risks associated with the exploitation of the coal deposits. These techniques are applied in a mutually supportive way to achieve an optimal geological model of the relevant coal seams, targeted for production purposes. The Highveld Basin is considered to be structurally complex when compared to the other coalfields in South Africa where mining activities are taking place. As a result, Sasol Mining bases its geological modelling on sufficient and varied geological information. This approach is utilised in order to achieve a high level of confidence and support to the production environment.

Core recovery exploration drilling. This is the primary exploration technique that is applied in all exploration areas, especially during reconnaissance phases. In and around operational mines, the average vertical borehole density varies from 1:10 to 1:15 (boreholes per hectare), while in medium term mining areas, the average borehole density is in the order of 1:25. Usually, the drilling depth ranges from 200 m to 250 m. Depths of the boreholes drilled vary, depending on the depth to the Pre-Karoo basement, which vary from 160 m to 380 m. The major application of this technique is to locate the coal horizons, to determine coal quality and to gather structural information about dolerite dykes and sills, and the associated de-volatilisation and displacement of coal reserves. This information is used to compile geological models and forms the basis of geological interpretation.

Directional drilling (surface to in-seam). Directional drilling from surface to in-seam has been successfully applied for several years. A circular area with a radius of approximately 2 km of coal deposit can be covered by this method, from one drill site. The main objective of this approach is to locate dolerite dykes and transgressive dolerite sills, as well as faults with displacements larger than the coal seam thickness.

Horizontal drilling. This technique is applied to all operational underground mines and supplies short-term (minimum three months) exploration coverage per mining section. No core is usually recovered, although core recovery is possible, if required. The main objective is to locate dolerite dykes and transgressive sills intersecting the coal mining horizon, by drilling horizontal holes in the coal seam from a mined out area. A drilling reach of up to 1 km is possible, although the average length is usually 800 m in undisturbed coal.

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Aeromagnetic surveys. All exploration areas are usually aero-magnetically surveyed before the focused exploration is initiated. The main objective is to locate magnetic dolerite sills and dykes, as well as large-scale fault zones.

Airborne electro-magnetic surveys. Due to the occurrences of non-magnetic dolerite dykes and sills, it has been necessary to survey certain exploration areas electro-magnetically to pinpoint these structures to optimise mine deployment.

Geophysical wireline surveys of directional boreholes. Geophysical surveys are routinely conducted in the completed directional drilled boreholes. This results in the availability of detailed information leading to increased confidence of the surface directional drilling results. This technique has also been applied in underground directional drilling with excellent results.

Secunda operations

The coal supplied to Sasol Synfuels is the raw coal mined from the four mines supplying Sasol Synfuels exclusively and the secondary product from the export mine's beneficiation plant.

Extensive geological exploration has been done in the coal resource areas. Additional exploration is undertaken to update and refine the geological models, which allows accurate forecasting of geological conditions and coal qualities, for the effective planning and utilisation of the coal reserves.

Computation and storage of geological information

Geological information is stored in a Sequel Server database. Data validation and quality checking through several in-house methods is conducted regularly. A decision has been made to install a new database (Acquire) during 2012. It is anticipated that this database will assist in maintaining data integrity. Data modelling is conducted by manual interpretation and computer-derived geological models, using the Minex 6 edition of the GEMCOM/MINEX software. Reserves and composite qualities are computed using established and recognised geo-statistical techniques.

General stratigraphy

The principal coal horizon, the Number 4 Lower Coal Seam, provides some 88,9% (2010: 87,1%) of the total proved and probable reserves. The Number 4 Lower Coal Seam is one of six coal horizons occurring in the Vryheid Formation of the Karoo Supergroup, a permo-carboniferous aged, primarily sedimentary sequence. The coal seams are numbered from the oldest to the youngest.

Characteristics of the Number 4 Lower Coal Seam. The Number 4 Lower Coal Seam is a bituminous hard coal, characterised by the following borehole statistics:

The depth to the base of the seam ranges from 40 m to 241 m with an average depth of 135 m below the surface topography. All the current mining done on this seam is underground.

The floor of the seam dips gently from north to south at approximately 0,5 degrees.

The thickness of the seam varies in a range up to 10 m with a weighted average thickness of 3,3 m. In general, thinner coal is found to the south and thicker coal to the west adjacent to the Pre-Karoo basement highs.

The inherent ash content (air dried basis) is an average 28,6%, which is in line with the coal qualities supplied during the past 30 years to Sasol Synfuels.

The volatile matter content is tightly clustered around a mean of 19,5% (air dried).

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The total sulphur content (air dried), which primarily consists of mineral sulphur in the form of pyrite and minor amounts of organic sulphur, averages 1,08% of the total mass of the coal.

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The other potential coal seam is:

The Number 2 Coal Seam at Middelbult Colliery and Impumelelo shaft have been included into Sasol Mining's reserve base.

Mining parameters and assumptions used during reserve estimation

Minimum mining height (meters): the minimum mining height used is 2,2 m. The exception is Bosjesspruit mine, where the height is 1,5 m.

Maximum mining height (meters): the maximum mining height used is 4,8 m (Syferfontein).

Primary safety factor⁽¹⁾: the safety factor used in the mine planning, for primary development, in normal ground conditions is 1,8.

(1)

The safety factor is calculated by dividing the strength of the pillar by the stress acting on the pillar. The strength of the pillar is determined by the inherent strength of the coal material, the width of the pillar and the height of the pillar. The stress on the pillar is the result of the pillar load, which is determined by the depth of mining, the pillar width and the bord width.

Secondary safety factor⁽¹⁾: the safety factor used in the mine planning, for secondary development, in normal ground conditions is 1,6.

Minimum dry ash free volatile matter content: the dry ash free volatile matter content gives an indication of devolatilised coal. During estimations, areas with a dry, ash free volatile matter content of less than 28% are excluded, and considered to be devolatilised coal areas.

Geological loss factor: the geological loss factors vary in the respective blocks from 6,8% (Bosjesspruit) to 35% (Block 5 East) and averages at 10% in the operational mines. The geological loss factor is a discount factor applied to the gross in situ tonnage to take into account as yet unobserved geological features, which may occur. The geological loss factor is therefore a function of the borehole density and known geological complexity of the area, as well as the judgment of the competent person involved.

Mine layout losses: the mine layout loss factors, expressed as a percentage of the in situ coal reserves used varies between 12% for Middelbult and 57% for Brandspruit where panels have been laid out but not scheduled. The mine layout loss factor is a discount factor required to account for the expected loss of coal reserves, due to actual mining activities, not reaching the defined boundary of the mineable in situ coal reserve block. The mine layout loss factors applied are therefore a function of the complexity of the depicted actual and anticipated geological structures and the actual historical loss factors experienced.

Mine method losses: this is the coal left behind in the roof due to not mining the full seam. The reason for this being safety, leaving a protective layer of coal in the roof of the coal seam. Losses reported are 15,8% (2010: 12,8%) for Syferfontein, 0,7% (2010: 0,9%) for Twistdraai and 5,3% (2010: 8,3%) for Sigma Mooikraal.

Mining losses: mining loss factor, expressed as a percentage of the mineable in situ coal reserve, vary between 34% for Thubelisha Shaft (2010: 37,0%) and to adjust over 60% (2010: 58,2%) for the Number 2 Seam at Impumelelo and Middelbult. The factor for Twistdraai and Thubelisha is low due to the high proportion of stooping tons left and the factor for Syferfontein and Middelbult is higher than other mines due to the lack of high extraction. The mining loss factor is the

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discount factor required to account for the expected loss of coal reserves, due to actual mining activities, which requires support pillars to be left in situ. The mining loss factors applied are therefore a function of the mining method used and planned to be used, as well as the actual historical loss factors experienced.

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Contamination factor: the contamination factor expressed as a percentage of the extractable coal reserve, vary between 0,38% (2010: 0,4%) for Syferfontein and 4,7% for Bossjespruit (2010: 4,2%). The contamination factor refers to the extraneous coal and non-coal material which is unintentionally added to the practical mining horizon, as a result of the mining operations. The contamination factors applied are therefore a function of expected geological conditions in the immediate roof and floor of the mining horizon, as well as the actual and historical contamination factors experienced. Contamination factors are also influenced by the equipment selection relative to the planned mining height.

Superficial moisture factor: the superficial moisture factor, expressed as a percentage of the extractable coal reserve, vary between 3,4% for Twistdraai and 4,7% for the C2 at Middlebult (2010: 4,2% for Thubelisha Shaft and Middlebult and 2,3% for Sigma Mooikraal). The superficial moisture refers to the extraneous moisture added to the extracted coal as a result of the mining operations. The factors applied are therefore based mostly on the historical factors experienced.

Reserve estimation (remaining reserves at 31 March 2011)

We have approximately 4,6 billion tons (Bt) of gross *in situ* proved and probable coal reserves in the Secunda Deposit and approximately 1,4 Bt of recoverable reserves. The coal reserve estimations are set out in table 1 below. The different reserve areas are depicted on maps on pages M-4 and M-5, as well as whether a specific reserve area has been assigned to a specific mine.

Table 1.

Coal reserve estimations⁽¹⁾ as at 31 March 2011, in the Secunda area where Sasol Mining has converted mining rights (signed on 29 March 2010) in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002

Reserve area	Gross in situ coal resource ⁽²⁾ (Mt) ⁽⁵⁾	Geological discount (Mt) ⁽⁵⁾	Mine layout losses (Mt) ⁽⁵⁾	Extraction rate (%)	Recoverable reserves ⁽³⁾ (Mt) ⁽⁵⁾	Beneficiated yield ⁽⁴⁾ (%)	Proved/probable
Middelbult mine, number 4 seam	781	126	72	42	260	100	Proved
Middelbult mine, number 2 seam	162	32	89	40	17	100	Proved
Bosjesspruit mine	419	29	129	54,8	145	100	Proved
Twistdraai mine	52	3	18	57	27	P51,S20	Proved
Syferfontein mine	461	32	57	40	154	100	Proved
Brandspruit mine	192	13	110	56	50	100	Proved
Twistdraai Thubelisha shaft ⁽⁶⁾	423	63	51	66	162	P35,S45	Proved
Impumelelo, Block 2, number 4 seam	814	122	310	43	207	100	Proved
Impumelelo, Block 2, number 2 seam	492	98	230	35	84	100	Proved
Block 2 South, number 4 seam	363	98	48	54	122	100	Probable
Block 2 South, number 2 seam	133	36	18	54	45	100	Probable
Block 5 East	184	64	22	45	47	100	Probable
Block 3 South	141	38	19	58	52	100	Probable
Total Secunda area	4 617				1 371		

(1)

The coal reserve estimations in this table were compiled under supervision of Mr Viren Deonarain and Mr Jakes Lock. The "South African Code for Reporting of Minerals Resources and Minerals Reserves (The SAMREC Code 2007 edition)" dealing with competence and responsibility, paragraph 7, state Documentation

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detailing Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral reserves from which a Public Report is prepared, must be prepared by, or under the direction of, and signed by a Competent Person. Paragraph 9 states: A 'Competent Person' is a person who is registered with SACNASP, ECSA or PLATO, or is a Member or Fellow of the SAIMM, the GSS or a Recognised Overseas Professional organisation (ROPO). The Competent Person must comply with the provisions of the relevant promulgated Acts. Mr JD Conradie, on behalf of Gemecs (Pty) Ltd performed a comprehensive and independent audit of the coal resource/reserve estimations in February 2007. The estimates was certified as correct by one of the Gemecs (Pty) Ltd directors, Mr CD van Niekerk (Pr.Nat.Sci), who signed the statement in his capacity as a competent person and auditor. The current estimation still is in line with the audited reserve and resource statement of February 2007. The estimation of the reserves is compliant with the definition and guidelines as stated in the SAMREC and JORC codes, as well as SEC Industry Guideline 7. A third party audit was completed in July 2011. This audit concluded that there were no significant discrepancies in the geological database or models.

- (2) The gross in situ coal resource is an estimate of the coal tonnage, contained in the full coal seam above the minimum thickness cut off and relevant coal quality cut off parameters. No loss factors are applied and seam height does not include external dilution or contamination material.
- (3) The recoverable coal reserve is an estimate of the expected recovery of the mines in these areas and is determined by the subtraction of losses due to geological and mining factors and the addition of dilatants such as moisture and contamination.
- (4) The P% of P51 refers to the export product yield from the recoverable coal reserve and the S% of S20 refers to secondary product yield, which will be supplied to the Sasol Synfuels factory. The balance of this is discard material. The secondary product yield dropped due to an increase in slimes generated.
- (5) Mt refers to 1 million tons. Reference is made of tons, each of which equals 1 000 kilograms, approximately 2 205 pounds or 1 102 short tons.
- (6) Twistdraai Colliery, Thubelisha shaft contains some coal which can be beneficiated for the export market. The project is currently in construction phase and production will start by 2012.

Coal qualities per associated reserve estimation (remaining reserves at 31 March 2011)

In tables 2 and 3, additional information regarding coal qualities is provided.

Table 2.

Coal qualities, on an air dry basis, in respective coal reserve areas, where Sasol Mining has converted mining rights in respect of the Secunda mining complex in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002.

Reserve area	Wet/ dry tons	Average Inherent Moisture Content (%)	Average Superficial Moisture Content (%)	Assigned/ unassigned	Steam/ metallurgical coal	Heat Value (air dry) MJ/kg	Sulphur (air dry basis)
Middelbult mine	Wet	4,1	4,7	Assigned	Steam	20,3	0,8
Bosjesspruit mine	Wet	3,5	4,2	Assigned	Steam	20,5	1,0
Twistdraai mine	Wet	3,6	3,4	Assigned	Steam	20,3	1,2
Syferfontein mine	Wet	5,5	4,2	Assigned	Steam	21,8	0,8
Brandspruit mine	Wet	3,9	3,8	Assigned	Steam	18,4	1,3
Twistdraai, Thubelisha shaft	Wet	4,4	4,0	Assigned	Steam	21,0	1,1
Impumelelo, Block 2, number 4 seam.	Wet	4,1	3,7	Assigned	Steam	18,1	1,2
Impumelelo, Block 2, number 2 seam	Wet	3,7	3,7	Assigned	Steam	17,5	0,8
Block 2 South, number 4 seam	Wet	4,1	3,1	Unassigned	Steam	18,2	1,2
Block 2 South, number 2 seam	Wet	3,6	2,7	Unassigned	Steam	17,4	0,7

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Block 5 East	Wet	3,7	2,9	Unassigned	Steam	20,8	1,0
Block 3 South	Wet	3,4	3,6	Unassigned	Steam	21,9	0,7

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Table 3.

Coal qualities, on an as received basis, in respective coal reserve areas, where Sasol Mining has converted mining rights in the Secunda mining complex in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002.

Reserve area	Wet/ dry tons	Average Inherent Moisture Content (%)	Average Superficial Moisture Content (%)	Assigned/ unassigned	Steam/ metallurgical coal	Heat Value (as received) basis MJ/kg	Sulphur (as received basis)
Middelbult mine	Wet	4,2	4,7	Assigned	Steam	20,7	0,8
Bosjesspruit mine	Wet	3,6	4,2	Assigned	Steam	20,5	0,9
Twistdraai mine	Wet	3,6	3,4	Assigned	Steam	21,0	1,1
Syferfontein mine	Wet	5,5	4,2	Assigned	Steam	21,7	0,8
Brandspruit mine	Wet	4,0	3,8	Assigned	Steam	18,4	1,3
Twistdraai Colliery, Thubelisha shaft	Wet	4,4	4,0	Assigned	Steam	21,1	1,0
Impumelelo, Block 2, number 4 seam	Wet	4,1	3,7	Assigned	Steam	18,1	1,1
Impumelelo, Block 2, number 2 seam	Wet	3,8	3,7	Assigned	Steam	17,5	0,8
Block 2 South, number 4 seam	Wet	4,1	3,1	Unassigned	Steam	18,2	1,1
Block 2 South, number 2 seam	Wet	3,6	2,7	Unassigned	Steam	17,4	0,7
Block 5 East	Wet	3,7	2,9	Unassigned	Steam	20,8	0,9
Block 3 South	Wet	3,4	3,6	Unassigned	Steam	21,9	0,7

Criteria for proved and probable

Over and above the definitions for coal reserves, probable coal reserves and proved coal reserves, set forth in Industry Guide 7, under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which are included in our glossary, we consider the following criteria to be pertinent to the classification of the reserves.

Probable reserves are those reserve areas where the drill hole spacing is sufficiently close in the context of the deposit under consideration, where conceptual mine design can be applied, and for which all the legal and environmental aspects have been considered. Probable reserves can be estimated with a lower level of confidence than proved coal reserve. Currently this classification results in variable drill spacing depending on the complexity of the area being considered and is generally less than 500 m, although in some areas it may extend to 880 m. The influence of increased drilling in these areas should not materially change the underlying geostatistics of the area on the critical parameters such as seam floor, seam thickness, ash and volatile content.

Proved reserves are those reserves for which the drill hole spacing is generally less than 350 m, for which a complete mine design has been applied which includes layouts and schedules resulting in a full financial estimation of the reserve. This classification has been applied to areas in the production stage or for which a detailed feasibility study has been completed.

Legal rights on coalfields

Prospecting permits and mining authorisations (including the underlying mineral rights) were substituted with interim statutory rights to be converted into new order rights in accordance with the transitional provisions of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002), which came into effect on 1 May 2004. Sasol Mining, therefore, held these interim statutory rights (old order mining rights) to mine more than 98% of the mineral rights previously owned in the Secunda area. Sasol Mining's old order mining rights consisting of 163 687 hectares of coal rights in respect of the Secunda area and 4 938 hectares in respect of the Mooikraal operation near Sasolburg were converted into new order mining rights on 29 March 2010. The four converted mining rights in respect

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of the Secunda Complex comprises the total reserve area depicted in table 1 and plan in attachment page M-5. Refer to also "Item 4.B Business Overview Regulation of mining activities in South Africa". In respect of the Mooikraal Operation in the Free State, the relevant old order mining right was also converted and signed on 29 March 2010. In addition, Sasol Mining was granted a mining right in respect of small reserve blocks situated within or adjacent to the Mooikraal operation.

Sasolburg operations

Exploration history

The Northern Free State area was first explored in the late 1930s. The exploration was conducted by drilling core recovery boreholes over the current Sasolburg area. Some boreholes were initially drilled by the South African government. The Sigma mine was established in 1950. Subsequent drilling by the General Mining and Finance Corporation in the 1960s identified more coal reserves in the southwest of the existing Sigma mine as well as extensions to the south and east. Page M-4 includes a map showing the location of our Sasolburg coal operations.

The geological models are continually updated and refined with additional drill and analytical results.

Coal seam geology

There are two primary coal seams of importance, the Number 2 Coal Seam and the Number 3 Coal Seam. These coal seams are separated by a carbonaceous mudstone to siltstone parting and consist of a number of coal plies and carbonaceous mudstone interburdens. The individual coal plies are numbered from the base upwards and selected mining horizons are identified on the basis of the coal quality required. The major controlling factor on the coal development is the pre-Karoo basement.

Selective mining within coal seams implies that strict horizon control is exercised to maintain mining on the selected horizon. This has been done very successfully at the old Sigma underground operations and at the Mohlolo underground operation. The same principles which were applied when mining the old Sigma and Mohlolo underground operations are applied at the Sigma: Mooikraal mine. In the visible coal seam a well-defined sulphide marker within the seam assists in the identification and verification of the pre-determined minable horizon underground, even in areas where the coal seam is displaced by faulting.

In general, the quality of the coal (the ash yield or the fixed carbon content) deteriorates from the base of the coal seam to the top of the coal seam.

In-seam occurrence of inorganic material is rare in the selected mineable area and may consist of locally developed carbonaceous mudstone lenses. Inorganic material occurs mainly towards the top of the coal seam, but has been excluded from the selected mineable horizon.

Sigma mine has been active since 1950 and has completed total extraction of bord and pillar and longwall mining on both the major coal seams. The operations at the Mohlolo underground mines, developed from the highwalls of the Wonderwater strip mine, were closed during the 2006 calendar year.

The Sigma: Mooikraal mine started production during 2006. The production for 2011 is 1,9 Mt, where the number 3 B seam is mined.

Selected mining horizon

The determination of the selected mining horizon is driven primarily by the required coal quality for the steam process at Sasol Infrachem. In order to define the mining horizon, detailed sampling,

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with associated coal seam descriptions, are conducted. From this, both a visual and chemical correlation of the plies are made.

Reserve estimation

Sasol Mining has 63 Mt proved recoverable coal reserves for supply to Sasol Infrachem for steam generation from the number 3B coal seam. The reserve estimation is depicted in Table 4 below.

Table 4.

Coal reserve estimation⁽¹⁾ of proved and probable reserves, in areas where Sasol Mining has converted mining rights in the Sasolburg mining complex, in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002.

Reserve area	Coal seam	Gross in situ coal resource ⁽²⁾ (Mt) ⁽⁵⁾	Geological discount (Mt) ⁽⁵⁾	Mine layout losses (Mt) ⁽⁵⁾	Extraction Rate (%)	Recoverable Coal reserves ^(3&4) (Mt) ⁽⁵⁾	Proved/ probable
Sigma : Mooikraal (Remainder)	3B	210	23	54	42	63	Proved
Total Sasolburg area		210	23	54	42	63	Proved

(1)

The coal reserve estimations in this table were compiled under supervision of Mr Viren Deonarain and Mr Jakes Lock. The "South African Code for Reporting of Minerals Resources and Minerals Reserves (The SAMREC Code 2007 edition)" dealing with competence and responsibility, paragraph 7, state: Documentation detailing Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral reserves from which a Public Report is prepared, must be prepared by, or under the direction of, and signed by a Competent Person. Paragraph 9 states: A 'Competent Person' is a person who is registered with SACNASP, ECSA or PLATO, or is a Member or Fellow of the SAImm, the GSS or a Recognised Overseas Professional organisation (ROPO). The Competent Person must comply with the provisions of the relevant promulgated Acts. Mr JD Conradie, on behalf of Gemecs (Pty) Ltd performed a comprehensive and independent audit of the coal resource/reserve estimations in February 2007. The estimates were certified as correct by one of the Gemecs (Pty) Ltd directors, Mr CD van Niekerk (Pr.Nat.Sci), who signed the statement in his capacity as a competent person and auditor. The current estimation still is in line with the audited reserve and resource statement of February 2007. The estimation of the reserves is compliant with the definition and guidelines as stated in the SAMREC and JORC codes, as well as SEC Industry Guide 7. A third party audit was completed in July 2011. This audit concluded that there were no significant discrepancies in the geological database or models.

(2)

The gross in situ coal resource is an estimate of the coal tonnage, contained in the full coal horizon, selected for mining, above the minimum thickness cut off a relevant coal quality cut off parameters. No loss factors are applied and seam height does not include external dilution or contamination material.

(3)

Recoverable coal reserve refers to the economically mineable coal, inclusive of diluting and contaminating material, and allows for losses that may occur when material is mined.

(4)

At Sasolburg, no coal beneficiation is conducted with 100% of the recoverable coal supplied to the client.

(5)

Mt refers to 1 million tons. One ton equals 1 000 kilograms, approximately 2 205 pounds or 1 102 short tons.

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Coal qualities per associated reserve estimation (remaining reserves at 31 March 2011)

In tables 5 and 6 additional information regarding coal qualities is provided.

Table 5.

Coal qualities on an Air Dry Basis, per reserve estimation area, in areas where Sasol Mining has converted mining rights in the Sasolburg mining complex in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002.

Reserve area	Wet/ dry tons	Average inherent moisture content (%)	Average superficial moisture content (%)	Assigned/ unassigned	Steam/ metallurgical coal	Heat Value (air dry basis) MJ/kg	Sulphur (air dry basis)
Sigma : Mooikraal (Remainder)	Wet	4,8	4,0	Assigned	Steam	21,0	0,9

Table 6.

Coal qualities on an as received basis, per reserve estimation area, in areas where Sasol Mining has converted mining rights in the Sasolburg mining complex in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002.

Reserve area	Wet/ dry tons	Average inherent moisture content (%)	Average superficial moisture content (%)	Assigned/ Unassigned	Steam/ metallurgical coal	Heat value (as received basis) MJ/kg	Sulphur (air dry basis)
Sigma : Mooikraal (Remainder)	Wet	4,9	4,0	Assigned	Stream	20,5	0,9

Synthetic oil activities

Refer to "Item 4. D Property, plants and equipment Mining properties and operations" for details regarding our mining properties, coal exploration techniques and the mining parameters and assumptions used during the estimation of synthetic oil reserves.

Synthetic oil equivalent production, production prices and production costs

The following table sets forth a summary of the synthetic oil equivalent average sales price and related production costs for the year shown:

	2011 South Africa (Rand per unit)	2010 South Africa (Rand per unit)
Average sale price per barrel	675,76	564,64
Average production cost per barrel	304,61	272,43

Oil and gas production and exploration operations

Our natural oil and gas exploration, development and production activities are managed by Sasol Petroleum International (Pty) Ltd (SPI). Through SPI, its subsidiaries and Canadian holding companies, Sasol currently has equity in producing assets with proved natural oil and gas reserves in Mozambique, Gabon and Canada; and has additional equity licences in Africa and the Asia Pacific region for exploration and development.

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Mozambique producing assets

In Mozambique, natural gas and condensate is produced from the onshore assets, in which we hold a 70% working interest, under the terms and conditions of the Pande-Temane Production Petroleum Agreement (PPA). Production of natural gas and condensate is from the Temane, Temane East and Pande onshore gas fields via a central production facility located some 700 km north of the Mozambican capital, Maputo. The facilities have been fully operational since the start of production from Temane and Temane East in 2004. Production from Pande commenced in 2009. In 2011, the net economic interest production from the Pande-Temane PPA assets amounted to 79,7 billion standard cubic feet (Bscf) gas and 0,27 million barrels (Mbbbl) condensate; and the net economic interest proved reserves at 30 June 2011 are estimated to be 1 521,4 Bscf gas and 4,5 Mbbbl condensate.

Other Mozambique licences

We also have equity in five non-producing licences. In the onshore Mozambique 'Pande-Temane PSA' licensed area we hold a 100% interest with Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH), the national oil company of Mozambique, being entitled, under the terms and Petroleum Sharing Agreement (PSA), to a calculated share in any production. Two areas have been declared discoveries and are currently subject to appraisal. The remaining exploration areas are being relinquished.

Offshore Mozambique, we hold a 58,8% interest in the 'Blocks 16 & 19' Exploration and Production Concession Contract (our partner holds 41,2%), with ENH assigned a 15% carried interest until approval of the field development decision. One area of the licence has been declared a discovery and the assessment of the development potential is ongoing.

The other offshore Mozambique licences are 'M-10' Exploration and Production Concession Contract and 'Sofala' Exploration and Production Concession Contract. In M-10, we have a 50% interest (our partner holds 50%), with ENH assigned a 15% carried interest until approval of the field development decision. In Sofala, we have a 100% interest, with ENH assigned a 15% carried interest until approval of the field development decision.

The other onshore Mozambique licensed area is 'Block A' Exploration and Production Concession Contract, which was awarded in the 3rd Mozambique licence round in 2010 (effective from 1 June 2011). We hold a 100% interest in Block A, with ENH assigned a 10% carried interest until approval of the field development decision.

Gabon producing assets

In Gabon, oil is produced from the offshore 'Etame Marin Permit' asset. Under the terms of the Etame Marin Permit Exploration and Production Sharing Contract, we hold a 27,75% interest in the areas covered by Production Permits and a 30% interest in permit exploration areas. The asset is operated by VAALCO Gabon (Etame) Inc. The permit contains three oil fields (Etame, Avouma and Ebouri) as well as other discoveries and prospects. The Etame field came on stream in 2002 and is producing oil through a floating production, storage and off-loading (FPSO) vessel moored above the Etame field. In 2007, the Avouma field was brought on stream and the Ebouri field was brought on stream in 2009. Both these fields produce oil via minimum facilities fixed platforms that are tied back by pipelines to the Etame FPSO where production is commingled and processed.

In 2011, the net economic interest production from the Etame Marin Permit asset amounted to 1,9 Mbbbl oil and the net economic interest proved reserves at 30 June 2011 are estimated to be 3,7 Mbbbl oil.

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Canada producing assets

In Canada, natural gas and condensate is produced from the 'Farrell Creek' and 'Cypress A' shale gas assets which are located in the Montney Basin of British Columbia, Canada. We acquired our 50% working interest in both the Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets in 2011, with licence participation commencing 1 January 2011, from Talisman Energy Inc, who operate the assets under the terms and conditions of the Talisman Sasol Montney Partnership agreements. Our equity is held via Canadian holding companies, that are subsidiaries of Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sasol Limited, and is managed by SPI. The Farrell Creek assets comprise 17 licences covering some 53 000 acres of land, 23 producing wells (at 30 June 2011), gas gathering systems and processing facilities. The Cypress A assets comprise 27 licences covering some 63 000 acres of land, 6 producing wells, gas gathering systems and processing facilities.

In 2011, from the effective acquisition dates of 1 March 2011 and 10 June 2011, respectively, combined production from the Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets amounted to 2,9 Bscf gas and a small amount of condensate; and the net economic interest proved reserves at 30 June 2011 are estimated to be 54,9 Bscf gas and 0,02 Mbbbl condensate.

Other areas

In Papua New Guinea (PNG), we have an interest in four onshore Petroleum Prospecting Licences 'PPL-285', 'PPL-286', 'PPL-287' and 'PPL-288'. At 30 June 2011, we held a 51% interest in all four licences, but have agreed to farm down our equity in PPL-285 to 41%, with effect from May 2011. The equity change will be effective when the assignment is approved by the PNG authorities.

In the offshore Northwest Shelf of Australia, we hold interests in two licences. In the 'WA-388' licence we have, since farming down in November 2010, an 18% interest in the licence; as part of the farm out operatorship was transferred to Apache Northwest Pty Ltd. In the 'ACP-52' licence we have a 45% interest. The ACP-52 licence is operated by Finder Exploration Pty Ltd.

In Nigeria and the Nigeria/São Tomé e Príncipe Joint Development Zone, we currently hold an interest in four licences. In the offshore deepwater 'OML-140' Oil Mining Licence we have a 5% interest. The licence is operated by Chevron. One area of OML-140 has been declared a discovery and the assessment of the development potential is ongoing. The licence also includes part of the Bonga SW/Aparo (BSWAp) oil field in which we have a 0,375% interest. The 'BSWAp' field is operated by Royal Dutch Shell under the terms of a Pre-Unitisation Agreement. In the offshore deepwater 'OPL-214' Oil Prospecting Licence we have a 5% interest. The licence is operated by ExxonMobil. The licence includes three discoveries and the assessment of the development potential is ongoing. We are in the process of relinquishing, with the other licence concessionaires, our 6% interest in the 'OPL-247' Oil Prospecting Licence, and of divesting our 5% interest in the 'JDZ Block 1' licence to two of our partners. At 30 June 2011, the Nigerian Government's formal consent to relinquish OPL-247, as of 31 December 2010, had not been received. In July 2011, approval was received from the Nigeria/São Tomé e Príncipe Joint Development Authority relating to the sale of our interest in the JDZ Block 1.

In South Africa, we have a 10% interest in the offshore 'Block 3A/4A' Exploration Rights/Production Rights licence that is operated by BHP Billiton.

Reserve disclosure

Proved developed and proved undeveloped reserves estimates: The table below summarises the proved developed and proved undeveloped reserves of natural oil and gas for the producing assets managed by SPI, as at 30 June 2011, based on average financial year prices. The total proved reserves estimate is 271,0 million barrels in oil equivalent terms.

Table of Contents**Summary of natural oil and gas proved reserves at 30 June 2011**

	Oil (million barrels)	Natural gas (billion standard cubic feet)	Total oil equivalent ⁽¹⁾ (million barrels)
Proved developed			
Mozambique	1,7	729,6	123,3
Gabon	3,7		3,7
Canada		7,2	1,2
	5,4	736,8	128,2
Proved undeveloped			
Mozambique	2,8	791,8	134,8
Gabon			
Canada		47,7	8,0
	2,8	839,5	142,8
Total proved reserves	8,2	1 576,3	271,0

(1) One Bscf of natural gas is converted at a Sasol conversion rate of 6 000 Bscf into one barrel oil equivalent.

Mozambique proved reserves: The Mozambique proved reserves are contained in the Pande-Temane PPA asset. These represent the net economic interest volumes that are attributable to SPI after the deduction of production tax. The reserves are limited by take or pay quantities defined by two existing gas sales agreements for the remainder of the terms of the contracts.

Gabon proved reserves: The Gabon proved reserves are contained in the Etame Marin Permit asset. These represent the net economic interest volumes attributable to SPI after application of the terms of the Production Sharing Contract.

Canada proved reserves: The Canada proved reserves, following the acquisition of the Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets, are disclosed for the first time at 30 June 2011. Full development of these assets will require around 3 000 wells, of which only 1% has been drilled to date. In view of the extensive remaining development programme, reserves are presently limited to those volumes of gas and condensate that are forecast to be produced from existing wells (as developed reserves) or from future wells that are in the approved annual work programme and budget (as undeveloped reserves). At this early stage in the development of the asset, recovery is estimated on a well by well basis by application of conservative type curves derived from analogue developments adjusted to reflect the initial production performance of our wells.

Changes to proved reserves: The table below presents in oil equivalent terms the proved reserves of natural oil and gas for the producing assets managed by SPI, over the years shown and identifies the reasons for the changes in the estimates.

Table of Contents**Natural oil and gas proved reserves at 30 June 2011
(oil equivalent, million barrels)**

	Mozambique	Gabon	Canada	Total
Balance at 30 June 2009	279,6	7,2		286,8
Revisions	2,9	(0,9)		2,0
Improved recovery		0,2		0,2
Extensions/discoveries				
Production	(11,5)	(1,9)		(13,4)
Balance at 30 June 2010	271,0	4,6		275,6
Revisions	0,6	0,9		1,5
Improved recovery		0,2		0,2
Purchases			9,7	9,7
Commercial arrangements		(0,1)		(0,1)
Production	(13,5)	(1,9)	(0,5)	(15,9)
Balance at 30 June 2011	258,1	3,7	9,2	271,0
Proved developed				
At 30 June 2009	132,5	6,8		139,3
At 30 June 2010	136,2	2,7		138,9
At 30 June 2011	123,3	3,7	1,2	128,2
Proved undeveloped				
At 30 June 2009	147,1	0,4		147,5
At 30 June 2010	134,8	1,9		136,7
At 30 June 2011	134,8		8,0	142,8

Proved undeveloped reserves converted to proved developed reserves: During 2011, the capital expenditures made in Gabon, with the drilling of two new wells in the Etame Marin Permit, resulted in the conversion of 1,9 Mbbl of previously undeveloped oil reserves to proved developed reserves.

Proved undeveloped reserves remaining undeveloped: A significant volume of proved undeveloped natural gas reserves (around 800 Bscf) has remained undeveloped in the Mozambique Pande-Temane PPA asset for the last 5 years. This represents a volume of gas that will be recovered as part of the approved field development plan and which is required to satisfy the existing 20-year gas sales agreements. Additional compression and wells, which form part of the development plan to achieve contracted gas rates, will not be installed until existing wells and facilities are unable to meet demand. The volumes associated with these activities are presently classed as undeveloped reserves. Once compression is installed and additional wells drilled the undeveloped reserves will be re-classified as developed.

Preparation of reserve estimates: To ensure natural oil and gas reserves are appropriately estimated, are accurately disclosed and are compliant with current SEC regulations and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) requirements, SPI has established and maintains guidelines and procedures (that are reviewed by suitably experienced independent external consultants) and a set of internal controls (that are in accordance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002). The internal controls cover, amongst others, the segregation of duties between those who prepare, review and approve the estimates; confirmation that those who estimate the reserves are appropriately qualified and experienced; the review, by a panel containing an experienced independent external assessor, of all estimated future production rates, future capital and operating costs to ensure that the assumptions, data, methods and procedures are appropriate; a review of the technologies used in the estimation process to determine reliability; confirmation that the compensation arrangements of those

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who are involved in the estimation of reserves are not materially affected by the reserves; and approval and authorisation arrangements to validate the economic assumptions and to ensure that only final, accurate, complete and consistent data are used in the estimation of reserves.

The technical person within SPI who is primarily responsible for overseeing the preparation of natural oil and gas reserves is the General Manager: Technical Services. The qualifications of the current incumbent include a MA and MSc in Mathematics with 32 years experience in oil and gas exploration and production activities and 24 years experience in reserves estimation.

Natural oil and gas production, production prices and production costs

Oil and gas production quantities: The table below presents net production quantities, by final product sold, for the years shown.

Production for the year ended 30 June	Net production quantities				Total
	Mozambique	Gabon	Canada	Other areas	
2009					
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	65,3				65,3
Oil, million barrels	0,5	2,0			2,5
Total oil equivalent, million barrels					13,4
2010					
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	68,0				68,0
Oil, million barrels	0,2	1,9			2,1
Total oil equivalent, million barrels					13,4
2011					
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	79,7		2,9		82,6
Oil, million barrels	0,3	1,9			2,2
Total oil equivalent, million barrels					15,9

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Oil and gas production process and costs: The table below summarises the natural oil and gas average sales prices and related production costs for the years shown:

Average sales prices and production costs for the year ended 30 June	Mozambique	Gabon	Canada	Other areas
	(Rand per unit)			
2009				
Average sales prices				
Liquids*, per barrel	439,0	475,1		
Natural gas, per thousand cubic feet	14,9			
Average production cost per thousand cubic feet/barrel**	3,3	93,4		
2010				
Average sales prices				
Liquids*, per barrel	324,2	455,4		
Natural gas, per thousand cubic feet	11,2			
Average production cost per thousand cubic feet/barrel**	2,6	116,21		
2011				
Average sales prices				
Liquids*, per barrel	451,0	558,4	551,8	
Natural gas, per thousand cubic feet	11,9		23,9	
Average production cost per thousand cubic feet /barrel**	2,3	80,8	7,9	

* Liquids comprise natural oil and condensate.

** Production cost adjusted for derivative instrument. These do not include *ad valorem* and severance taxes, per unit of production.

Drilling and other exploratory and development activities

Exploratory and development wells: The table below summarises the gross natural oil and gas drilling activities for the years shown:

Number of wells drilled for the year ended 30 June	Mozambique	Gabon	Canada	Other areas	Total
	(number of wells drilled)				
2009					
Exploratory well discovery	2	1			3
Exploratory well dry		1			1
Development well productive		2			2
Development well dry					
2010					
Exploratory well discovery		1			1
Exploratory well dry		2			2
Development well productive		1			1
Development well dry					
2011					
Exploratory well discovery	1				1
Exploratory well dry	2	1		2	5
Development well productive	3	2			5
Development well dry					

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Exploratory and development activities 2009: In Mozambique, the second phase of the onshore Mozambique Pande-Temane PPA development was completed. In-field flow lines and a trunk line were constructed to enable the transportation of gas and condensate from the Pande field to the central processing facilities where gas from the Pande field is co-mingled with gas from the Temane fields before treatment, ready for sale and transportation.

In the Gabon Etame Marin Permit, the development of the Ebouri field was completed. A minimum facilities fixed platform and pipeline were installed and commissioned and two development wells were drilled. The Ebouri field came on stream in January 2009. An appraisal well was drilled in the northern area of Ebouri to delineate the extent of the reservoir. In addition, an exploration well, ETNM-1, was drilled on the North Etame prospect but this well was dry.

Exploratory and development activities 2010: Key activities undertaken in the Gabon Etame Marin Permit, with the commencement of a rig programme, continued into 2011. The programme included the drilling of a development well (EEBOM-4H), which was placed in production, the workover of a development well (EEBOM-3H), and the drilling of an exploration well (ETSEM-1) and the discovery of oil in the South-East Etame prospect.

Mozambique exploratory and development activities 2011: In the Pande-Temane PPA asset, five Pande wells were successfully worked over. Of these, three are now producing and two are suspended. Other activities included the successful acid remediation treatment on the water disposal well and the drilling of a shallow water disposal well to provide additional water disposal facilities. Work is underway to increase the throughput capacity of the central processing facilities.

In the Pande-Temane PSA licence, three wells were drilled. One, a horizontal well (Inhassoro-9z) was drilled to appraise the reservoir in the Inhassoro field, where liquid hydrocarbons were encountered as anticipated. The second well (North Save-1) encountered non-commercial hydrocarbons and is considered to be dry, the third well (Falcao-1) was dry. Both these wells have now been plugged and abandoned. Other activities in the licence included the final abandonment of a well drilled by a previous operator and the rehabilitation of two old drilling sites.

Airborne gravity and magnetic surveys have been undertaken over areas of the onshore Area A licence and the offshore M-10 and Sofala licences. Analysis of the acquired data is now under way. The Njika discoveries, which were disclosed as productive exploratory wells in 2009, could become commercial on a tie-back basis. The re-evaluation of these discoveries will be undertaken when the results of drilling in the M-10 licence are known.

Gabon exploratory and development activities 2011: In the Etame Marin Permit, the rig programme that started in 2010 was completed. The two development wells (ET-7H and ETBSM-2H) drilled are now producing. Two exploration side-track wells (which are not included in the table above) were drilled on South-East Etame discovery, one encountered hydrocarbons but the other was dry. An exploration well (ETOMG-1) drilled to test the Omangou prospect was also dry. Other activities undertaken include the completion of concept selection studies for the Etame Expansion Project and the installation of subsea conductor guides in preparation for additional wells in the Avouma and Ebouri fields.

Canada exploratory and development activities 2011: A number of wells were drilled in the year but all were completed before our participation became effective (and are therefore not included in the table above). At 20 June 2011, 10 rigs and one hydraulic fracturing crew were active.

Other areas exploratory and development activities 2011: In Papua New Guinea, an exploration well (Awapa-1) was drilled in the PPL-285 licence. The well was dry and has been plugged and abandoned. Also in Papua New Guinea, a 2D seismic survey was acquired, over PPL-285 (227 km), PPL-286 (70 km) and PPL-288 (75 km).

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In Australia, an exploration well (La Rocca-1) was drilled in the WA-388P licence. The well was dry and has been plugged and abandoned. In the Australia ACP-52 licence a 3D seismic survey (517 km²) was acquired.

In Nigeria, technical studies have been undertaken which will lead to a recommendation to drill two exploration commitment wells in the OPL-214 licence. In the OML-140 licence, pre-front end engineering and design (FEED) studies continue for the BSWAp field development project.

In South Africa, a prospectivity review of the Block 3A/4A licence is being undertaken.

Capitalised exploratory well costs: The table below summarises the capitalised exploratory well costs, providing the amount of costs that are capitalised pending the determination of proved reserves at the beginning and at the end of the year.

	Mozambique	Gabon	Canada	Other areas	Total
	(Rand in millions)				
Balance at 30 June 2010					
Capitalised exploratory wells costs pending the determination of proved reserves	1 027,1	15,9		331,2	1 374,2
Additions of capitalised exploratory wells costs	114,2	31,3		1,5	147,0
Capitalised exploratory well costs reclassified to wells, equipment and facilities in the year					
Capitalised exploratory well costs charged to expense in the year				(8,9)	(8,9)
Translation		(2,9)		(38,9)	(41,8)
Balance at 30 June 2011					
Capitalised exploratory wells costs pending the determination of proved reserves	1 141,3	44,3		284,9	1 470,5

Mozambique capitalised exploratory well costs: In the Pande-Temane PSA licence R650,2 million exploratory well costs continue to be capitalised for a period greater than one year after the completion of drilling. This amount mainly relates to the exploration drilling conducted and completed in 2008 and the declaration of discovery areas. Appraisal drilling activities commenced in 2009, continued in 2011 with the drilling of an appraisal well (Inhassoro 9-z) and in 2012, will entail an extended well test. The results of the appraisal programme will determine the possible liquids and gas developments in the Pande-Temane PSA licence.

In Blocks 16 & 19, R421,5 million exploratory well costs continue to be capitalised for a period greater than one year after the completion of drilling. This amount relates to the exploration drilling conducted and completed in 2009 on two offshore exploration wells (Njika-1 and Njika-2) and the declaration of a discovery area. Activities continue to determine if the discovery could be commercial on a tie-back basis to a development in the adjacent M-10 or Sofala licences.

Gabon capitalised exploratory well costs: In the Etame Marin Permit, the exploratory well costs that continue to be capitalised relate to the exploration well (ETSEM-1) that resulted in a discovery in June 2010. Since then, geological and reservoir evaluations have been conducted in order to determine the oil-in-place and potential recoverable volumes in the structure. Studies are currently underway with a view to determining potential field development concepts and the commercial viability of such concepts. Future work required to mature these contingent resources into proved reserves include studies to determine the optimum development concept, together with production, cost and schedule profiles and economic analysis to determine the commercial viability of a field development.

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Other capitalised exploratory well costs: In Nigeria, and the Nigeria/São Tomé e Príncipe Joint Development Zone the exploratory well costs that continue to be capitalised relate to the OML-140 licence, the OPL-214 licence and the JDZ Block 1 licence.

For the OML-140 licence, costs continue to be capitalised pending the completion of pre-FEED studies on the BSWAp development concept and the assessment of the recoverable volumes from a potential Nsiko field development, following the completion of feasibility studies.

For the OPL-214 licence, costs continue to be capitalised pending the assessment of the recoverable volumes from a potential Uge field development, following the completion of feasibility studies.

For the JDZ Block 1 licence, the costs that continue to be capitalised relate to the Obo discovery which is to be appraised with a two well drilling programme scheduled for 2012. The treatment of these costs will be determined on completion of the divestment of our interest to two of our partners.

Present activities

Wells being drilled and temporarily suspended wells: The table below summarises the gross number of natural oil and gas wells being drilled or that are temporarily suspended at 30 June 2011.

	Mozambique	Gabon	Canada	Other areas	Total
	(number of wells)				
Wells being drilled			10		10
Suspended wells	18				18

Mozambique present activities: In the Pande-Temane asset, planning is underway to hook-up the two wells that were worked over in 2011, to the flow and trunk lines that will transport production to the central processing facilities, with completion of the work scheduled in 2012. Hook-up of the water disposal well to the central processing facilities is also scheduled in 2012. Work on the compressors at the central processing facilities is being undertaken to lower the inlet pressure. Additionally, work continues on the project to increase the throughput capacity of the central processing facilities to 183 petajoules per annum (PJ/a).

In the Pande-Temane PSA licence, a programme is underway to appraise the two discovery areas (Pande/Corvo/Tafula and Temane/Temane East/Inhassoro) and the viability of a liquids development is being determined.

In the Blocks 16 & 19 licence, re-interpretation work of the 3D seismic data is underway and a reservoir engineering study is being undertaken on the Njika discovery. The results of this work will assist in reservoir quality predictions and assess how productivity could be improved. In the M-10 licence, planning activities, including site surveys, have commenced for drilling one exploration well. In the Sofala and Area A licences, processing work on the data obtained from the airborne gravity and magnetic surveys is being undertaken. In Area A, an environmental impact assessment is being conducted.

Gabon present activities: In the Etame Marin Permit, asset surface facilities equipment is being constructed to enable the drilling and completion of future wells in the Avouma and Ebouri fields, and the design of the new wells, scheduled to be drilled in 2012, is being undertaken. Feasibility studies to expand the production facilities in the Etame field have commenced with project sanction scheduled for early in 2012. Additionally, a produced water system for the Avouma platform is being engineered.

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Canada present activities: For the Farrell Creek assets, 10 rigs are active and 10 development wells are being drilled. Additionally, the processing of 3D seismic data is being undertaken. No drilling activity in the Cypress A assets is currently planned for the immediate future.

Other areas present activities: In Papua New Guinea, the interpretation of the seismic data, acquired in 2011, is being undertaken on the PPL-285, PPL-286 and PPL-287 licences.

In Australia, seismic reprocessing work and geological and geophysical study work is being undertaken for the WA-388P licence. In the ACP-52 licence, the interpretation of the seismic data, acquired in 2011, is being undertaken.

In Nigeria, preparatory work for drilling two exploration wells in the OPL-214 licence is under way and a plan for the development of the Uge discovery is being considered. In the OML-140 licence, pre-FEED studies continue for the BSWAp field development project.

In South Africa, an evaluation of the work on the Block 3A/4A licence undertaken by the operator is being conducted.

Delivery commitments

Mozambique assets production: All Pande-Temane PPA natural gas produced, other than royalty gas that is provided to the Mozambican government, is exported to South Africa and sold to Sasol Gas. Sasol Gas uses the gas for marketing in South Africa and as part of the feedstock for Sasol's chemical and synthetic fuel operations in Secunda and Sasolburg. The Mozambican government is dedicating royalty gas for use in the vicinity of the processing plant in Temane as well as developing the gas market in Maputo. The Pande-Temane natural gas condensate is currently sold locally at the central production facilities. The buyer trucks the condensate to Beira, Mozambique, for export via the port of Beira to offshore markets.

Gabon assets production: Oil production from Etame Marin Permit operations is sold internationally on the open market. An annual sales contract is typically entered into for the sale of the Etame Marin Permit oil based on a competitive bidding process with sales prices linked to international oil prices. The current Sale and Purchase Agreement, for 2011, required all production from Etame Marin Permit to be delivered to the buyer.

Canada assets production: Shale gas from the Farrell Creek and the Cypress A assets is sold by the Talisman Sasol Montney Partnership under a long-term marketing agreement which is currently valid until 2024. Production of shale gas is sufficient to meet obligations. Gas egress capacity is obtained via existing pipeline infrastructure, under the provisions of medium- to long-term gas transmission contracts. The partnership has the ability to assume, and will remain liable for, gas transmission contracts should the marketing agreement be terminated earlier than envisaged. The gas transportation market is highly liquid and availability of gas transmission capacity is not a concern, with the managing partner (Talisman) ensuring placement of additional gas transmission capacity in the open gas transmission market. The small quantities of condensate are sold under the same marketing agreement.

Table of Contents**Oil and gas properties, wells, operations and area**

Productive wells and area: The table below provides details of the productive wells and area at 30 June 2011.

	Mozambique	Gabon	Canada	Other	Total
Productive oil wells (number)					
Gross		12			12
Net		3,3			3,3
Productive gas wells (number)					
Gross	22		29		51
Net	15,4		14,5		29,9
Developed area (km²)					
Gross	1 745	116	90		1 951
Net	1 222	32	45		1 299
Undeveloped area (km²)					
Gross	38 122	2 958	385	68 896	110 388
Net	30 219	821	193	23 497	54 730

Licence terms Mozambique: The Petroleum Production Agreement for the Pande-Temane PPA asset expires in 2034 and carries two possible five year extensions. There are no remaining licence obligations.

In the Pande-Temane PSA licence, there are two discovery areas (Pande/Corvo/Tafula and Temane/Temane East/Inhassoro) which are currently being appraised. The appraisal phase is scheduled to end in December 2012. The remaining exploration areas of the licence are in the process of being relinquished. The Block 16 & 19 licence is in the 3rd exploration period which expires in June 2013. There are no remaining commitments. The M-10 licence is in the 2nd exploration period which carries a one well commitment and is due to expire in January 2013. The 3rd exploration period, if entered, will expire in January 2015. The Sofala licence is in the 2nd exploration period which carries seismic and gravity survey commitments and is due to expire in January 2013. The Area A licence is in the 1st exploration period which carries seismic and gravity survey commitments and is due to expire in May 2014. The 2nd and 3rd exploration periods, if entered, will expire in May 2016 and May 2019, respectively.

Licence terms Gabon: The exploration area of the Gabon Etame Marin Permit expires in July 2014 and the Exclusive Exploitation Authorisations for Etame, Avouma and Ebouri expire in August 2011, March 2015 and June 2016, respectively. An extension to the Etame Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation has been applied for to July 2016 and an amendment to the Etame Production Sharing Agreement is being prepared.

Licence terms Canada: The Farrell Creek assets currently comprise 17 licences all with varying expiry dates from 2011 up until 2020. All of the licences that are due to expire in 2011 will be extended. Licence 57483 which is due to expire in December 2011 will be extended as there are sufficient drilling credits to validate a 10 year extension. Licence 60073 which is due to expire in November 2011 is licensed to drill and in the success case will be extended to November 2016. Licences 60075 and 60076, which are also due to expire in November 2011, will be grouped and validated with the drilling of a well and an application for the five year lease will be made prior to the expiry.

The Cypress A asset currently comprises 27 licences all with varying expiry dates from 2012 up until 2020. Licences will be extended as and when required.

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Licence terms other areas: The Papua New Guinea licences are all in the 2nd exploration term. A proposal to amend the terms of the PPL-287 licence, which expired in August 2011, was submitted in July 2011, we are awaiting a response. The 2nd terms of the PPL-285, PPL-286 and PPL-288 licences expire in October 2011 and studies are under way to determine our future plans.

The Australia WA-388P licence current Year 5 term ended in August 2011 with entry into the Year 6 term. The ACP-52 licence current Year 3 term ends in May 2012.

The Nigeria OPL-214 licence, for exploration, expires in June 2012. The OML-140 licence, for development and production expires in 2029.

Supplemental oil and gas information

Supplemental oil and gas information: See "Item 18 Financial Statements Supplemental Oil and Gas Information" relating to natural oil and gas producing activities.

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ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

There are no unresolved written comments from the SEC staff regarding our periodic reports under the Exchange Act received more than 180 days before 30 June 2011.

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ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

This section should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements included in "Item 18 Financial Statements" as at 30 June 2011, 2010 and 2009, and for the years ended 30 June 2011, 2010 and 2009, including the accompanying notes, that are included in this annual report on Form 20-F. The following discussion of operating results and the financial review and prospects as well as our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Certain information contained in the discussion and analysis set forth below and elsewhere in this annual report includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See "Item 3.D Key information Risk factors" for a discussion of significant factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report.

5.A Operating results

Company and business overview

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company. We add value to coal, natural oil and gas reserves, using these feedstocks to produce liquid fuels, fuel components and chemicals through our proprietary processes. We mine coal in South Africa and produce natural gas and condensate in Mozambique, oil in Gabon and shale gas in Canada. We continue to advance our upstream oil and gas activities in West and Southern Africa, the Asia Pacific region and Canada. In South Africa, we refine imported crude oil and retail liquid fuels through our network of 406 Sasol and Exel service stations, which include five Sasol branded integrated energy centres, and supply gas to industrial customers. We also supply fuel to other licensed wholesalers in the region.

We have chemical manufacturing and marketing operations in South Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas.

Through Sasol Synfuels International (SSI), we are focused on commercialising our coal-to-liquids (CTL) and gas-to-liquids (GTL) technology internationally. Our first international GTL plant, Oryx GTL, was brought into operation in 2007 in response to the growing international interest in our GTL offering and we expect the second GTL plant, Escravos GTL, currently under construction in Nigeria, to come into operation in 2013. We are promoting our CTL technology in and India, and GTL technology in Uzbekistan and North America.

We employ approximately 33 700 people worldwide and remain one of South Africa's largest investors in capital projects, skills development and technological research and development.

The group has nine reportable segments that comprise the structure used by the group executive committee (GEC) to make key operating decisions. While the information is presented by cluster, the underlying business unit information in each of the clusters is still presented to the GEC and board. We have continued to present each of the business units as reporting segments.

While Sasol Petroleum International (SPI) and SSI do not meet the quantitative criteria for disclosure as a separate segment, they are expected to become significant contributors to the group's performance in future years as the upstream supplier of resources for the group's GTL and CTL activities. Consequently, the GEC has chosen to include SPI and SSI as reportable operating segments, as we consider this presentation to be appropriate in light of their strategic importance to the group.

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We divide our operations into the following segments:

South African energy cluster:

Sasol Mining

Sasol Gas

Sasol Synfuels

Sasol Oil

Other includes costs related to the pre-feasibility study for the expansion of our synthetic fuels capacity in South Africa known as Project Mafutha.

International energy cluster:

Sasol Synfuels International

Sasol Petroleum International

Chemical cluster:

Sasol Polymers

Sasol Solvents

Sasol Olefins & Surfactants

Other Chemicals includes Sasol Wax, Sasol Nitro, Merisol, Sasol Infrachem and other chemical businesses.

Other businesses:

Other includes Sasol Technology, Sasol Financing, the group's central administration activities and alternative energy businesses.

External factors and conditions

Our business, operating results, cash flow and financial condition are subject to the influence of a number of external factors and conditions. These include conditions in the markets in which we sell our products, including the fluctuations in the international price of crude oil, effect of fluctuations in the currency markets, most notably in the exchange rate between the rand and the US dollar, cyclicalities in the prices of chemical products, the effect of coal prices on export coal operations and the effects of inflation on our costs. Other factors which may influence our business and operating results include economic, social, political and regulatory conditions and developments in the countries in which we operate our facilities or market our products. See "Item 3.D Key information Risk factors".

Fluctuations in refining margins and crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products prices

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Through our participation in the Natref refinery, we are exposed to fluctuations in refinery margins resulting from fluctuations in international crude oil and petroleum product prices. We are also exposed to changes in absolute levels of international petroleum product prices through our synfuels operations. Fluctuations in international crude oil prices affect our results mainly through their indirect effect on the Basic Fuel Price (BFP) formula. A key factor in the BFP is the Mediterranean and Singapore (for petrol) or the Arab Gulf (for diesel) spot price. See "Item 4.B Business overview Sasol Synfuels", "Sasol Oil" and "Sasol Petroleum International". Furthermore, prices of petrochemical products and natural gas are also affected by fluctuations in crude oil prices.

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Market prices for crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products fluctuate as they are subject to local and international supply and demand fundamentals and factors over which we have no control. Worldwide supply conditions and the price levels of crude oil may be significantly influenced by international cartels, which control the production of a significant proportion of the worldwide supply of crude oil, and by political developments, especially in the Middle East and North Africa.

The volatility of the crude oil price is illustrated in the following table, which shows the annual high, low and average of the European Brent crude oil price (free on board) in US dollars for the past ten years and to 30 September in the 2011 calendar year:

Financial year	US dollars per barrel (US\$/b)		
	Average ⁽¹⁾	High	Low
2001	28,38	37,43	22,23
2002	23,24	29,22	16,51
2003	27,83	34,94	22,82
2004	31,30	39,22	25,51
2005	46,17	58,50	35,36
2006	62,45	74,45	52,84
2007	63,95	78,26	49,95
2008	95,51	139,38	67,73
2009	68,14	143,95	39,41
2010	74,37	88,09	58,25
2011 (through 30 June)	96,48	126,64	70,61
July 2011	116,97	118,99	109,82
August 2011	110,22	116,48	103,06
September 2011	112,88	117,99	105,25

Source: Energy Information Administration (US Department of Energy)

(1)

The average price was calculated as an arithmetic average of the quoted daily spot price.

On 30 September 2011, the price of European Brent crude oil was US\$105,25/b.

Significant changes in the price of crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products over a sustained period of time may lead us to alter our production, which could have a material impact on our turnover. Decreases in the price of crude oil and petroleum products can have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Other factors which may influence the aggregate demand and hence affect the markets and prices for products we sell may include changes in economic conditions, the price and availability of substitute fuels, changes in product inventory, product specifications and other factors. In recent years, prices for petroleum products have fluctuated widely.

We make use of derivative instruments, including commodity options and futures contracts of short duration from time to time, as a means of mitigating price and timing risks on crude oil and other energy-related product purchases and sales. While the use of these derivative instruments provides some protection against short-term volatility in crude oil prices, it does not protect against longer-term trends in crude oil prices.

As a result of the group's substantial capital investment programme and cash flow requirements, we deemed it necessary to shield the group's income from fluctuations in crude oil prices by means of appropriate hedging strategies.

In 2009, we hedged the equivalent of approximately 30% of Sasol Synfuels' production (45 000 barrels per day (bpd)). A zero cost collar hedge was entered into in August 2008 in terms of which the

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group was protected at crude oil prices below US\$90/barrel (b), and benefited from crude oil prices up to US\$228/b. A similar crude oil hedge was entered into for approximately 30% (550 000 b) planned production from Sasol Petroleum International's West African output for a range between US\$90/b and US\$240/b. As a result of the significant decrease in crude oil prices during 2009 (average dated Brent was US\$68,14/b in 2009 compared to US\$95,51/b in 2008), the settlement of the oil hedges in May 2009 resulted in a net cash inflow of R5,1 billion for the year ended 30 June 2009.

While we believe that this hedging strategy has been appropriate in the past, there are other risk mitigation measures, such as cost containment, cash conservation and capital prioritisation, which need to be considered in conjunction with this strategy. In 2010, we did not hedge as in the past, as we did not consider there to have been value in the zero cost collars available in the market at that time.

In March 2011, we entered into a zero cost collar for 4,56 million barrels of oil, equivalent to approximately 30% of our planned Sasol Synfuels' production and Sasol Petroleum International's West African output for the final quarter of 2011. In terms of the hedge, the group was protected at crude oil prices below US\$85,00/b, and benefited from crude oil prices up to US\$172,77/b. As a result of the volatility in crude oil prices during the period in which the oil hedge was in effect, the settlement of the oil hedges in June 2011 had no cash flow impact for the year ended 30 June 2011 as the crude oil price remained within the zero cost collar range for the duration of the oil hedge. This situation is monitored regularly to assess when a suitable time might be to enter into an appropriate hedge again in the future. Refer to "Item 11. Quantitative and qualitative disclosure about market risk".

In 2012, for budgeting and forecasting purposes, we estimate that for every US\$1/b increase in the annual average crude oil price, our group operating profit will increase by approximately R612 million. This estimate is applicable for a US\$108/b crude oil price and an average rand/US dollar exchange rate of R7,15. It should be noted that in the current volatile environment, these sensitivities could be materially different than those disclosed depending on the crude oil price, exchange rates, product prices and volumes.

Exchange rate fluctuations

The rand is the principal functional currency of our operations. However, a large part of our group's turnover is denominated in US dollars and some part in euros, derived either from exports from South Africa or from our manufacturing and distribution operations outside South Africa. Approximately 90% of our turnover is linked to the US dollar as petroleum prices in general and the price of most petroleum and chemical products are based on global commodity and benchmark prices which are quoted in US dollars. A significant part of our capital expenditure is also US dollar denominated, as it is directed to investments outside South Africa or constitutes materials, engineering and construction costs imported into South Africa.

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Source: Thomson Reuters

After the significant weakening of the rand against the US dollar in 2002, the rand appreciated against the US dollar between 2003 and 2005. This appreciation had a negative impact on our operating results over this period. In 2006, the rand began to weaken against the US dollar. In 2008, the rand weakened slightly against the US dollar and in 2009, the rand further weakened by 24% against the US dollar, with the average rate for 2009 being R9,04 per US dollar compared to R7,30 per US dollar in 2008. In 2010, the rand strengthened by 16% against the US dollar, despite the global economic crisis and the fragility of the beginnings of the global economic recovery, with the average rate for the year being R7,59 per US dollar. In 2011, the rand further strengthened by 8% against the US dollar, with the average rate for the year being R7,01 per US dollar. The further strengthening of the rand had a negative impact on our operating results in 2011. The relationship between the euro and US dollar impacts the profitability of our European operations, where our costs are euro based and a significant portion of our turnover is US dollar based. Between 2006 and 2009, the euro strengthened against the US dollar which negatively impacted the profitability of our European operations, whereas in 2010 and 2011, the euro weakened against the US dollar which had a positive impact.

Subsequent to year end, the rand/US dollar exchange rate has continued to strengthen. On 30 September 2011, the rand/US dollar exchange rate was R8,10.

The average exchange rate for the year has a significant effect on our turnover and our operating profit. In 2012, for budgeting and forecasting purposes, we estimate that for every R0,10 weakening or strengthening in the annual average rand/US dollar exchange rate, our operating profit will increase or decrease by approximately R946 million, as applicable. This estimate is applicable for a US\$108/b crude oil price and an average rand/US dollar exchange rate of R7,15. It should be noted that in the current volatile environment, these sensitivities could be materially different than those disclosed depending on the crude oil price, exchange rates, product prices and volumes.

Although the exchange rate of the rand is primarily market determined, its value at any time may not be an accurate reflection of the underlying value of the rand, due to the potential effect of, among other factors, exchange controls. These regulations also affect our ability to borrow funds from non-South African sources for use in South Africa or to repay these funds from South Africa and, in some cases, our ability to guarantee the obligations of our subsidiaries with regard to these funds. These restrictions have affected the manner in which we have financed our acquisitions outside South Africa and the geographic distribution of our debt. See "Item 10 Additional information".

We manage our foreign exchange risks through the selective use of forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps. We use forward exchange contracts to reduce foreign currency exposures arising from imports into South Africa. The GEC sets intervention levels to specifically assess large forward

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cover amounts which have the potential to materially affect Sasol's financial position. These intervention levels are reviewed from time to time. We apply the following principal policies in order to protect ourselves against the effects (on our South African operations) on the volatility of the rand against other major currencies as well as an anticipated long-term trend of a devaluing rand:

All major capital expenditure in foreign currency is hedged immediately on commitment of expenditure or on approval of the project (with South African Reserve Bank approval), by way of forward exchange contracts; and

All imports in foreign currency in excess of an equivalent of US\$50 000 per transaction are hedged immediately on commitment by way of forward exchange contracts.

See "Item 11 Quantitative and qualitative disclosure about market risk".

Cyclical in petrochemical products prices

The demand for our chemical products is cyclical. Typically, higher demand during peaks in industry cycles leads producers to increase production capacity, at which point prices decrease. Most commodity chemical prices tend, over the longer term, to track the crude oil price.

The recovery of global economic conditions in 2011 and the increase in crude oil prices positively affected overall worldwide chemical product prices. On average, in 2011 we experienced a 13% and 36% increase in polymer and solvent prices, respectively, and a 33% increase in ammonia product prices, compared to 2010.

Although peaks in these cycles have been characterised by increased selling prices and higher operating margins, in the past such peaks have led to overcapacity with supply exceeding demand growth. In times of high crude oil and related product prices (the primary feedstock of most commodity chemicals), the profit margin shifts towards the feedstock producer, while in times of high chemical prices and lower feedstock prices, the profit margin shifts towards the downstream activities. Our strategy for our commodity chemicals business, therefore, is wherever possible to invest in the value chain of raw materials to final products. As a result of this approach, the group has elected not to hedge its exposure to commodity chemical prices as this may, in part, negate the benefits of being backward integrated into its primary feed streams.

Coal prices

Internal coal sales are made to Sasol Synfuels and Sasol Infrachem. Coal sales prices into these internal markets are based on contracts and are subject to periodic price adjustments. Transfer price negotiations are conducted at arm's length and market related.

Approximately 7,77% of coal production is sold to external markets (2,8 million tons (Mt) was sold to the export market in 2011 (2010 3,0 Mt) predominantly in Europe and Asia and 0,1 Mt was sold to the South African market in 2011 (2010 0,1 Mt)). External sales to these markets represented approximately 22,50% of the total turnover generated by Sasol Mining during 2011 (2010 21,68%).

Export coal sales prices are compared to the published international coal price indices to track performance. Sasol Mining's policy is to sell at prices partially on an American Petroleum Standard Index (API) related basis, and partially on fixed price basis.

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The average free on board Richards Bay price index for the past seven financial years:

Source: Argus/McCloskey's Coal Price Index Report

Inflation

While over recent years, inflation and interest rates have been at relatively low levels, the economy of South Africa, though currently well managed has had high inflation and interest rates compared to the US and Europe. Should these conditions recur, this would increase our South African-based costs.

High interest rates could adversely affect our ability to ensure cost-effective debt financing in South Africa. We expect the impact of changes in the inflation rates on our international operations to be less significant.

The history of the South African consumer price index (CPI) and producer price index (PPI) is illustrated in the following table, which shows the average increase in the index for the past 10 calendar years and the annual percentage change on a monthly basis in the 2011 calendar year:

Calendar year	CPI	PPI
2001	5,7%	8,4%
2002	9,2%	14,2%
2003	5,8%	1,7%
2004	1,4%	0,6%
2005	3,4%	3,1%
2006	4,6%	7,7%
2007	7,2%	10,9%
2008	11,5%	14,2%
2009	7,1%	(0,1)%
2010	4,3%	6,0%
January 2011	3,7%	5,5%
February 2011	3,7%	6,7%
March 2011	4,1%	7,3%
April 2011	4,2%	6,6%
May 2011	4,6%	6,9%
June 2011	5,0%	7,4%
July 2011	5,3%	8,9%
August 2011	5,3%	9,6%

Source: Statistics South Africa

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Our operations are subject to various laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate

The group operates in numerous countries throughout the world and is subject to various laws and regulations which may become more stringent. Our mining, gas and petroleum-related activities in South Africa are subject to, amongst others, the following laws or regulations:

The Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act;

The Gas Act;

The Gas Regulator Levies Act ;

The Minerals Act;

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA);

The Mineral and Petroleum Royalty Act;

The National Energy Regulator Act;

The Petroleum Products Act and the Petroleum Products Amendment Act;

The Petroleum Pipelines Act; and

The Restitution of Land Rights Act.

We are also subject to various local, national and regional safety, health and environmental laws and regulations. Our global operations are also impacted by international environmental conventions. See "Item 4. Business overview" and "Item 3.D Key information Risk factors" for the details of the various laws and regulations which may impact on our operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

In South Africa, our operations are required to comply with certain procurement, employment equity, ownership and other regulations which have been designed to address the country's specific transformation issues. These include the Mining Charter, the Liquid Fuels Charter and the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act along with the various Codes of Good Corporate Practice for broad-based black economic empowerment (BEE), the MPRDA and the Restitution of Land Rights Act. See "Item 4.B Business overview".

Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment transactions

Sasol Mining Ixia BEE transaction

We announced on 16 March 2006, the first phase implementation of Sasol Mining's black empowerment strategy for compliance with the Mining Charter and the MPRDA through the formation of Igoda Coal (Pty) Limited (Igoda Coal), a 65:35 BEE venture with Exxaro Coal Mpumalanga (formerly Eyesizwe Coal (Pty) Limited). During August 2009, we received a notice of intention to withdraw from the Igoda transaction from our partner, Exxaro Coal Mpumalanga.

On 11 October 2007, Sasol Mining announced the implementation of the second phase of its BEE strategy. In a transaction valued at approximately R1.8 billion, a black-women controlled mining company called Ixia Coal (Pty) Ltd (Ixia Coal) acquired 20% of Sasol Mining's shareholding through the issue of new shares. The transaction increased Sasol Mining's BEE ownership component by 20%, and when

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considered together with the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, to an estimated 34% (calculated on a direct equity basis). The transaction was financed through equity (R47 million) and a combination of third party funding and appropriate Sasol facilitation. Ixia Coal contributed its share of the financing for the transaction. The implementation of the transaction was conditional upon, *inter alia*, the conversion of the old order mining rights to new order rights and the South African Competition Commission approval. The conversion of the rights was approved by the Department of Mineral

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Resources (DMR). The converted mining rights were signed and notarially executed on 29 March 2010. The converted mining rights for the Secunda Complex have been granted for a period of 10 years. Sasol Mining has the exclusive right to apply and be granted renewal of the converted mining rights for an additional period not exceeding 30 years. The Mooikraal complex converted mining right has been granted for the maximum allowable period of 30 years. The Competition Tribunal of South Africa approved the Ixia Coal transaction on 1 September 2010. The effective date of the Ixia Coal transaction was 29 September 2010, when the remaining conditions precedent were met.

The members of Ixia Coal, through a funding company (Ixia Coal Funding (Pty) Ltd), which is consolidated as part of the Sasol group, subscribed for a 20% share in Sasol Mining for a purchase consideration of R1,8 billion. The black-women members of Ixia Coal, through WipCoal (Pty) Ltd (WipCoal), and Sasol Mining Holdings (Pty) Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sasol Limited, contributed, in cash, equity of R47 million, in their respective shareholdings of 51% and 49%. The balance of the contribution was funded through preference share debt, including preference shares subscribed for by Sasol, issued by the funding company. Over time, the preference shares will be redeemed with the proceeds of dividends distributed by Sasol Mining.

The parties are entitled to receive dividends on their shareholding in Sasol Mining in proportion to their effective interest in Sasol Mining's issued share capital, subject to the financing requirements of the preference share debt. As a result of the transaction, WipCoal now owns 10,2% of the equity in Sasol Mining.

Preference shares

The preference share funding comprises A preference shares, which are issued to an external financier and B preference shares, which are issued to Sasol. The A preference shares are secured by the preference shares held by Sasol Mining Holdings (Pty) Ltd. In certain limited default circumstances, which include Ixia Coal being in default on the repayment of the preference shares, the external financier may require Sasol to purchase some or all of the outstanding preference shares under a call option (the preference share call option) or, alternatively, to subscribe for new preference shares issued by Ixia Coal Funding to enable Ixia Coal to redeem the preference shares held by the external financier. The B preference shares are not redeemable until the A preference shares have been fully redeemed.

The preference shares are accounted for in the statement of financial position as debt and should the preference share call option be exercised, Sasol will be required to raise the necessary funding in order to either exercise the preference share call option or, alternatively, honour the call under the preference share call option.

Accounting for transaction

At 30 June 2011, the transaction has been accounted for as follows:

The funding vehicle, Ixia Coal Funding, created to facilitate the transaction has been consolidated into the Sasol group results from the effective date of the transaction.

Ixia Coal, in which Sasol Mining Holdings has a 49% interest, has been accounted for as a joint venture investment and accordingly has been proportionately consolidated into the Sasol group results from the effective date of the transaction.

An amount of R565 million has been recognised in the income statement and in the share-based payment reserve in the statement of changes in equity in respect of the share-based payment expense related to the transaction. Of the amount in the share-based payment reserve, R116 million has been allocated to the non-controlling interest on acquisition.

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The total value of the preference shares recognised in the statement of financial position at 30 June 2011 amounts to R707 million, including finance charges and after repayments of debt, issued to financial institutions related to the Ixia Coal transaction. All other preference shares issued as part of the Ixia Coal transaction have been eliminated on consolidation.

A total non-controlling interest of R149 million related to the 10,2% investment that Ixia Coal has in Sasol Mining has been recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Based on the weighted average number of shares issued at 30 June 2011, the share-based payment expense for 2011 resulted in a decrease in Sasol Limited's earnings per share of R0,94.

Sasol Mining remains in compliance with the Mining Charter and will be compliant with the full requirements of Mining Charter by 2014.

Sasol and Tshwarisano BEE transaction

In compliance with the Liquid Fuels Charter, we entered into a R1,45 billion transaction with our BEE partner Tshwarisano LFB Investment (Pty) Ltd (Tshwarisano). Tshwarisano acquired a 25% shareholding in Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd from Sasol Limited with effect from 1 July 2006. The financing of the transaction has been provided in part through the issue of preference shares by Tshwarisano to Standard Bank South Africa Limited (Standard Bank), and in part by application of the subscription proceeds from the issue of the ordinary shares to Tshwarisano ordinary shareholders. The Tshwarisano ordinary shareholders in turn raised the funding to subscribe for the ordinary shares through the issue of preference shares to Standard Bank. Over time, Tshwarisano and its ordinary shareholders will redeem their respective preference shares with the proceeds of dividends distributed by Sasol Oil. As part of this arrangement, Sasol Oil has amended its dividend policy such that it is required to pay out up to a maximum of one times earnings for that financial year by way of dividends. The actual dividend paid shall be the maximum possible amount, taking into account certain specified ratios relating to net debt to shareholders' equity and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation to net interest. The dividend paid may not be less than one third of earnings.

In certain limited default circumstances, which include Tshwarisano being in default on the repayment of the preference shares, Standard Bank may require that a trust (consolidated by Sasol Limited) be established in the context of the transaction to acquire the preference shares held by Standard Bank or, alternatively, to subscribe for new preference shares issued by Tshwarisano to enable Tshwarisano to redeem the preference shares held by Standard Bank. In addition and in the same limited default circumstances, the trust may acquire the ordinary shares held by its ordinary shareholders. As a result, the trust may own all or a portion of the outstanding securities issued by Tshwarisano. This would enable the trust to place these securities in another transaction in compliance with the Liquids Fuel Charter. Neither Tshwarisano nor its ordinary shareholders would owe any amounts to this trust or any other person. We have guaranteed the trust's obligation to make payment in these circumstances. This guarantee was valued at R39 million at the time of the transaction.

Sasol Inzalo share transaction

During May 2008, the shareholders approved the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, a broad-based BEE transaction, which resulted in the transfer of beneficial ownership of 10% (63,1 million shares) of Sasol Limited's issued share capital before the implementation of this transaction to its employees and a wide spread of black South Africans (BEE participants). The transaction was introduced to assist Sasol, as a major participant in the South African economy, in meeting its empowerment objectives. This transaction will provide long-term sustainable benefits to all participants and has a tenure of

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10 years from the inception of the scheme. The following BEE participants acquired indirect or direct ownership in Sasol's issued share capital at the time as follows:

Sasol employees and black managers through the Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and Sasol Inzalo Management Trust (Employee Trusts) 4,0%;

The Sasol Inzalo Foundation 1,5%;

Selected participants 1,5%; and

The black public through:

The funded invitation 2,6%; and

The cash invitation 0,4%.

The Employee Trusts and the Sasol Inzalo Foundation were funded entirely through Sasol facilitation whilst the selected participants and the black public participating, through the funded invitation, were funded by way of equity contributions and preference share funding (including preference shares subscribed for by Sasol). The black public participating through the cash invitation were financed entirely by the participants from their own resources.

The effective date of the transaction for the Employee Trusts and the Sasol Inzalo Foundation was 3 June 2008. The effective date of the transaction for the selected participants was 27 June 2008. The effective date for the black public invitations was 8 September 2008.

The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust

On 3 June 2008, staff members that were South African residents or who were migrant workers that did not participate in the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme and the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme, participated in The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust (Employee Scheme), while all senior black management that are South African residents participated in The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust (Management Scheme). The share rights, which entitled the employees from the inception of the scheme to receive ordinary shares at the end of the ten years, vest according to the unconditional entitlement as follows:

after three years: 30%

thereafter: 10% per year until maturity

Participants in the Employee Scheme were granted share rights to receive 850 Sasol ordinary shares. The allocation of the shares in the Management Scheme was based on seniority and range from 5 000 to 25 000. 12% of the allocated shares were set aside for new employees appointed during the first five years of the transaction. On resignation, within the first three years from the inception of the transaction, share rights granted will be forfeited. For each year thereafter, 10% of such share rights will be forfeited for each year or part thereof remaining until the end of the transaction period. On retirement, death or retrenchment the rights will remain with the participant.

The Sasol ordinary shares were issued to the Employee Trusts, funded by contributions from Sasol, which collectively subscribed for 25,2 million Sasol ordinary shares at an issue price of R366,00 per share, with a nominal value of R0,01 per share subject to the following pre-conditions:

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right to receive only 50% of ordinary dividends paid on Sasol ordinary shares; and

Sasol's right to repurchase a number of shares at a nominal value of R0,01 per share at the end of year 10 in accordance with a pre-determined formula.

The participant has the right to all ordinary dividends received by the Employee Trusts for the duration of the transaction.

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After Sasol has exercised its repurchase right and subject to any forfeiture of share rights, each participant will receive a number of Sasol ordinary shares in relation to their respective share rights. Any shares remaining in the Employee Trusts after the distribution to participants may be distributed to the Sasol Inzalo Foundation.

The Sasol Inzalo Foundation

On 3 June 2008, The Sasol Inzalo Foundation (the Foundation), which is incorporated as a trust and being registered as a public benefit organisation, subscribed for 9,5 million Sasol ordinary shares at an issue price of R366,00 per share, with a nominal value of R0,01 per share. The primary focus of the Foundation is skills development and capacity building of black South Africans, predominantly in the fields of mathematics, science and technology.

The pre-conditions of subscription for Sasol ordinary shares by the Foundation includes the right to receive dividends of 5% of the ordinary dividends declared in respect of Sasol ordinary shares held by the Foundation and Sasol's right to repurchase a number of Sasol ordinary shares from the Foundation at a nominal value of R0,01 per share at the end of 10 years in accordance with a predetermined formula. After Sasol has exercised its repurchase right, the Foundation will going forward receive 100% of dividends declared on the Sasol ordinary shares owned by the Foundation.

Selected participants

On 27 June 2008, selected BEE groups (selected participants) which include Sasol customers, Sasol suppliers, Sasol franchisees, women's groups, trade unions and other professional associations, through a funding company, subscribed for 9,5 million Sasol preferred ordinary shares at an issue price of R366,00 per share. The shares, which were not allocated to selected participants, have been subscribed for by a facilitation trust, which is funded by Sasol. As at 30 June 2011, 1,1 million (2010 1,1 million) Sasol preferred ordinary shares were issued to the facilitation trust. The selected participants contributed equity between 5% to 10% of the value of their underlying Sasol preferred ordinary shares allocation, with the balance of the contribution being funded through preference share debt, including preference shares subscribed for by Sasol, issued by the funding company.

The selected participants are entitled to receive a dividend of up to 5% of the dividend declared on the Sasol preferred ordinary shares in proportion to their effective interest in Sasol's issued share capital, from the commencement of the fourth year of the transaction term of 10 years, subject to the financing requirements of the preference share debt.

At the end of the transaction term, the Sasol preferred ordinary shares will automatically be Sasol ordinary shares and will then be listed on the JSE Limited. The Sasol ordinary shares remaining in the funding company after redeeming the preference share debt and paying costs may then be distributed to the selected participants in proportion to their shareholding. The funding company, from inception, has full voting and economic rights with regard to its shareholding of Sasol's total issued share capital.

Black public invitations

Funded invitation

The members of the black public participating in the funded invitation, through a funding company, subscribed for 16,1 million Sasol preferred ordinary shares. The black public contributed equity between 5% to 10% of their underlying Sasol preferred ordinary shares allocation, with the balance of the contribution being funded through preference share debt, including preference shares subscribed for by Sasol, issued by the funding company. As at 30 June 2011, 56 447 (2010 56 452) Sasol preferred ordinary shares, which were not subscribed for by the black public, were issued to the facilitation trust, which is funded by Sasol.

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Participants in the funded invitation may not dispose of their shares for the first three years after inception. Thereafter, for the remainder of the transaction term of 10 years, trading in the shares will be allowed with other black people or black groups through an over-the-counter trading mechanism. Participants in the funded invitation may not encumber the shares held by them before the end of the transaction term.

The black public are entitled to receive a dividend of up to 5% of the dividend on the Sasol preferred ordinary shares in proportion to their effective interest in Sasol's issued share capital, from the commencement of the fourth year of the transaction term of ten years, subject to the financing requirements of the preference share debt.

At the end of the transaction term, the Sasol preferred ordinary shares will automatically be Sasol ordinary shares and will then be listed on the JSE Limited. The Sasol ordinary shares remaining in the funding company after redeeming the preference share debt and paying costs may then be distributed to the black public in proportion to their shareholding. The funding company will have, from inception, full voting and economic rights with regard to its interest in Sasol's issued share capital.

Cash invitation

The cash invitation allowed members of the black public to invest directly in 2,8 million Sasol BEE ordinary shares. The Sasol BEE ordinary shares could not be traded for the first two years of the transaction term of 10 years and, for the remainder of the transaction term, can only be traded between black people and black groups. Participants in the cash invitation are entitled to encumber their Sasol BEE ordinary shares, provided that these shares continue to be owned by members of the black public for the duration of the transaction term. In February 2011, Sasol Limited listed the Sasol BEE ordinary shares on the BEE segment of the JSE Limited's main board. This trading facility provides many Sasol Inzalo shareholders access to a regulated market in line with Sasol's commitment to broad-based shareholder development. At the end of the transaction term, the Sasol BEE ordinary shares will automatically be Sasol ordinary shares. At 30 June 2011, 17 395 (2010 17 405) BEE ordinary shares, which were not subscribed for by the black public, were issued to the facilitation trust, which is funded by Sasol.

Preference shares

The preference share funding comprises A, B and guaranteed C preference shares which are funded by external financiers and D preference shares funded by Sasol. The funding companies are required to maintain, inter alia, minimum share cover ratios in respect of the A and B preference shares, being the ratio between the value of the Sasol preferred ordinary shares and the amount required to redeem the preference shares. The maintenance of the ratio is dependent upon the Sasol ordinary share price and the dividends paid by Sasol on the Sasol preferred ordinary shares. Sasol has call options to purchase some or all of the outstanding A, B and C preference shares. Currently, the minimum share cover ratio will be breached when for the A preference shares, the Sasol ordinary share price falls below approximately R180 per share and R184 per share in respect of the black public and selected participants, respectively. The minimum share cover ratio will be breached when for the B preference shares, the Sasol ordinary share price falls below approximately R206 per share and R187 per share in respect of the black public and selected participants, respectively. The Sasol ordinary share price at 30 June 2011 was R355,98 per share. The share cover ratios decrease over time with the maturation of the preference shares. In addition, a further condition to the guaranteed C preference shares is that the Sasol group must maintain a net debt to earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) cover ratio equal to or less than 2,5 times. Our current net debt to EBITDA ratio is 0,0 times at 30 June 2011.

The preference shares are accounted for in the statement of financial position as debt and should the preference share covenants described above be breached, Sasol will be required to raise the

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necessary funding in order to either exercise the call option or, alternatively, honour the call under the guarantee.

Accounting for the transaction

At 30 June 2011, the transaction has been accounted for as follows:

All special purpose entities created to facilitate the transaction have been consolidated into the Sasol group results from the applicable effective dates of the transaction.

An amount of R830 million (2010 R824 million) has been recognised in the income statement and in the share-based payment reserve in the statement of changes in equity in respect of the share-based payment expense related to the Employee Trusts. The amount in respect of the Employee Trusts represents the current period's expense taking into account the vesting conditions of the rights granted over the tenure of the transaction and an assumed forfeiture rate. The unrecognised share-based payment expense in respect of the share rights granted, expected to be recognised over the vesting period of the transaction amounted to R1 585 million at 30 June 2011 (2010 R2 285 million; 2009 R2 889 million). No additional shares were issued to the black public and selected participants during the year ended 30 June 2011. There is an amount of approximately R116 million still to be recognised in respect of the shares held in the Facilitation Trusts that are still available for issue.

The total value of the preference shares related to the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, recognised in the statement of financial position at 30 June 2011 amounts to R7 178 million (2010 R6 960 million), including finance charges.

Based on the weighted average number of shares issued at 30 June 2011, the share-based payment expense for 2011 decreased the earnings per share by R1,38.

The total share-based payment expense relating to the Employee Trusts expected to be recognised in the 2012 financial year is estimated to be R448 million.

Competition from products originating from countries with low production costs

Certain of our chemical production facilities are located in developed countries, including the US and various European countries. Economic and political conditions in these countries result in relatively high labour costs and, in some regions, inflexible labour markets, compared to others. Increasing competition from regions with lower labour costs and feedstock prices, for example the Middle East and China, exercises pressure on the competitiveness of our chemical products and, therefore, on our profit margins and may result in the withdrawal of particular products or closure of facilities.

Engineering contract costs

During the period preceding the global pre-economic recession, the worldwide increase in the demand for large engineering and construction projects resulted in a shortage of engineering and construction resources and put strain on these industries. These strains have impacted some of our projects and have adversely affected project construction timing schedules and costs. Furthermore, engineering, procurement and construction costs on capital projects appear to have bottomed out globally. We continue to strive to achieve "best in class" capital project performance as measured and benchmarked by Independent Project Analysis (Inc). We have launched a Capital Excellence initiative with the specific aim of improving our capital project performance on the short-term to better than industry average. Costs are forecast to increase beginning from the 2012 calendar year depending on the region and market dynamics and we could experience a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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In order to mitigate the shortage of the availability of engineering resources, we have entered into long-term relationship agreements with large reputable engineering contractors, both locally in South Africa and internationally. These agreements should provide Sasol with preferential access to the resource pools of these engineering contractors on a global basis in order to sustain our projects and growth plans.

Significant accounting policies and estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported results of its operations. Some of our accounting policies require the application of significant judgements and estimates by management in selecting the appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates. By their nature, these judgements are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty and are based on our historical experience, terms of existing contracts, management's view on trends in the industries in which we operate and information from outside sources and experts. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Refer "Item 18 Financial statements". This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in "Item 18 Financial statements".

Management believes that the more significant judgements and estimates relating to the accounting policies used in the preparation of Sasol's consolidated financial statements could potentially impact the reporting of our financial results and future financial performance.

We evaluate our estimates, including those relating to environmental rehabilitation and decommissioning obligations, long-lived assets, trade receivables, inventories, investments, intangible assets, income taxes, share-based payment expenses, pension and other post-retirement benefits and contingencies and litigation on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making our judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources.

Share options and other share-based payments

The Sasol Share Incentive Scheme

In 1988, the shareholders approved the adoption of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. The scheme was introduced to provide an incentive for senior employees (including executive directors) of the group who participate in management and also non-executive directors from time to time. Awards are no longer granted to non-executive directors.

The objective of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme is the retention of key employees. Allocations are linked to the performance of both the group and the individual. Options are granted for a period of nine years and vest as follows:

2 years 1st third

4 years 2nd third

6 years final third

The offer price of these options equals the closing market price of the underlying shares on the trading day immediately preceding the granting of the option. In terms of the scheme, options to a maximum of 60 million ordinary shares may be offered to eligible group employees.

Each employee is limited to holding a maximum of 1 million options to acquire Sasol Limited shares.

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On resignation, share options which have not yet vested will lapse and share options which have vested may be taken up at the employee's election before their last day of service. Payment on shares forfeited will therefore not be required. On death, all options vest immediately and the deceased estate has a period of twelve months to exercise these options. On retrenchment, all options vest immediately and the employee has a period of twelve months to exercise these options. On retirement the options vest immediately and the nine year expiry period remains unchanged.

It is group policy that employees should not deal in Sasol Limited securities for the periods from 1 January for half year end and 1 July for year end until 2 days after publication of the results as well as at any other time during which they have access to price sensitive information.

We recognised a share-based payment expense for the years indicated:

	2011	2010	2009
Share-based payment expense (Rand in millions)	33	56	91

The unrecognised share-based payment expense related to non-vested share options, expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 0,6 years, amounted to R17 million at 30 June 2011 (2010 R49 million).

Following the introduction of the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme in 2007, no further options have been granted in terms of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. The share-based payment expense recognised in the current year relates to options granted in previous years and is calculated based on the assumptions applicable to the year in which the options were granted.

The Sasol Inzalo share transaction

During May 2008, our shareholders approved our broad-based BEE transaction valued then at approximately R24 billion (at R380 per share), which resulted in the transfer of beneficial ownership of 10% (63,1 million shares) of Sasol Limited's issued share capital, before the implementation of this transaction, to our employees and a wide spread of black South Africans (BEE participants).

The effective date of the transaction as it pertains to the Employee Trusts and The Sasol Inzalo Foundation was 3 June 2008. The effective date of the transaction in respect of the selected participants was 27 June 2008. The effective date for the black public invitations was 8 September 2008, the date the shares were issued to the participants. The grant date for recognising the share-based payment expense relating to the black public invitations was 9 July 2008, the date all participants agreed to the terms of the transaction.

Share-based payment expense recognised	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust ⁽¹⁾	830	824	767
The Sasol Inzalo Foundation ⁽²⁾			
Selected participants			
Black public invitations			2 435
	830	824	3 202

(1) The unrecognised share-based payment expense related to non-vested Employee and Management Trusts share rights, expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 2,95 years amounted to R1 585 million at 30 June 2011 (2010 R2 285 million and 2009 R2 889 million).

(2) No share-based payment expense is recognised for The Sasol Inzalo Foundation.

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The share-based payment expense was calculated using an option pricing model reflective of the underlying characteristics of each part of the transaction. It is calculated using the following assumptions at grant date.

		Employee Trusts 2011	Selected participants 2011	Black Public Invitation Funded 2011	Black Public Invitation Cash 2011
Valuation model		Monte Carlo model	Black-Scholes model	Black-Scholes model	*
Exercise price	Rand	366,00	*	*	
Risk free interest rate	(%)	11,8	*	*	
Expected volatility	(%)	25,7	*	*	
Expected dividend yield	(%)	2,67-4,5	*	*	
Vesting period		6 to 7 years**	*	*	

		Employee Trusts 2010	Selected participants 2010	Black Public Invitation Funded 2010	Black Public Invitation Cash 2010
Valuation model		Monte Carlo model	Black-Scholes model	Black-Scholes model	*
Exercise price	Rand	366,00	*	*	
Risk free interest rate	(%)	11,8	*	*	
Expected volatility	(%)	33,5	*	*	
Expected dividend yield	(%)	2,67-4,5	*	*	
Vesting period		7 to 8 years**	*	*	

		Employee Trusts 2009	Selected participants 2009	Black Public Invitation Funded 2009	Black Public Invitation Cash 2009
Valuation model		Monte Carlo model	Black-Scholes model	Black-Scholes model	***
Exercise price	Rand	366,00	*	366,00	
Risk free interest rate	(%)	11,8	*	10,3	
Expected volatility	(%)	56,0	*	34,0	
Expected dividend yield	(%)	2,67-4,5	*	3,0	
Vesting period		10 years	*	10 years	

* There were no further grants made during the year.

** Rights granted during the current year vest over the remaining period until tenure of the transaction until 2018.

*** The share-based payment expense was calculated as the difference between the market value of R437,99 per share and the issue price of R366 per share on grant date.

The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual term of the share rights is based on the South African government bonds in effect at the time of the grant. The expected volatility in the value of the share rights granted is determined using the historical volatility of the Sasol share

price and the expected dividend yield of the share rights granted is determined using the historical dividend yield of the Sasol ordinary shares.

The valuation of share-based payment expenses requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management.

The Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme

During March 2007, the group introduced the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme. This scheme replaced the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. The objectives of the scheme remain similar to that

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of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. The Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme allows certain senior employees to earn a long-term incentive amount calculated with reference to the increase in the Sasol Limited share price between the offer date of share appreciation rights to vesting and exercise of such rights.

With effect from September 2009, certain qualifying senior management, who participate in the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme, receive only share appreciation rights that contain corporate performance targets. These qualifying employees will retain the share appreciation rights with no corporate performance targets that have been previously granted to them.

In terms of the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme and the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme, the number of rights available through these schemes shall not at any time exceed 20 million rights and together with the number of share options available under the previous Sasol Share Incentive Scheme shall not at any time exceed 80 million shares/rights in total.

Share Appreciation Rights with no corporate performance targets

The Share Appreciation Rights Scheme with no corporate performance targets allows certain senior employees to earn a long-term incentive amount calculated with reference to the increase in the Sasol Limited share price between the offer date of share appreciation rights to vesting and exercise of such rights.

No shares are issued in terms of this scheme and all amounts payable in terms of the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme will be settled in cash.

Rights are granted for a period of nine years and vest as follows:

2 years 1st third

4 years 2nd third

6 years final third

The offer price of these appreciation rights equals the closing market price of the underlying shares on the trading day immediately preceding the granting of the right. The fair value of the cash settled expense is calculated at each reporting date.

On resignation, share appreciation rights which have not yet vested will lapse and share appreciation rights which have vested may be taken up at the employee's election before their last day of service. Payment on appreciation rights forfeited will therefore not be required. On death, all appreciation rights vest immediately and the deceased estate has a period of twelve months to exercise these rights. On retrenchment, all appreciation rights vest immediately and the employee has a period of twelve months to exercise these rights. On retirement the appreciation rights vest immediately and the employee has a period of 12 months to exercise these rights.

It is group policy that employees should not deal in Sasol Limited securities for the periods from 1 January for half year end and 1 July for year end until 2 days after publication of the results as well as at any other time during which they have access to price sensitive information.

We recognised share-based payment expense for the years indicated:

	2011	2010	2009
Share-based payment expense (Rand in millions)	332	51	32
Average fair value of rights issued during year (Rand)	121,63	75,20	110,17

The total unrecognised share-based payment expense related to non-vested share appreciation rights, expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 1,4 years, amounted to R318 million at 30 June 2011 (2010 R327 million and 2009 R502 million).

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These rights are recognised as a liability at fair value in the statement of financial position until the date of settlement.

The fair value of these rights is determined at each reporting date and the unrecognised cost amortised to the income statement over the period that the employees provide services to the company.

The weighted average assumptions at 30 June that were used for right grants in the respective periods are as follows:

		2011	2010	2009
Risk free interest rate at date of valuation	%	7,56-8,15	7,87-8,22	8,79-8,86
Expected volatility	%	25,58	28,69	54,32
Expected dividend yield	%	3,22	3,35	3,37
Expected forfeiture rate	%	5,00	5,00	5,00
Vesting period	years	2, 4 & 6	2, 4 & 6	2, 4 & 6

The risk free interest rate for periods within the contractual term of the share rights is based on South African government bonds in effect at each reporting date and the expected volatility in the value of the rights granted is determined using the historical volatility of the Sasol share price. The expected dividend yield of the rights granted is determined using the historical dividend yield of the Sasol ordinary shares.

The valuation of share-based payment expenses requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management.

Share Appreciation Rights with corporate performance targets

During September 2009, the group introduced the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme. Senior management, who participate in the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme receive share appreciation rights with corporate performance targets. The corporate performance targets are share price performance versus the JSE all share index, Sasol earnings growth and Sasol production volumes growth. The corporate performance targets determine how many rights will vest. Qualifying employees will retain the share appreciation rights with no corporate performance targets that have been previously granted to them.

No shares are issued in terms of this scheme and all amounts payable in terms of the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme will be settled in cash.

Rights are granted for a period of nine years and vest as follows:

2 years 1st third

4 years 2nd third

6 years final third

The vesting period of these rights are the same as the share appreciation rights with no corporate performance targets.

The offer price of these appreciation rights equals the closing market price of the underlying shares on the trading day immediately preceding the granting of the right. The fair value of the cash settled expense is calculated at each reporting date.

On resignation, share appreciation rights which have not yet vested will lapse and share appreciation rights which have vested may be taken up at the employee's election before their last day of service. Payment on appreciation rights forfeited will therefore not be required. On death, all appreciation rights vest immediately and the deceased estate has a period of twelve months to exercise these rights. On retrenchment, all appreciation rights vest immediately and the employee has a period

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of twelve months to exercise these rights. On retirement the appreciation rights vest immediately and the employee has a period of 12 months to exercise these rights.

It is group policy that employees should not deal in Sasol Limited securities for the periods from 1 January for half year end and 1 July for year end until 2 days after publication of the results as well as at any other time during which they have access to price sensitive information.

We recognised share-based payment expense for the years indicated:

	2011	2010
Share-based payment expense (Rand in millions)	163	6
Average fair value of rights issued during year (Rand)	127,28	68,47

The total unrecognised share-based payment expense related to non-vested share appreciation rights with corporate performance targets, expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 1,8 years, amounted to R613 million at 30 June 2011 (2010 R25 million).

These rights are recognised as a liability at fair value in the statement of financial position until the date of settlement.

The fair value of these rights is determined at each reporting date and the unrecognised cost amortised to the income statement over the period that the employees provide services to the company.

The weighted average assumptions at 30 June that were used for right grants in the respective periods are as follows:

		2011	2010
Risk free interest rate at date of valuation	%	7,56-8,15	7,87-8,22
Expected volatility	%	25,58	28,69
Expected dividend yield	%	3,22	3,35
Expected forfeiture rate	%	5,00	5,00
Vesting period	years	2, 4 & 6	2, 4 & 6

The risk free interest rate for periods within the contractual term of the share rights is based on South African government bonds in effect at each reporting date and the expected volatility in the value of the share options granted is determined using the historical volatility of the Sasol share price. The expected dividend yield is determined using the historical dividend yield of the Sasol ordinary shares.

The valuation of share-based payment expenses requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management.

The Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme

During September 2009, the group introduced the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme (MTI). The objective of the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme is to provide qualifying employees who participate in the Share Appreciation Rights Scheme the opportunity of receiving incentive payments based on the value of ordinary shares in Sasol Limited. The MTI is also intended to complement existing incentive arrangements, to retain and motivate key employees and to attract new key employees.

The Medium-term Incentive Scheme allows certain senior employees to earn a medium-term incentive amount in addition to the Share Appreciation Rights Scheme, which is linked to certain corporate performance targets. These corporate performance targets are based on the share price performance versus the JSE all share index, Sasol earnings growth and Sasol production volumes growth. Allocations of the MTI are linked to the performance of both the group and the individual.

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Rights are granted for a period of three years and vest at the end of the third year. The MTIs are automatically encashed at the end of the third year. No shares are issued in terms of this scheme and all amounts payable in terms of the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme will be settled in cash. The MTI carries no issue price. The fair value of the cash settled expense is calculated at each reporting date.

On resignation, MTIs which have not yet vested will lapse. Payment on MTIs forfeited will therefore not be required. On death, the MTIs vest immediately and the amount to be paid out to the deceased estate is calculated to the extent that the corporate performance targets are anticipated to be met. On retirement and retrenchment the MTIs vest immediately and the amount to be paid out to the deceased estate is calculated to the extent that the corporate performance targets are anticipated to be met and is paid within forty days from the date of termination.

We recognised share-based payment expense for the year indicated:

	2011	2010
Share-based payment expense (Rand in millions)	148	6
Average fair value of rights issued during year (Rand)	380,18	202,57

The total unrecognised share-based payment expense related to non-vested MTIs, expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 1,2 years, amounted to R503 million at 30 June 2011 (2010 R20 million).

These rights are recognised as a liability at fair value in the statement of financial position until the date of settlement.

The fair value of these rights is determined at each reporting date and the unrecognised cost amortised to the income statement over the period that the employees provide services to the company.

The weighted average assumptions at 30 June 2011 that were used for right grants are as follows:

		2011	2010
Risk free interest rate at date of valuation	%	7,56-8,15	7,87-8,22
Expected volatility	%	25,58	28,69
Expected dividend yield	%	3,22	3,35
Expected forfeiture rate	%	5,00	5,00
Vesting period	years	3	3

The risk free interest rate for periods within the contractual term of the rights is based on South African government bonds in effect at each reporting date and the expected volatility in the value of the rights granted is determined using the historical volatility of the Sasol share price. The expected dividend yield of the rights granted is determined using the historical dividend yield of the Sasol ordinary shares.

The valuation of share-based payment expenses requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management.

Estimation of natural oil and gas reserves

The estimation of natural oil and gas reserves under the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules requires "geological and engineering data (that) demonstrate with reasonable certainty (reserves) to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e. prices and costs as of the date the estimate is made". Refer to Table 4, "Proved reserve quantity information", on page G-5 for the estimates for the year ended 30 June 2011 and to Table 5, "Standardised measure of discounted future net cash flows", on page G-7 for our standardised discounted future net cash flow information in respect of proved reserves for the year ended 30 June 2011, which were based on year end prices at the time.

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Estimates of oil and gas reserves are inherently imprecise, require the application of judgement and are subject to future revision. Accordingly, financial and accounting measures (such as the standardised measure of discounted cash flows, depreciation and amortisation charges and environmental and decommissioning obligations) that are based on proved reserves are also subject to change.

Proved reserves are estimated by reference to available reservoir and well information, including production and pressure trends for producing reservoirs, in some cases, subject to definitional limits. Proved reserves estimates are attributed to future development projects only where there is significant commitment to project funding and execution and for which applicable governmental and regulatory approvals have been secured or are reasonably certain to be secured.

Furthermore, estimates of proved reserves only include volumes for which access to markets is assured with reasonable certainty. All proved reserves estimates are subject to revision, either upward or downward, based on new information, such as from development drilling and production activities or from changes in economic factors, including product prices, contract terms or development plans. See "Item 4.D Information on the company Property, plant and equipment". During 2011, the estimates of the Gabon reserves were increased to reflect the positive performance of some wells, notably ET-4H. Two new wells in Gabon were brought on line in the second half of 2011 and have resulted in an increase in the estimates for both proved reserves and proved developed reserves. These upward adjustments were partially offset by the Etame field's downward adjustments of estimated reserves due to the expiration of the Etame Exclusive Exploitation Authorisation licence in July 2011. The licence has subsequently been extended for a further five years, on revised terms. There were no material revisions to our Mozambican field. During 2010, the Gabon reserves were reassessed downwards due primarily because of the Ebouri field performance. At the end of 2009, this field had been in production for less than six months, with dry oil production. Due to limited production history, predictions were made using a largely un-calibrated simulation model. During 2010, the performance of the main Ebouri well (the only well with significant production) has been lower than expected with early water breakthrough and a rapid decline in oil rate. This influenced the prediction of our reserves of the future production of the other two Ebouri wells. Similarly, this data has been applied to the well in the Avouma field which has also been subject to a downward revision. There were no material revisions to our Etame field in Gabon and to our Mozambican fields. During 2009, proved reserves were substantially increased, with a resultant 5 year average proved reserves replacement ratio of 167%, primarily as a result of first time production from the Ebouri oil field and the Pande gas field as well as the execution of a second gas sales agreement.

Our mineral assets, included under property, plant and equipment, and our exploration assets, included under assets under construction, on the statement of financial position consist of the following:

5% interest in the OML140 (Nsiko) licence in deepwater Nigeria;

0,375% interest in OML140 (BSWAp) licence in deepwater Nigeria;

5% interest in the OPL214 licence in deepwater Nigeria;

51% interest in PPL285, PPL286, PPL287 and PPL288 in Papua New Guinea;

18% interest in the Oilex operated WA-388 licence in the Carnarvon Basin in Papua New Guinea;

45% interest in Block AC/P 52, in the Browse Basin of the North West Shelf in Australia;

90% interest in Area "A" Exploration and Production Concession Contract (EPCC) onshore Mozambique;

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100% interest in the Production Sharing Area (PSA) Pande and Temane onshore Mozambique;

70% interest in the Petroleum Production Area (PPA) Pande and Temane onshore Mozambique;

50% interest in Blocks 16 and 19 EPCC offshore Mozambique;

42,5% interest in the M-10 Block EPCC offshore Mozambique;

85% interest in the Sofala Block EPCC offshore Mozambique;

27,75% interest in the Etame Marin Permit offshore Gabon;

50% interest in the Farrell Creek shale gas exploration and development assets in the Montney shale basin in Northwest Canada; and

50% interest in the Cypress A shale gas exploration and development assets in the Montney shale basin in Northwest Canada.

With the exception of the PPA licence in Mozambique, the Etame Marin Permit in Gabon and the Farrell Creek and Cypress A shale gas assets in Canada, none of these assets currently hold any reportable reserves. Development plans will be submitted once exploration activities have been completed and discoveries declared at which time any discovered reserves will be reported separately.

Depreciation of coal mining assets

We calculate depreciation charges on coal mining assets using the units-of-production method, which is based on our proved and probable reserves. Proved and probable reserves used for the depreciation of life-of-mine assets are the total proved and probable reserves assigned to that specific mine (accessible reserves) or complex which benefit from the utilisation of those assets. Inaccessible reserves are excluded from the calculation. A unit is considered to be produced once it has been removed from underground and taken to the surface, passed the bunker and been transported by conveyor over the scale at the shaft head. The lives of the mines are estimated by our geology department using interpretations of mineral reserves, as determined in accordance with Industry Guide 7 under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The estimate of the total reserves of our mines could be materially different from the actual coal mined. The actual usage by the mines may be impacted by changes in the factors used in determining the economic value of our mineral reserves, such as the coal price and foreign currency exchange rates. Any change in management's estimate of the total expected future lives of the mines would impact the depreciation charge recorded in our consolidated financial statements, as well as our estimated environmental rehabilitation and decommissioning obligations. See "Item 4.D Information on the company Property, plants and equipment".

Useful lives of long-lived assets

Given the significance of long-lived assets to our financial statements, any change in the depreciation period could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

In assessing the useful life of long-lived assets, we use estimates of future cash flows and expectations regarding the future utilisation pattern of the assets to determine the depreciation to be charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets or units-of-production method where appropriate. Annually, we review the useful lives and economic capacity of the long-lived assets with reference to any events or circumstances that may indicate that an adjustment to the depreciation period is necessary. The assessment of the useful lives takes the following factors into account:

The expected usage of the asset by the business. Usage is assessed with reference to the asset's expected capacity or physical output;

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The expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors such as the number of shifts for which the asset is to be used, the repair and maintenance programme of the business and the care and maintenance of the asset while idle;

Technological obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production or from a change in the market demand for the output of the asset;

Legal or similar limits on the use of the asset, such as expiry dates and related leases; and

Dependency or co-dependency on supply of raw materials.

There were no significant changes to the useful lives of our long-lived assets (other than oil and gas and coal mining assets as discussed above) during 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed using economic valuations to calculate impairment losses whenever events or a change in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In carrying out the economic valuations, an assessment is made of the future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets, taking into account current market conditions, the expected lives of the assets and our latest budgets. The actual outcome can vary significantly from our forecasts, thereby affecting our assessment of future cash flows. Assets whose carrying values exceed their estimated recoverable amount, determined on a discounted basis, are written down to an amount determined using discounted net future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. The expected future cash flows are discounted based on Sasol's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) which, at 30 June 2011 and 2010, was:

	2011	2010
	%	%
South Africa	12,95	13,25
Europe	8,0 to 8,7	7,75
United States	8,0	7,75

Discount rates for all other countries are based on their specific risk rate. Refer to the discussions included below under the Segment overview for the financial impact of the impairment assessments performed during the current year.

Environmental rehabilitation and decommissioning obligations

We have significant obligations to remove plant and equipment, rehabilitate land in areas in which we conduct operations upon termination of such operations and incur expenditure relating to environmental contamination treatment and cleanup. Environmental rehabilitation and decommissioning obligations are primarily associated with our mining and petrochemical operations around the world.

Accruals for environmental matters are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. Expenditure related to environmental contamination treatment and cleanup incurred during the production of inventory in normal operations is expensed. The estimated fair value of dismantling and removing facilities is accrued for as the obligation arises, if estimable, concurrent with the recognition of an increase in the related asset's carrying value. Estimating the future asset removal expenditure is complex and requires management to make estimates and judgements because most of the removal obligations will be fulfilled in the future and contracts and regulations often have vague descriptions of what constitutes removal. Future asset removal costs are also influenced by changing removal technologies, political, environmental, safety, business relations and statutory considerations.

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The group's environmental rehabilitation and decommissioning obligations accrued at 30 June 2011 were R6 900 million compared to R6 109 million in 2010.

It is envisaged that, based on the current information available, any additional liability in excess of the amounts provided will not have a material adverse effect on the group's financial position, liquidity or cash flow.

The following risk-free rates were used to discount the estimated cash flows based on the underlying currency and time duration of the obligation:

	2011	2010	2009
	%	%	%
South Africa	6,0 to 8,5	6,6 to 8,4	7,4 to 8,9
Europe	1,9 to 4,1	1,0 to 3,8	1,2 to 4,2
United States	0,4 to 4,1	0,6 to 4,5	0,8 to 4,2
Canada	1,2 to 4,1		

An increase in the discount rate by one percentage point would result in a decrease in the long-term obligations recognised of approximately R1 076 million and a decrease of one percentage point would result in an increase of approximately R1 348 million.

Employee benefits

We provide for our obligations and expenses for pension and provident funds as they apply to both defined contribution and defined benefit schemes, as well as post-retirement healthcare benefits. The amount provided is determined based on a number of assumptions and in consultation with an independent actuary. These assumptions are described in Note 20 to "Item 18 Financial statements" and include, among others, the discount rate, the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, healthcare cost inflation and rates of increase in compensation costs. The nature of the assumptions is inherently long-term, and future experience may differ from these estimates. For example, a one percentage point increase in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would increase the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation by approximately R620 million to R3 441 million.

The group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is actuarially calculated separately for each plan by deducting the fair value of plan assets from the gross obligation for post-retirement benefits. The gross obligation is determined by estimating the future benefit attributable to employees in return for services rendered to date.

To the extent that, at the beginning of the financial year, any cumulative unrecognised actuarial gain or loss exceeds ten percent of the greater of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets (the corridor), that portion is recognised in the income statement over the expected average remaining service lives of participating employees. Actuarial gains or losses within the corridor are not recognised. Where the plan assets exceed the gross obligation, the asset recognised is limited to the total of unrecognised net actuarial losses, unrecognised past service costs related to improvements to the defined benefit pension plan and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The group provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to certain of its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued on a systematic basis over the expected remaining period of employment, using the accounting methodology described in respect of defined benefit pension plans above.

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While management believes that the assumptions used are appropriate, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect our pension and other post-retirement obligations and future expense.

In terms of the Pension Funds Second Amendment Act 2001, the Sasol Pension Fund in South Africa undertook a surplus apportionment exercise as at December 2002. The surplus apportionment exercise, and the 31 December 2002 statutory valuation of the fund, was approved by the Financial Services Board on 26 September 2006. Payments of benefits to former members in terms of the surplus apportionment scheme have been substantially completed and an amount of R113 million has been set aside for members that have not claimed their benefits. Based on the rules of the fund, the latest actuarial valuation of the fund and the approval of the trustees of the surplus allocation, the company has an unconditional entitlement to only the funds in the employer surplus account and the contribution reserve. The estimated surplus due to the company amounted to approximately R265 million as at 31 March 2011 and has been included in the pension asset recognised in the current year.

Fair value estimations of financial instruments

We base fair values of financial instruments on quoted market prices of identical instruments, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined based on other relevant factors, including dealers' price quotations and price quotations for similar instruments traded in different markets. Fair value for certain derivatives is based on pricing models that consider current market and contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments or commodities, as well as the time value and yield curve or fluctuation factors underlying the positions. Pricing models and their underlying assumptions impact the amount and timing of unrealised gains and losses recognised, and the use of different pricing models or assumptions could produce different financial results. See "Item 11 Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk".

Deferred tax

We apply significant judgement in determining our provision for income taxes and our deferred tax assets and liabilities. Temporary differences arise between the carrying values of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. These temporary differences result in tax liabilities being recognised and deferred tax assets being considered based on the probability of our deferred tax assets being recoverable from future taxable income. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be realised. We provide deferred tax using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting date on all temporary differences arising between the carrying values of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes unless there is a temporary difference that is specifically excluded in accordance with IFRS. The carrying value of our net deferred tax assets assumes that we will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income in applicable tax jurisdictions, based on estimates and assumptions.

Secondary Taxation on Companies

In South Africa, we pay both income tax and Secondary Taxation on Companies (STC). STC is levied on companies currently at a rate of 10% (2010 10%) of dividends distributed. STC will be replaced by a dividend withholding tax at the rate of 10% with effect from 1 April 2012. Currently, the company is liable to pay the STC arising on dividends distributed to shareholders. The tax becomes due and payable on declaration of a dividend. When dividends are received in the current year that can be offset against future dividend payments to reduce the STC liability, a deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent of the future reduction in STC payable. The change to the dividend withholding tax will result in the shareholders being liable for this tax.

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We do not provide for deferred tax on undistributed earnings at the tax rate applicable to distributed earnings. We believe that this is consistent with the accounting principle that does not allow the accrual of dividend payments if a dividend is declared after year end.

If we were to provide for deferred taxes on the potential STC arising on our undistributed earnings, should these be declared as dividends, there would be the following effects on our reported results:

Statement of financial position	2011	2010	
	(Rand in millions)		
Net deferred tax liability as reported	11 171	9 307	
Increase in the deferred tax liability	11 017	10 089	
Net deferred tax liability based on the tax rate applicable to distributed earnings	22 188	19 396	
Shareholders' equity as reported	107 649	94 730	
Decrease in shareholders' equity	(11 017)	(10 089)	
Shareholders' equity after the effect of providing for deferred tax using the tax rate applicable to distributed earnings	96 632	84 641	
Income statement	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Income tax as reported	(9 196)	(6 985)	(10 480)
Increase in income tax	(928)	(884)	(533)
Income tax after providing for deferred tax at the rate applicable to distributed earnings	(10 124)	(7 869)	(11 013)
Earnings attributable to shareholders as reported	19 794	15 941	13 648
Decrease in earnings attributable to shareholders	(928)	(884)	(533)
Earnings attributable to shareholders after providing for deferred tax at the rate applicable to distributed earnings	18 866	15 057	13 115

We expect that R1 885 million of undistributed earnings of two dormant companies will be distributed without attracting STC of R189 million.

Commitments and contingencies

Management's current estimated range of liabilities relating to certain pending liabilities for claims, litigation, competition matters, tax matters and environmental remediation is based on management's judgement and estimates of the amount of loss. The actual costs may vary significantly from estimates for a variety of reasons. A liability is recognised for these types of contingencies if management determines that the loss is both probable and estimable. We have recorded the estimated liability where such amount can be determined. As additional information becomes available, we will assess the potential liability related to our pending litigation proceedings and revise our estimates. Such revisions in our estimates of the potential liability could materially impact our results of operation and financial position. See "Item 4.B Business overview Legal proceeding and other contingencies" and "Item 5.E Off-balance sheet arrangements".

Table of Contents**OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The financial results for the years ended 30 June 2011, 2010 and 2009 below are stated in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Results of operations

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)	
Turnover	142 436	122 256	20 180	17	137 836	(15 580)	(11)	
Cost of sales and services rendered	(90 467)	(79 183)	(11 284)	14	(88 508)	9 325	(11)	
Gross profit	51 969	43 073	8 896	21	49 328	(6 255)	(13)	
Other operating income	1 088	854	234	27	1 021	(167)	(16)	
Other operating expenditure	(23 107)	(19 990)	(3 117)	16	(25 683)	5 693	(22)	
Operating profit	29 950	23 937	6 013	25	24 666	(729)	(3)	
Net other expenses	(534)	(565)	31	(5)	(471)	(94)	20	
Profit before tax	29 416	23 372	6 044	26	24 195	(823)	(3)	
Taxation	(9 196)	(6 985)	(2 211)	32	(10 480)	3 495	(33)	
Profit	20 220	16 387	3 833	23	13 715	2 672	19	
<i>Attributable to</i>								
Shareholders	19 794	15 941	3 853	24	13 648	2 293	17	
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	426	446	(20)	(4)	67	379	566	
	20 220	16 387	3 833	23	13 715	2 672	19	

Overview

The effect of higher average crude oil prices (dated Brent US\$96,48/b for 2011 compared with US\$74,37/b for 2010 and US\$68,14/b in 2009) positively impacted operating profit for the year. The benefit of higher oil prices was, however, mostly realised in the energy and fuel-related businesses. The group's chemical businesses were also positively impacted by an increase in chemical product prices and improved volumes. The impact of higher crude oil prices and chemical prices was partially offset by a stronger rand during 2011 (average rate R7,01 per US dollar for 2011 compared with R7,59 per US dollar for 2010 and R9,04 per US dollar for 2009).

In addition, operating profit in 2011 was negatively impacted by once-off charges totalling R1 103 million (2010 R46 million credit). The once-off charges in 2011 included competition related administrative penalties of R112 million, the share-based payment expense of R565 million resulting from the Ixia Coal transaction and remeasurement items of R426 million (2010 R46 million credit). The current period also includes a Sasol Inzalo share-based payment expense of R830 million compared with R824 million in the prior year.

Table of Contents**Turnover**

Turnover consists of the following categories:

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Sale of products	141 018	120 820	20 198	17	136 482	(15 662)	(11)
Services rendered	867	889	(22)	(2)	777	112	14
Commission and marketing income	551	547	4	1	577	(30)	(5)
Turnover	142 436	122 256	20 180	17	137 836	(15 580)	(11)

The primary factors contributing to these increases/(decreases) were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Turnover, 2010 and 2009, respectively	122 256		137 836	
Exchange rate effects	(6 206)	(5)	(11 493)	(8)
Product prices	22 630	19	(8 573)	(6)
<i>crude oil</i>	3 101	3	480	
<i>other products (including chemicals)</i>	19 529	16	(9 053)	(6)
Net volume increases	3 639	3	4 510	3
Other effects	117		(24)	
Turnover, 2011 and 2010, respectively	142 436		122 256	

Cost of sales and services rendered

Cost of sales of products. The cost of sales in 2011 amounted to R90 088 million, an increase of R11 202 million, or 14%, compared with R78 886 million in 2010 which decreased by 10% from R87 995 million in 2009. The increase in 2011 compared with 2010 was mainly due to the increase in feedstock prices resulting from higher average crude oil prices. Included in cost of sales in 2011 is an amount of R112 million (2010 R118 million and 2009 R965 million) in respect of the write-down of inventories to net realisable value. The decrease in 2010 compared with 2009 was mainly due to the strengthening of the average rand/US dollar exchange rate and the reduction of cash fixed costs, which resulted from the group's cost containment initiative to contain cash fixed costs to within inflation levels. Compared to turnover from the sale of products, cost of sales of products was 64% in 2011, 65% in 2010 and 64% in 2009.

Other operating income

Other operating income in 2011 amounted to R1 088 million, which represents an increase of R234 million, or 27%, compared with R854 million in 2010, which decreased by R167 million compared with R1 021 million in 2009. Included in other operating income for the 2011 year is a gain on hedging activities realised by Sasol Financing on foreign exchange contracts of R276 million (2010 R218 million and 2009 R187 million), insurance proceeds of R46 million (2010 R25 million and 2009 R111 million) and R79 million (2010 R143 million and 2009 R182 million) in respect of deferred income received related to emission rights.

Table of Contents**Other operating expenditure**

Other operating expenditure consists of the following categories:

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Translation losses	(1 016)	(1 007)	(9)	1	(166)	(841)	507
Marketing and distribution expenditure	(6 796)	(6 496)	(300)	5	(7 583)	1 087	(14)
Administrative expenditure	(9 887)	(9 451)	(436)	5	(10 063)	612	(6)
Other expenses	(5 408)	(3 036)	(2 372)	78	(7 871)	4 835	(61)
Other operating expenditure	(23 107)	(19 990)	(3 117)	16	(25 683)	5 693	(22)

The variances in operating costs and expenses are described in detail in each of the various reporting segments, included in the Segment overview below.

Translation losses. Translation losses arising primarily from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities amounted to R1 016 million in 2011. The loss recognised is due to the strengthening of the rand/US dollar exchange rate towards the end of the year closing at R6,77 at 30 June 2011, compared with the closing rate at 30 June 2010 of R7,67 per US dollar. The closing rate is used to translate to rand all our monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the rand at the reporting date and as a result a net loss was recognised on these translations in 2011. The strengthening of the rand has a positive impact on the translation of our monetary liabilities, while the weakening of the rand has a negative impact the translation of our monetary assets. In 2010, foreign exchange losses of R1 007 million were recognised due to the strengthening of the rand/US dollar exchange rate towards the end of the year closing at R7,67 at 30 June 2010 compared to the closing rate at 30 June 2009 of R7,73 per US dollar. A net foreign exchange loss of R166 million was recognised in 2009.

Marketing and distribution expenditure. These costs comprise marketing and distribution of products as well as advertising, salaries and expenses of marketing personnel, freight, railage and customs and excise duty. Marketing and distribution costs in 2011 amounted to R6 796 million, R6 496 million in 2010 and R7 583 million in 2009. Compared to sales of products, marketing and distribution costs represented 5% in 2011 compared with 5% in 2010 and 6% in 2009. The variation in these costs has been contained to inflation levels during the years under review.

Administrative expenditure. These costs comprise expenditure of personnel and administrative functions, including accounting, information technology, human resources, legal and administration, pension and post-retirement healthcare benefits. Administrative expenses in 2011 amounted to R9 887 million, an increase of R436 million, or 5%, compared with R9 451 million in 2010 which decreased by 6% from R10 063 million in 2009. The increase in 2011 is mainly related to higher labour costs due to inflation and increased costs associated with the establishing and advancing of various growth initiatives at SPI and SSI, including costs related to our Canadian shale gas operations. These increases were partially offset by the reduction of costs in line with the group's cost containment initiative to contain costs to within inflation levels. The decrease in 2010 was mainly due to the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar and the reduction of costs in line with the group's cost containment initiative to contain costs to within inflation levels.

Other expenses. Other expenses in 2011 amounted to R5 408 million, an increase of R2 372 million, compared to R3 036 million in 2010 which decreased by R4 835 million from R7 871 million in 2009. This amount includes impairments of R190 million (2010 R110 million and 2009 R458 million), reversal of impairments of R535 million (2010 R365 million and 2009 Nil), scrapping of assets of R359 million (2010 R156 million and 2009 R234 million), the write off of

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unsuccessful exploration wells of R441 million (2010 R58 million and 2009 R16 million) and net profit on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets of R14 million (2009 R3 million and 2009 R9 million). Other expenses also includes the effects of our crude oil hedging activities amounting to a net gain of R118 million (2010 a loss of R87 million and 2009 a gain of R4 603 million), share-based payment expenses of R2 071 million (2009 R943 million and 2009 R3 325 million) and a profit of R15 million (2010 profit of R2 million and 2009 loss of R770 million) which was realised on the disposal of businesses. Further, impairments of R293 million (2010 R138 million and 2009 R198 million) were raised in respect of trade receivables during the year resulting from the impairment of a specific debtor in 2011. In addition, other expenses also included R112 million in respect of competition related administrative penalties (2010 Nil and 2009 R3 947 million). Details of the impairments, scrapping of assets and the profit/(loss) on disposals are detailed in the "Segment overview".

The effects of remeasurement items⁽¹⁾ recognised for the year ended 30 June are set out below:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
South African Energy Cluster			
Sasol Mining	3	1	3
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	5	5	5
<i>profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>	(2)	(4)	(2)
Sasol Gas	6		4
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	6		4
Sasol Synfuels	197	58	137
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	197	59	138
<i>profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>		(1)	(1)
Sasol Oil	17	10	(3)
<i>impairments</i>	7		
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	25	15	3
<i>profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>	(15)	(5)	(6)
International Energy Cluster			
Synfuels International	126	4	777
<i>impairments</i>	123		
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	3		5
<i>loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>		4	1
<i>loss on disposal of business (EGTL)</i>			771
Petroleum International	442	108	17
<i>loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>			1
<i>impairments</i>	1	50	
<i>write off of unsuccessful exploration wells</i>	441	58	16

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	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Chemical Cluster			
Sasol Polymers	46	14	(1)
<i>impairments</i>	5	5	
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	42	6	4
<i>(profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>	(1)	3	(5)
Sasol Solvents	63	58	158
<i>impairments</i>	38	14	96
<i>reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment</i>	(15)		
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	32	44	62
<i>loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>	8		
Sasol Olefins & Surfactants	(500)	(344)	106
<i>impairments</i>	6	8	102
<i>reversal of impairments</i>	(520)	(365)	
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	4	2	1
<i>loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>	13	6	3
<i>(profit)/loss on disposal of business</i>	(3)	5	
Other Chemicals	(11)	21	247
<i>impairments</i>	6	13	237
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	10	17	5
<i>(profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>	(15)	(3)	2
<i>loss on disposal of intangible assets</i>		1	2
<i>(profit)/loss on disposal of associate</i>	(6)	(7)	1
<i>profit on disposal of businesses</i>	(6)		
Other businesses	37	24	24
<i>impairments</i>	4	20	23
<i>scrapping of assets</i>	35	8	7
<i>profit on disposal of business and equipment</i>			(6)
<i>profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment</i>	(2)	(4)	
Remeasurement items included in other operating expenses	426	(46)	1 469

-
- (1) Remeasurement items include impairments, reversal of impairments, scrapping of assets and (profits)/losses on disposals of businesses, property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.

Table of Contents**Operating profit**

The main factors contributing to the increase in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit, 2010 and 2009, respectively	23 937		24 666	
Exchange rate effects ⁽¹⁾	(4 545)	(19)	(10 457)	(42)
Net product and feedstock price increases ⁽²⁾	13 913	58	1 578	6
<i>crude oil effects</i>	6 965	29	2 674	10
<i>effect of the crude oil zero cost collar⁽³⁾</i>			(5 056)	(20)
<i>other products (including chemicals)</i>	6 948	29	3 960	16
Inflation on other operating costs	(2 285)	(10)	(2 304)	(9)
Net volume and productivity effects ⁽⁴⁾	238	1	1 854	7
Effects of remeasurement items ⁽⁵⁾	(472)	(2)	1 515	6
Other effects ⁽⁶⁾	(836)	(3)	7 085	29
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	29 950		23 937	

- (1) This arises primarily from the effects of the average US dollar exchange rate during the year on both turnover and operating expenses.
- (2) This arises primarily from the effects of changes in product and feedstock prices on turnover and cost of sales and services rendered.
- (3) The crude oil zero cost collar had no impact on operating profit as the settlement of the oil hedges in June 2011, which had no cash flow impact, as the crude oil price remained within the zero cost collar range during the duration of the oil hedge. The group did not enter into any oil hedges in 2010.
- (4) This arises primarily from the effects of plant volumes and productivity on cost of sales and services rendered.
- (5) This arises primarily from the effects of remeasurement items refer to previous analysis.
- (6) These primarily include the effects of the once-off share-based payment expense relating to the Ixia Coal transaction recognised in 2011 and the competition related administrative penalty paid in 2011. There were no competition related administrative penalties in 2010.

Net other (expenses)/income

Net other (expenses)/income consist of the following:

	2011	2010	Change	Change	2009	Change	Change
	(Rand in millions)	(Rand in millions)	2011/2010	2011/2010	(Rand in millions)	2010/2009	2010/2009
			(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)
Dividends received	40	31	9	29	27	4	15
Share of profit of associates (net of tax)	292	217	75	35	270	(53)	(20)
Interest received	951	1 301	(350)	(27)	1 763	(462)	(26)
Finance costs	(1 817)	(2 114)	297	14	(2 531)	417	16
<i>interest incurred</i>	(1 860)	(2 172)	312	14	(2 565)	393	15

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<i>interest capitalised</i>	43	58	15	26	34	24	71
Net other expenses	(534)	(565)	31	5	(471)	(94)	(20)

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The share of profit of associates (net of tax) amounted to R292 million in 2011 compared with R217 million in 2010 and R270 million in 2009. The increase in 2011 is attributable to the increase in the share of associates profit earned during the year.

Interest received amounted to R951 million in 2011 compared with R1 301 million in 2010 and R1 763 million in 2009. The decrease in the interest received during 2011 and 2010 is attributable to the decrease in short-term interest bearing deposits included in cash and cash equivalents during the year as well as the decrease in interest rates. The group reflected a net decrease in short-term deposits for the year of R2 billion (2010 R3 billion). The increase in the interest received during 2009 is attributable to the increase in cash and cash equivalents available to the group during 2009.

Interest incurred in 2011 amounted to R1 860 million, a decrease of 14% from 2010, of which R43 million was capitalised, compared with interest incurred of R2 172 million in 2010 and R2 565 million in 2009, of which R58 million and R34 million was capitalised for the respective years. The decrease in 2011 is mainly due to decreasing interest rates from 2010 to 2011 of approximately 100 basis points and the 4% decrease in net debt from 2010. Interest capitalised in 2011, 2010 and 2009 relates to interest on specific borrowings only. Included in interest incurred is an amount of R468 million in 2011, R373 million in 2010 and R374 million in 2009 related to notional interest (unwinding of discount) primarily in respect of environmental rehabilitation and decommissioning obligations.

Income tax

Income tax expense in 2011 amounted to R9 196 million, an increase of 32%, compared with R6 985 million in 2010 which decreased by 33% from R10 480 million in 2009.

The income statement charge consists of the following:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Current tax			
South African normal tax	5 235	4 270	8 067
Secondary tax on companies (STC)	771	606	831
Foreign tax	1 192	726	515
Total current tax	7 198	5 602	9 413
Deferred tax			
South African	1 491	1 105	826
Foreign	507	278	241
Total deferred tax expense	1 998	1 383	1 067
Income tax expense for the year	9 196	6 985	10 480

The effective tax rate was 31,3% in 2011, 29,9% in 2010 and 43,3% in 2009. The difference in 2011 between the South African statutory tax rate of 28% and the effective tax rate results mainly from the STC which is levied at a rate of 10% on dividends paid, differences in foreign tax rates, the recognition in 2011 of deferred tax assets previously not recognised, utilisation of tax losses and disallowed expenditure, which mainly related to share-based payment expenses, competition related administrative penalties and preference share dividends.

The increase in the effective tax rate from 29,9% in 2010 to 31,3% in 2011 is primarily as a result of the higher share-based payment expenses, resulting from the Ixia Coal transaction and competition related administrative penalties paid in 2011 compared with the prior year. The competition related administrative penalties and share-based payment expenses are not deductible for tax purposes.

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The decrease in the effective tax rate from 43,3% in 2009 to 29,9% in 2010 is as a result of the absence of competition related administrative penalties and lower share-based payment expenses, both of which are not deductible for tax purposes. Refer to Item 18 "Financial Statements Note 41 Taxation".

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries in 2011 amounted to R426 million compared with R446 million in 2010 and R67 million in 2009. In 2010, the non-controlling interests in subsidiaries increased due to an increase in profits earned from Sasol Oil, in which outside shareholders have a 25% interest.

Segment overview

The following is a discussion of our segment results. Segmental financial performance is measured on a management basis. This approach is based on the way in which the GEC organises segments within our group for making operating decisions and assessing performance. The Segment overview included below is based on our segment results.

Inter-segment turnover was entered into under terms and conditions substantially similar to terms and conditions which would have been negotiated with an independent third party.

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Turnover per segment

	South African energy cluster					International energy cluster		Chemical cluster					Total
	Sasol Mining	Sasol Gas	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Oil	Other	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Petroleum	Sasol Polymers	Sasol Solvents	Sasol Olefins & Surfactants	Other Chemicals	Other businesses	
(Rand in millions)													
2011													
External turnover	2 029	3 170	1 208	54 265		3 715	1 211	16 985	16 156	31 116	12 554	27	142 436
% of external turnover	1%	2%	1%	38%		3%	1%	12%	11%	22%	9%		100%
Inter-segment turnover	7 117	2 275	36 277	519			946	97	1 124	599	4 223	6 016	59 193
% of inter-segment turnover	12%	4%	61%	1%			2%		2%	1%	7%	10%	100%
Total turnover	9 146	5 445	37 485	54 784		3 715	2 157	17 082	17 280	31 715	16 777	6 043	201 629
2010													
External turnover	1 696	2 986	879	47 932		2 282	916	14 236	14 425	24 774	11 951	179	122 256
% of external turnover	1%	2%	1%	39%		2%	1%	12%	12%	20%	10%		100%
Inter-segment turnover	6 167	2 385	33 014	479			769	85	1 340	509	4 257	5 241	54 246
% of inter-segment turnover	11%	4%	61%	1%			1%		3%	1%	8%	10%	100%
Total turnover	7 863	5 371	33 893	48 411		2 282	1 685	14 321	15 765	25 283	16 208	5 420	176 502
2009													
External turnover	2 885	2 829	1 367	51 086		3 027	1 156	15 326	16 317	28 867	14 805	171	137 836
% of external turnover	2%	2%	1%	37%		2%	1%	11%	12%	21%	11%		100%
Inter-segment turnover	5 412	2 837	36 334	608			983	199	1 798	667	3 934	5 038	57 810
% of inter-segment turnover	9%	5%	63%	1%			2%	0%	3%	1%	7%	9%	100%
Total turnover	8 297	5 666	37 701	51 694		3 027	2 139	15 525	18 115	29 534	18 739	5 209	195 646

Operating profit/(loss) per segment

	South African energy cluster					International energy cluster		Chemical cluster					Total
	Sasol Mining	Sasol Gas	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Oil	Other	Sasol Synfuels	Sasol Petroleum	Sasol Polymers	Sasol Solvents	Sasol Olefins & Surfactants	Other Chemicals	Other businesses	
Operating profit/(loss) 2011 (Rm)													
	1 063	2 578	15 188	1 180	(62)	1 205	382	1 579	1 655	4 161	1 317	(296)	29 950
% of total	4%	9%	51%	3%		4%	1%	5%	6%	14%	4%	(1%)	100%
Operating profit/(loss) 2010 (Rm)													
	815	2 479	13 175	1 364	(25)	131	337	958	1 154	2 492	892	165	23 937
% of total	3%	10%	55%	6%		1%	1%	4%	5%	10%	4%	1%	100%
Operating profit/(loss) 2009 (Rm)													
	1 593	2 424	25 188	(351)	(170)	(235)	1 115	946	495	(160)	(3 525)	(2 654)	24 666
% of total	6%	10%	102%	(1%)	(1%)	(1%)	5%	4%	2%	(1%)	(14%)	(11%)	100%

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Segment review

*South African energy cluster**Sasol Mining results of operations*

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)	
Turnover								
External	2 029	1 696	333	20	2 885	(1 189)	(41)	
Inter-segment	7 117	6 167	950	15	5 412	755	14	
Total turnover	9 146	7 863	1 283	16	8 297	(434)	(5)	
Operating costs and expenses ⁽¹⁾	(8 083)	(7 048)	(1 035)	15	(6 704)	(344)	5	
Operating profit	1 063	815	248	30	1 593	(778)	(49)	
Operating margin %	12	10			19			

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased by 16% from R7 863 million to R9 146 million mainly due to the higher average US dollar export coal price per ton compared with the prior year and the positive impact of higher sales prices to Sasol Synfuels, despite lower sales volumes. The effect of this increase was partially offset by the negative impact of a stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate (average rate R7,01 per US dollar for 2011 year compared with R7,59 per US dollar for 2010).

Production volumes were 9% lower at 38,6 million tons (Mt) for 2011 compared with 42,6 Mt in 2010. The decrease in production is mainly as a result of lower off take from Sasol Synfuels due to the Sasol Synfuels' planned maintenance outage as well as adverse geological conditions due to some collieries reaching the end of their life of mine.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 7%, excluding the effects of the share-based payment resulting from the Ixia Coal transaction of R565 million. The remaining increase in operating costs is mainly due to increased labour costs, maintenance and inflation, which was partially offset by a decrease in pre-feasibility and bulk sample costs related to Project Mafutha.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Total turnover decreased by 5% from R8 297 million to R7 863 million mainly due to the lower average US dollar export coal price per ton compared with the prior year and the negative impact of a stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate (average rate R7,59 per US dollar for 2010 year compared with R9,04 per US dollar for 2009). The effect of this decrease was partially offset by greater sales volumes at higher prices to Sasol Synfuels and Sasol Infrachem and improved coal quality.

Production volumes were 8,9% higher at 42,6 million tons (Mt) for 2010 compared with 39,1 Mt in 2009. The increase in production is mainly due to the implementation of the operations excellence programme and the revision of the production bonus structure.

Operating costs and expenses include the effects of the increased Project Mafutha pre-feasibility and bulk sample costs as well as labour costs and maintenance which was contained to 5%.

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The main factors contributing to the increase/decrease in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit, 2010 and 2009, respectively	815		1 593	
Exchange rate effects	(182)	(22)	(275)	(17)
Net product price increases	1 917	235	(165)	(10)
Inflation on other operating costs	(251)	(31)	(229)	(15)
Net volume and productivity effects	(487)	(60)	64	4
Effects of remeasurement items	(2)		2	
Other effects ⁽¹⁾	(747)	(92)	(175)	(11)
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	1 063		815	

(1) This arises primarily from the effects of the share-based payment expense resulting from the Ixia Coal transaction.

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	5	5	5
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(4)	(2)
Total loss	3	1	3

During 2011, 2010 and 2009 numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off. Other smaller assets were disposed of realising a profit of R2 million in 2011 (2010 R4 million and 2009 R2 million).

Sasol Gas results of operations

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)	
Turnover								
External	3 170	2 986	184	6	2 829	157	6	
Inter-segment	2 275	2 385	(110)	(4)	2 837	(452)	(16)	
Total turnover	5 445	5 371	74	1	5 666	(295)	(5)	
Operating costs and expenses ⁽¹⁾	(2 867)	(2 892)	25	(1)	(3 242)	350	(11)	
Operating profit	2 578	2 479	99	4	2 424	55	2	
Operating margin %	47	46			43			

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased marginally by 1% from R5 371 million in 2010 to R5 445 million in 2011 mainly due to higher sales volumes due to stronger demand from Sasol's operations in Sasolburg and

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Secunda and the successful commissioning of the open cycle turbines at Sasol Synfuels. This was negated by lower gas prices due to the strong rand/US dollar exchange rate.

Operating costs and expenses decreased by 1% mainly due to a reduction of costs resulting from the sale of the auto thermal reformer (ATR) to Sasol Infrachem. The decrease in operating costs and expenses were partially offset by start-up costs in respect of a new compressor station in Mozambique, which was commissioned in August 2010.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Total turnover decreased by 5% from R5 666 million in 2009 to R5 371 million in 2010 mainly due to lower gas prices. This was negated by the impact of higher sales volumes due to a stronger demand from Sasol's operations in Sasolburg and Secunda and to South African customers, most notably from the metals, retail, mining and metallic sectors resulting in higher margins being obtained.

Operating costs and expenses decreased by 11% mainly due to a reduction of costs through continued cost containment.

The main factors contributing to the increase in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit, 2010 and 2009, respectively	2 479		2 424	
Exchange rate effects	5		15	
Net product price increases	(525)	(21)	(32)	(1)
Inflation on other operating costs	(13)	(1)	20	1
Net volume and productivity effects	687	28	48	2
Effects of remeasurement items	(6)		4	
Other effects	(49)	(2)		
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	2 578		2 479	

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Scrapping of assets under construction	6		
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment			4
Total loss	6		4

In 2011, smaller projects which are no longer considered economically viable were written off.

In 2009, smaller assets were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off.

Table of Contents*Sasol Synfuels results of operations*

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)	
Turnover								
External	1 208	879	329	37	1 367	(488)	(36)	
Inter-segment	36 277	33 014	3 263	10	36 334	(3 320)	(9)	
Total turnover	37 485	33 893	3 592	11	37 701	(3 808)	(10)	
Operating costs and expenses ⁽¹⁾	(22 297)	(20 718)	(1 579)	8	(12 513)	(8 205)	66	
Operating profit	15 188	13 175	2 013	15	25 188	(12 013)	(48)	
Operating margin %	41	39			67			

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased by 11% from R33 893 million in 2010 to R37 485 million in 2011 mainly due to the higher average crude oil prices, which were partially negated by the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar (average rate R7,01 per US dollar for 2011 compared with R7,59 per US dollar for 2010).

Production volumes decreased by 4% from 7,4 Mt in 2010 to 7,1 Mt in 2011 due to the largest planned maintenance outage in Sasol Synfuels' history.

The open cycle gas turbines were commissioned during July 2010 and have resulted in an additional 200 megawatts of electricity generation for the Sasol Synfuels operations, thereby reducing the impact of above inflation electricity price increases in Sasol Synfuels' unit cost.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 8% mainly due to increased depreciation resulting from the commissioning of the open cycle gas turbines.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Total turnover decreased by 10% from R37 701 million in 2009 to R33 893 million in 2010 mainly due to the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar (average rate R7,59 per US dollar for 2010 year compared with R9,04 per US dollar for 2009) which was partially negated by higher average crude oil prices.

Production volumes increased by 4% from 7,1 Mt in 2009 to 7,4 Mt in 2010 mainly as a result of improved plant stability.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 19% excluding the effects of the gain of R4 904 million relating to the oil hedge recognised in 2009. The remaining increase in operating costs is mainly due to increased depreciation resulting from the capitalisation of shutdown and major inspection costs in 2010 as well as higher coal and feedstock prices resulting from higher average oil prices.

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The main factors contributing to the increase/decrease in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit, 2010 and 2009, respectively	13 175		25 188	
Exchange rate effects	(2 702)	(21)	(5 764)	(23)
Net product and feedstock price	6 676	51	(7 352)	(29)
<i>crude oil effects</i>	6 531	50	673	3
<i>effect of crude oil hedge</i>			(4 904)	(20)
<i>other products</i>	145	1	(3 121)	(12)
Inflation on other operating costs	(797)	(6)	(989)	(4)
Net volume and productivity effects	(1 743)	(13)	2 013	8
Effects of remeasurement items	(139)	(1)	79	
Other effects ⁽¹⁾	718	5		
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	15 188		13 175	

- (1) This arises primarily from the effects of the decrease in electricity costs resulting from the commissioning of the open cycle gas turbines.

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	151	35	40
Scrapping of assets under construction	46	24	98
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1)	(1)
Total loss	197	58	137

The remeasurement items in 2011 include the scrapping of sections of projects and property, plant and equipment which are no longer economically viable and whose technologies can no longer be used (R140 million), critical spares (R7 million), term operating assets (R7 million), precious metals (R13 million), catalyst losses (R9 million) and other smaller items (R21 million).

The remeasurement items in 2010 include the scrapping of sections of projects which are no longer economically viable and whose technologies can no longer be used (R24 million), critical spares (R11,9 million), term operating assets (R14,4 million) and other smaller items (R9 million).

The remeasurement items in 2009 include the scrapping of sections of projects which are no longer economically viable and whose technologies can no longer be used (R98 million), critical spares (R8 million), catalyst losses (R24 million) and other smaller items (R7 million).

Table of Contents*Sasol Oil results of operations*

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Turnover							
External	54 265	47 932	6 333	13	51 086	(3 154)	(6)
Inter-segment	519	479	40	8	608	(129)	(21)
Total turnover	54 784	48 411	6 373	13	51 694	(3 283)	(6)
Operating costs and expenses⁽¹⁾							
	(53 604)	(47 047)	(6 557)	14	(52 045)	4 998	(10)
Operating profit/(loss)	1 180	1 364	(184)	(13)	(351)	1 715	489
Operating margin %	2	3			(1)		

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased by 13% from R48 411 million in 2010 to R54 784 million in 2011 mainly due to higher retail sales volumes. Total liquid fuel sales were marginally lower at 10,54 million cubic metres (Mm³) in 2011 compared with 10,55 Mm³ in 2010, specifically to the overland exporters into Southern Africa. Retail sales were 4% higher at 1,39 Mm³ in 2011 compared with 1,33 Mm³ in 2010.

The increase in volumes was supported by improved production. The crude oil throughput at our Natref refinery increased by 12% from 3,3 Mm³ in 2010 to 3,7 Mm³ in 2011. The increased level of production in 2011 resulted in reduced imports to meet contractual obligations.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 14% mainly as a result of higher raw material input and component prices as well as a bad debt provision recognised in 2011 in respect of a specific customer amounting to R215 million. Higher wholesale margins were also partly negated by weaker refining margins and the impact of the stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Total turnover decreased by 6% from R51 694 million in 2009 to R48 411 million in 2010 mainly due to lower product prices. Total liquid fuel sales were 7% higher at 10,55 Mm³ in 2010 compared to 9,85 Mm³ in 2009 specifically to wholesales and overland exporters into Southern Africa. This was as a result of a knock on effect from improved production despite a decrease in crude oil throughput at our Natref refinery which decreased by 6% from 3,5 Mm³ in 2009 to 3,3 Mm³ in 2010.

Operating costs and expenses decreased by 10% from R52 045 million in 2009 to R47 047 million in 2010 as a result of reduced cash fixed costs and tighter inventory management. These positive effects were offset to some extent by the stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate.

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The main factors contributing to the decrease/increase in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit/(loss), 2010 and 2009, respectively	1 364		(351)	
Exchange rate effects	(344)	(25)	(824)	(235)
Net product and feedstock price decreases	533	39	2 343	668
Inflation on other operating costs	(100)	(7)	(97)	(28)
Net volume and productivity effects	70	5	306	87
Effects of remeasurement items	(7)		(13)	(3)
Other effects ⁽¹⁾	(336)	(25)		
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	1 180		1 364	

(1)

This amount includes a bad debt provision of R215 million recognised.

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	7		
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	18	15	3
Scrapping of assets under construction	7		
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(15)	(5)	(6)
Total loss/(gain)	17	10	(3)

The remeasurement items in 2011 include the impairment of property, plant and equipment of R7 million relating to the poor operational performance of a retail convenience centre in Durban, South Africa. In addition, various projects and assets with small carrying values were retired from use and scrapped, with the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets written off. The profit on the disposal of property, plant and equipment relates to various small items.

The remeasurement items in 2010 include the scrapping of a number of assets with small carrying values that were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off. The profit on the disposal of property, plant and equipment relates to various small items.

The remeasurement items in 2009 include the scrapping of a number of assets with small carrying values that were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off. The profit on the disposal of property, plant and equipment relates to various small items.

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	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)	
Turnover								
External	3 715	2 282	1 433	63	3 027	(745)	(25)	
Inter-segment								
Total turnover	3 715	2 282	1 433	63	3 027	(745)	(25)	
Operating costs and expenses ⁽¹⁾	(2 510)	(2 151)	(359)	17	(3 262)	1 111	(34)	
Operating profit/(loss)	1 205	131	1 074	820	(235)	366	156	
Operating margin %	32	6			(8)			

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased significantly by 63% from R2 282 million in 2010 to R3 715 million in 2011 mainly due to increased production volumes at the Oryx GTL plant in Qatar and higher product prices derived from crude oil prices, which were partially offset by a stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 17% from R2 151 million in 2010 to R2 510 million in 2011 primarily due to the partial impairment of the investment in the EGTL project amounting to R123 million in 2011.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Total turnover decreased by 25% from R3 027 million in 2009 to R2 282 million in 2010 mainly due to the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar and lower volumes. The Oryx GTL facility had an unplanned shutdown in the second quarter of 2010 as a result of a failure in a vendor supplied air compressor unit and a planned statutory shutdown in the fourth quarter of 2010, resulting in lower production for the year.

Operating costs and expenses decreased by 34% from R3 262 million in 2009 to R2 151 million in 2010 primarily due to the additional provision raised in respect of the Escravos gas-to-liquids (EGTL) project amounting to R1 280 million in 2009 as well as cost containment initiatives.

SSI reported an operating profit of R131 million compared with R536 million in 2009 before the effect of the loss of R771 million relating to reduction of our economic interest in the EGTL project. The impact of lower production volumes and the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar on operating profit were partially negated by higher crude oil prices during the year.

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The main factors contributing to the increase in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit/(loss), 2010 and 2009, respectively	131		(235)	
Exchange rate effects	(46)	(35)	(113)	(48)
Net product price	774	590		
Inflation on other operating costs	(36)	(27)		
Net volume and productivity effects	714	545	(294)	(125)
Effects of remeasurement items	(122)	(93)	773	329
Other effects	(210)	(160)		
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	1 205		131	

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	3		5
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		4	1
Disposal of business			771
Impairment of investment in associate	123		
Total loss	126	4	777

The remeasurement items in 2011 include the scrapping of a number of assets with small carrying values that were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off.

The 10% interest in EGTL is recognised as an investment in associate. Due to the delay in the project and the increasing costs of completion, an impairment review was performed based on the current project economics. The results of the impairment review indicated that the value in use was lower than the carrying value of the investment. A partial impairment of R123 million was recognised in 2011.

The remeasurement items in 2010 include the loss on the disposal of property, plant and equipment that relates to various small items.

The remeasurement items in 2009 include the loss of R771 million on the disposal of our interest in the EGTL plant in Nigeria. The scrapping of property, plant and equipment relates to a number of assets with small carrying values that were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off. The loss on the disposal of property, plant and equipment relates to various small items.

Table of Contents*Sasol Petroleum International (SPI) results of operations*

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Turnover							
External	1 211	916	295	32	1 156	(240)	(21)
Inter-segment	946	769	177	23	983	(214)	(22)
Total turnover	2 157	1 685	472	28	2 139	(454)	(21)
Operating costs and expenses ⁽¹⁾	(1 775)	(1 348)	(427)	32	(1 024)	(324)	32
Operating profit	382	337	45	13	1 115	(778)	(70)
Operating margin %	18	20			52		

(1)

Operating costs and expenses net of other income and including exploration costs.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased by 28% from R1 685 million in 2010 to R2 157 million in 2011 mainly due to the higher sales volumes resulting from increased production. This was further underpinned by higher average crude oil and gas prices.

Total natural gas sales volumes from Mozambique increased from 75,1 million gigajoules (MGJ) in 2010 to 88,0 MGJ in 2011. Condensate sales increased by 50% from 0,2 million bbl in 2010 to 0,3 million bbl in 2011. Total oil sales from Gabon were maintained at 1,9 million bbl from 2010 to 2011.

In 2011, SPI acquired a 50% stake in the Farrell Creek and Cypress A shale gas assets of Talisman Energy Inc. (Talisman), a Canadian-based company, located in the Montney Basin, of British Columbia, Canada. The combined shale gas production from the Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets amounted to 2,9 billion standard cubic feet (Bscf). Production from the Canadian operation is ramping up.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 32% mainly due to the write off of unsuccessful exploration wells of R441 million in 2011 and higher cash fixed costs related to the expansion of the onshore gas production facilities in Pande and Temane, Mozambique, to increase the current annual production capacity from 120 MGJ to 183 MGJ.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Total turnover decreased by 21% from R2 139 million in 2009 to R1 685 million in 2010 mainly due to the negative impact of the stronger rand US dollar exchange rate as well as lower sales volumes from the Etame oil field cluster in Gabon. This was partly negated by the impact of higher average crude oil and gas prices.

Total gas sales volumes from Mozambique increased marginally from 74,7 MGJ in 2009 to 75,1 MGJ in 2010, while condensate sales decreased by 62% from 0,5 bbl in 2009 to 0,2 million bbl in 2010. Total oil sales from Gabon decreased by 5% from 2,0 million bbl in 2009 to 1,9 million bbl in 2010.

Operating costs and expenses increased mainly due to the additional costs incurred on the US\$300 million expansion project of the onshore gas production facilities in Pande and Temane, Mozambique, to increase the current annual capacity of 120 MGJ to 183 MGJ. This was partially negated by a decrease in total exploration costs amounting to R177 million in 2010 compared to R311 million in 2009 due to reduced exploration activity in Block 16 and 19 in Mozambique.

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The main factors contributing to the increase/decrease in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit, 2010 and 2009, respectively	337		1 115	
Exchange rate effects	(22)	(7)	(415)	(38)
Net product and feedstock price decreases	407	121	(23)	(2)
<i>crude oil effects</i>	273	81	74	7
<i>effect of crude oil hedge</i>			(152)	(14)
<i>other products</i>	134	40	55	5
Inflation on other operating costs	(24)	(7)		
Net volume and productivity effects	196	58	(249)	(22)
Effects of remeasurement items	(334)	(99)	(91)	(8)
Other effects	(178)	(53)		
Operating profit, 2010 and 2010, respectively	382		337	

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment			1
Write off of unsuccessful exploration wells	441	58	16
Impairment of assets under construction	1	50	
Total loss	442	108	17

In 2011, an amount of R441 million was written off in respect of capitalised exploration wells subsequently appraised to be unsuccessful.

In 2010, an amount of R58 million was written off in respect of capitalised exploration wells subsequently appraised to be unsuccessful. Further, certain upstream exploration assets in Nigeria were evaluated for impairment due to recent market transactions of similar assets and the Nigerian governments proposed new bill, which introduces changes to the fiscal regime of existing and new oil and gas licences. This evaluation resulted in an impairment of R50 million in 2010.

In 2009, an amount of R16 million was written off in respect of capitalised exploration wells subsequently appraised to be unsuccessful. Various other assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a loss of R1 million in 2009.

Table of Contents*Chemical Cluster**Sasol Polymers results of operations*

Our polymer-related activities are housed in two separate entities, Sasol Polymers, a division of Sasol Chemical Industries Limited, and Sasol Polymers International Investments (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of the Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd.

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)	(%)	
Turnover							
External	16 985	14 236	2 749	19	15 326	(1 090)	(7)
Inter-segment	97	85	12	14	199	(114)	(57)
Total turnover	17 082	14 321	2 761	19	15 525	(1 204)	(8)
Operating costs and expenses⁽¹⁾	(15 503)	(13 363)	2 140	16	(14 579)	1 216	(8)
Operating profit	1 579	958	621	65	946	12	1
Operating margin %	9	7			6		

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased by 19% from R14 321 million in 2010 to R17 082 million in 2011 mainly due to the increase in production volumes and the recovery of international polymer prices which was partly offset by the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 16% from R13 363 million in 2010 to R15 503 million in 2011 primarily due to the once-off administrative penalty of R112 million paid to the South African Competition Commission and increased feedstock prices resulting from higher average oil prices.

Arya Sasol Polymer Company contributed positively with an average capacity utilisation of 80% for the year.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Total turnover decreased by 8% from R15 525 million in 2009 to R14 321 million in 2010 mainly due to the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar which offset the increase in sales volumes.

In 2010, Sasol Polymers reorganised its South African structure, with a focus on cutting costs and improving productivity. Benefits from these turnaround plans have already started to bear fruit, with an increase in sales margins and reductions in costs during the latter part of the 2010 financial year.

Operating costs and expenses decreased by 8% from R14 579 million in 2009 to R13 363 million in 2010 primarily due to reductions in cash fixed costs resulting from the reorganisation of the Polymers business in South Africa. This positive impact was partially offset by foreign exchange translation differences.

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The main factors contributing to the increase in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit, 2010 and 2009, respectively	958		946	
Exchange rate effects	(30)	(3)	(1 703)	(180)
Net product and feedstock price	254	27	1 738	184
<i>crude oil</i>	(1 145)	(119)	61	7
<i>other products</i>	1 399	146	1 677	177
Inflation on other operating costs	(182)	(19)	(216)	(23)
Net volume and productivity effects	943	98	208	22
Effects of remeasurement items	(32)	(3)	(15)	(2)
Other effects ⁽¹⁾	(332)	(35)		
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	1 579		958	

(1) Other effects include the competition related administrative penalty.

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	5	5	
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	42	6	1
Scrapping of assets under construction			3
(Profit)/ loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1)	3	(5)
Total loss/(gain)	46	14	(1)

The remeasurement items in 2011 include the impairment of property, plant and equipment relating to a railway line at Petlin, which is no longer in use. In addition, various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a profit of R1 million. Numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R42 million.

Remeasurement items in 2010 include the impairment of property, plant and equipment of R5 million relating to the closure of the Peroxide business. In addition, various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a loss of R3 million and numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R6 million.

In 2009, various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a profit of R5 million. In addition, numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R1 million. Other smaller projects which are no longer considered economically viable were also written off to the value of R3 million in 2009.

Table of Contents*Sasol Solvents results of operations*

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Turnover							
External	16 156	14 425	1 731	12	16 317	(1 892)	(12)
Inter-segment	1 124	1 340	(216)	(16)	1 798	(458)	(25)
Total turnover	17 280	15 765	1 515	10	18 115	(2 350)	(13)
Operating costs and expenses⁽¹⁾	(15 625)	(14 611)	(1 014)	7	(17 620)	3 009	(17)
Operating profit	1 655	1 154	501	43	495	659	133
Operating margin %	10	7			3		

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased by 10% from R15 765 million in 2010 to R17 280 million in 2011. The increase was primarily due to higher sales prices resulting from market shortages and the increase in crude oil prices in 2011.

Total production volumes for Sasol Solvents decreased by 9% from 1,71 Mt in 2010 to 1,55 Mt in 2011. Total sales volumes decreased from 1,71 Mt in 2010 to 1,61 Mt in 2011 due to scheduled outages at production facilities.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 7% from R14 611 million in 2010 to R15 625 million in 2011 due to the increased cost of feedstock and the impact of the stronger rand US dollar exchange rate.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Total turnover decreased by 13% from R18 115 million in 2009 to R15 765 million in 2010. The decrease was primarily due to the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar, although sales volumes were higher in 2010 compared to 2009 due to increased production levels. The higher crude oil prices in 2010 also led to increases in sales prices and margins for chemical products during the latter half of the year.

Total production volumes for Sasol Solvents increased by 2,4% from 1,67 Mt in 2009 to 1,71 Mt in 2010. Total sales volumes increased from 1,63 Mt in 2009 to 1,71 Mt in 2010.

Operating costs and expenses decreased by 17% from R17 620 million in 2009 to R14 611 million in 2010 due to reduced cash fixed costs as a result of cost containment initiatives through the business improvement plans.

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The main factors contributing to the increase in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010		Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)	%	(Rand in millions)	%
Operating profit, 2010 and 2009, respectively	1 154		495	
Exchange rate effects	(373)	(32)	(710)	(143)
Net product and feedstock price	937	81	1 173	237
<i>crude oil</i>	854	74	223	45
<i>other products</i>	83	7	950	192
Inflation on other operating costs	(172)	(15)	(245)	(50)
Net volume and productivity effects	(189)	(16)	341	69
Effects of remeasurement items	(5)		100	20
Other effects	303	25		
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	1 655		1 154	

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	31	12	69
Impairment of assets under construction	1	2	
Impairment of intangible assets	6		27
Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment	(15)		
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	32	44	62
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8		
Total loss	63	58	158

During 2011, further impairments amounting to R34 million were recognised in respect of the Herne site in Germany. This cash generating unit was fully impaired in 2008. Further, expenditure relating to compliance with legal and safety obligations was capitalised to the asset during the year and subsequently impaired.

In addition, an impairment of R4 million was recognised in respect of intangible assets due to the decrease in the market price of emission rights during the year.

In 2007, the Methyl Ethyl Ketone in Moers, Germany, was impaired as a result of recurring losses. During 2011, the economics of the business had improved due to the successful implementation of a restructuring plan and the increase in sales prices. The previous impairment was reassessed by management and a reversal of R9 million of the previous impairment was recognised in 2011. In addition, the previously recognised impairment of R6 million of the Acrylates Glacial Acrylic Acid plant in South Africa was reversed

The scrapping of property, plant and equipment relates to in process consumption of Rhodium catalyst amounting to R30 million. The remaining scrapping of R2 million relates to other smaller assets.

In addition, various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a loss of R8 million.

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During 2010, further impairments amounting to R14 million were recognised in respect of the Herne site in Germany. This cash generating unit was fully impaired in 2008. Further, expenditure relating to compliance with legal and safety obligations was capitalised to the asset during the year and subsequently impaired.

The scrapping of property, plant and equipment relates to in process consumption of Rhodium catalyst amounting to R27 million. A further R10 million relates to in process consumption associated with other catalysts. The remaining scrapping of R7 million relates to other smaller assets.

During 2009, the Secunda Acid Recovery plant was impaired for an amount of R63 million. Due to corrosion related maintenance and mechanical problems, the availability of the plant has been erratic from the start of its operations. The plant was partially impaired in 2001 and has now been fully impaired.

The Glacial Acrylic Acid plant in Sasolburg has not operated due to local demand being below the minimum plant capacity. As a result, an impairment of R6 million was recognised in 2009. Emission rights were impaired for an amount of R27 million due to a decline in market price.

Following a fire at the Germiston production site in January 2009, certain assets with carrying values of R26 million were scrapped. Further, losses of R19 million relate to in process consumption of Rhodium and other catalysts. The DithioPhosphate assets were disposed of in 2009, resulting in a scrapping loss of R9 million being recognised. The remainder of the balance of R8 million relates to other smaller items which were scrapped.

Sasol Olefins & Surfactants (O&S) results of operations

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Turnover							
External	31 116	24 774	6 342	26	28 867	(4 093)	14
Inter-segment	599	509	90	18	667	(158)	(24)
Total turnover	31 715	25 283	6 432	25	29 534	(4 251)	(14)
Operating costs and expenses ⁽¹⁾	(27 554)	(22 791)	(4 763)	21	(29 694)	6 903	(23)
Operating profit/(loss)	4 161	2 492	1 669	67	(160)	2 652	1 658
Operating margin %	13	10			(1)		

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Total turnover increased by 25% from R25 283 million in 2010 to R31 715 million in 2011 mainly due to increased sales volumes and improved margins. Sales volumes increased by 6% from 1,92 Mt in 2010 to 2,04 Mt in 2011 as demand in the market recovered.

Operating costs and expenses increased by 21% from R22 791 million in 2010 to R27 554 million in 2011. The effect of higher crude oil prices impacted negatively on oil-derived feedstock prices resulting in increased cost of sales of approximately 25%. This was offset to some extent by lower cash fixed costs. In addition, included in operating costs and expenses is the partial reversal of the impairment of the Sasol Italy assets of R491 million.

Table of Contents*Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009*

Total turnover decreased by 14% from R29 534 million in 2009 to R25 283 million in 2010 mainly due to the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar. Sales volumes increased by 2% from 1,89 Mt in 2009 to 1,92 Mt in 2010 as demand in the market recovered.

Operating costs and expenses decreased by 23% from R29 694 million in 2009 to R22 791 million in 2010. This decrease is largely attributable to the turnaround programme announced by Sasol O&S in 2008. The positive effect of the turnaround programme has also enabled the business to better respond to the economic downturn through margin maintenance, improved asset utilisation, a reduction in headcount and a focused reduction on cash fixed costs, which was partially offset by the negative impacts of foreign exchange movements in 2010. In addition, included in operating costs and expenses is the partial reversal of the impairment of the Sasol Italy assets of R348 million.

The main factors contributing to the increase in operating profit were:

	Change 2011/2010 (Rand in millions)		Change 2010/2009 (Rand in millions)	
		%		%
Operating profit/(loss), 2010 and 2009, respectively	2 492		(160)	
Exchange rate effects	(403)	(16)	(422)	(264)
Net product and feedstock price	1 769	71	3 077	1 923
Inflation on other operating costs	(72)	(3)		
Net volume and productivity effects	302	12	(453)	(283)
Effects of remeasurement items	156	6	450	282
Other effects	(83)	(3)		
Operating profit, 2011 and 2010, respectively	4 161		2 492	

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

During the year under review operating costs and expenses include the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		8	18
Impairment of intangible assets	6		84
Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment	(514)	(348)	
Reversal of impairment of intangible assets	(4)	(15)	
Reversal of impairment of assets under construction	(2)	(2)	
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	4	2	1
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	13	6	3
(Profit)/loss on disposal of business	(3)	5	
Total (gain)/loss	(500)	(344)	106

The remeasurement items in 2011 include:

Reversal of impairments

During 2007, the Sasol Italy Organics business was fully impaired due to a decline in the economics of the business. Following the termination of the Sasol O&S divestiture process in 2007, Sasol O&S implemented a turnaround programme. The Sasol O&S turnaround programme included, among others, the closure of the Porto Torres and Augusta plants in

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Italy, the sale of unprofitable assets such as Crotona as well as various cost reduction initiatives. As a result, these initiatives as well as improvements in overall market conditions have provided indications that part of the previously recognised impairments should be reversed. Management concluded that a reversal of the previously recognised impairment of approximately R900 million (€96 million) was appropriate. Accordingly, an amount of R491 million was recognised in 2011 as a reversal of the impairment;

Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment during 2007, the Cumol Sulfonate and Butyl Glycol Ether businesses within the Sasol Germany Organics cash generating unit were impaired as these assets were not performing. In 2008, management implemented a restructuring plan which was focused on the reduction of cash fixed costs and improved asset utilisation. Based on the current indicators from the turnaround process, management concluded that these businesses are showing signs of sustainable improvement and recorded a reversal of R29 million of the previously recognised impairment;

Impairment of intangible assets amounting to R6 million resulted from the decrease in the market price of emission rights during the year;

Numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R4 million;

Various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a loss of R13 million in 2011; and

Profit on disposal of business during 2007, Sasol Olefins & Surfactants approved the closure and dissolution of its investment in Sasol O&S China Investment Co. Ltd. (CHC). The liquidation was finalised in December 2011, resulting in a profit of R3 million.

The remeasurement items in 2010 include:

Impairment of property, plant and equipment the closure of the Paraffin Sulfonate plant in Germany resulted in an impairment for an amount of R8 million;

Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment and assets under construction during 2007, the Sasol Italy Organics business was fully impaired due to a decline in the economics of the business. Following the termination of the Sasol O&S divestiture process in 2007, Sasol O&S has implemented a turnaround programme. The Sasol O&S turnaround programme included, among others, the closure of the Porto Torres and Augusta plants in Italy, the sale of unprofitable assets such as Crotona as well as various cost reduction initiatives. As a result, these initiatives as well as improvements in overall market conditions have provided indications that part of the previously recognised impairments should be reversed. Management concluded that a partial reversal of the previously recognised impairment of approximately R900 million (€96 million) was appropriate. Accordingly, an amount of R350 million (€37 million) was recognised in 2010 as a reversal of the impairment;

Reversal of impairment of intangible assets amounting to R15 million due to the increase in the market price of emission rights during the year;

Numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R2 million;

Various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a loss of R6 million in 2010; and

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Loss on disposal of business during 2009, as part of the Sasol O&S turnaround programme announced in 2007, Sasol decided to dispose of its investment in the inorganic business situated at the Crotone, Italy site and realised a loss on disposal business amounting to R5 million.

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The remeasurement items in 2009 include:

Impairment of property, plant and equipment includes further impairments recognised in the Sasol Italy's inorganics business unit of R16 million related to the sale of these assets, which are disclosed as held for sale at 30 June 2009. Further, impairments were recognised in the Sasol North America Alkylates business unit of R2 million;

Impairment of intangible assets due to the decrease in the market price of emission rights during the year. The carrying value of intangible asset at 30 June 2009 was impaired by R84 million;

Additionally, numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R1 million; and

Various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a loss of R3 million in 2009.

Other Chemicals results of operations

Other chemical business includes Sasol Nitro, Sasol Wax, Merisol, Sasol Infrachem and various smaller chemical businesses.

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Turnover							
External	12 554	11 951	603	5	14 805	(2 854)	(19)
Inter-segment	4 223	4 257	(34)	(1)	3 934	323	8
Total turnover	16 777	16 208	569	4	18 739	(2 531)	(14)
Operating costs and expenses ⁽¹⁾	(15 460)	(15 316)	(144)	1	(22 264)	6 948	31
Operating profit/(loss)	1 317	892	425	48	(3 525)	4 417	125
Operating margin %	8	6			(19)		
Sasol Nitro							
Total turnover	4 798	4 709	89	2	6 829	(2 120)	(31)
Operating profit/(loss)	610	306	304	99	(370)	676	183
Sasol Wax							
Total turnover	7 123	6 636	487	7	7 397	(761)	(10)
Operating profit/(loss)	742	659	83	13	(2 994)	3 653	122
Merisol							
Total turnover	846	759	87	11	766	(7)	(1)
Operating profit	92	22	70	318	92	(70)	(76)
Sasol Infrachem							
Total turnover	4 008	4 102	(94)	(2)	3 746	356	10
Operating profit/(loss)	7	(56)	63	113	(192)	136	71

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

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Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Sasol Nitro, which comprises our South African ammonia, fertilisers, phosphates and explosives portfolios, increased operating profit by 99% from R306 million in 2010 to R610 million in 2011 due to improved product margins in the ammonia, explosives and fertiliser businesses, higher commodity selling prices and the reduction of cash fixed costs. These results were partially offset by the effect of the stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate. In addition, lower fertiliser sales volumes were realised due to the settlement agreement with the South African Competition Commission to exit the retail fertiliser sales sector of the market as well as exiting fertiliser trading activities.

Sasol Wax produces and markets wax and wax related products to commodity and specialty wax markets globally. Total turnover has increased by 7%, primarily as a result of increased sales volumes in the South African and European wax market. This impact was partially negated by the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar. Operating profit increased by 13% from R659 million in 2010 to R742 million in 2011 despite higher raw material prices. Cash fixed costs were contained within inflation levels.

Merisol, our 50:50 cresylic acids joint venture with Merichem Company, produces about a third of the world's phenolics. Total turnover increased by 11% from R759 million to R846 million in 2011 mainly due to increased sales volumes.

Sasol Infrachem's total turnover decreased by 2% from R4 102 million in 2010 to R4 008 million in 2011 due to lower sales volumes resulting from scheduled outages at the various business unit production facilities. Sasol Infrachem realised an operating loss of R56 million in 2010 compared with an operating profit of R7 million in 2011. Gas production increased marginally by 2% from 37,2 MGJ in 2010 to 37,8 MGJ in 2011.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Sasol Nitro, which comprises our South African ammonia, fertilisers, phosphates and explosives portfolios, increased operating profit by 15%, excluding the effect of the administrative penalty of R251 million imposed by the South African Competition Commission, impairments related to our Phalaborwa plant and the negative effects of the write-down of inventories to net realisable value of R385 million in 2009. The positive results were mainly due to improved product margins in the fertiliser business and reduction of cash fixed costs. These results were partially offset by the effect of the stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate and lower commodity selling prices.

Sasol Wax produces and markets wax and wax related products to commodity and specialty wax markets globally. Total turnover has decreased by 10%, primarily as a result of the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar and the slower than expected recovery in the US wax market. This impact was partially negated by improved sales volumes in the European wax market. Operating profit decreased by 4%, excluding the effect of the administrative penalty of R3 678 million (€318,2 million) imposed by the European Commission in 2009. Cash fixed costs were contained within inflationary levels, in line with business recovery plans.

Merisol, our 50:50 cresylic acids joint venture with Merichem Company, produces about a third of the world's phenolics. Total turnover decreased by 1% from R766 million to R759 million in 2010 mainly due to reduced sales volumes emanating from the global economic downturn during the second half of the year.

Sasol Infrachem's total turnover increased by 10% from R3 746 million in 2009 to R4 102 million in 2010 due to higher selling prices as a result of the new inter segment gas pricing structure implemented in 2009. This resulted in a lower operating loss of R56 million compared to R192 million in 2009. Gas production increased by 4% from 35,7 MGJ in 2009 to 37,2 MGJ in 2010.

Table of Contents*Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June*

Operating costs and expenses includes the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	6	5	211
Impairment of assets under construction		7	13
Impairment of intangible and other assets			5
Impairment of investments		1	8
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	10	9	5
Scrapping of assets under construction		8	
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(15)	(3)	2
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		1	2
(Profit)/loss on disposal of businesses	(6)		1
Profit on disposal of associate	(6)	(7)	
Total loss	(11)	21	247

The remeasurement items in 2011 include:

Impairment of property, plant and equipment R6 million related to the Sasol Nitro fertiliser downstream bagging facilities;

Scrapping of property, plant and equipment numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R10 million;

Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a profit of R15 million;

Profit on disposal of associate on 10 July 2007, Sasol Wax disposed of its 31% investment in Paramelt RMC BV, operating in The Netherlands, for a consideration of R251 million, realising a profit of R129 million. During 2011, the additional conditions precedent were met resulting in the receipt of additional consideration of R6 million; and

Profit on disposal of businesses On 20 July 2010, Sasol Nitro concluded an agreement with the South African Competition Commission to dispose of the bulk blending and liquid fertiliser blending facilities in Potchefstroom, Durban, Bellville, Endicott and Kimberley. As a result, Sasol entered into negotiations with potential buyers for the purchase of the plants. In June 2011, the Potchefstroom facility was sold resulting in a profit of R6 million. The remaining facilities have been accounted for as assets held for sale.

The remeasurement items in 2010 include:

Impairment of property, plant and equipment R4,5 million related to the Sasol Nitro Powergel plant which is planned to be shut down and R0,5 million in respect of the shut down the Sasol Nitro Polyfos plant;

Impairment of assets under construction R7 million is in respect of the costs of roller crushers relating to Sasol Nitro's Granulation plant in Secunda which was impaired in 2009;

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Impairment of investment R1 million relates to Merisol's investment in a joint venture that is currently being wound up;

Scrapping of property, plant and equipment and assets under construction numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable

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to these assets were written off to the value of R9 million. Further, other smaller projects which are no longer considered economically viable were also written off to the value of R8 million;

Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a profit of R3 million;

Loss on disposal of intangible assets relates to emission rights donated by Sasol Nitro realising a loss of R1 million; and

Profit on disposal of associate on 10 July 2007, Sasol Wax disposed of its 31% investment in Paramelt RMC BV, operating in The Netherlands, for a consideration of R251 million, realising a profit of R129 million. During 2010, the additional conditions precedent were met resulting in the receipt of additional consideration of R7 million.

The remeasurement items in 2009 include:

Impairment of property, plant and equipment related to Sasol Wax relates to the calcium stearate production unit (R8 million) which is being shut down. Impairment of property, plant and equipment related to the Sasol Nitro Phalaborwa operations which are planned to be shut down is R174 million. A further impairment of R29 million in Sasol Nitro relates to the shutting down of the Polyfos plant;

The impairment of assets under construction of R13 million relates to basic engineering costs on Sasol Nitro's new Granulation Plant in Secunda which was impaired during the current year;

Impairment of intangible assets in Sasol Wax due to the decrease in the market price of emission rights during the year. The carrying value of intangible asset at 30 June 2009 was impaired by R5 million;

The impairment of investment of R8 million relates to Sasol Wax's investment in Sasol Wax Danmark APS, which it subsequently disposed of;

Additionally, numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R5 million;

Various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a loss of R2 million in 2009;

Loss on disposal of intangible assets of R2 million relates to a patent that was sold by Sasol Wax; and

During the year Sasol Wax disposed of its interest in Sasol Wax Danmark APS realising a loss of R1 million.

Table of Contents**Other businesses results of operations**

Other businesses include Sasol Financing, Sasol Technology, the group's central administration activities and alternative energy businesses.

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Turnover							
External	27	179	(152)	(85)	171	8	5
Inter-segment	6 016	5 241	775	15	5 038	203	4
Total turnover	6 043	5 420	623	(11)	5 209	211	4
Operating costs and expenses ⁽¹⁾	(6 339)	(5 255)	(1 084)	21	(7 863)	2 608	33
Operating (loss)/profit	(296)	165	(461)	(279)	(2 654)	2 819	106

(1) Operating costs and expenses net of other income.

Results of operations 2011 compared to 2010

Operating profit for 2011 was negatively impacted by net losses incurred on hedging activities and operating expenses incurred in the ramping up of the new energy business.

Results of operations 2010 compared to 2009

Operating profit for 2010 was positively impacted by the lower share-based payment expense relating to the Sasol Inzalo share transaction of R2 million in 2010 compared with R2 435 million in 2009, as a result of the shares issued to the black public in 2009, and the effect of the strengthening of the rand against the US dollar.

Remeasurement items for the years ended 30 June

Operating costs and expenses includes the effect of the following remeasurement items:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		17	
Impairment of intangible and other assets	4	1	23
Impairment of assets under construction		2	
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	2	8	7
Scrapping of assets under construction	33		
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(4)	(4)
Profit on disposal of business			(2)
Total loss	37	24	24

During 2011, the impairment of intangible assets of R4 million was due to the decrease in the market price of emission rights during the year. The scrapping of assets under construction related to the replacement of information management systems and software in which numerous projects and assets were written off to the value of R33 million.

Additionally in 2011, numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R2 million.

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During 2010, due to the increasing cash fixed costs to maintain the accommodation facility owned by Sasol in Secunda and the relatively low occupation levels, the carrying value of the hotel was impaired by R17 million. Also, due to the decrease in the market price of emission rights during the year, the carrying value of intangible assets was impaired by R1 million at 30 June 2010. The impairment of assets under construction relates to the impairment of generators amounting to R2 million.

Additionally in 2010, numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R8 million. Various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a profit of R4 million in 2010.

During 2009, Sasol acquired an accommodation facility in Secunda, South Africa for a purchase consideration of R17 million as part of a cost savings initiative to accommodate staff members and other personnel working on the Sasol Synfuels growth initiative.

Due to the decrease in the market price of emission rights during the year, the carrying value of intangible assets was impaired by R23 million at 30 June 2009.

Additionally, numerous assets with small carrying values were retired from use and the remaining carrying values attributable to these assets were written off to the value of R7 million. Various projects and assets were retired from use and disposed of realising a profit of R4 million in 2009.

Sasol Technology (Pty) Ltd disposed of its 50% interest in Sasol-Lurgi Technology Co (Pty) Ltd, realising a profit of R2 million.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The following IFRS accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards which are applicable to the group have been issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, have not been adopted in the current year:

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities. As the scope of the standard will be further expanded to include impairment of assets and hedge accounting, we will review the effects of a comprehensive standard on financial instruments and consider adoption when appropriate. The effective date for adoption of this standard is for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013 with earlier adoption permitted.

*IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements**

This standard defines the principle of control and establishes control as the basis for determining which entities are included in the consolidated financial statements. This standard will not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the group as we apply the criteria for establishing control as defined in IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements.

*

The new suite of standards is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Early adoption is permitted provided that the entire suite is adopted at the same time.

*IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements**

This standard establishes the principles for financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement depending upon the rights and obligations established under the joint arrangement. We are currently evaluating the impact on the financial statements of the group as the results of Sasol's joint ventures

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are currently proportionately consolidated on a line-by-line basis (refer note 63) and will consider adoption when appropriate.

*IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities**

The standard requires an entity to disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, its interests in other entities; and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. We are currently reviewing the effects of the standard in conjunction with IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, and will consider adoption when appropriate.

*IAS 27 (Amendment), Separate Financial statements**

Following the introduction of IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, this standard was also amended. We are currently reviewing the effects of the standard in conjunction with IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, and will consider adoption when appropriate.

*IAS 28 (Amendment), Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

Following the introduction of IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, this standard was also amended to take into account the changes in accounting for joint arrangements whereby joint ventures are equity accounted. We are currently reviewing the effects of the standard in conjunction with IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, and will consider adoption when appropriate.

IAS 19 (Amendment), Employee Benefits

The standard was amended by eliminating an option to defer the recognition of gains and losses known as the 'corridor method' and streamlining the presentation of changes in assets and liabilities arising from defined benefit plans, including requiring remeasurements to be presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). We are currently reviewing the effects of the standard as we currently apply the corridor method (refer note 20) and will consider adoption when appropriate. The effective date for adoption of this standard is for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013 with earlier adoption permitted.

5.B Liquidity and capital resources

Liquidity

Management believes that cash on hand and funds from operations, together with our existing borrowing facilities, will be sufficient to cover our reasonably foreseeable working capital and debt requirements. We finance our capital expenditure from funds generated out of our business operations, existing borrowing facilities and, in some cases, additional borrowings to fund specific projects.

In 2009, we entered into a cash conservation approach, which included our cost containment strategy and the suspension of our share repurchase programme. This resulted in the group's strong cash position. In addition, our cash conservation approach also included the prioritisation of our capital expenditure programme, which was necessitated by the lack of liquidity in the debt markets. In 2010 and 2011, we have continued with this strategy. In the short-term our capital expenditure was prioritised to that which can be funded through cash generated from operating activities. In 2009, significant cash resources were available due to the unlocking of working capital which was previously tied up in inventory and trade receivables. In 2010 and 2011, our liquidity was underpinned by the higher crude oil prices and the resultant increase in product prices.

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The following table provides a summary of our cash flows for each of the three years ended 30 June 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	2011	2010	2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Net cash retained from operating activities	25 816	15 529	30 838
Net cash utilised in investing activities	(24 465)	(16 704)	(12 518)
Net cash retained from/(utilised by) financing activities	288	(2 701)	(1 193)

The cash generated by our operating activities is applied first to pay our debt and tax commitments and then to provide a return in the form of a dividend to our shareholders. The net cash retained is applied primarily to invest in our capital investment programme.

Refer to "Item 18 Financial Statements Note 16 Cash and cash equivalents" of the consolidated financial statements for additional information on the currency analysis of the group's cash and cash equivalents.

Operating activities

Net cash retained from operating activities has fluctuated over the past three years to R25 816 million in 2011 from R15 529 million in 2010 and R30 838 million in 2009 as a result of the volatility experienced in the markets due to the global economic recession. Cash flows retained from operating activities include the following significant cash flows:

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2009	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009	
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)	
Cash generated by operating activities	38 639	27 338	11 301	41	48 187	(20 849)	(43)	
Income tax paid	(6 691)	(6 040)	(651)	11	(10 252)	4 212	41	
Dividends paid	(6 614)	(5 360)	(1 254)	23	(7 193)	1 833	25	

In 2011, the average dated Brent crude oil price increased to US\$96,48/b from the average of US\$74,37/b in 2010 and from US\$68,14/b in 2009. The impact of higher average crude oil prices and the resultant improved product prices, together with improved volumes, has had a positive impact on our operations in 2011 and 2010. However, we have seen an increase in our working capital, which has partially offset this improvement. Cash generated by operating activities has increased by 41% to R38 639 million in 2011 and decreased by 43% to R27 338 million in 2010. In line with operating profit generated by our businesses, the most significant contributor to our cash generated by operations is Sasol Synfuels. The increase in tax paid during the year is due to the increase in taxable profit.

Dividends paid amounted to R6 614 million in 2011 compared to R5 360 million in 2010 and R7 193 million in 2009. Our dividend distribution policy is a progressive dividend policy to distribute dividends on a regular basis, to maintain and/or grow dividends in line with the anticipated sustainable growth in earnings, barring significant economic variables such as fluctuations in the oil price and exchange rates. The prevailing circumstances of the company, future investment plans, financial performance and the trading and macro economic environments are considered when we make decisions on dividends. The average rate of earnings to dividend distributions in the past five years was approximately 2,7 times. Our dividend cover for 2011 is 2,5 times.

Investing activities

Net cash utilised in investing activities has increased from R12 518 million in 2009 to R16 704 million in 2010 and to R24 465 million in 2011.

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Cash flows utilised in investing activities include the following significant cash flows:

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2009	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)		(%)
Additions to non-current assets ⁽¹⁾	(20 665)	(16 108)	(4 557)	28	(15 672)	(436)	(3)
Acquisition of interests in joint ventures	(3 823)		(3 823)	100			
Acquisition of businesses					(30)	30	100
Disposal of businesses	22		22	100	3 486	(3 486)	(100)

(1) Includes additions to property, plant and equipment, assets under construction and intangible assets.

The increase in additions to non-current assets is primarily due to an increase in capital expenditure on projects to expand our operations which includes the following key projects:

Projects ⁽¹⁾	Business categories	30 June 2011	30 June 2010	30 June 2009
		(Rand millions)		
Pipeline expansion [§] 1 compressor	Sasol Gas	177	186	532
Additional gasifiers in gas production	Sasol Synfuels	661		
Reforming gas improvement project	Sasol Synfuels	557		
Power generation with open cycle turbines	Sasol Synfuels	307	842	1 077
16 th Oxygen train	Sasol Synfuels	559	970	507
10 th Sasol advanced synthol reactor	Sasol Synfuels	378	463	316
Gas heated heat exchange reformers	Sasol Synfuels	608	354	189
3 rd Catalyst plant, South Africa	Sasol Synfuels International	218	465	221
Mozambique expansion	Sasol Petroleum International	675	484	1 203
Petroleum West Africa development	Sasol Petroleum International	197	83	429
Farrell Creek shale gas exploration and development	Sasol Petroleum International	1 242		
Ethylene purification unit	Sasol Polymers	675		
2 nd and 3 rd Octene trains	Sasol Solvents	124		298
Ethylene tetramerisation project in North America	Other chemical businesses	68		
Limestone ammonium nitrate (LAN) replacement project	Other chemical businesses	367		
Fischer-Tropsch wax expansion project	Other chemical businesses	1 720	564	227
Other smaller projects	Various	1 920	2 189	2 984
		10 453	6 600	7 983

(1) The amounts include business development costs and our group's share of capital expenditure of joint ventures. The amounts exclude finance expenses capitalised. These amounts were approved by our board of directors. We hedge all our major South African capital expenditure in foreign currency immediately upon commitment of the expenditure or upon approval of the project.

In addition, we invested R10 212 million, R9 508 million and R7 689 million on non-current assets in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, to sustain existing operations.

During 2011 and 2010, no acquisitions of businesses occurred. The 2009 acquisitions comprised the acquisition of 50,1% of Exelem Aviation (Pty) Ltd for a purchase consideration of R13 million and an accommodation facility in Secunda, South Africa for a purchase consideration of R17 million.

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On 17 December 2010, Sasol signed an agreement with the Canadian based Talisman Energy Inc (Talisman) to acquire a 50% stake in their Farrell Creek shale gas assets, located in the Montney Basin of British Columbia, Canada for a purchase consideration of R7,1 billion. Talisman will retain the remaining 50% interest and continue as operator of the Farrell Creek assets, that includes gas gathering systems and processing facilities. On 1 March 2011, the suspensive conditions pertaining to

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the agreement with Talisman were fulfilled and the transaction was completed. A cash consideration of CAD295,7 million (R2 068 million) was paid at that time. The remainder of the purchase consideration will be settled through the capital carry obligation.

On 8 March 2011, Sasol exercised an option with Talisman to acquire a 50% stake in their Cypress A shale gas asset for a purchase consideration of R7,1 billion. This acquisition is also located in the Montney Basin in Canada. Consistent with the Farrell Creek shale gas acquisition, this second acquisition will also see Talisman retain the remaining 50% interest and continue to operate the Cypress A gas asset. On 10 June 2011, the suspensive conditions pertaining to the agreement with Talisman were fulfilled and the transaction was completed. A cash consideration of CAD250,8 million (R1 755 million) was paid at that time. The remainder of the purchase consideration will be settled through the capital carry obligation.

The total cash consideration paid relating to the Canadian shale gas assets amounted to R3 823 million.

During 2011, we disposed of businesses for a net consideration of R22 million (2010 net amount of nil consideration and 2009 R3 486 million). The 2011 disposals include Sasol's receipt of an additional consideration of R6 million following the fulfilment of the remaining conditions precedent relating to the disposal of the investment in Paramelt RMC BV in 2007. In addition, Sasol Nitro divested from its regional blending facility in Potchefstroom, South Africa, for a consideration of R16 million. This divestiture is in accordance with a settlement agreement concluded with the South African Competition Commission. The 2010 disposals comprised Sasol's receipt of an additional consideration of R7 million following the fulfilment of the remaining conditions precedent relating to the disposal of the investment in Paramelt RMC BV in 2007. This consideration was offset by the additional payment required in respect of creditors related to the disposal of Sasol Italy's Crotone assets during the current year.

Financing activities

The group's operations are financed primarily by means of its operating cash flows. Cash shortfalls are usually short-term in nature and are met primarily from short-term banking facilities. Long-term capital expansion projects and acquisitions of businesses are financed by a combination of internally generated cash flow and variable and fixed rate debt. This debt is usually in the measurement currency of the project or acquisition being financed and we aim to negotiate repayment terms that match the expected cash flow to be generated by the asset or the business acquired. Net cash retained from financing activities was R288 million in 2011, compared with the net cash utilised of R2 701 million and R1 193 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. The following significant cash flows are included in financing activities:

	2011	2010	Change 2011/2010	Change 2011/2010	2009	Change 2010/2009	Change 2010/2009
	(Rand in millions)		(%)		(Rand in millions)	(%)	
Share repurchase programme					(1 114)	1 114	100
Repayment of short-term debt	(413)	(199)	214	108	(2 091)	1 892	90
Repayment of long-term debt	(1 702)	(4 647)	2 945	63	(4 820)	173	4
Proceeds from short-term debt	118	170	(52)	(31)	280	(110)	(39)
Proceeds from long-term debt	2 247	2 080	167	8	5 575	(3 495)	(63)

At the company's annual general meeting held on 22 November 2006, the shareholders authorised the directors to undertake a general repurchase by Sasol Limited, or any of its subsidiaries, of Sasol Limited ordinary shares up to a maximum of 10% of the company's issued share capital, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act of South Africa and the requirements of the JSE Limited. This authority was again renewed by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 30 November 2007.

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At the annual general meetings held on 28 November 2008 and 27 November 2009, shareholders renewed the directors' authority to repurchase up to 4% of the issued ordinary shares of the company. No purchases have been made under this authority. At the annual general meeting held on 26 November 2010, shareholders granted the authority to the Sasol directors to repurchase up to 10% of Sasol's issued share capital (excluding the preferred ordinary and Sasol BEE shares) for a further maximum of 15 months. No shares were repurchased during 2010 and 2011.

Through our subsidiary, Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd, we had purchased 40 309 886 ordinary shares representing 6,39% of the issued share capital of the company, excluding the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, for R12,1 billion at a cumulative average price of R299,77 per share since the inception of the programme in 2007. 31 500 000 ordinary shares of the repurchased shares were cancelled on 4 December 2008 for a total value of R7,9 billion. As at 30 June 2011, through our subsidiary, Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd, we held 8 809 886 ordinary shares, representing 1,45% of the issued share capital of the company, excluding the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, for an amount of R2 641 million at a cumulative average price of R299,77 per share.

During 2011, proceeds from long-term debt included preference share debt of R707 million related to the Ixia Coal transaction and various other facilities raised across the group. During 2011 and 2010, no additional preference share debt related to the Sasol Inzalo share transaction was raised. During 2009, preference share debt of R4,2 billion was raised related to the Sasol Inzalo share transaction. Refer to "Item 5A Operating results". In 2011, the repayment of the long-term debt related primarily to the settlement of the term loan from the Central Energy Fund in Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Ltd and the repayment of the long-term debt in Arya Sasol Polymer Company which bears interest at significantly higher interest rates. In 2010, the repayment of long-term debt related primarily to the settlement of our Eurobond facility, while the proceeds from long-term debt relates to various facilities raised across the group.

Capital resources

Sasol Financing and Sasol Financing International act as our group's financing vehicles. All our group treasury, cash management and borrowing activities are facilitated through Sasol Financing and Sasol Financing International. The group executive committee (GEC) and senior management meet regularly, to review and, if appropriate, approve the implementation of optimal strategies for the effective management of the group's financial risk. Our cash requirements for working capital, share repurchases, capital expenditures and acquisitions, over the past three years have been primarily financed through a combination of funds generated from operations and borrowings. In our opinion, our working capital is sufficient for present requirements.

As at 30 June 2011, we have authorised capital expenditure of R74,8 million, of which R26,5 million has already been spent. See "Item 5.F Tabular disclosure of contractual obligation Capital commitments". Our long-term capital expansion projects are financed by means of a combination of internally generated cash flow and variable and fixed-rate long-term debt. This debt is normally financed in the same currency as the underlying project and repayment terms are designed to match the expected cash flows to be generated by that project.

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Our debt comprises the following:

	2011	2010
	(Rand in millions)	
Long-term debt, including current portion	15 849	15 197
Short-term debt	109	456
Bank overdraft	209	119
Total debt	16 167	15 772
Less cash (excluding cash restricted for use)	(14 716)	(14 870)
Net debt	1 451	902

Our debt profile has a longer-term bias which is a reflection of both our capital investment programme and the favourable results generated by operating activities over the last three years.

The group has borrowing facilities with major financial institutions of R42 436 million (2010 R43 472 million). Of these facilities, R16 167 million (2010 R15 772 million) has been utilised at year end.

There were no events of default for the years ended 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2010.

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	Expiry date	Currency	Rand equivalent Rm	Utilisation Rm
Sasol Financing				
<i>Uncommitted facilities</i>				
Commercial banking facilities	Various (short-term)	Rand	6 662	32
Commercial paper programme	None	Rand	6 000	
<i>Committed facility</i>				
Revolving credit facility (bilateral)	June 2013	US dollar	1 016	
Commercial banking facilities	Various (short-term)	Rand	2 000	
Sasol Financing International				
<i>Committed facility</i>				
Revolving credit facility (bilateral)	June 2013	US dollar	1 016	
Other commercial banking facilities	Various	Euro	116	116
Other Sasol businesses				
<i>Uncommitted facilities</i>				
Commercial banking facilities	Various (short-term)	Rand	7 994	
<i>Asset based finance</i>				
Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Ltd	December 2017	Rand	2 316	2 316
Sasol Petroleum Temane Limitada	June 2015	Euro and Rand	542	542
<i>Debt arrangements</i>				
Arya Sasol Polymer Company	March 2016	Euro	1 738	1 738
National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Various	Rand	1 837	1 654
Sasol Inzalo Groups Funding (Pty) Ltd (preference shares)	October 2011 to October 2018	Rand	2 498	2 498
Sasol Inzalo Public Funding (Pty) Ltd (preference shares)	October 2011 to October 2018	Rand	4 680	4 680
Sasol Mining Holdings (Pty) Ltd (preference shares)	March 2013 to October 2018	Rand	707	707
<i>Property finance leases</i>				
Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd and subsidiaries	Various	Rand	729	729
<i>Other banking facilities and debt arrangements</i>				
			2 585	1 155
			42 436	16 167
Comprising				
Long-term debt				15 849
Short-term debt				109
Bank overdraft				209

16 167

Besides our normal commercial banking facilities, the majority of which is in South Africa, another facility to fund short-term funding requirements in South Africa is our commercial paper programme of R6 billion, normally at fixed interest rates. We had no exposure on the programme at 30 June 2011.

We manage our short-term debt interest rate exposure by making use of a combination of commercial banking facilities with variable interest rates and commercial paper issues at fixed interest

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rates. Refer to "Item 11 Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk" for a breakdown of our liabilities summarised by fixed and floating interest rates.

Debt profile

We actively monitor and manage our cash flow requirements and to the extent that core long-term financing requirements are identified, we will finance these with longer-term debt issues.

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	(Rand in millions)				
Maturity profile long-term debt	1 493	1 318	4 100	8 938	15 849

We endeavour to match the tenure of our debt with the nature of the asset or project being financed.

Covenants

The group is subject to certain covenants on its debt facilities relating to earnings, debt cover, and net asset value, amongst others. There were no events of default in the year ended 30 June 2011.

The covenant terms above are defined contractually in each of the agreements for the above facilities using definitions agreed to between the parties derived from amounts published in the consolidated annual financial statements of Sasol prepared in accordance with IFRS for any year and adjusted in terms of the agreed definitions.

For information regarding our material commitments for capital expenditure see "Item 4.A History and development of the company".

5.C Research and development, patents and licenses**Research and development**

Our research and development function consists of a central research and development division in South Africa, which focuses on fundamental research while our decentralised divisions focus on applications. The central research function has a full suite of state-of-the-art pilot plants to support both current and future technology being developed.

Our application research and development capabilities are focused around four areas:

technical service;

analytical service;

plant support; and

new applications, products and processes.

Total expenditure on research in years 2011, 2010 and 2009 was R1 006 million, R908 million and R922 million, respectively. Development costs capitalised in 2011, 2010 and 2009 amounted to R16 million, R198 million and R403 million, respectively. For further information regarding our research and development activities, see "Item 4.B Business overview Sasol Technology".

5.D Trend information

Our financial results since the end of 2011 have been principally affected by fluctuations in dated Brent crude oil prices and a strengthening of the rand to US dollar.

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In recent months, the derived European Brent crude oil spot price has marginally decreased from the year end level as at 30 June 2011 of US\$114,04/b to US\$105,25/b on 30 September 2011 with a high of US\$118,99/b and a low of US\$105,25/b during that period. Given the current global economic conditions and the uncertain political environment in certain major oil producing countries, the oil price has been volatile and this volatility is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. As discussed above, a high oil price generally results in increased profitability for our group.

The rand to US dollar exchange rate was R6,77 at 30 June 2011. The rand strengthened subsequent to 30 June 2011 reaching R8,10 per US dollar at 30 September 2011 with a high of R8,49 per US dollar and a low of R6,62 per US dollar during the period 1 July 2011 to 30 September 2011. While the exchange rate during the current year has been relatively more volatile than in previous years due to the current global economic conditions, we are unable to accurately forecast whether this will continue in the foreseeable future.

5.E Off-balance sheet arrangements

We do not engage in off-balance sheet financing activities and do not have any off-balance sheet debt obligations, off-balance sheet special purpose entities or unconsolidated affiliates.

Guarantees

As at 30 June 2011, the group has issued the following guarantees for which the liabilities have not been included in the statement of financial position.

	Note	Maximum potential amount 2011 (Rand in millions)
In respect of GTL ventures	i	1 576
In respect of the shale gas ventures	ii	11 737
Other guarantees and claims	iii	605
In respect of letters of credit	iv	2 674

i.

Sasol Limited has issued the following significant guarantees for the obligations of various of its subsidiaries in respect of the GTL Ventures. These guarantees relate to the construction and funding of Oryx GTL Limited in Qatar, including inter alia:

A guarantee for the take-or-pay obligations of a wholly owned subsidiary has been issued under the gas sale and purchase agreement (GSPA) entered into between Oryx GTL Limited, Qatar Petroleum and ExxonMobil Middle East Gas Marketing Limited, by virtue of this subsidiary's 49% shareholding in Oryx GTL Limited. Sasol's exposure is limited to the amount of US\$173 million (R1 171 million). In terms of the GSPA, Oryx GTL Limited is contractually committed to purchase minimum volumes of gas from Qatar Petroleum and ExxonMobil Middle East Gas Marketing Limited on a take-or-pay basis. Should Oryx GTL terminate the GSPA prematurely, Sasol Limited's wholly owned subsidiary will be obliged to take or pay for its 49% share of the contracted gas requirements. The term of the GSPA is 25 years from the date of commencement of operations. The project was commissioned in April 2007.

Sasol Limited issued a performance guarantee for the obligations of its subsidiaries in respect of and for the duration of the investment in Sasol Chevron Holdings Limited, limited to an amount of US\$60 million (R405 million). Sasol Chevron Holdings Limited is a joint venture between a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol Limited and Chevron Corporation.

All guarantees listed above are issued in the normal course of business.

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- ii. Guarantees of R11 737 million have been issued to Talisman Energy Inc, in respect of the development of the Farrell Creek and Cypress A shale gas assets in Canada until the capital carry has been fully utilised.
- iii. Included in other guarantees are customs and excise guarantees of R149 million and R230 million in respect of feedstock purchases.
- iv. Various guarantees issued in respect of letters of credit issued by subsidiaries.

Product warranties

The group provides product warranties with respect to certain products sold to customers in the ordinary course of business. These warranties typically provide that products sold will conform to specifications. The group generally does not establish a liability for product warranty based on a percentage of turnover or other formula. The group accrues a warranty liability on a transaction-specific basis depending on the individual facts and circumstances related to each sale. Both the liability and the annual expense related to product warranties are immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

5.F Tabular disclosure of contractual obligations

Contractual obligations/commitments. The following significant contractual obligations existed at 30 June 2011:

Contractual obligations (excluding capital expenditure)	Total amount	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
(Rand in millions)							
Operating leases	7 231	759	643	565	530	507	4 227
External long-term debt	15 849	1 493	1 318	1 518	1 522	1 060	8 938
External short-term debt	109	109					
Purchase commitments	45 442	13 252	8 475	7 927	7 059	4 351	4 378
Bank overdraft	209	209					
Finance leases*	1 573	204	155	143	117	98	856
Total	70 413	16 026	10 591	10 153	9 228	6 016	18 399

*

R888 million related to these finance lease obligations is included in the external long-term debt contractual obligations.

Purchase commitments have increased from R25 478 million in 2010 to R45 442 million in 2011 due to the increased prices of certain of our major chemical raw materials as well as increased commitments resulting from increased demand for our products and new contracts with our oil suppliers to supply oil to the refining factories in the coastal areas in South Africa.

Capital commitments. Commitments are budgeted, approved and reported in accordance with our management policy for segmental reporting.

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The following table sets forth our authorised capital expenditure as of 30 June:

Capital expenditure	2011 (Rand in millions)
Authorised and contracted for	41 367
Authorised but not yet contracted for	33 458
Authorised capital expenditure	74 825
Less expenditure to date	(26 504)
Unspent capital commitments	48 321

For more information regarding our planned capital expenditure see "4.A History and development of the company Capital expenditure".

It is estimated that the expenditure will be incurred as follows:

Contractual commitments	Total amount	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
	(Rand in millions)				
Capital commitments	48 321	26 771	15 316	6 205	29

The above amounts are as reported to our board. They exclude capitalised finance expenses but include business development costs and our group's share of capital expenditure of proportionately consolidated investees. In 2011, an amount of R148 million (2010 R1 266 million) has been committed by the group for further development of the Escravos GTL project.

We make use of forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps to hedge all our major capital expenditure in foreign currency (i.e. contracts in South Africa contracted in a currency other than the rand) immediately upon commitment of expenditure or upon approval of the project. See "Item 11 Quantitative and qualitative disclosure about market risk".

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES****6.A Directors and senior management***The board of directors*

Our board currently comprises the following:

Name	Position	Age⁽¹⁾	Member since	Current term expires⁽²⁾
Thembalihle Hixonia Nyasulu	Non-executive chairman	57	1 June 2006	25 November 2011
Colin Beggs	Independent non-executive director	63	8 July 2009	25 November 2011
David Edward Constable	Chief executive officer	49	1 July 2011	25 November 2011
Hendrik George Dijkgraaf	Independent non-executive director	64	16 October 2006	25 November 2011
Victoria Nolitha Fakude	Executive director, sustainability and business transformation	46	1 October 2005	25 November 2011
Mandla Sizwe Vulindlela Gantsho	Independent non-executive director	49	1 June 2003	25 November 2011
Imogen Nonhlanhla Mkhize	Independent non-executive director	48	1 January 2005	30 November 2012
Mfundiso Johnson Ntabankulu Njeke	Independent non-executive director	52	4 February 2009	25 November 2011
Kandimathie Christine Ramon	Executive director	44	1 May 2006	25 November 2011
Jürgen Erich Schrempf	Lead independent non-executive director	67	21 November 1997	25 November 2011

(1) As at 28 September 2011.

(2) Under our memorandum of incorporation, one-third of the serving directors shall retire at the annual general meeting of the company or, if the total number of serving directors who shall retire does not constitute a multiple of three, the number of directors who shall retire shall be the number, adjusted upwards, that is the closest to one-third. The number of directors that will retire at the annual general meeting in future years can therefore not be determined accurately in advance. In addition, directors who are appointed by the board during the year shall retire at the annual general meeting. Directors appointed for the first time after 27 October 1997, will retire (in spite of re-election in the interim) and are eligible for re-election on the date on which five years from his or her initial appointment or re-appointment expires.

(3) Under our memorandum of incorporation, a director shall retire at the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 70, unless directors vote unanimously otherwise.

Colin Beggs became our director on 8 July 2009. Mr Beggs was the chief executive officer of PricewaterhouseCoopers until the end of June 2009. He joined Price Waterhouse in 1970 and qualified as a chartered accountant in 1971 and obtained a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) from the University of Port Elizabeth in 1971. He became a partner in 1979 and was elected senior partner in 1992. In January 2001, he became chief executive officer of PricewaterhouseCoopers. He is also a former chairman of the board of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA). He served as chairman of the Accounting Practices Committee and is currently a member of the Accounting Practices Board and a director of the Ethics Institute of South Africa. He is also a director of Absa Bank Limited and Absa Group Limited.

David Constable became our director and chief executive officer on 1 July 2011. Mr Constable was the Group President, Operations of Fluor Corporation from March 2009 to 31 May 2011, responsible for project execution services, project management, global procurement and construction, risk management, information technology, and sustainability across all Fluor's core business groups. Before that, he served in various international sales, operations and group president positions in Fluor Corporation in the oil, gas, petrochemicals, mining and power industries. Prior to joining Sasol, he also sat on the board of the US-China Business Council. He received a Bachelor of Science Engineering degree from the University of Alberta, Canada in 1982 and attended the International Management

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Programme at Thunderbird University in the United States in 1997 and the Advanced Management Programme at Wharton Business School in the United States in 2000.

Henk Dijkgraaf became our director in 2006. He is the former chief executive officer of the Dutch natural gas companies, GasTerra, Gasunie and Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij and held various positions in the Royal Dutch Shell group between 1972 and 2003 in the Netherlands, Malaysia, Gabon, Syria and the United Kingdom including the positions of president, Shell Nederland BV, director, Shell Exploration and Production and chief executive, Gas, Power and Coal. He is a member of the board and of the audit committee of Eneco Holding NV and a member of the board of the Royal Tropical Institute and deputy chairman and treasurer of the Netherlands Institute for the Near East. He obtained a Master of Science (Mining Engineering) from Delft University in 1972 and attended the Senior Executive Programme at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States in 1987.

Nolitha Fakude became our director in 2005. On 1 July 2010, she became responsible for sustainability and business transformation for Sasol. She is responsible for worldwide human resources, corporate affairs, government affairs and group transformation and with effect from 1 July 2010; she also became responsible for strategic oversight over information management, supply chain, shared services, operations excellence, functional excellence and safety, health and the environment. She is also a director of several other companies in the group. Before joining Sasol, she was a member of the group executive committee at Nedbank Group Limited. She was also a director of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited, BMF Investment Limited and Woolworths Holdings Limited. She holds Bachelor of Arts and Honours degrees in Psychology from the University of Fort Hare and attended the Senior Executive Programme at Harvard Business School in the United States in 1999.

Mandla Gantsho has been our director since 2003. He is the chief executive officer of Nova Capital Africa. Prior to that, he was the Vice President Operations: Infrastructure, Private Sector & Regional Integration of the African Development Bank from 2006 to 2009, before that the chief executive officer and managing director of the Development Bank of Southern Africa. He is the chairman of the board of directors of Ithala Development Finance Corporation, and is also a director of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited and the South African Reserve Bank. In 1997, he was appointed as a Commissioner of the Finance and Fiscal Commission, a body set up in terms of the South African Constitution to advise the South African parliament on intergovernmental fiscal transfers. In 2002, he was appointed as a member of the Myburgh Commission of Enquiry into the rapid depreciation of the rand in 2001. He obtained a Certificate in Accountancy Theory and a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) in Financial Management from the University of Cape Town, South Africa in 1985 and 1986, respectively. He also obtained a Masters in Science from The George Washington University in 2002 and a Masters and Doctorate in Philosophy from the University of Pretoria, South Africa in 2006. He qualified as a chartered accountant in 1987.

Imogen Mkhize has been our director since 2005. She is the chairman of The Richards Bay Coal Terminal Company (Pty) Ltd and a director of several companies including Mondi plc and Mondi Limited and MTN South Africa Limited. She is also a member of the Financial Markets Advisory Board and up until June 2010, a member of the Harvard Business School Alumni Board. Previously, she was the managing director of Lucent Technologies South Africa and she also held the position of chief executive officer of the World Petroleum Congress between June 2003 and July 2006. In 2001, the World Economic Forum recognised her as a Global Leader for Tomorrow. She obtained a Bachelor of Science in Information Systems from Rhodes University in 1984 and a Masters in Business Administration from Harvard Business School in 1995.

JJ Njeke became our director in 2009. Mr Njeke is a past chairman of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants. He was the managing director of Kagiso Trust Investments from 1 June 1994 to 30 June 2010. He serves on the boards of Adcorp Holdings Limited, ArcelorMittal (SA), Barloworld, MMI Holdings Limited, Resilient Property Income Fund, MTN Group Limited, the Council of the

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University of Johannesburg and the South African Qualifications Authority. He previously served as a member of the Katz Commission of Inquiry into Taxation in South Africa, the General Committee of the JSE Securities Exchange, the Audit Commission Supervisory Body of the Office of Auditor General and the Audit Committee of National Treasury. Mr Njeke obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Fort Hare and a Bachelor Computationis (Honours) from the University of South Africa. He qualified as a chartered accountant in 1986. He also holds a Higher Diploma in Tax from the University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Hixonia Nyasulu became our director in 2006 and our chairman in 2009. She is a director of Ayavuna Women's Investments (Pty) Ltd. She indirectly owns 5,1% of the shares in Tshwarisano LFB Investment (Pty) Ltd, which acquired 25% of our subsidiary, Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd, on 1 July 2006. Ms. Nyasulu is also a director of Tshwarisano and Sasol Oil. She is also a director of Barloworld Limited, Unilever plc and Unilever NV and a member of the JP Morgan SA advisory board. She is a former director of Anglo Platinum Limited and the Tongaat Hulett Group Limited. She has a Bachelor of Arts in Social Work and a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree in Psychology. She also holds an Executive Leadership Development Programme certificate from the Arthur D Little Management Education Institute (Cambridge, Massachusetts) and attended the International Programme for Board Members at the Institute of Management Development in Lausanne, Switzerland in 1997.

Christine Ramon became our director in 2006. She is the chief financial officer and a director of several other companies in the group. Before joining Sasol, she was the chief executive officer of Johnnic Holdings Limited, prior to which she held several senior positions including acting chief operating officer and financial director. She started her career with Coopers & Lybrand and progressed to audit manager at their offices in South Africa and Italy. During this time she was, amongst other things, seconded to the Independent Electoral Commission as deputy finance director. She was a non-executive director of Transnet SOC Limited until December 2010. In 2006, the World Economic Forum recognised her as a Young Global Leader. In 2011, she was appointed deputy chair of the South African government's Financial Reporting Standards Council and as chairman of the CFO Forum of the Top 40 listed companies in South Africa. She previously served as a member of the Standing Advisory Committee to the International Accounting Standards Board. She obtained a Bachelor of Accounting Science and Honours degrees from the University of South Africa in 1988 and 1989, respectively and qualified as a chartered accountant in 1990. She attended the Senior Executive Programme at Harvard Business School in the United States in 1999.

Jürgen Schrempp has been our director since 1997 and became the lead independent director on 28 November 2008. He is the former chairman of the board of management of Daimler AG. He is the chairman of Mercedes-Benz South Africa (Pty) Ltd and a director of Compagnie Financière Richemont SA, Iron Mineral Beneficiation Services (Pty) Ltd and Jonah Capital (Pty) Ltd. He is founding chairman of the Southern Africa Initiative of German Business (SAFRI), a member of the President's Council of Togo and a former member of the South African President's International Investment Council. He is chairman emeritus of the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS and honorary Consul-General in Germany of the Republic of South Africa. He has received numerous national and international awards, including the Order of Good Hope, South Africa's highest civilian award. He holds a Professorship of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg, Germany and Honorary Doctorates from the University of Graz, Austria and the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

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The following is a list of our senior executive officers, constituting the group executive committee, whose age and current areas of responsibility we set out below:

Name	Age⁽¹⁾	Position and areas of responsibility
David Edward Constable	49	Chief executive.
Kandimathie Christine Ramon	44	Chief financial officer.
André Marinus de Ruyter	43	Senior group executive, operations.
Victoria Nolitha Fakude	46	Executive director, sustainability and business transformation.
Vuyo Dominic Kahla	41	Group executive, advisory and assurance and company secretary.
Bernard Ekhard Klingenberg	49	Group executive, responsible for the South African energy businesses, excluding Sasol Mining.
Maurice Radebe	51	Group executive, responsible globally for corporate affairs, stakeholder relations, and enterprise development.
Christiaan Francois Rademan	53	Group executive, information management, supply chain, shared services, operations excellence, functional excellence and SH&E. Also responsible for Sasol Mining.
Giullean Johann Strauss	53	Senior group executive, new business development, Sasol Petroleum International, Sasol Synfuels International and technology.

(1) As at 28 September 2011.

André de Ruyter became our senior group executive, operations, responsible globally for the operation of all Sasol's chemical businesses and the South African energy business, except Sasol Mining, with effect from 1 July 2010. He became a group general manager on 1 September 2009 and was responsible for Sasol's chemical business between December 2009 and June 2010. Prior to this he was the managing director of Sasol Olefins and Surfactants and led the turnaround project to restore Sasol Olefins and Surfactants to profitability. He has held various positions in Sasol Mining, Sasol Oil, Sasol Gas and Sasol Synfuels International, including leading the China CTL project and Sasol Group Strategy. He is a director of several companies in the Sasol group. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Civil Law from the University of Pretoria in 1988 and 1991, a post-graduate Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of South Africa in 1996, and a Master in Business Administration from Nyenrode University in The Netherlands, in 1998.

Vuyo Kahla became our group executive, advisory and assurance with effect from 1 January 2011. He was also appointed company secretary with effect from 14 March 2011. He is responsible for the company secretarial, legal, compliance, risk management, intellectual property law and internal audit and forensic services functions. From June 2004 to December 2006, he was group executive, legal and risk at Transnet SOC Limited and from January 2007 to November 2010 was group executive, office of the group chief executive, with executive responsibility for legal services, risk management, compliance, company secretarial services, strategy and business modelling, corporate and public affairs and public policy and regulation. He is a director of several companies in the Sasol group. The World Economic Forum has recognised him as a Young Global Leader and he is an alumnus of the Prince of Wales University of Cambridge Programme on Sustainability Leadership. He is a member of the Audit Committee of the South African Revenue Service and Chairman of the Audit and Enterprise Risk Management Committee of the University of South Africa. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and a postgraduate Bachelor of Law degree from Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa in 1994 and 1996, respectively.

Bernard Klingenberg became our group executive responsible for the South African energy businesses, excluding Sasol Mining, with effect from 1 April 2011. Before that he was responsible for group human resources for a period of two years. Since joining the Sasol group in 1986, he has held various positions in maintenance, technical and general management fields in some of the South

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African Energy and the global Chemicals businesses of the group. He was the managing director of Sasol Polymers from April 2007 to March 2009 and before that the managing director of Sasol Nitro. He is a director of several companies in the Sasol group. He obtained a Master of Science (Mechanical Engineering) from the University of Cape Town, South Africa in 1986.

Maurice Radebe became our group executive with effect from 1 November 2010. He is globally responsible for corporate affairs, stakeholder relations and enterprise development. Before that he was the managing director of Sasol Oil from December 2006. He joined Sasol Oil in January 2004, when Sasol Oil purchased Exel Petroleum, where he was the managing director. He obtained a Bachelor of Science (Applied Mathematics and Physics) from the University of the North, Polokwane, South Africa in 1983 and a Higher Diploma for Educators of Adults from the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa in 1988. He attended the Management Advancement Programme at the Wits Business School in Johannesburg, South Africa in 1991 and obtained a Masters in Business Administration from Wits Business School in 1997. He attended the General Management Programme at Harvard Business School in the United States in 2007.

Riaan Rademan is our group executive responsible for information management, supply chain, shared services, operations excellence, functional excellence, and safety, health and the environment. He is also responsible for Sasol Mining. He became the group general manager responsible for shared services, group information management and procurement and supply chain on 1 May 2009. He was the managing director of Sasol Nitro from February 2007 to March 2009 and before that the managing director of Sasol Mining. He is a director of several companies in the Sasol group. He obtained a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering degree from the University of Pretoria, South Africa in 1980 and a Master of Business Leadership from the University of South Africa in 1987. He attended the Advanced Management Programme at the University of Pennsylvania in Wharton, United States of America in 1995.

Lean Strauss became our senior group executive, new business development and technology, responsible for delivering on our growth aspirations with effect from 1 July 2010. He has also been responsible for Sasol's International Energy Cluster since August 2005. He joined Sasol in 1982 as an investment officer of the Sasol Pension Fund. He spent most of his career with Sasol Oil and held the positions of general manager, manufacturing and supply as well as general manager, marketing. He was appointed general manager of Sasol Gas in 1997 and managing director of Sasol Nitro in 2002. He is a director of several companies in the Sasol group. He obtained Bachelor of Commerce and Honours degrees from the University of Stellenbosch prior to joining Sasol and a Masters of Commerce degree in Business Management from the Rand Afrikaans University (now the University of Johannesburg) in 1986.

See above for biographies of our executive directors.

Refer to "Item 6.C Board practices" for information on the composition of the board, the appointment, retirement and re-election of directors, and board powers and procedures.

6.B Compensation

Group remuneration philosophy and policy

The remuneration policy is aimed at encouraging sustainable performance based on a values-driven organisational culture and at providing stimuli for employee attraction, motivation and retention. The design and implementation of executive reward policies are guided by the principle to include a strong link between pay and performance, placing a significant portion of the remuneration 'at risk' measured at group, business unit and individual performance level whilst not encouraging behaviour contrary to the company's approach to risk management. The policy aims at supporting Sasol in its aim of being as a preferred employer in the markets in which it operates.

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Key principles include:

Motivating and reinforcing individual, team and business performance. Business objectives are incorporated as targets into all incentive plans; Embracing reasonable differentiation in remuneration for purposes of rewarding superior individual performance, attracting and retaining scarce skills and promoting diversity; and

Viewing rewards holistically through the integration of all relevant components.

The components of the total remuneration mix are designed to support and enable Sasol's business strategy. They take into account market realities and talent requirements in different geographic locations. The remuneration mix for employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements consists of:

base salary and benefits (referred to as total guaranteed package in the South African context);

short-term incentives; and

medium-term and long-term incentives.

Medium-term and long-term incentives are only awarded to performing members of senior management.

The ratios within the remuneration mix differ depending on different levels within the organisation and on geographic location. In order to remain competitive, all elements of total remuneration as well as the remuneration mix are subject to regular benchmarking exercises.

There is strong alignment between the types of benefits that are offered to all permanent employees. Defensible differentiation in remuneration and benefits is applied in terms of market practice, the size and complexity of the position, the need to attract and retain certain scarce skills and individual performance.

The remuneration committee (the committee) is confident that the remuneration policy aligns top management's interests with shareholders' by promoting and measuring performance that drives long-term sustained shareholder value.

The committee considers the appropriate actual level of total remuneration for each member of the group executive committee (GEC) relative to the target amounts approved for pre-determined performance levels.

Policy on non-executive directors' fees and remuneration

Non-executive directors are appointed to the Sasol Limited board (the board) based on their ability to contribute competence, insight and experience appropriate to assisting the group to achieve its objectives. Consequently, fees are set at levels to attract and retain the calibre of director necessary to contribute to a highly effective board. Non-executive directors receive fixed fees for services on boards and board committees. They do not receive short-term incentives, nor do they participate in any medium-term nor long-term incentive plans. No arrangement exists for emoluments in respect of loss of office.

The annual fees payable to non-executive directors for the year commencing 1 July 2010 were approved by shareholders on 26 November 2010 and thereafter implemented retroactively.

The board recommends the fees payable to the chairman and non-executive directors for approval by the shareholders. Proposals for fees are prepared with the support of internal and external human resource experts, for consideration by the committee and the board. Consideration is given to the increased responsibility placed on non-executive directors due to onerous legal and regulatory requirements and the commensurate risk assumed. Benchmarking information of companies of similar

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size and complexity and projected inflation rate over the period are factors considered when reviewing the annual fees. The revised fees of the non-executive directors will be submitted to the shareholders for approval at the annual general meeting to be held on 25 November 2011 and implemented with retroactive effect from 1 July 2011 once approval by way of special resolution has been obtained.

Executive service contracts

With the exception of the chief executive officer, executive directors and prescribed officers⁽¹⁾ are not employed on fixed-term contracts and have standard employment service agreements with current notice periods of three months. They are required to retire from the group and the board at the age of 60, unless requested by the board to extend his or her term. Service contracts entitle executives to standard group benefits, as well as participation in the group's short-term, medium-term and long-term incentive schemes. Summarised details of service contracts are as follows:

- (1) Prescribed officers within the meaning of the South African Companies Act, No 71 of 2008, are defined by the degree of participation by these executives in exercising executive control over and management of the whole, or a significant portion, of the business and activities of the company.

Some members of the GEC have, where required, dual employment agreements; one with Sasol Limited or Sasol Group Services (Pty) Ltd, that governs the duties performed by the individual in South Africa and one with Sasol Holdings (The Netherlands) BV that governs the duties performed by the individual outside South Africa in respect of the international business units.

The cash portion of the total guaranteed package and the short-term incentive is split, as agreed, between the two agreements and the cash remuneration paid by Sasol Holdings (The Netherlands) BV, is calculated with reference to the time spent by these employees on services performed offshore for Sasol Holdings (The Netherlands) BV.

Contractual entitlements on termination of employment include, for employees who leave for reasons of retirement or retrenchment, a pro rata short-term incentive payment. Share options, share appreciation rights and medium-term incentive rights are treated in terms of the respective scheme rules.

No additional provisions or entitlements exist for a change of control of the company other than for termination of employment in accordance with the prevailing company policy and medium-term and long-term incentive scheme rules. In the event of a takeover or merger of the company, the rights issued under the medium-term and long-term incentive schemes will vest immediately, subject to the latest estimate performance achievement against the corporate performance targets. In the event of a takeover or merger which results in a participating group company ceasing to be a subsidiary, all rights shall if determined by the board, become immediately exercisable to the extent and within the period which the board determines.

Description of remuneration practices

Total guaranteed package structures and benchmarking

The group's remuneration practices have been structured to be competitive in a globally complex and rapidly evolving industry whilst recognising the importance of cost containment. They ensure that the group can attract, motivate and retain the right calibre of people to achieve the group's strategic business objectives. Executive remuneration is benchmarked to data provided in national executive remuneration surveys as well as to information disclosed in the remuneration reports of comparator organisations. Due to the size and complexity of the group, its business model, multiple value chains and extensive international footprint, total guaranteed package values for senior specialist and executive positions within the South African market are compared to upper quartile values available from South African remuneration surveys. The rationale for this benchmark is that participating organisations that

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are included in the South African remuneration surveys are mostly smaller in terms of market capitalisation with a less complex business model and value chain and with a more limited geographic spread. Consequently, the median values disclosed do not accurately reflect the remuneration levels that would typically be required to be paid to executives and high level specialists of large, complex multi-national organisations.

In our international jurisdictions, salary benchmarks are mostly set at the market median, or where there is a shortage of specialist skills, slightly higher than the market median. The rationale for different benchmarks is explained by the availability of skills in different international jurisdictions. More than half of Sasol employees worldwide have their remuneration governed by collective agreements such as bargaining councils and works councils.

During the year under review, survey reports from LMO Executive Services (Watson Wyatt), PricewaterhouseCoopers Remchannel and Global Remuneration Solutions (GRS) were used. These surveys provide relevant information about pay levels in South Africa. In addition, the published remuneration information of a number of comparator organisations was used directly. These companies are Anglo American, BHP Billiton, SABMiller, Old Mutual and Investec which were selected as being primarily South African companies with significant off-shore listings and operations. In calculating the internal reference salaries, a regression analysis is done on the data points extracted. For members of the GEC, international data points are adjusted for cost of living differences and foreign exchange rates and carry a 30% weighting of the reference salary used.

South African employees that are excluded from the respective collective bargaining units receive a total guaranteed package that includes employer contributions towards retirement, risk, life and medical benefits. All members of the Sasol Pension Fund have the option to change their pensionable income and monthly contributions made to the Sasol Pension Fund and the risk benefit funds, subject to the rules of those funds. Eligible South African based employees may allocate a car allowance from the total guaranteed package in accordance with the group's vehicle benefit scheme and may participate in the group vehicle insurance scheme. The balance of the total guaranteed package, after all deductions, is paid as a cash salary. Annual increases in the total guaranteed package are determined with reference to the scope and nature of an employee's role, market benchmarks, personal performance and competence, affordability, company performance, projected consumer price index (CPI) figures and projected movements in remuneration in the external market. Annual increases for all employees outside of the collective bargaining councils take effect from 1 October and, in the case of executive directors and the chief executive officer, these are approved on an individual basis by the board. The annual increase of other members of the GEC and managing directors of substantial operating companies, is approved on an individual basis by the committee. GEC members may be provided with security services at their primary residence, the determined value of which is subject to tax as a fringe benefit.

Employees falling within the collective bargaining councils receive similar benefits namely membership to medical aid, life assurance, disability insurance and a retirement fund. Collective bargaining agreements typically exclude performance based increases and therefore across-the-board increases are mostly awarded to these employees.

Survey data from the Hay Group, ECA, Mercer and Watson Wyatt are used to determine benchmarks and annual salary increases for employees in international operations. International employees are remunerated on a structure of basic salary plus benefits. Most international employees are members of approved retirement funds in their home country, where the monthly contributions are calculated as a percentage of the pensionable income.

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Retention and sign-on payments policy

The committee approved a sign-on payment policy designed for the external recruitment of candidates in highly specialised or scarce skill positions mostly in senior management levels. The purpose of this payment is therefore to release the candidate from existing liabilities with the current employer and/or to compensate for in-the-money value of shares or similar instruments issued to the candidate by the current employer or for any specific retention arrangements. Sign-on payments are typically linked to retention agreements.

The committee occasionally receives requests for retention payments for employees who are critical to retain and considers these on a case by case basis. In all cases, the upfront retention payment is linked to a retention period and in the event that the employee should leave the organisation prior to the end of the retention period, the full retention payment has to be repaid to the organisation. During 2011, retention payments were approved to the total value of R4,7 million for 27 employees in Sasol Mining and Sasol Nitro.

Clawback policy

The board (delegated to the committee) retains the discretion to request the repayment of gains, resulting from the material misstatement of financial statements or where performance related to non-financial targets (e.g. employment equity, safety) has been misrepresented. During 2012, the committee will review the possibility of adjusting employment contracts accordingly.

Short-term incentive schemes applicable to executive directors

The group short-term incentive (STI) scheme intends to recognise the achievement of a combination of group and business unit performance objectives. Target incentive values for the short term incentive in relation to the total guaranteed package for top management are determined through referencing to a comparator group of companies namely four global resources companies with significant South African presence (BHP Billiton, Anglo American, GoldFields, AngloGold Ashanti), two South African global industrials (SABMiller, Sappi), and six oils majors (ExxonMobil, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, Shell, BP and Total). A broader number of external comparator companies is used in this analysis as the remuneration survey data available within the South African market is not sufficient to provide an adequate overview of global executive short-term incentive practices.

The committee has the final discretion in determining the individual amounts that are paid out under the group incentive scheme considering overall performance versus predetermined targets.

The structure of the short-term incentive scheme for members of the GEC was reviewed for 2012 and the committee agreed to continue the balanced scorecard approach with 20% of the total weighting linked to individual performance, and with a balance in appropriate weightings towards business/function and group performance targets.

At its meeting held on 3 June 2010, the committee reviewed and approved the design and principles applicable for 2011. The principal financial driver of the plan that applied to top management is the achievement of a pre-determined group attributable earnings target. In addition to this driver, the following compulsory measures were included in the short-term incentive plan design:

Safety;

Compliance;

Diversity (for South African employees); and

Business unit/functional drivers.

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The extent to which the financial drivers and other strategic drivers had been satisfied in respect of 2011 was considered by the committee on 8 September 2011. The following table indicates the actual percentages achieved on the group objectives as stated in the short-term incentive scheme for members of the GEC (excluding personal/business unit/function targets and achievements) against the pre-determined group targets:

Measure	2011 target	2011 actual achievement
Group attributable earnings	2010 + CPI + 7,5%	The target set was exceeded resulting in 100% being allocated towards the financial component
Safety	RCR ⁽¹⁾ < 0,42	Actual achievement: RCR = 0,37 However, achievement of 100% was reduced by 50% as a result of the fatalities that unfortunately occurred during the year.
Compliance	Oversee and manage group's compliance	All compliance targets were achieved resulting in an achievement of 100%
Diversity (broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE))	Progressing group's diversity profile towards targeted BBBEE levels	Skills Development: Threshold 9 points Achievement 8,83 points Preferential procurement: Threshold 10 points Achievement 15,83 points Employment Equity: on a weighted average basis, the group achieved 43,4% of the required improvement targets resulting in the same percentage being applied in the incentive calculation

(1) Recordable case rate, including injuries and illnesses.

The committee has again considered the existing practice to pay out short-term incentives in cash and concluded that as the overall total remuneration package is adequately balanced, no part of the short-term incentive is deferred or converted to equity.

The committee, at its meeting on 2 June 2011, considered the financial and non-financial targets which will apply to short-term incentives in the 2012 financial year. Changes in the targets, measures and weightings were made in line with the business strategy. The structure of the short-term incentive scorecard for members of the GEC for 2012 retains a balanced approach, with a weighting of 20% linked to personal performance for all members of the GEC, and the balance in appropriate weightings towards portfolio and group performance targets aligned with the group's business objectives.

For details of the shares held by our directors and prescribed officers/GEC named in Item 6.A see "Item 6.E Share ownership".

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The following tables summarise the compensation received by our executive and non-executive directors in 2010:

Compensation

Remuneration and benefits paid and short-term incentives approved in respect of 2011 for executive directors were as follows:

Executive directors	Salary	Retirement funding	Other benefits	Annual incentives approved ⁽¹⁾	Total 2011 ⁽²⁾	Total 2010 ⁽³⁾
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
LPA Davies ⁽⁴⁾	8 060	1 685	3 883	10 828	24 456	20 568
VN Fakude	4 626	876	458	4 984	10 944	8 819
AMB Mokaba ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9 317
KC Ramon	4 275	1 281	235	4 987	10 778	9 052
Total	16 961	3 842	4 576	20 799	46 178	47 756

-
- (1) Incentives approved on the group results for the 2011 financial year and payable in the following year. Incentives are calculated as a percentage of total guaranteed package. The difference between the total amount approved as at 8 September 2011 and the total amount accrued as at 30 June 2010 represents an over provision of R0,3 million. The over provision for 2010 (R0,6 million) in respect of the payment of R18,1 million was reversed in 2011.
- (2) Total remuneration for the financial year excludes gains derived from the long-term incentive schemes, details of which are disclosed in Item 6E.
- (3) Includes incentives approved on the group results for the 2010 financial year and paid in 2011.
- (4) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011. Employment contract ends 12 September 2011.
- (5) Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 14 October 2009.

Benefits and payments made in 2011 disclosed in the table above as "other benefits" include:

Executive directors	Vehicle benefits	Medical benefits	Vehicle insurance fringe benefits	Security benefits	Other	Exchange rate fluctuation ⁽²⁾	Total other benefits 2011	Total other benefits 2010
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
LPA Davies ⁽¹⁾	120	48	6	71	3 653	(15)	3 883	1 453
VN Fakude	121	48	6	286		(3)	458	548
AMB Mokaba ⁽³⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6 871
Christine Ramon	166	26	6	32	5		235	441
Total	407	122	18	389	3 658	(18)	4 576	9 313

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- (1) Payment made to Mr LPA Davies relates to a leave encashment.

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- (2) Rand equivalent of exchange rate fluctuations on cash salary and incentives of offshore components.
- (3) Payments made to Dr AMB Mokaba include a leave encashment at resignation of R129 000 and settlement agreement.

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Remuneration and benefits paid and short-term incentives approved in respect of 2011 for prescribed officers/GEC members (including the top three earners) were as follows:

Prescribed officers	Salary	Retirement	Other	Annual	Total	Total
	R'000	funding	benefits ⁽²⁾	incentives ⁽¹⁾	2011	2010 ⁽⁸⁾
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
DE Constable ⁽³⁾	755	12	1 209	828 ⁽⁷⁾	2 804	n/a
A de Klerk ⁽⁴⁾	2 480	899	718	2 415	6 512	6 910
AM de Ruyter	3 584	672	79	3 747	8 082	5 775
NL Joubert	4 001	827	1 099	3 269	9 196	7 603
VD Kahla ⁽⁵⁾	1 698	224	658	1 296	3 876	n/a
BE Klingenberg	2 950	727	304	2 763	6 744	5 270
M Radebe ⁽⁶⁾	1 567	307	221	1 299	3 394	n/a
CF Rademan	2 712	570	696	2 679	6 657	5 584
GJ Strauss	4 212	869	1 588	3 751	10 420	7 442
Total	23 959	5 107	6 572	22 047	57 685	38 584
Number of members					8	6

- (1) Incentives approved on the group results for the 2011 financial year and payable in the following year. Incentives are calculated as a percentage of the total guaranteed package. The difference between the total amount approved as at 8 September 2011 and the total amount accrued as at 30 June 2011 represents an over provision of R0,5 million. The over provision for 2010 (R0,5 million) in respect of the payment of R16,6 million was reversed in 2011.
- (2) Other benefits include vehicle benefits, medical benefits, vehicle insurance fringe benefits and exchange rate fluctuations as well as the sign on payments for Mr DE Constable.
- (3) Appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 June 2011, as chief executive officer designate. Appointed as chief executive officer and executive director of Sasol Limited, effective 1 July 2011.
- (4) Retired as a GEC member with effect from 30 April 2011.
- (5) Appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 January 2011.
- (6) Appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 November 2010.
- (7) Mr DE Constable was entitled to participate in the short-term incentive scheme with effect from 1 June 2011. The group's achievement against group targets was used to calculate the incentive as a percentage of his maximum bonus, for the one month of service.
- (8) Includes incentives approved on the group results for the 2010 financial year and paid in 2011.

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Benefits and payments made in 2011 disclosed in the table above as "other benefits" include the following:

Prescribed officers	Vehicle benefits R'000	Medical benefits R'000	Vehicle insurance fringe benefits R'000	Security benefits R'000	Other ⁽⁴⁾ R'000	Exchange rate fluctuation ⁽⁵⁾ R'000	Total other benefits 2011 R'000	Total other benefits 2010 R'000
DE Constable ⁽¹⁾	25	4			1 180 ⁽⁵⁾		1 209	n/a
A de Klerk	243	40	5	105	325		718	337
AM De Ruyter	5	57	6	11	4	(4)	79	437
NL Joubert		57	6		1 036		1 099	130
VD Kahla ⁽²⁾		27	4	127	500		658	n/a
BE Klingenberg	214	54	6	30			304	269
M Radebe	176	39	4		2		221	n/a
CF Rademan	629	50	6	11			696	688
GJ Strauss ⁽³⁾	45	48	6	23	1 470	(4)	1 588	185
Total	1 337	376	43	307	4 517	(8)	6 572	2 046

-
- (1) Sign on payments of US\$1 million and US\$500 000 (less tax), were paid to Mr DE Constable with his first salary linked to a retention period of 18 and 24 months, respectively, from the date of his employment with Sasol Limited. This amount reflects that portion related to his period of service from his employment date. Further sign on payments will be made in July 2012 of US\$1,5 million and US\$480 000, subject to certain terms; all sign-on payments are compensation for remuneration forfeited with the previous employer.
- (2) Sign on payment of R3 million (less tax), was paid to Mr VD Kahla with his first salary linked to a retention period of 36 months, from the date of his employment with Sasol Limited. This amount reflects that portion related to his period of service from his employment date.
- (3) Payment made to Mr GJ Strauss relates to a payout of accrued leave due to a change in the leave policy.
- (4) Other benefits include leave encashments and various allowances.
- (5) Rand equivalent of exchange rate fluctuations on cash salary and incentive of offshore components.

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Non-executive directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

Non-executive directors	Board fees ⁽⁶⁾ R'000	Lead director fees R'000	Committee fees R'000	Share incentive trustee fees R'000	Total 2011 R'000	Total 2010 R'000
C Beggs	397		317		714	533
BP Connellan ⁽¹⁾	190		284	67	541	1 039
HG Dijkgraaf ⁽²⁾	892		704	67	1 663	1 418
MSV Gantsho	397		284		681	593
A Jain ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	372				372	862
GA Lewin ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	656		102		758	220
IN Mkhize	397		216	100	713	528
JN Njeke	397		175		572	533
TH Nyasulu (Chairman)	3 450		433	67	3 950	3 750
JE Schrempp (Lead independent director) ⁽²⁾	892	307	247	67	1 513	1 428
TA Wixley ⁽⁵⁾	190		142		322	636
Total	8 230	307	2 904	368	11 809	11 540

-
- (1) Retired as director of Sasol Limited on 31 December 2010.
- (2) Board fees paid in US dollars. Board fee rand equivalent at actual exchange rates.
- (3) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 26 November 2010.
- (4) Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 1 April 2011.
- (5) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 31 December 2010.
- (6) Includes fees for scheduled *ad hoc* board meeting attended during the year.

Medium-term incentive schemes applicable to executive directors and senior management

For details regarding our medium-term incentive schemes applicable to executive directors named in Item 6.A, see "Item 6.E. Share ownership".

Long-term incentive schemes applicable to executive directors and senior management

For details regarding our long-term incentive schemes applicable to executive directors named in Item 6.A, see "Item 6.E. Share ownership".

6.C Board practices

Refer to "Item 6.A Directors and senior management" for our board of directors (the board) and information with respect to their terms of office.

Appointment, retirement and re-election of directors

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Our directors are elected by our shareholders at the annual general meeting. The board may appoint any person as a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the board, provided that the total number of directors does not at any time exceed the maximum of 16 directors of which a maximum of five may be executive directors. Directors appointed by the board in this manner are required to retire at the next annual general meeting following their appointment, but are eligible for re-election. There is no requirement in the memorandum of incorporation (MOI) that directors must

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hold qualifying shares. If the number of persons nominated as directors does not exceed the number of vacancies available, then the nominated directors may be deemed to have been duly elected.

At the annual general meeting of the company, one-third of the serving directors shall retire or, if the total number of serving directors who shall retire does not constitute a multiple of three, the number of directors who shall retire shall be the number, adjusted upwards, that is the closest to one-third.

A director who was appointed for the first time at an annual general meeting or by the board after 27 October 1997 shall retire five years after the date of his initial appointment or re-appointment. Directors who have retired in this manner are eligible for automatic re-election by the shareholders if they were re-appointed after retirement by either the board or the shareholders.

Executive directors' service contracts do not provide for any benefits upon termination of employment other than retirement benefits in terms of the rules of the applicable pension fund, medical fund and share incentive or share appreciation rights scheme.

Board powers and procedures

The responsibility for strategic direction and control of the company is explicitly assigned to the board in its charter and to some extent in its MOI. The board exercises this control through the governance framework of the company which includes detailed reporting to the board and its committees, board reserved decision-making matters and a system of assurances on internal controls.

The board has approved and regularly reviews the delegation of authority in terms of which matters are delegated to management and certain matters reserved for decision-making by the board.

The board has adopted a board charter, which is a statement of the practices and processes the board has adopted to discharge its responsibilities. A copy is posted on the company's website, together with the terms of reference of all board committees and the company's MOI. Sasol's website address is www.sasol.com. The board charter specifically provides a concise overview of:

the demarcation of the roles, functions, responsibilities and powers of the board, the shareholders, chairman, lead independent director, individual directors, company secretary, other officials and the executives of the company;

the terms of reference of board and statutory committees;

matters reserved for final decision-making or pre-approval by the board; and

the policies and practices of the board on matters such as corporate governance, dealing by directors in the securities of the company, declarations of conflicts of interest, board meeting documentation, alternative dispute resolution, business rescue proceedings and procedures and the nomination, appointment, induction, training and evaluation of directors and members of board committees.

Within the powers conferred upon the board by the MOI, the board has determined its main function and responsibility as adding significant value to the company by:

retaining full and effective control over the company and providing effective leadership in the best interest of the company;

determining the strategies and strategic objectives of the company and ensuring that strategy, risk, performance and sustainability considerations are effectively integrated and appropriately balanced;

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determining and setting the tone of the company's values, including principles of ethical business practice and the requirements of being a responsible corporate citizen;

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bringing independent, informed and effective judgement and leadership to bear on material decisions of the company and group companies, including material company and group policies, the group framework of delegated authorities, appointment and removal of the chief executive officer, approval of the appointment or removal of group executive committee members, capital expenditure transactions and consolidated group budgets and company budgets;

satisfying itself that the company and group entities are governed effectively in accordance with corporate governance best practice, including risk management, legal compliance management, appropriate and relevant non-binding industry rules codes and standards, and internal control systems to:

- () maximise sustainable returns;
- () safeguard the people, assets and reputation of the group;
- () ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

monitoring implementation by group entities, board committees and executive management of the board's strategies, decisions, values and policies by a structured approach to governance, reporting, risk management, information management (including information technology) and risk-based auditing;

ensuring that the company has an effective and independent audit committee, remuneration committee, risk and safety, health and environment (SHE) committee and nomination and governance committee;

ensuring that there is an effective risk based internal audit;

governing the disclosure control processes of the company including ensuring the integrity of the company's integrated report and reporting on the effectiveness of the company's system of internal controls;

ensuring that business rescue proceedings or other turnaround mechanisms are considered by the board as soon as the company is financially distressed as defined in the South African Companies Act, 2008 (the Act);

ensuring that disputes are resolved as effectively, efficiently and expeditiously as possible; and

monitoring of the relationship between management and stakeholders of the company.

The board is satisfied that it discharged its duties and obligations as described in the board charter during the past financial year.

Composition of the board

In terms of the company's MOI the company's board shall consist of a maximum of 16 directors of whom up to five may be executive directors. The board has determined the size of the board to be 14 for the time being. Currently, there are 10 directors in office, of which three are executive directors namely, Mr DE Constable (chief executive officer)⁽¹⁾, Ms KC Ramon (chief financial officer) and Ms VN Fakude, and 7 non-executive directors. The majority of directors are non-executive directors, namely Mrs TH Nyasulu (chairman), Prof JE Schrempp (lead independent director), Mr C Beggs, Mr HG Dijkgraaf, Dr MSV Gantsho, Ms IN Mkhize and Mr MJN Njeke. The following directors retired or resigned during the financial year: Mr A Jain (with effect from 26 November 2010), Messrs BP Connellan and TA Wixley (on 31 December 2010), Mr GA Lewin (with effect from 1 April 2011) and Mr LPA Davies (on 30 June 2011).

(1)

Mr LPA Davies retired as chief executive and executive director on 30 June, 2011 and was succeeded by Mr DE Constable with effect from 1 July 2011.

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Non-executive directors are chosen for their business skills and expertise appropriate to the strategic direction of the company. Considerations of gender and racial diversity, as well as diversity in business, geographic and academic backgrounds, are also taken into account by the nomination and governance committee and the board when appointments to the board are considered. In the board's assessment all directors have the relevant knowledge, skills and experience to make a meaningful contribution with respect to the business of the company. The board further ensures that it has the right balance of skills, experience, independence and business knowledge necessary to discharge its responsibilities in keeping with the highest standards of governance. The board will fill the existing vacancies with candidates that balance the skills and experience of the directors currently in office.

The directors are entitled to seek independent professional advice at Sasol's expense concerning the company's affairs and have access to any information they may require in discharging their duties as directors.

The board comprises 60% historically disadvantaged South Africans and 40% women. Newly appointed directors are inducted in the company's business, board matters, their duties and other governance responsibilities as directors under the guidance of the company secretary, in accordance with each director's specific needs. Directors receive briefings on new legal developments and changes in the risk and general business environment on an ongoing basis.

The nomination and governance committee annually evaluates the effectiveness and performance of the board, its committees and the individual directors. The chairman, through the nomination and governance committee and assisted by the company secretary, leads the evaluation process. Individual questionnaires are utilised as one of the inputs and responses are consolidated on an anonymous basis by the company secretary. In the past financial year, this evaluation process was augmented by individual interviews by the chairman with all non-executive directors. These consolidated responses are considered at the nomination and governance committee, the board and the individual committees. Some of the recommendations will be considered at the board's annual strategy session. The nomination and governance committee and the board specifically consider the number of other commitments of directors such as other directorships in order to determine whether each director has sufficient time to discharge his or her duties effectively. The lead independent director is responsible for ensuring that the performance of the chairman is evaluated annually and such an evaluation was performed during the year under review.

In terms of the company's MOI, one-third of directors must retire at every annual general meeting and are eligible for re-election. In terms of the MOI, the board has the authority to terminate the appointment of a director by majority decision.

The independence of directors are evaluated in terms of a policy developed by the board. This determination is carried out by the nomination and governance committee and the board upon the first appointment of a director, annually or at any other time where the circumstances of a director change such as to warrant reconsideration. All the non-executive directors, except Mrs TH Nyasulu, have been determined by the board to be independent directors in accordance with the King Code of Governance Principles for South Africa (King III Code) and the rules of the NYSE. The board is, however, of the view that all non-executive directors exercise independent judgement at all times with respect to material decisions of the board. With effect from 2011, the independence review included a review of the independence of directors who have been in office for a period exceeding nine years. Prof JE Schempp joined the board in November 1997 and his independence was confirmed after taking into account, amongst other considerations, his term of office.

Mrs TH Nyasulu has a 1,275% indirect interest in Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of Sasol Limited and is accordingly categorised as not independent for purposes of adherence to the King III Code.

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The company's directors, executives and senior employees are prohibited from dealing in Sasol securities during certain prescribed restricted periods. The company secretary regularly informs directors of the insider trading legislation and advises them of closed periods. A report on directors' dealings in the company's shares is tabled at each board meeting and is disclosed in terms of the applicable JSE and NYSE listings requirements.

Directors' declarations of interests are tabled annually and additional or amended declarations of interest are circulated at every board meeting and nomination and governance committee meeting for consideration and noting.

The board met seven times during the financial year. Six of these meetings were scheduled in advance and one was an ad hoc meeting. During the year under review attendance was as follows:

Director	10 September 2010	25 November 2010	26 November 2010	4 March 2011	13 April 2011*	2 June 2011	3 June 2011
C Beggs	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
BP Connellan ⁽¹⁾	ü	ü	ü	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LPA Davies	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
HG Dijkgraaf	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
VN Fakude	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
MSV Gantsho	ü		ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
A Jain ⁽²⁾		ü	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
G A Lewin ⁽³⁾	ü	ü	ü	ü	n/a	n/a	n/a
IN Mkhize	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
MJN Njeke	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
TH Nyasulu	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
KC Ramon	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
JE Schrempp	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
TA Wixley ⁽¹⁾	ü		ü	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) Retired on 31 December 2010.

(2) Retired with effect from 26 November 2010.

(3) Resigned with effect from 1 April 2011.

ü Indicates attendance Indicates absence with apology n/a Indicates not a member at the time
* Ad hoc meeting

The offices of chairman and chief executive officer are separate and the office of the chairman is occupied by a non-executive director, Mrs TH Nyasulu. Due to Mrs TH Nyasulu's interest in Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd, the lead independent director, Prof JE Schrempp, leads discussions when matters relating to Sasol Oil or the succession or performance of the chairman are discussed. Mrs TH Nyasulu recuses herself from board meetings when decisions about Sasol Oil are made.

Independent thinking at board meetings is reinforced by the lead independent director and the clear majority of independent directors on the board. The roles of the chairman and the lead independent director are specified in the board charter.

The appointment and performance of the chairman are reviewed annually. The board and the nomination and governance committee are responsible for the succession plan for the chairman.

After an assessment of the chairman's performance the board continues to be of the view that it is in the company's best interest that she continues to be the chairman of the board.

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In terms of the company's MOI, the directors appoint the chief executive officer. The appointment is made on recommendation of the nomination and governance committee. Such an appointment may not exceed five years at a time. The board is responsible for ensuring that succession plans are in place for the chief executive officer and other members of the group executive committee. Mr LPA Davies retired as chief executive and executive director on 30 June 2011. He was succeeded by Mr DE Constable with effect from 1 July 2011, after a rigorous process implemented by the nomination and governance committee and the board.

The role and function of the chief executive officer is specified in the board charter.

Mr VD Kahla, the group executive: advisory and assurance, is the company secretary, duly appointed by the board in accordance with the Act. Mr VD Kahla succeeded Dr NL Joubert who resigned as company secretary with effect from 14 March 2011 to take up another position in the Sasol group. The company secretary has a direct channel of communication to the chairman while maintaining an arms-length relationship with the board and the directors as far as reasonably possible. Director induction and training are part of the company secretary's responsibilities. He is responsible, amongst others, for ensuring the proper administration of board proceedings, including the preparation and circulation of board papers, drafting yearly work plans, ensuring that feedback is provided to the board and board committees and preparing and circulating minutes of board and board committee meetings. He provides practical support and guidance to the board and directors on their duties, responsibilities and powers within the prevailing regulatory and statutory environment and the manner in which such responsibilities (including not dealing in the company's shares during restricted periods) should be discharged. The company secretary also assists with the evaluation of the board, committees and individual directors and ensures that the delegation of authority framework is aligned to corporate governance best practice. The role of the company secretary is described in more detail in the board charter.

Sasol subsidiaries and divisions

Sasol Limited has more than 200 direct and indirect subsidiaries globally, which conduct their business through or within one or more divisions. None of these subsidiaries are listed on a stock exchange.

The business of the various subsidiaries and divisions is conducted on a decentralised basis and each subsidiary and division has its own board of directors and management. The Sasol Limited board considers it in the best interest of the group to respect the decentralised nature of the Sasol businesses and the fact that these businesses are conducted in subsidiaries that are separate legal entities.

Subsidiary and divisional boards operate in accordance with a general board charter.

As direct or indirect shareholder of these subsidiaries the company exercises its shareholder rights to ensure that the company approves material decisions of its subsidiaries and divisions and that the group's minimum requirements in respect of matters such as governance, internal controls, financial management, disclosure controls, risk management, legal compliance, safety, health and environmental management, internal audit, ethics management, human resource management, information management, stakeholder relationships and sustainability are complied with. Enterprise functions design the systems, policies, processes and functional capacity to ensure adherence by all entities in the Sasol group to essential group requirements.

The company requires decision-making involvement for a defined list of material matters of the businesses of its subsidiaries and divisions to ensure independent decision-making in the interest of the Sasol group on matters that are material to the company. This list includes matters such as the appointment of directors, strategy charters, budgets, large capital expenditures and mergers, acquisitions and disposals.

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External disclosures and reporting are mostly managed at group level and contained in consolidated group reporting. Sasol also prescribes the standard framework of approval and signing authorities in the group as well as the criteria for composition of the various levels of subsidiary boards.

The Sasol Limited board has delegated the authority to appoint the directors of its main subsidiaries and divisions to the group executive committee. The boards of the main subsidiaries and divisions of the company are constituted in such a manner as to ensure that a majority of directors of each main subsidiary or divisional board are non-executive directors of the subsidiary or division. Where appropriate, independent directors are appointed from outside the Sasol group to provide expert guidance on technical, strategic and governance matters. The composition of subsidiary and divisional boards is reviewed at least annually by the group executive committee and the performance of the subsidiary and divisional boards and individual directors are assessed as part of the general performance review processes of the group.

Sasol Group Services (Pty) Ltd is the company secretary of all South African subsidiaries. The company secretarial services are performed by the company secretarial department, which is staffed by suitably qualified and experienced individuals, who discharge the duties of the company secretary as set out in King III Code. This includes training and guidance to the directors of subsidiary and divisional boards on their fiduciary and other responsibilities.

Board and statutory committees

Several committees have been established to assist the board in discharging its responsibilities. The audit committee, as statutory committee, will be elected by shareholders with effect from 2012. Members of board committees are appointed by the board. The committees play an important role in enhancing high standards of governance and achieving increased effectiveness within the group. The terms of reference of the board committees form part of the board charter and can be viewed on the company's website. These terms of reference are reviewed annually. All board committees, with the exception of the risk and SHE committee, comprise only non-executive members of the board. The chief executive officer is not a member of the audit, nomination and governance, and remuneration committees, but does attend these meetings by invitation, and is requested to leave the meeting, where appropriate, before any decisions relating to the chief executive officer are finalised. All committees are empowered to obtain such external or other independent professional advice as they consider necessary to discharge their duties.

The board has approved the reconstitution of the nomination and governance committee to also act as the social and ethics committee under the Act.

The audit committee

Members: Mr C Beggs (chairman with effect from 1 January 2011), Mr BP Connellan (chairman until 31 December 2010), Mr HG Dijkgraaf, Dr MSV Gantsho, Mr MJN Njeke, and Mr TA Wixley (until 31 December 2011).

The audit committee is an important element of the board's system of monitoring and control. In compliance with applicable SEC and NYSE rules, as well as South African legislation, all members are independent non-executive directors.

All audit committee members are financially literate and have extensive audit committee experience. In order to ensure a greater integration between the work of the audit committee and the risk and SHE committee particularly for purposes of integrated reporting, the board has implemented a practice in terms of which the chairmen of the two committees respectively have membership of the other committee. Mr C Beggs is accordingly a member of the risk and SHE committee and Mr HG Dijkgraaf is a member of the audit committee.

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Following the retirement of Mr BP Connellan on 31 December 2010, Mr C Beggs has been designated as the audit committee financial expert in accordance with the US Securities and Exchange Commission rules. The chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, internal auditor and external auditors attend audit committee meetings on invitation.

The audit committee obtains assurance from management, the governance committees or boards of the South African subsidiaries in respect of the functions specifically performed by the committee in terms of section 94(7) of the Act.

The audit committee primarily assists the board in overseeing:

the quality and integrity of the company's integrated reporting, incorporating the financial statements (including consolidated annual financial statements) and sustainability reporting, and public announcements in respect of the financial results;

the qualification and independence of the external auditors of Sasol and all group companies;

the scope and effectiveness of the external audit function for Sasol and all group companies;

the effectiveness of the Sasol group's internal controls and internal audit function; and

compliance with legal and regulatory requirements to the extent that they might have an impact on the integrated annual report or the annual financial statements.

The board has delegated extensive powers in accordance with the Act and US corporate governance requirements to the audit committee to perform these functions. In line with these requirements the audit committee has, among other things, implemented a procedure for the pre-approval by the audit committee of all audit services and permissible non-audit services provided by the external auditor. The audit committee meets the group's external and internal auditors and executive management regularly to consider risk assessment and management, review the audit plans of the external and internal auditors and to review accounting, auditing, financial reporting, corporate governance and compliance matters. The audit committee assesses the independence of the external auditors annually and approves the external auditors' engagement letter and the terms, nature and scope of the audit function and the audit fee. The internal audit charter, internal audit plan and internal audit conclusions are similarly reviewed and approved by the audit committee. The audit committee meets regularly in separate sessions with each of management, the external auditors and the internal auditor.

All publications and announcements of a financial nature are reviewed by the audit committee before publication. Both the audit committee and the board are satisfied there is adequate segregation between the external and internal audit functions and that the independence of the internal and external auditors is not in any way impaired or compromised.

The audit committee is responsible for ensuring that the combined assurance model introduced by the King III Code is applied to provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities. A combined assurance model has been developed, the implementation of which started in 2011 and it is taking place in stages. Good progress has been made with the implementation of the combined assurance model.

In particular, the committee:

ensures that the combined assurance received is appropriate to address all the significant risks facing the company;

monitors the relationship between the external service providers and the company; and

receives and considers reports from the GEC information management committee dealing with strategic investment and effectiveness of information technology matters in the group.

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The committee is an integral part of the risk management process. In this regard the committee considers and reviews the findings and recommendations of the risk and SHE committee insofar as they are relevant to the functions of the audit committee.

The committee considered the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the chief financial officer and concluded that the chief financial officer has the necessary expertise and experience. The committee is also satisfied that the expertise, resources and experience of the finance function and internal audit function are adequate.

Subsidiary and divisional governance committees oversee financial reporting, internal control and some other governance aspects of subsidiaries and divisions. These committees assist the respective subsidiary and divisional boards by examining and reviewing those companies' annual financial statements prior to submission and approval by the relevant boards and monitoring the effective functioning of those companies' internal and disclosure controls. The proceedings of these subsidiary and divisional governance committees are reported to the relevant subsidiary or divisional board and to the Sasol Limited audit committee.

The audit committee is required to meet at least three times a year. During the year, the committee met four times. Attendance at meetings was as follows:

Member	8 September 2010	28 September 2010	3 March 2011	1 June 2011
C Beggs	ü	ü	ü	ü
BP Connellan ⁽¹⁾	ü	ü	n/a	n/a
HG Dijkgraaf	ü	ü	ü	ü
MSV Gantsho	ü	ü	ü	ü
MJN Njeke	ü	ü	ü	ü
TA Wixley ⁽¹⁾	ü	ü	n/a	n/a

(1)

Retired with effect from 31 December 2010.

ü Indicates attendance Indicates absence with apology n/a Indicates not a member at the time

The remuneration committee

Members: Messrs HG Dijkgraaf (chairman), BP Connellan (until 31 December 2010), Ms IN Mkhize, Mrs TH Nyasulu and Prof JE Schrempp. With the exception of Mrs TH Nyasulu, all the members of the committee, including the chairman, are independent non-executive directors. The chief executive officer and executives responsible for remuneration matters attend the meetings of the committee on invitation, but may not vote and are requested to leave the meeting before any decisions are made.

The functions of the remuneration committee are to:

assist the board of directors in exercising its function of ensuring that affordable, competitive and fair and effective reward practices are implemented in the Sasol group;

approve the total remuneration (total guaranteed package and variable) offered to new and current incumbents in the position of managing directors of tier one and two business units;

approve the total cost of annual remuneration adjustments for senior executives;

determine the remuneration of members of the group executive committee (GEC) (excluding executive directors);

make recommendations to the board in respect of directors' fees and the remuneration of the executive directors including the chief executive officer;

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make recommendations to the board in respect of non-executive directors' fees for approval by shareholders; and

provide a channel of communication between the board and management on remuneration matters.

The committee is required to meet at least twice a year. During the year under review, it met four times. Attendance at meetings was as follows:

Member	9 September 2010	24 November 2010	3 March 2011	2 June 2011
BP Connellan ⁽¹⁾	ü	ü	n/a	n/a
HG Dijkgraaf	ü	ü	ü	ü
IN Mkhize	ü	ü	ü	ü
TH Nyasulu	ü	ü	ü	ü
JE Schrempp			ü	ü

(1)

Retired with effect from 31 December 2010.

ü Indicates attendance Indicates absence with apology n/a Indicates not a member at the time

Refer to "Item 6.B Compensation" for information on our group remuneration philosophy and policy. The complete terms of reference of the remuneration committee are available on the Sasol website at www.sasol.com.

The nomination and governance committee

Members: Mrs TH Nyasulu (chairman), Prof JE Schrempp (lead independent director), Mr TA Wixley (until 31 December 2010) and Dr MSV Gantsho.

The committee is comprised of three non-executive directors, of whom two are independent. The chairman of the board is the chairman of the nomination and governance committee as is required by the JSE Listings Requirements. This is not in accordance with the King III Code, which provides that the nomination committee should consist of a majority of independent directors and should be chaired by an independent non-executive director.

The nomination and governance committee's functions include reviewing and making recommendations to the board on the company's general corporate governance framework, the composition and performance of the board, individual directors and its committees, appointment or re-appointment of directors and members of the group executive committee, succession planning of the chairman and the chief executive officer, legal compliance and the company's ethics policy and programmes.

The nomination and governance committee met four times during the financial year.

Attendance at the meetings was as follows:

Member	10 September 2010	24 November 2010	3 March 2011	3 June 2011
MSV Gantsho	ü	ü	ü	ü
TH Nyasulu	ü	ü	ü	ü
JE Schrempp		ü	ü	ü
TA Wixley ⁽¹⁾	ü	ü	n/a	n/a

(1)

Retired with effect from 31 December 2010.

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ü Indicates attendance

Indicates absence with apology

n/a Indicates not a member at the time

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Members: Messrs DE Constable (appointed with effect from 9 September 2011), HG Dijkgraaf (chairman), BP Connellan (until 31 December 2010), LPA Davies (until 30 June 2011), C Beggs (appointed with effect from 1 January 2011), GA Lewin (until 31 March 2011), Ms VN Fakude, IN Mkhize, TH Nyasulu and KC Ramon.

The committee's functions include reviewing and assessing the integrity of the company's risk management processes, including the effective management of those covering safety, health, environmental and sustainable development matters.

The committee reports its findings and recommendations in respect of material risks as well as the company's policies on risk assessment and risk management which may have an impact on the integrated report. It also reviews and evaluates the disclosure of sustainability matters in the integrated report and reports to the audit committee to enable the audit committee to provide assurance to the board that the disclosure is reliable and does not conflict with the financial information.

The committee met five times during the year. Attendance at meetings was as follows:

Member	8 September 2010	8 September 2010*	24 November 2010	2 March 2011	1 June 2011
C Beggs	n/a	n/a	n/a	ü	ü
BP Connellan	ü	ü	ü	n/a	n/a
LPA Davies	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
HG Dijkgraaf	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
VN Fakude	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
GA Lewin	ü	ü	ü	ü	n/a
IN Mkhize	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
TH Nyasulu	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü
KC Ramon	ü	ü	ü		ü

ü Indicates attendance Indicates absence with apology n/a Indicates not a member at the time

* Ad hoc meeting

The group executive committee (GEC)

The GEC is the highest management decision-making body of the Sasol group. The board appoints GEC members upon recommendation of the chief executive officer and the nomination and governance committee.

Members: Messrs LPA Davies (chairman until 30 June 2011), DE Constable (with effect from 1 June 2011 and chairman with effect from 1 July 2011), A de Klerk (until 30 April 2011), AM de Ruyter, VD Kahla (with effect from 1 January 2011), BE Klingenberg, M Radebe, Ms VN Fakude, Dr NL Joubert (until 30 June 2011), Messrs M Radebe (with effect from 1 November 2010), CF Rademan, Ms KC Ramon and Mr GJ Strauss.

The board has, within certain parameters, delegated a wide range of matters relating to Sasol's management to the GEC, including financial, strategic, operational, governance, risk and functional issues.

The board has approved and regularly revises the top-level delegation of authority in terms of which matters are delegated to management and certain matters reserved for decision-making by the board. Delegation to management is currently directly to the chief executive officer and the GEC rather than through the chief executive officer. Sasol believes this provides the same, or more, checks and balances as the delegation framework recommended by the King III Code.

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The GEC's focus is on the formulation of group strategy and policy and the alignment of group initiatives and activities. The committee meets at least fortnightly and reports directly to the Sasol Limited board. During the year, the GEC's functioning was supported by the group business committee, which comprises managing directors of significant businesses and selected group functional managers.

GEC subcommittees

IM governance committee

An information management (IM) governance committee has been established as a subcommittee of the GEC, chaired by the GEC member responsible for IM and comprising a combination of GEC members, functional leads and the chief information officer.

The IM governance subcommittee performs IM oversight and gives executive direction to IM in regard to the Sasol group IM strategy, governance over IT investment, efficiency and effectiveness, ensuring an appropriate control environment over new and existing business processes and ensuring Sasol remains competitive in relation to technology.

Group legal compliance committee

The group legal compliance committee (GLCC) oversees the group's legal compliance programme. The GLCC is chaired by the chief executive officer, and comprises members of the GEC. A legal compliance report is presented to the nomination and governance committee on a quarterly basis and, to the extent that legal and regulatory matters could have an impact on the financial statements, risk management or sustainability, reports are also presented to the audit committee and/or the risk and SHE committee.

Disclosure committee

A disclosure committee, comprising a combination of GEC members and functional leads, oversees compliance with the disclosure requirements contained *inter alia* in the JSE, SEC and NYSE rules.

Group executive safety, health and environmental committee

The group executive safety, health and environmental committee reviews the group's performance in a safety, health and environmental context. It considers and approves recommendations on sustainable development as well as the SHE guidelines and policy for the group. This committee is chaired by the chief executive officer.

6.D Employees

We have developed and implemented six values group-wide in order to support our vision, culture and strategic goals. The six Sasol values *customer focus, winning with people, safety, excellence in all we do, continuous improvement and integrity* have been rolled out to all of our employees. We continue to focus to fully integrate behaviour in accordance with our values in our performance management system.

Our human resources strategy

We refined our group human resources (HR) development and management strategy to ensure its alignment with, and more effective support of, our business strategy. This is part of a wider commitment to make Sasol an employer of choice while pursuing growth opportunities. Because of our strong presence in South Africa, we remain sensitive to national socioeconomic transformation issues and continue to progress our employment equity (EE) and workplace transformation initiatives.

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Our workforce composition at 30 June is presented below:

Region	2011	2010	2009
South Africa	28 915	28 327	28 282
Europe	3 217	3 288	3 422
North America	724	718	744
Other	852	721	716
Total	33 708	33 054	33 164

	2011	2010	2009
Employees by segment			
South African energy cluster			
<i>Mining</i>	7 425	7 453	7 178
<i>Gas</i>	273	269	262
<i>Synfuels</i>	5 376	5 362	5 109
<i>Oil</i>	1 835	2 007	2 007
International energy cluster			
<i>Synfuels International</i>	514	449	413
<i>Petroleum International</i>	314	275	237
Chemicals cluster			
<i>Polymers</i>	2 013	2 166	2 216
<i>Solvents</i>	1 509	1 676	1 762
<i>Olefins & Surfactants</i>	2 886	2 824	2 936
<i>Other chemicals</i>	5 067	5 046	5 425
Other business	6 496	5 527	5 619
Total	33 708	33 054	33 164

Our vision to become a respected global enterprise and our rapid growth over the last decade necessitates the application of accelerated development programmes for our employees. Sasol's people philosophy is to build a sustainable and adaptive organisation of talented, diverse, competent and inspired people and to this purpose we aim constantly for better skills attraction and retention. Substantial resources are devoted to training and mentoring our staff, and we have re-evaluated our development programmes to focus on career development plans, bursary schemes, our accelerated leadership programme and rotation schemes.

In South Africa, we have invested more than R673 million in 2011 in employee training and development. This investment includes in-house technical training, and self-learning centres. An additional R39 million was invested in 654 undergraduate and postgraduate bursaries, with emphasis on developing scientific, engineering and technological skills. In addition, internal programmes include the graduate development programme, which supports further science and technology graduates and the Chartered Accountants Training Programme, which provides training in financial management, treasury and statutory reporting and supports the qualification of chartered accountants.

Developing a sufficient talent base of artisans remains a significant priority for the South African business community and to this end, as part of a collaborative project, we currently provide dedicated training to 883 artisan learners. The Oil, Gas and Chemical Manufacturing (OGCM) skills development project was mandated to create a national pool of competent artisans for shutdowns and major capital projects. The approved funding for this project (R140 million from Sasol and R32 million from the

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Chemical Industries Education and Training Authority) has been fully committed and the project contributed 947 artisans to the national South African skills pool.

We continue to play an important role in the Technical Skills Business Partnership (TSBP) programme, with 296 TSBP learners. The TSBP learner pool will be increased to deliver 900 artisans over a period of five years, with an investment by Sasol of R140 million.

Internally, we continue to provide leadership programmes that include accelerated development programmes aimed specifically at developing leaders from previously disadvantaged groups within South Africa. We continue to invest in South African universities to promote our research and development activities and to help address the concerns of the shortage of academics, and the quality of equipment and facilities in relevant departments.

Promoting workplace equity and diversity

We continued to increase the percentage of employees drawn from historically disadvantaged groups. People from designated groups Africans, Coloured, Indians, and women comprise 71% of our South African workforce, as compared with 71% in 2010. At year end, people from designated groups held 58% of Sasol managerial, professional and supervisory posts. This is constant with the 56% reported on in 2010 and the 56% reported in 2009.

All our South African businesses maintain employment equity forums to ensure we stay focused on achieving targets. We endeavour to nurture workplaces that are open, transparent and free from all forms of discrimination. We also promote employee equity and diversity in all the countries in which we operate in harmony with global best practices.

Encouraging positive labour relations

We enjoy constructive relationships with representative trade unions throughout the group. More than 60% of Sasol employees are members of trade unions and are covered by collective agreements entered with trade unions within the various jurisdictions in which Sasol operates. During the year, no days were lost due to unprotected industrial action.

Joint forums between trade unions and management remain active as part of our willingness to sustain constructive dialogue. These forums discuss wages, conditions of employment, health and safety, training and development, community care, restructuring, transformation and HIV/AIDS, among other important issues. All representative unions and pensioners are represented on our medical scheme board and senior employees serve on the boards of union retirement funds.

Promoting employee well-being

Sasol's employee assistance programme (EAP) plays an increasingly important role in developing and maintaining a healthy workforce. Focusing on the psycho-social risks of our employees and their dependants, the EAP provides confidential, professional consultation on any personal problem at no cost to employees. Employee satisfaction is tracked every two years through an independent external attitude survey of employees and management. The results of the survey are benchmarked against similar global companies.

HIV/AIDS challenge in our South African operations

Recognising the significant challenge of managing South Africa's HIV/AIDS pandemic, the Sasol HIV/AIDS Response Programme (SHARP) was launched in September 2002. This initiative is focussed on managing the impact of HIV/AIDS in our workplaces and communities by reducing the rate of infection throughout the group, and extending the quality of life of infected employees through the

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provision of managed healthcare. In developing SHARP, an intensive group-wide risk assessment was undertaken to understand the impact of HIV/AIDS on our operations and communities.

Through the SHARP initiative we are:

implementing measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of a person's HIV/AIDS status;

encouraging a behavioural change through our HIV/AIDS education and awareness programmes;

providing access to free and confidential HIV counselling and testing (HCT);

providing treatment of opportunistic illnesses such as tuberculosis, as well as treatment of sexually transmitted infections;

providing managed healthcare, including antiretroviral treatment (ART) for employees; and

reducing and managing the total cost to Sasol of the business impact and response to HIV/AIDS.

A principal focus of SHARP is the provision of HCT, an essential first step in facilitating appropriate access to healthcare options and a critical component of promoting behavioural change. As a result of our collaborative approach, we have had one of the highest uptakes for HCT in South Africa. HIV counselling and testing has been integrated into the occupational health centres and are offered as part of wellness programmes within the business units.

This is done through awareness programmes and encouraging testing through community and medical aid resources; offering HCT at wellness days; and offering HCT at occupational health clinics. HIV testing is now part of the annual medical examinations, and if the employee does not want an HIV test, the employee must sign a form to state that he/she would not like to participate in the HIV testing.

Through the medical schemes, all employees have access to healthcare and, in particular, anti-retroviral therapy. Anti-retroviral therapy is also available through the public healthcare facilities in the community.

Our testing and treatment initiatives are supported by a comprehensive communications roadmap that encourages an interactive approach relating to the goals of prevention, support and care.

Capacity building for the implementation and integration of the programme within all businesses is offered through accredited training of managers, coordinators and peer educators across the group, ensuring proper representation of SHARP at each level within businesses. Through the intranet, printed media and awareness sessions, access to up to date information, support and referral resources is ensured.

In reviewing the communications approach, SHARP has embarked on a longer-term sustained campaign to ensure a more visible and interactive effort. The following objectives were agreed to for the 2009-2010 period:

drive more testing; treatment and disclosure;

improve knowledge on transmission; tuberculosis; opportunistic infections; treatment support; disclosure;

create a communications toolkit for year long communication at business units; and

use of multi media tools print; electronic; email; sms.

A toolkit has been developed to support business units in providing a simple, standardised, high quality and impactful communication year long. The campaign is aimed at taking messaging around HIV/AIDS to a more personal level and offering practical ideas on how all individuals can become

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involved in addressing the pandemic. A messaging calendar identifies clear messages, communication tools, activities, and objectives for each month.

Messaging tools include a SHARP exhibition stand with four education exhibitions, as well as posters for each month, to educate prompt action and inform employees around the month's theme. Fliers and emails distributed to employees provide additional information and seek to promote positive behaviour change. The voluntary SMS element of the campaign allows employees to register and enables them to get regular updates on the campaign.

Our partnership with South African Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS (SABCOHA) has seen the launch of the HIV/AIDS Supply Chain Development Programme within Sasol. The programme targets the SME sector and offers workplace programme capacity building, HCT, pre-treatment care and support and treatment. A number of suppliers have benefited from the range of training offered on this programme.

SHARP has also been launched successfully at all sites in Mozambique. Sasol Petroleum International has contracted Careworks Mozambique to implement a three-year work place HIV/AIDS programme at its sites in Temane, Maputo and Matola. A risk assessment has already been undertaken in Temane. The programme aims to prevent further infection among staff and contractors, and to ensure that those who are HIV positive remain healthy, productive and emotionally and psychologically well. The programme offerings include a work place peer education programme, which is currently being rolled out in Mozambique, awareness to action training will continue as a sufficient amount of peer educators have been trained, counselling and testing, and patient management is to follow thereafter. HIV counselling, testing and patient management is provided within the community at the Vilancoulos clinic in Mozambique.

Occupational health and safety

Ten fatalities occurred in the workplace in 2011. In addition, four Sasol employees and one Sasol service provider lost their lives in a boating incident during an off-site year end function. This compares with eight fatalities in 2010 and four fatalities in 2009. Our fatal accident rate (calculated as the number of fatalities per 100 million working hours) was 7,41 compared with 4,14 in 2010. Our goal remains zero fatalities.

Safety continues to be a core value and priority. The increase in fatal incidents during 2010 prompted a revised safety improvement plan detailing urgent interventions in the context of our safety roadmap. By 30 June 2011, we achieved a recordable case rate (RCR), including occupational illness, of 0,42 which compares with 0,51 in 2010 and 0,54 in 2009. Our safety performance target remains 0,30 by June 2013.

6.E. Share ownership

Shareholdings of directors and officers

The aggregate beneficial shareholding at 30 September 2011 by the directors of the company and the prescribed officers/group executive committee (GEC) named under "Item 6.B. Compensation"

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and their associates (none of which have a holding greater than 1%) in the issued ordinary share capital of the company is detailed below.

	2011				2010			
	Number of shares		Number of share options ⁽²⁾	Total beneficial shareholding	Number of shares		Number of share options ⁽²⁾	Total beneficial shareholding
Beneficial shareholding	Direct	Indirect ⁽¹⁾		Direct	Indirect ⁽¹⁾			
Executive directors								
LPA Davies ⁽³⁾	136 800	235	353 400	490 435	86 700	228	396 500	483 428
VN Fakude	1 500		41 200	42 700	1 500		41 200	42 700
KC Ramon	21 500	41 556	54 400	117 456	21 500	41 556	27 200	90 256
Non-executive directors								
BP Connellan ⁽⁴⁾	10 500			10 500	10 500			10 500
IN Mkhize	1 313	18 626		19 939	1 313	18 626		19 939
TH Nyasulu		1 450		1 450		1 450		1 450
TA Wixley ⁽⁴⁾	2 500			2 500	2 500			2 500
Total	174 113	61 867	449 000	684 980	124 013	61 860	464 900	650 773

(1) Includes units held in the Sasol Share Savings Trust and shares held through Sasol Inzalo Public Limited.

(2) Including share options which have vested or which vest within sixty days of 30 June 2011.

(3) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011.

(4) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 31 December 2010.

	2011				2010			
	Number of shares		Number of share options ⁽²⁾	Total beneficial shareholding	Number of shares		Number of share options ⁽²⁾	Total beneficial shareholding
Beneficial shareholding	Direct	Indirect ⁽¹⁾		Direct	Indirect ⁽¹⁾			
Prescribed officers⁽³⁾								
DE Constable				n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a
A de Klerk ⁽⁴⁾						69 400	69 400	
AM de Ruyter	5 900		21 600	27 500	5 900		14 100	20 000
NL Joubert	1 400		8 200	9 600	1 400		37 200	38 600
VD Kahla				n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a
BE Klingenberg	700		26 400	27 100	2 600		28 200	30 800
M Radebe		3 587	13 000	16 587	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CF Rademan	350		3 700	4 050	350		6 300	6 650
GJ Strauss	4 300	175	88 000	92 475	5 200	161	59 500	64 861
Total	12 650	3 762	160 900	177 312	15 450	161	214 700	230 311

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- (1) Includes units held in the Sasol Share Savings Trust and shares held through Sasol Inzalo Public Limited.
- (2) Includes share options which have vested or which vest within sixty days of 30 June 2011.
- (3) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.
- (4) Retired as a GEC member with effect from 30 April 2011.

Beneficial shareholding for 2011 disclosed in the table above, includes shares held by the following black directors, prescribed officers/GEC and their associates as a result of their participation in the

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Sasol Inzalo share transaction on 8 September 2008 (the top three earners do not own Sasol BEE ordinary or Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares):

	2011		2010	
	Number of Sasol BEE ordinary shares	Number of Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares	Number of Sasol BEE ordinary shares	Number of Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares
Executive directors				
KC Ramon		41 556 ⁽¹⁾		41 556 ⁽¹⁾
Non-executive directors				
IN Mkhize	313	18 626	313	18 626
TH Nyasulu		1 450		1 450
Prescribed officer				
M Radebe		3 137	n/a	n/a
Total	313	64 769	313	61 632

(1)

This includes an effective interest in 427 Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares owned by Melanani Investments (Pty) Ltd in which Ms KC Ramon has a 15% interest and an effective interest in 655 Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares owned by Melanani Women Investments (Pty) Ltd in which Ms KC Ramon has a 20% interest.

The Sasol BEE ordinary shares rank *pari passu* with Sasol ordinary shares in all respects except that they have limited trading rights until 7 September 2018. Sasol Inzalo Public Limited (Sasol Inzalo) indirectly held 2,4% of the issued capital of Sasol on 30 June 2011 in the form of unlisted Sasol preferred ordinary shares. The Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares will have limited trading rights for a period of seven years from 8 September 2011.

Long-term and medium-term incentive schemes applicable to executive directors and senior management

Long-term incentives are offered through participation in the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme and the Share Appreciation Rights (SAR) scheme, intended to reward improved sustainable group business performance and create alignment with shareholder interests over the longer term (up to nine years).

The Sasol Share Incentive Scheme is a closed plan and no allocations have been made under this scheme since the introduction of the SAR scheme in 2007. Previously granted options remain valid and unaffected by the introduction of the SAR scheme.

Participants in the medium-term and long-term incentive schemes are not allowed to protect the value of their unvested instruments through the use of any hedging arrangements.

Governance of the Medium-term Incentive (MTI) and SAR scheme is provided through the Scheme Committee. The scheme committee comprises members of the remuneration committee and approves grants under the following circumstances:

upon promotion of an employee to the qualifying level for SAR and MTI rights as well as any subsequent promotion;

upon appointment to the group on the qualifying level;

an annual supplementary SAR and MTI rights award to eligible employees; and

discretionary allocations for purposes of retention.

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SARs and MTI rights are distributed to performing members of top and senior management. The weighting allocated to medium-term incentives and long-term incentives in the remuneration mix,

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is divided in terms of fair value at the date of grant, on a ratio of 40% in the form of MTI rights and 60% in the form of SAR rights, all with corporate performance targets.

Personal performance, in the scheme committee's discretion, influences the final supplementary quantum (awarded annually) where the top 20% of individual performers are awarded an additional 20% of rights under the respective schemes.

Sasol Share Incentive Scheme

The Sasol Share Incentive Scheme provided options that can be implemented, as follows:

two years first third

four years second third

six years final third

Options can be implemented up to a maximum of nine years from the date of grant. If not implemented by this date, they will lapse. The last options issued under this scheme will, if not implemented, lapse in 2016 with the last vesting date being 2013.

Share Appreciation Rights Scheme

The SAR scheme provides eligible employees with the opportunity to receive long-term incentive remuneration payments based on the increase in value of Sasol shares over certain prescribed periods of time, and those awarded with corporate performance targets are subject to certain pre-determined performance conditions. Participants are not entitled to any rights in Sasol shares, but are awarded conditional rights to a future cash amount calculated with reference to the increase in the market value of a Sasol ordinary share between the date of the grant of the right (grant price) and the exercise of the right (exercise price) and performance measured against performance targets, where applicable. SARs are granted to senior management in relation to their respective positions, their level in the organisation, and their individual performance.

SARs granted may be exercised as follows:

two years first third

four years second third

six years final third

The first SAR tranche vests two years after the date of allocation to create a balance between short-term incentive that covers a twelve month period, and the medium-term incentive that vests after a three year period. After a four year period, two thirds of the SARs will vest and after six years, 100%.

SAR recipients may exercise their vested rights up to a maximum of nine years from the date of allocation. If not exercised by this date, they will lapse. On retirement, the SARs vest at the termination date and can thereafter be exercised within a twelve month period. On resignation, rights which have not yet vested will lapse unless decided otherwise by the Scheme committee (comprising members of the committee).

SARs have, since 2009 for top management and since 2010 for all participants, been issued with corporate performance targets, that are aligned with the medium-term and long-term business goals of the organisation. Up to 25% of these SARs can be forfeited if the corporate performance targets are not met. SARs can also be enhanced by up to 25% if the performance targets are significantly succeeded. The committee

has reviewed the vesting percentage and concluded that it meets the primary

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aims of the scheme by linking long term reward opportunities to sustainable performance over the same period, as well as retain key employees.

Medium-term incentive scheme applicable to executive directors and senior management

The medium-term incentive (MTI) scheme intends to provide senior management with an incentive to advance the interests of the group over the medium-term. The strategic intent of the plan includes the retention of key employees, balancing the reward mix and providing eligible employees with an opportunity to participate in the growth of the group and to create alignment with shareholder interests. MTI rights are linked to the achievement of pre-determined performance targets that are aligned with the medium-term business goals of the organisation. Up to 50% of MTI rights can be forfeited if the corporate performance targets are not met. MTI rights can also be enhanced by up to 50% if the performance targets are significantly exceeded. The committee has reviewed the vesting percentage and concluded that it meets the primary aims of the scheme by linking medium term reward opportunities to sustainable performance over the same period, as well as retain key employees.

Under the MTI scheme, participating employees are given the opportunity, subject to the vesting conditions, to receive a future cash incentive payment calculated with reference to the market value of a Sasol ordinary share after a three year vesting period. The scheme does not confer any right to acquire shares in Sasol Limited and employees are not entitled to dividends.

The scheme was introduced in 2009. The first three year performance period ends 30 June 2012, and vesting of rights in September 2012, will be dependent on the vesting conditions.

Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme

On 16 May 2008, Sasol shareholders approved the Sasol Inzalo black economic empowerment (BEE) transaction. As part of this transaction, senior black management (black managers), including black executive directors and members of the GEC, participated in the Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme and were awarded rights to Sasol ordinary shares. The rights entitle the employees from the inception of the scheme to receive dividends bi-annually and Sasol ordinary shares at the end of the ten years, being the tenure of the transaction, subject to Sasol's right to repurchase some of the shares issued to the Sasol Inzalo Management Trust (Management Trust) in accordance with a pre-determined repurchase formula. The formula takes into account the underlying value of the shares on 18 March 2008, the dividends not received by the Management Trust as a result of the pre-conditions attached to those shares and the price of Sasol ordinary shares at the end of the ten year period.

On retirement at normal retirement age, early retirement, retrenchment due to operational requirements or on leaving the employ of Sasol due to ill health during the tenure of the Sasol Inzalo transaction, the black managers (as defined in the Deed of Trust for the Sasol Inzalo Management Trust) will retain their entire allocation of rights until the end of the ten year period, subject to Sasol's repurchase right referred to above. The nominated beneficiaries or heirs of those black managers, who die at any time during the transaction period, will succeed to their entire allocation of rights. On resignation within the first three years of having been granted these rights, all rights will be forfeited. On resignation after three years or more from being granted the rights, the black managers will forfeit 10% of their rights for each full year or part thereof remaining from the date of resignation until the end of the transaction period. Black managers leaving the employ of Sasol during the ten year period by reason of dismissal, or for reasons other than operational requirements, will forfeit their rights to Sasol ordinary shares.

Table of Contents**Medium- and long-term incentives previously granted and/or exercised and/or implemented**

The share options implemented during 2011 are indicated in the following tables:

Sasol share incentive scheme share options for directors

	Balance at beginning of year⁽¹⁾ (number)	Share options implemented (number)	Effect of resignations (number)	Balance at end of year⁽²⁾ (number)
Executive directors				
LPA Davies ⁽³⁾	571 300	72 100		499 200
VN Fakude	81 900			81 900
AMB Mokaba ⁽⁴⁾	25 000			25 000
KC Ramon	81 700			81 700
Non-executive director				
PV Cox ⁽⁵⁾	116 700	24 800		91 900
Total share options	876 600	96 900		779 700

- (1) The balance of options represents the accumulated number of options granted (less implemented) over the preceding years. The value of these options can be calculated from the information contained in "Item 18 Financial Statements".
- (2) No share options were granted during the period under review as a result of the replacement of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme with the SAR Scheme with effect from 1 March 2007.
- (3) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011.
- (4) The share options were granted to Dr AMB Mokaba while he was still an executive director.
- (5) The share options were granted to Mr PV Cox while he was still an executive director.

Sasol share incentive scheme share options for prescribed officers/GEC members

	Balance at beginning of year⁽¹⁾ (number)	Share options implemented (number)	Effect of change in composition of group executive committee (number)	Balance at end of year⁽²⁾ (number)
Prescribed officers				
DE Constable				
A de Klerk ⁽³⁾	91 900	20 700	(71 200)	
AM de Ruyter	25 700	2 500		23 200
NL Joubert	59 300	16 000		43 300
VD Kahla				
BE Klingenberg	34 400	6 100		28 300
M Radebe ⁽⁴⁾			14 900	14 900
CF Rademan	17 700	11 400		6 300

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GJ Strauss	95 100	4 100		91 000
Total share options	324 100	60 800	(56 300)	207 000

(1) The balance of options represents the accumulated number of options granted (less implemented) over the preceding years.

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- (2) No share options were granted during the period under review as a result of the replacement of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme with the SAR Scheme with effect from 1 March 2007.
- (3) Retired as a GEC member with effect from 30 April 2011.
- (4) Appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 November 2010.

The share appreciation rights granted to our executive directors and prescribed officers/GEC through our SAR Scheme are indicated in the following tables:

Share appreciation rights, without performance targets, 2011 directors

	Balance at beginning of year (number)	Granted (number)	Average offer price per share (Rand)	Grant date	Balance at end of year (number)
Executive directors					
LPA Davies ⁽¹⁾	126 000				126 000
VN Fakude	39 500				39 500
AMB Mokaba ⁽²⁾	25 900				25 900
KC Ramon	23 200				23 200
Total share appreciation rights	214 600				214 600

-
- (1) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011.

- (2) The share appreciation rights were granted to Dr AMB Mokaba while he was still an executive director.

Share appreciation rights, with performance targets, 2011 directors

	Balance at beginning of year (number)	Granted (number)	Average offer price per share (Rand)	Grant date	Balance at end of year (number)
Executive directors					
LPA Davies ⁽¹⁾		141 000	298,65	16 Sep 2010	141 000
VN Fakude	19 900	95 200			115 100
		47 400	298,65	16 Sep 2010	
		47 800 ⁽²⁾	347,03	3 Jun 2011	
KC Ramon	23 000	91 100			114 100
		39 500	298,65	16 Sep 2010	
		51 600 ⁽²⁾	347,03	3 Jun 2011	
Total share appreciation rights	42 900	327 300			370 200

-
- (1)

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Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011. SARs granted include a supplementary allocation of 55 100 rights for 2009, which could not be allocated due to the extended voluntary closed period.

(2)

SARs granted include a discretionary allocation to align with market benchmarks.

Table of ContentsShare appreciation rights, without performance targets, 2011 prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾

	Balance at beginning of year (number)	Granted (number)	Average offer price per share (Rand)	Grant date	Effect of change in composition of group executive committee (number)	Share appreciation rights implemented (number)	Balance at end of year (number)
Prescribed officers							
DE Constable							
A de Klerk ⁽²⁾	30 000				(30 000)		
AM de Ruyter	11 100						11 100
NL Joubert	36 200						36 200
BE Klingenberg	80 400						80 400
M Radebe ⁽³⁾					11 400		11 400
CF Rademan	81 700					4 700	77 000
GJ Strauss	29 000						29 000
Total share appreciation rights	268 400				(18 600)	4 700	245 100

-
- (1) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.
- (2) Retired as a GEC member with effect from 30 April 2011.
- (3) Appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 November 2010.

Table of Contents**Share appreciation rights, with performance targets, 2011 prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾**

	Balance at beginning of year (number)	Granted (number)	Average offer price per share (Rand)	Grant date	Effect of change in composition of group executive committee (number)	Balance at end of year (number)
Prescribed officers						
DE Constable ⁽²⁾		243 000	347,03	3 Jun 2011		243 000
A de Klerk ⁽³⁾	12 400	23 100	298,65	16 Sep 2010	(35 500)	
AM de Ruyter ⁽⁴⁾		179 400				179 400
		141 200	298,65	16 Sep 2010		
		27 600	298,65	16 Sep 2010		
		10 600	298,65	16 Sep 2010		
NL Joubert		36 400	298,65	16 Sep 2010		36 400
				10 Mar 2011		
VD Kahla ⁽⁵⁾		57 700	372,00			57 700
BE Klingenberg	8 300	23 100	298,65	16 Sep 2010		31 400
				24 Nov 2010	18 500	
M Radebe ⁽⁶⁾		57 700	322,60			76 200
CF Rademan	8 300	23 100	298,65	16 Sep 2010		31 400
GJ Strauss ⁽⁷⁾	17 500	163 600				181 100
		136 000	298,65	16 Sep 2010		
		27 600	298,65	16 Sep 2010		
Total share appreciation rights	46 500	807 100			(17 000)	836 600

- (1) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.
- (2) Award upon appointment as GEC member effective 1 June 2011, as chief executive officer designate. Appointed as chief executive officer and executive director of Sasol Limited, effective 1 July 2011.
- (3) Retired as a GEC member with effect from 30 April 2011.
- (4) SARs granted include a supplementary allocation for 2009, which could not be allocated due to the extended voluntary closed period. A promotional allocation of 141 200 rights was made upon Mr AM de Ruyter's promotion to senior group executive.
- (5) SARs granted include an allocation upon Mr VD Kahla's appointment.
- (6) Appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 November 2010. SARs granted include a promotional allocation upon Mr M Radebe's appointment to the GEC.
- (7) SARs granted include a promotional allocation of 136 000 rights upon Mr GJ Strauss' promotion to senior group executive.

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The medium-term incentive rights granted to our executive directors and prescribed officers/GEC through our MTI scheme are indicated in the following tables:

Medium-term incentive rights 2011 directors

	Balance at beginning of year (number)	Granted (number)	Average offer price per share (Rand)	Grant date	Balance at end of year (number)
Executive directors					
LPA Davies ⁽¹⁾		31 339	0,00	16 Sep 2010	31 339
VN Fakude ⁽²⁾	4 442	21 149			25 591
		10 531	0,00	16 Sep 2010	
		10 618	0,00	3 Jun 2011	
KC Ramon ⁽²⁾	5 136	20 242			25 378
		8 776	0,00	16 Sep 2010	
		11 466	0,00	3 Jun 2011	
Total medium-term incentive rights	9 578	114 121			82 308

(1)

Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011. MTIs granted include a supplementary allocation of 12 253 rights for 2009, which could not be allocated due to the extended voluntary closed period.

(2)

MTIs granted include a discretionary allocation to align with market benchmarks.

Medium-term incentive rights 2011 prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾

	Balance at beginning of year (number)	Granted (number)	Average offer price per share (Rand)	Grant date	Effect of change in composition of group executive committee implemented (number)	Rights implemented (number)	Rights lapsed (number)	Balance at end of year (number)
Prescribed officers								
DE Constable ⁽²⁾		54 000	0,00	3 Jun 2011				54 000
A de Klerk ⁽³⁾	2 793	5 143	0,00	16 Sep 2010		4 667	3 269	
AM de Ruyter ⁽⁴⁾		39 868						39 868
		31 384	0,00	16 Sep 2010				
		6 133	0,00	16 Sep 2010				
		2 351	0,00	16 Sep 2010				
NL Joubert		8 094	0,00	16 Sep 2010				8 094
VD Kahla ⁽⁵⁾		12 821	0,00	10 Mar 2011				12 821
BE Klingenberg	1 859	5 143	0,00	16 Sep 2010				7 002
M Radebe ⁽⁶⁾		12 821	0,00		4 104			16 925

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				24 Nov 2010				
				16 Sep 2010				
CF Rademan	1 859	5 143	0,00					7 002
GJ Strauss ⁽⁷⁾	3 952	36 363						40 315
		30 230	0,00	16 Sep 2010				
		6 133	0,00	16 Sep 2010				
Total medium-term incentive rights	10 463	179 396			4 104	4 667	3 269	186 027

(1)

Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.

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- (2) Award upon appointment as GEC member effective 1 June 2011, as chief executive officer designate. Appointed as chief executive officer and executive director of Sasol Limited, effective 1 July 2011.
- (3) Retired as a GEC member with effect from 30 April 2011.
- (4) MTIs granted include a supplementary allocation of 2 351 rights for 2009, which could not be allocated due to the extended voluntary closed period. A promotional allocation of 31 384 rights was made upon Mr AM de Ruyter's promotion to senior group executive.
- (5) MTIs granted include an allocation upon Mr VD Kahla's appointment.
- (6) Appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 November 2010. MTIs granted include a promotional allocation upon Mr M Radebe's appointment to the GEC.
- (7) MTIs granted include a promotional allocation of 30 230 rights upon Mr GJ Strauss' promotion to senior group executive.

The number of Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme share rights granted to our executive directors and prescribed officers/GEC in terms of our Sasol Inzalo share transaction is indicated in the following tables:

Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme share rights 2011 directors

	Balance at beginning of year (number)	Share rights granted (number)	Value of underlying share (Rand)	Grant date	Effect of resignations (number)	Balance at end of year (number)
Executive directors						
VN Fakude	25 000					25 000
KC Ramon	25 000					25 000
Total Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme share rights	50 000					50 000

Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme share rights 2011 prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾

	Balance at beginning of year (number)	Share rights granted (number)	Value of underlying share (Rand)	Grant date	Effect of change in composition of group executive committee (number)	Balance at end of year (number)
Prescribed officer						
M Radebe ²					15 000	15 000

(1) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.

(2)

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Appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 November 2010.

At grant date on 3 June 2008, the issue price of the underlying share of R366,00 was the 60 day volume weighted average price of Sasol ordinary shares to 18 March 2008. The shares were issued to the Sasol Inzalo Management Trust at R0,01 per share.

Table of Contents**Share options implemented directors**

This table presents information regarding share options implemented during the period 1 July 2010 through 30 June 2011.

	Implementation dates	Share options implemented (number)	Average offer price per share (Rand)	Market price per share	Gain on implementation of share options	
					2011 R'000	2010 R'000
Executive directors						
LPA Davies ⁽¹⁾		72 100			15 835	
	30 Sep 2010	44 700	78,70	312,88	10 468	
	30 Sep 2010	27 400	117,70	312,88	5 367	
AMB Mokaba ⁽²⁾						1 546
Non-executive director						
PV Cox ⁽³⁾	28 Jan 2011	24 800	117,70	349,00	5 754	
Total		96 900			21 589	1 546

(1) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011.

(2) The share options were granted to Dr AMB Mokaba while he was still an executive director.

(3) The share options were granted to Mr Cox while he was still an executive director.

Table of Contents**Share options implemented prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾**

This table presents information regarding share options implemented during the period 1 July 2010 through 30 June 2011.

	Implementation dates	Share options implemented (number)	Average offer price per share (Rand)	Market price per share	Gain on implementation of share options	
					2011 R'000	2010 R'000
Prescribed officers						
A de Klerk	28 Mar 2011	20 700	117,00	373,78	5 315	418
AM de Ruyter	29 Mar 2011	2 500	117,00	376,52	649	
NL Joubert		16 000			3 293	
	29 Sep 2010	6 100	117,00	313,02	1 196	
	29 Sep 2010	4 600	89,50	313,02	1 028	
	29 Sep 2010	5 300	111,20	313,02	1 069	
BE Klingenberg	29 Sep 2010	6 100	117,00	312,50	1 193	1 130
CF Rademan		11 400			1 849	1 362
	5 Oct 2010	2 400	111,20	317,70	496	
	29 Mar 2011	3 600	218,00	377,00	572	
	29 Mar 2011	5 400	232,38	377,00	781	
GJ Strauss		4 100			864	
	29 Sep 2010	1 800	89,50	312,50	401	
	29 Sep 2010	2 300	111,20	312,50	463	
Total		60 800			13 163	2 910

(1) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.

(2) 10 200 shares were retained by members on the implementation of the share options.

Share options outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

	Already vested	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
Executive directors						
LPA Davies ⁽¹⁾	353 400	130 000	15 800			499 200
VN Fakude	41 200	40 700				81 900
AMB Mokaba ⁽²⁾	25 000					25 000
KC Ramon	54 400		27 300			81 700
Non-executive director						
PV Cox ⁽³⁾	91 900					91 900
Total	565 900	170 700	43 100			779 700

- (1) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011.
- (2) The share options were granted to Dr AMB Mokaba while he was still an executive director.
- (3) The share options were granted to Mr PV Cox when he was an executive director.

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Share appreciation rights, without performance targets, outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

	Already vested	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
(number)						
Executive directors						
LPA Davies ⁽¹⁾	42 000	18 400	23 600	42 000		126 000
VN Fakude	13 200	5 700	7 500	13 100		39 500
AMB Mokaba ⁽²⁾	8 600	8 600		8 700		25 900
KC Ramon	7 700		7 700	7 800		23 200
Total	71 500	32 700	38 800	71 600		214 600

(1) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011.

(2) The SARs were granted to Dr AMB Mokaba while he was still an executive director.

Share appreciation rights, with performance targets outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

	Already vested	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
(number)						
Executive directors						
LPA Davies ⁽¹⁾			47 000	47 000	47 000	141 000
VN Fakude		6 600	31 700	45 000	31 800	115 100
KC Ramon		7 700	30 400	45 700	30 300	114 100
Total		14 300	109 100	137 700	109 100	370 200

(1) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011.

Medium-term incentive rights outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

	Already vested	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
(number)						
Executive directors						
LPA Davies ¹				31 339		31 339
VN Fakude			4 442	21 149		25 591
KC Ramon			5 136	20 242		25 378
Total			9 578	72 730		82 308

(1) Retired as a director of Sasol Limited on 30 June 2011.

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Share options outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾:

	Already vested	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
	(number)					
Prescribed officers						
AM de Ruyter	21 600	1 600				23 200
NL Joubert	30 700	8 400	4 200			43 300
BE Klingenberg	23 900	2 500	1 900			28 300
M Radebe	10 000	3 000	1 900			14 900
CF Rademan		3 700	2 600			6 300
GJ Strauss	60 800	27 200	3 000			91 000
Total	147 000	46 400	13 600			207 000

(1) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.

Share appreciation rights, without performance targets, outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾:

	Already vested	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
	(number)					
Prescribed officers						
AM de Ruyter	3 700	1 400	2 300	3 700		11 100
NL Joubert		17 100	7 100	12 000		36 200
BE Klingenberg	4 300	24 000	2 800	49 300		80 400
M Radebe	3 800	1 400	2 400	3 800		11 400
CF Rademan		24 200	3 000	49 800		77 000
GJ Strauss	9 600	3 900	5 700	9 800		29 000
Total	21 400	72 000	23 300	128 400		245 100

(1) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.

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Share appreciation rights, with performance targets, outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾:

	Already vested	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
(number)						
Prescribed officers						
DE Constable			81 000	81 000	81 000	243 000
AM de Ruyter			59 800	59 800	59 800	179 400
NL Joubert			12 100	12 100	12 200	36 400
VD Kahla			19 200	19 200	19 200	57 700
BE Klingenberg		2 800	7 700	13 200	7 700	31 400
M Radebe		2 400	23 000	27 700	23 100	76 200
CF Rademan		2 800	7 700	13 200	7 700	31 400
GJ Strauss		5 800	54 500	66 200	54 600	181 100
Total		13 800	265 000	292 400	265 400	836 600

(1) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.

Medium-term incentive rights outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods prescribed officers/group executive committee⁽¹⁾:

	Already vested	Within one year	One to two years	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
(number)						
Prescribed officers						
DE Constable				54 000		54 000
AM de Ruyter				39 868		39 868
NL Joubert				8 094		8 094
VD Kahla				12 821		12 821
BE Klingenberg			1 859	5 143		7 002
M Radebe			1 570	15 355		16 925
CF Rademan			1 859	5 143		7 002
GJ Strauss			3 952	36 363		40 315
Total			9 240	176 787		186 027

(1) Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****7.A Major shareholders**

Refer to "Item 18 Financial Statements" for the authorised and issued share capital of Sasol Limited.

To the best of our knowledge, Sasol Limited is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation or the government of South Africa or any other government. We believe that no single person or entity holds a controlling interest in our share capital.

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, the following beneficial shareholdings equal to or exceeding 5% during the last three years were disclosed or established from inquiries as of 30 June 2011:

	2011		2010		2009	
	Number of shares	% of shares	Number of shares	% of shares	Number of shares	% of shares
Government Employees Pension Fund (GEPF) ⁽¹⁾	85 436 625	12,7	85 434 723	12,8		
Public Investment Corporation Limited (PIC)	63 078 418 ⁽²⁾	9,4	63 397 133 ⁽²⁾	9,93	121 876 743 ⁽³⁾	18,3
Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC)	53 266 887	7,9	53 266 887	8,0	53 266 887	8,0

- (1) The shares beneficially owned by the GEPF were disclosed as owned by the PIC until 2009, when it was established that the beneficial owner is the GEPF.
- (2) 60,8 million of the shares owned by the GEPF are included in the 63,1 million shares under management of the PIC.
- (3) 102,6 million of these shares were beneficially owned by the GEPF.

The voting rights of major shareholders do not differ from the voting rights of other shareholders.

As of 31 August 2011, 35 407 233 ordinary shares, or approximately 5,28% of our total issued share capital, were held in the form of ADRs. As of 31 August 2011, 397 record holders in the United States held approximately 14,3% of our issued share capital in the form of either ordinary shares or ADRs.

7.B Related party transactions

There have been no material transactions during the most recent three years, other than as described below, nor are there proposed to be any material transactions at present to which we or any of our subsidiaries are or were a party and in which any senior executive or director, or 10% shareholder, or any relative or spouse thereof or any relative of such spouse, who shared a home with this person, or who is a director or executive officer of any parent or subsidiary of ours, had or is to have a direct or indirect material interest. Furthermore, during our three most recent years, there has been no, and at 30 June 2011 there was no, outstanding indebtedness to us or any of our subsidiaries owed by any of our executive or independent directors or any associate thereof.

In a transaction aimed at obtaining compliance with the Liquid Fuels Charter's requirements on black economic empowerment, we entered into an agreement with effect from 1 July 2006 with Tshwarisano LFB Investment (Pty) Ltd (Tshwarisano), in terms of which Tshwarisano acquired 25% of our subsidiary, Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Oil) for a purchase consideration of R1 450 million. Our non-executive chairman, Mrs TH Nyasulu, is also a director of Sasol Oil and Tshwarisano, and indirectly holds 1,275% of the shares of Sasol Oil through her 5,1% holding in Tshwarisano.

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During the year, group companies, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various purchases and sale transactions with associates, joint ventures and certain other related parties. The effect of these transactions is included in the financial performance and results of the group. Terms and conditions are determined on an arm's length basis.

Material related party transactions were as follows:

	30 June 2011	30 June 2010	30 June 2009
	(Rand in millions)		
Sales and services rendered to related parties			
Joint Ventures	251	218	306
Associates	1 739	1 646	1 266
Retirement funds			
Total	1 990	1 864	1 572
Purchases from related parties			
Third parties	938	977	1 207
Joint Ventures	1 410	1 066	663
Associates	773	696	923
Retirement funds	750	432	408
Total	3 871	3 171	3 201

Amounts due to and from related parties are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements for the respective balance sheet line items. See "Item 18 Financial Statements".

7.C Interests of experts and counsel

Not applicable.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

8.A Consolidated statements and other financial information

See "Item 18. Financial Statements" for our financial statements, related notes and other financial information filed with this annual report on Form 20-F.

Dividend policy

Our dividend distribution policy is a progressive dividend policy to maintain and/or grow dividends in line with the anticipated sustainable growth in earnings, barring significant economic variables such as fluctuations in the oil price and exchange rates. The prevailing circumstances of the company, future investment plans, financial performance and the trading and macro economic environments will be considered when we make decisions on dividends. The average rate of earnings to dividend distributions in the past five years was approximately 2,7 times. Our dividend cover for 2011 was 2,5 times. We distribute dividends twice a year. On the declaration of a dividend, the company includes the 10% in respect of secondary tax on companies on this dividend in its computation of the income tax expense for the corresponding period.

Refer to "Item 10.B Memorandum and articles of association Rights of holders of our securities".

Legal proceedings

For information regarding our legal proceedings refer to "Item 4.B Business overview Legal proceedings".

8.B Significant changes

The following development has occurred subsequent to 30 June 2011:

As a result of the fine imposed on Sasol Wax GmbH (refer to "Item 4.B Business overview Legal proceedings"), on 23 September 2011, Sasol Wax GmbH has been served with a law suit in The Netherlands by a company to which potential claims for compensation of damages have been assigned to by eight customers. The law suit does not demand a specific amount for payment. The result of this proceeding cannot be determined at present and accordingly, no provision was made at 30 June 2011.

Table of Contents**ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING****9.A Offer and listing details**

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, the reported high and low quoted prices for the ordinary shares on the JSE and for our ADRs on the NYSE from 9 April 2003 and for the ADRs on the NASDAQ prior to the delisting of our ADRs on 8 April 2003 from NASDAQ.

Period	Shares (Price per share in rand)		ADRs (Price per ADR in US\$)	
	High	Low	High	Low
2006	283,00	180,00	46,31	26,99
2007	281,75	214,00	39,84	28,24
2008	518,00	252,52	67,92	34,27
2009	471,00	216,56	58,91	19,16
2010				
First quarter	310,00	255,56	41,74	31,15
Second quarter	316,00	274,26	42,86	35,75
Third quarter	318,00	263,06	43,40	34,19
Fourth quarter	315,60	266,18	43,68	33,36
2011				
First quarter	316,50	270,03	45,02	34,89
Second quarter	346,28	309,22	52,46	44,25
Third quarter	393,67	332,00	57,99	48,28
Fourth quarter	403,55	337,60	60,39	49,20
April	403,55	356,50	60,39	52,24
May	390,00	345,12	58,40	49,20
June	366,36	337,60	53,67	49,34
July	367,49	330,31	54,97	49,27
August	342,00	300,50	50,93	39,79
September (up to 30 September 2011)	354,36	308,93	48,50	30,55

9.B Plan of distribution

Not applicable.

9.C Markets

The principal trading market for our shares is currently the JSE. Our American Depositary Shares (ADS) have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since 9 April 2003, each representing one common ordinary share of no par value, under the symbol "SSL". The Bank of New York Mellon is acting as the Depository for our ADSs and issues our ADRs in respect of our ADSs.

9.D Selling shareholders

Not applicable.

9.E Dilution

Not applicable.

9.F Expenses of the issue

Not applicable.

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ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

10.A Share capital

Not applicable.

10.B Memorandum and articles of association

The South African Companies Act, No 61 of 1973 (old Companies Act) was replaced with the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008 (new Companies Act) with effect from 1 May 2011 (the effective date). In terms of the new Companies Act, the memorandum of association and articles of association of any company incorporated under the old Companies Act became its memorandum of incorporation (MOI) on the effective date. A company has two years from the effective date within which to adopt a new MOI to bring its MOI in harmony with the new Companies Act, during which period the provisions of the MOI will prevail over the new Companies Act, unless otherwise provided in the new Companies Act. We have not yet amended our MOI to bring it in harmony with the new Companies Act, but intend to do so by the end of the 2012 calendar year. The relevant provisions of our MOI are described in item 10.B, unless the new Companies Act overrides Sasol's MOI, in which case the provisions of the new Companies Act are described.

1. Registration number, and object and purpose

Registration number: Sasol Limited was incorporated in South Africa as a public company under the old Companies Act and continues to exist under the new Companies Act as a pre-existing company. We are entered into the register of the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission under registration number 1979/003231/06. Our corporate seat is in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Object and purpose: According to clause 2 of what was previously termed Sasol's memorandum of association (which now forms part of our MOI, our company's main business includes to act as an investment holding company, an investment company and a management company and, whether on its own and/or in collaboration with other agencies:

to prospect for coal, oil, petroleum and related substances;

to acquire mineral and other rights;

to acquire, exploit and mine coal, oil, petroleum and related substances and beneficiate and refine them into gaseous, liquid and solid fuels, petrochemicals and other products;

to convert, process and beneficiate any product with or without the addition of other products in any other way whatsoever; and

to market these products.

According to clause 3 of what was previously termed Sasol's memorandum of association (which now forms part of our MOI) our main object is to:

conduct the business of an investment holding company, an investment company and a management company;

prospect for minerals and to acquire mineral rights as well as oil, petroleum and related substances;

carry on mining;

conduct beneficiation and refining;

carry on petrochemical trading; and

market the products produced and/or acquired by the company.

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2. Our board of directors

- (a) *Power to vote in respect of matters in which a director has a material interest.* In terms of our MOI, subject to the provisions of any statute, a director can vote on all decisions put before a meeting of the board whether or not a director has a personal interest in the matter. In terms of section 75 of the new Companies Act however, a director who has a personal financial interest in respect of a matter to be considered at a meeting, or knows that a related person has a personal financial interest in the matter, may not vote on the matter. In terms of our board charter, directors are appointed on the express understanding and agreement that they may be removed by the board if and when they develop an actual or prospective material, enduring conflict of interest with Sasol or a group company.
- (b) *Power to vote on remuneration.* A distinction must be drawn between remuneration of directors as employees of the company and remuneration of directors for their services as directors. In terms of our MOI, the remuneration of directors as employees of the company shall be determined from time to time by our board of directors (the board). Our MOI provides further that the remuneration of the managing director or a director who is an employee of the company shall be determined by an independent quorum of the directors. No powers are conferred in our MOI on the directors who are employees of the company to vote on their own remuneration in the absence of an independent quorum of the directors. The board determines the remuneration of the executive directors on recommendation of the remuneration committee. Remuneration of executive directors is determined in accordance with the group's remuneration philosophy put to shareholders' for a non-binding advisory vote at the annual general meeting as required by the King Code of Governance Principles for South Africa (King III Code).
- The new Companies Act requires shareholder approval by way of a special resolution obtained in the previous two years for the payment of remuneration to directors for their service as directors, as well as the basis of payment thereof.
- (c) *Borrowing powers exercisable by directors.* Articles 39 to 43 of our MOI deal with the borrowing powers exercisable by directors. The directors may exercise all the powers vested in the company to borrow money and to mortgage or bind our undertakings and goods or any part thereof upon terms and conditions which they deem fit, provided that "*they shall cause (with regard to subsidiaries insofar as they can cause by exercising the voting and/or other rights of the company) that the total amount then still outstanding in respect of money borrowed and/or secured by the company and its subsidiaries (excluding any money borrowed by any of the said companies which will be used for the repayment of other loans within 90 days of the taking up of the said loan) shall not at any time, without the prior approval of the company in general meeting, exceed*" certain thresholds. In addition, the directors may issue debentures subject to terms and conditions which they deem fit, provided that, amongst others, no special privileges with regard to the allotment of shares or stocks, attendance and voting rights at general meetings and the appointment of directors may be granted without the approval of the company in a general meeting.
- (d) *Retirement.* In terms of our MOI, any director reaching 70 years of age shall retire at the end of that year, provided that the board may, by unanimous resolution on a year-to-year basis, extend a director's term of office save that it may not be extended beyond the end of the year in which the director turns 73. The new Companies Act contains no requirement for the retirement of directors at a particular age.
- (e) *Qualification Shares.* In terms of article 82 of the MOI directors need not hold any shares in the capital of the company in order to qualify as directors.

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3. Rights and privileges of holders of our securities

Classes of shares. We have three classes of shares in issue, namely:

Sasol ordinary shares;

Sasol preferred ordinary shares; and

Sasol BEE ordinary shares,

which have the rights and privileges more fully set out in our MOI and which are briefly described herein.

(a)

Dividend rights attaching to the various classes of shares

Sasol ordinary shares

In terms of our MOI, the board may, but is not obliged to, declare a dividend to be paid to the registered holders of shares, save however that no dividend may be declared and paid unless the company has first declared and paid in full the dividends due to the holders of the preferred ordinary shares, (the details of which are set out more fully below). If a dividend is declared by the board, only then does a shareholder have a right to receive a dividend which may be enforced against the company. The directors may also pay to the holders of shares such interim dividend as they consider justified from the profits of the company. No dividends shall be paid except out of the profits or accumulated distributable reserves of the company and no dividends bear interest against the company.

In addition, the new Companies Act precludes a company from paying a dividend unless it has, *inter alia*, applied a solvency and liquidity test as defined in the new Companies Act and has concluded that the company's assets equal or exceed the liabilities of the company and that the company will be able to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business for a period of 12 months following the payment of the dividend.

In terms of our MOI, dividends may be declared, either free of, or subject to, the deduction of any income tax and any other tax or duty which may be chargeable.

Dividends are declared payable to shareholders registered at a date subsequent to the date of the declaration of the dividend as determined by the rules of the local stock exchange operated by the JSE Limited (the JSE). The dates applicable to the dividend payment are determined in accordance with the listings requirements of the JSE.

In terms of our MOI, any dividends which remain unclaimed after a period of 12 years may be declared forfeited by the board and revert to our company. All unclaimed dividends may be invested or otherwise utilised by the directors for the benefit of the company until claimed.

In terms of our MOI, any dividend declared may be paid and satisfied, either in whole or in part, by the distribution of specific assets and, in particular, of shares or debentures of any other company, or in cash or in any one or more of such ways as the directors may, at the time of the declaration of the dividend,

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determine and direct. Any dividend or other sum payable in cash to a shareholder may be paid by cheque, warrant, coupon or otherwise as the directors may decide.

It is our policy to declare dividends in rand and the board may, in terms of our MOI, at the time of declaring a dividend make such determinations as they may deem appropriate with regard to the payment in any currency and the rate of exchange, subject to the

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approval of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). For further information on our dividend policy, see "Item 8.A Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information".

Holders of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) on the relevant record date will be entitled to receive any dividends payable in respect of the shares underlying the ADRs, subject to the terms of the Deposit Agreement. Cash dividends will be paid by the Depositary to holders of ADRs in accordance with the Deposit Agreement.

Sasol BEE ordinary shares: the Sasol BEE ordinary shares rank *pari passu* with each Sasol ordinary share as regards to dividends.

Sasol preferred ordinary shares: carry a cumulative preferred ordinary dividend right for a period of ten years from the date of issue. These preferred dividend rights rank ahead of the dividend rights of the holders of any other shares in the company, including the Sasol BEE ordinary shares (but excluding any preference shares). The holders thereof have the right to receive and be paid a preferred ordinary dividend, as follows:

R16,00 per annum for each of the first three years until 30 June 2011;

R22,00 per annum for each of the next three years until 30 June 2014; and

R28,00 per annum for each of the last four years until 30 June 2018.

Any payments made to holders of Sasol preferred ordinary shares must be made without deduction set-off or withholding.

Before any distribution is made, the board must first satisfy itself as to the solvency and liquidity of the company in accordance with the new Companies Act.

(b)

Voting rights. The Sasol BEE ordinary shares and the Sasol preferred ordinary shares rank *pari passu* with each Sasol ordinary share in relation to the right to vote at general meetings of the company. In terms of the new Companies Act, unless a company's MOI provides otherwise, every shareholder, or representative of a shareholder, who is present at a shareholders' meeting has one vote on a show of hands, regardless of the number of shares he holds or represents, unless a poll is demanded. On a poll, a shareholder has the number of votes determined in accordance with the voting rights associated with the securities held by that shareholder, which in terms of our MOI is one vote per share held. If the rights of any class of shareholders will be affected, then provision is made in the new Companies Act for a separate class meeting.

(c)

Appointment and re-election of directors. Our directors are elected by our shareholders at the annual general meeting. The board may appoint any person qualifying as a director in terms of the new Companies Act, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the board, provided that the total number of directors does not at any time exceed the maximum of 16 directors. Directors appointed by the board in this manner are required to retire at the next annual general meeting following their appointment, but are eligible for re-election. Directors may also appoint alternate directors in their stead which appointment must be confirmed by a resolution of the board. At the annual general meeting of Sasol, one-third of the serving directors shall retire or if the total number of serving directors who shall retire does not constitute a multiple of three, the number of directors who shall retire shall be the number, adjusted upwards, that is the closest to one-third. The directors who retire every year shall be the longest serving since their last election, but will be eligible for re-election. In terms of the new Companies Act, it is a requirement that when we amend our MOI, our MOI must provide that at least 50% of the directors must be elected by the shareholders.

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A director who has been appointed by the board shall retire five years after the date of his/her initial appointment or reappointment. Directors who have retired in this manner are eligible for re-election by the shareholders, if they have been nominated for reappointment after retirement by the shareholders, or if the board has appointed such a director to fill a vacancy.

(d)

Right to share in profits. This is not relevant under South African law. In terms of South African law, dividends are declared subject to the directors being satisfied as to the solvency and liquidity of a company.

(e)

Rights to surplus in the event of liquidation.

Sasol preferred ordinary shares: on the winding up of the company all dividends that should have been declared and paid to the holders of Sasol preferred ordinary shares at that point in time will automatically be declared and paid in priority to shareholders of any other class of shares other than preference shares. Thereafter, each Sasol preferred ordinary share shall participate *pari passu* with each Sasol ordinary share in the remaining assets of the company and the assets remaining after payment of the debts and liabilities of the company, the costs of liquidation and the payment of all dividends that should have been declared and paid to the holders of Sasol preferred ordinary shares (as set out above), shall be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to the number of shares respectively held by each of them.

(f)

Redemption Provisions. There are no redemption provisions relating to the Sasol ordinary shares and the Sasol BEE ordinary shares.

Sasol preferred ordinary shares: the restrictions on and entitlements in relation to the Sasol preferred ordinary shares will lapse on the earlier of the 10th anniversary of the date of issue of the first Sasol preferred ordinary shares or on the date of receipt by the company of a notice that a redemption event has occurred, in accordance with the terms of various agreements entered into by *inter alia* Sasol and the company Inzalo Groups Funding (Pty) Ltd, and the company and Sasol Inzalo Public Funding (Pty) Ltd, (the redesignation date). On the redesignation date, the Sasol preferred ordinary shares will be redesignated as Sasol ordinary shares and will rank *pari passu* in all respects with every other Sasol ordinary share.

(g)

Sinking Funds. There are no sinking funds.

(h)

Liability for further capital calls. Under the old Companies Act, shares could only be issued if they were fully paid. Accordingly, no shares were issued which were subject to any capital calls. Under the new Companies Act however, partly paid shares may be issued under certain circumstance. The company has not yet made use of these provisions.

(i)

Discriminatory provisions against majority shareholders. There are no discriminatory provisions in our MOI against any holder of securities as a result of such holder owning a substantial number of shares in the company.

4. Changing rights of holders of securities

In terms of our MOI, we may only by way of special resolution amend the rights attached to any shares or convert any of our shares (whether issued or not) into shares of another class. A special resolution is also required for the company to convert shares into stock and to reconvert stock into shares. If the rights of any class of shareholders will be affected, then provision is made in the new Companies Act for a separate class meeting of the holders of such shares. In addition to the above, shareholders have been granted appraisal rights under the new Companies Act, and accordingly, if we amend our MOI by altering the preferences, rights, limitations or other terms of any class of our shares in a manner that is materially adverse to the rights or interests of holders of that class of shares, every

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holder of that class of shares that was present at the meeting at which the resolution to amend our MOI was passed and voted against such resolution, will be entitled, on notice to the company to seek court relief upon establishing that they have been unfairly prejudiced by the company. For a special resolution to be approved by shareholders, it must be supported by at least 75% of the voting rights exercised on the resolution.

5. General meeting of shareholders

In terms of the new Companies Act, the board or any other person specified in the company's MOI may call a shareholders' meeting at any time. In terms of our MOI, the board may call a shareholders' meeting at any time. In terms of the new Companies Act, the board (or any other person which may be specified in the MOI) must call a shareholders' meeting:

at any time that the board is required in terms of the new Companies Act, or our MOI to refer a matter to shareholders for decision;

whenever required in terms of the new Companies Act to fill a vacancy on the board;

whenever required in terms of our MOI to call a meeting; and

if one or more demands for a meeting with substantially the same purpose are delivered to the company by persons holding in aggregate at least 10% of the voting rights entitled to be exercised in relation to the matter proposed.

If a company is unable to convene a meeting because it has no directors, then in terms of the new Companies Act, any person authorised by the company's MOI may convene a meeting, or if no such person has been specified in a company's MOI, the companies tribunal, on request from any shareholder, may issue an administrative order for a shareholders' meeting to be convened on a date and subject to such terms as the companies tribunal considers appropriate.

In accordance with our MOI read with the new Companies Act, our annual general meeting is required to be held each year within six months from the end of our financial year, and within 15 months after the date of our last preceding annual general meeting. The following business must at a minimum be transacted at an annual general meeting:

presentation of directors reports, audited financial statements and the audit committee report;

election of directors (to the extent required by our MOI);

appointment of an auditor and an audit committee; and

any matter raised by a shareholder.

If the company fails to convene a meeting in accordance with its MOI, or as required by the shareholders holding in the aggregate at least 10% of the voting rights as set out above, or within the time periods specified above for an annual general meeting, any shareholder may apply to court for an order to convene a shareholders' meeting on a date and subject to such terms as a court considers appropriate.

Notices. We are required by the new Companies Act to deliver written notice of shareholders' meetings to each shareholder and each beneficial shareholder at least 15 business days before a meeting. The new Companies Act also stipulates that delivery of a notice will be deemed to have taken place on the seventh calendar day following the day on which the notice was posted by way of registered post. The notice of meeting must include *inter alia* the date, time and place of the meeting, the general purpose of the meeting and a copy of any proposed

resolution.

Attendance at meetings. Before a person will be allowed to attend or participate at shareholder meetings, that person must present reasonably satisfactory identification and the person presiding at the

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meeting must reasonably satisfy himself that the right of the person to attend as shareholder or proxy has been reasonably verified. Meetings of shareholders may be attended by any person who holds shares in the company and whose name has been entered into our securities register and includes any person who is entitled to exercise any voting rights in relation to the company. Any person entitled to attend and to vote at any meeting may appoint a proxy/ies in writing to attend and to vote at such meeting on his/her/its behalf. In respect of shares which are not subject to the rules of a central securities depository, and in respect of which a person holds a beneficial interest which includes the right to vote on a matter, that beneficial holder may attend and vote on a matter at a meeting of shareholders, but only if that person's name has been entered in our register of disclosures as the holder of that beneficial interest. Beneficial shareholders whose shares are not registered in their own name or (in the case of certificated shares in the company's register of disclosure), or beneficial owners who have dematerialised their shares, are required to contact the registered shareholder or their Central Securities Depository Participant (CSDP), as the case may be, for assistance to attend and vote at meetings.

Quorum. In terms of the new Companies Act, a shareholders' meeting may not commence until sufficient persons are present to exercise, in aggregate, at least 25% of all the voting rights that are entitled to be exercised in respect of at least one matter to be decided at the meeting, with a minimum of three shareholders present at the meeting. A matter to be decided at the meeting may not begin to be considered unless sufficient persons are present at the meeting to exercise, in aggregate, at least 25% of all of the voting rights that are entitled to be exercised on that matter at the time the matter is called on the agenda and a minimum of these shareholders are present. In terms of our MOI, if the required quorum of shareholders is not present within 10 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting to begin, the meeting will be postponed to a date determined by the directors which may not be earlier than seven days or later than 21 days after the date of the meeting. In terms of the new Companies Act, no further notice is required of a postponed or adjourned meeting unless the location is different from that of the postponed or adjourned meeting, or is different from a location announced at the time of an adjourned meeting. The shareholders present in person or proxy will be deemed to constitute a quorum at a postponed or adjourned meeting.

Manner of voting. At a general meeting, a resolution put to vote will be decided by a show of hands, unless a poll is demanded by:

at least five shareholders having the right to vote on that matter either as shareholder or proxy;

a shareholder or shareholders, or their proxies, representing at least one-tenth of the total voting rights of all shareholders having the right to vote on that matter;

a shareholder or shareholders holding in total not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital of the company having the right to vote on that matter; or

the chairman.

In terms of the new Companies Act, a special resolution is required to:

amend our MOI;

ratify consolidated versions of our MOI;

ratify actions by the company or directors in excess of their authority under the MOI;

approve an issue of shares or grant of rights to directors, prescribed officers or persons related to them;

approve an issue of shares or securities which will result in the voting power of the class of shares being issued (as a result of a transaction or a series of transactions), being equal to or

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exceeding 30% of the voting powers of all the shares of that class immediately before the transaction or series of transactions;

authorise the board to grant financial assistance to directors, prescribed officers or related or inter-related parties;

authorise the board to grant financial assistance to any person for the purpose of the subscription or purchase of securities issued by the company or by a related or inter-related company;

approve a decision of the board for re-acquisition of shares if acquired from a director or prescribed officer, or persons related to them;

approve a decision of the board for re-acquisition of shares if it involves the acquisition, whether alone or as part of a series of transaction, of more than 5% of the issued shares in any class;

authorise the basis for compensation to directors for their services as director;

approve the voluntary winding up of the company;

approve the winding up of the company by court order;

approve an application to transfer the company to a foreign jurisdiction;

approve any proposed fundamental transaction, as defined in the new Companies Act; or

revoke a resolution giving rise to shareholders' appraisal rights.

In addition to the above, our MOI, provides for further matters that must be decided by way of a special resolution.

For a special resolution to be approved by shareholders, it must be supported by at least 75% of the voting rights exercised on the resolution.

For an ordinary resolution to be approved by shareholders, it must be supported by at least 50% of the voting rights exercised on the resolution.

6. Rights of non-South African shareholders

The Sasol BEE ordinary shares may only be owned by persons who meet certain broad-based black economic empowerment credentials. In order to meet such credentials such person must, *inter alia*, be a South African citizen.

There are no limitations imposed by South African law or, the MOI on the rights of non-South African shareholders to hold or vote shares in the company (other than the Sasol BEE ordinary shares). Acquisitions of shares in South African companies are not generally subject to review by the SARB. However, its approval may be required in certain cases where such share acquisition is financed by South African lenders.

7. Provisions that would have the effect of delaying a change of control or merger

The new Companies Act and the regulations to the new Companies Act deal extensively with the requirements that must be met by a company with respect to a merger, an acquisition or a corporate restructure.

8. *Disclosure of ownership threshold*

Pursuant to section 122(1)(a) and (b) of the new Companies Act, a person must notify the company within three business days after acquiring or disposing of a beneficial interest in sufficient

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securities of a class issued by that company such that, as a result of the acquisition or disposal, the person holds or no longer holds as the case may be, a beneficial interest in securities amounting to a any multiple of 5% of the issued securities of that class. The wording in the new Companies Act relating to the threshold amount is ambiguous and the Takeover Regulation Panel has interpreted this to mean an acquisition or disposal of shares in any 5% increments.

9. Changes in share capital

In terms of the new Companies Act, the board may (save to the extent that a company's MOI provides otherwise), increase or decrease the number of authorised shares in any class or shares.

Subject to any authority given to the board, in our MOI, we may, prior to the issue of shares, direct that they be offered in the first instance, either at par value (in respect of shares which have been authorised under the old Companies Act) or at a premium or at a stated value in the case of shares without par value, to all our shareholders in proportion to the amount of capital held by them, or take any other measure with regard to the issue and allotment of the new shares.

In terms of the new Companies Act, the board may (save to the extent that the company's MOI provides otherwise), classify any unclassified shares, or determine any preference rights, limitations or other terms in respect of a class of shares which have been provided for in a company's MOI and for which the board is required to determine the associated preference rights, limitations or other terms of shares.

Our MOI sets out more stringent requirements than those set out in the new Companies Act and in this regard, we are required to obtain the consent of shareholders, by special resolution in general meeting, by special resolution in general meeting, to increase the number of authorised shares in the share capital of the company, or to consolidate or to subdivide all or any shares or to amend the rights and privileges of any class of shares.

Issued shares placed under the control of directors. See section 4 above.

Unissued shares placed under the control of directors. The new Companies Act generally allows the board to issue authorised shares without shareholder approval. However, in terms of our MOI, and subject the listings requirements of the JSE, the company may, in a general meeting, place the balance of the ordinary shares not allotted under the control of the directors with general authorisation to allot, and issue such shares at such prices and upon such terms and conditions and with the rights and privileges attached thereto, as may be determined in general meeting. A special resolution is required to place the preference shares under the control of the directors. Further, in terms of our MOI, a special resolution is required to amend the rights attached to any unissued shares or convert any of our unissued shares into shares of another class. A special resolution, is also required for the company to cancel, vary or amend shares or any rights attached to shares which, at the time of the passing of the relevant resolution, have not been taken up by any person or which no person has agreed to take up, and we may reduce our share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

In terms of the new Companies Act, a special resolution is required to approve an issue of shares or securities convertible into shares, or the issue of options for the allotment or subscription of authorised shares or other securities of the company, or a grant of any other rights exercisable for securities, if the shares, securities, options or rights are issued to a director, future director, prescribed officer, or future prescribed officer of the company, or their related parties or nominees. In addition, a special resolution is required to approve an issue of shares or securities which will, as a result of a transaction or a series of transactions, result in the voting power of the class of shares being issued being equal to or exceeding 30% of the voting powers of all the shares of that class immediately before the transaction or series of transactions.

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10.C Material contracts

We do not have any material contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business.

10.D Exchange controls

South African exchange control regulations are administered by the Financial Surveillance Department of the South African Reserve Bank (FSD) and are applied throughout the Common Monetary Area (CMA) (South Africa, the Kingdoms of Lesotho and Swaziland and the Republic of Namibia) and regulate transactions involving South African residents, as defined in the Exchange Control Rulings, including natural persons and legal entities.

Day to day interaction with the FSD on exchange control matters is facilitated through Authorised Dealers who are persons authorised by National Treasury to deal in foreign exchange, in so far as transactions in respect of foreign exchange are concerned.

The South African government (the Government) has from time to time stated its intention to relax South Africa's exchange control regulations when economic conditions permit such action. In recent years, the Government has incrementally relaxed aspects of exchange control.

The following is a general outline of South African exchange controls. The comments below relate to exchange controls in force at the date of this annual report. These controls are subject to change at any time without notice. Investors should consult a professional advisor as to the exchange control implications of their particular investments.

Foreign financing and investments

Foreign debt. We, and our South African subsidiaries, require approval by the FSD to obtain foreign loans.

Funds raised outside the CMA by our non-resident subsidiaries, i.e. a non-resident for exchange control purposes, are not restricted under South African exchange control regulations and may be used for any purpose including foreign investment, as long as such use is without recourse to South Africa. We, and our South African subsidiaries, would, however, require approval by the FSD in order to provide guarantees for the obligations of any of our subsidiaries with regard to funds obtained from non-residents of the CMA.

Debt raised outside the CMA by our non-resident subsidiaries must be repaid or serviced by those foreign subsidiaries. Without approval by the FSD, we can neither use cash we earn in South Africa to repay or service such foreign debts nor can we provide security on behalf of our non-resident subsidiaries.

We may retain dividends declared by our foreign subsidiaries offshore which we may use for any purpose, without any recourse to South Africa, except to fund investments or loans into the CMA via a non-resident entity.

Raising capital overseas. A listing by a South African company on any stock exchange requires prior approval by the FSD. Similarly, the listing of a non-South African company on the JSE requires prior approval by the FSD.

Under South African exchange control regulations, we must obtain approval from the FSD regarding any capital raising activity involving a currency other than the rand. In granting its approval, the FSD may impose conditions on our use of the proceeds of the capital raising activity outside South Africa, including limits on our ability to retain the proceeds of this capital raising activity outside South Africa or a requirement that we seek further approval by the FSD prior to applying any of these funds

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to any specific use. Any limitations imposed by the FSD on our use of the proceeds of a capital raising activity could adversely affect our flexibility in financing our investments.

Foreign investments. Under current exchange control regulations we, and our South African subsidiaries, can invest overseas without prior approval by the FSD, where the investment is below R500 million per calendar year per company provided that the proposed investment meets certain criteria. Although no prior approval by the FSD is required for these investments, prior approval from the relevant Authorised Dealer, who will evaluate the investment on the same principles applied by the FSD, is required. Where the investment does not meet certain criteria, the Authorised Dealer will refer the matter to the FSD for consideration.

Should the foreign investment be more than R500 million per calendar year per company, or where the Authorised Dealer refers the matter to the FSD in the circumstances described above, prior approval by the FSD is required and such foreign investments will only be allowed if the investment meets certain criteria including one of national interest, as determined by the FSD. There is no limitation placed on us with regard to the amount of funds that we can transfer from South Africa for an approved foreign investment. The FSD may, however, request us to stagger the capital outflows relating to large foreign investments in order to limit the impact of such outflows on the South African economy and the foreign exchange market.

The FSD also requires us to provide them with an annual report, which will include the annual financial statements, of all our foreign subsidiaries.

Investment in South African companies

Inward investment. As a general rule, a foreign investor may invest freely in shares in a South African company. Foreign investors may also sell shares in a South African company and transfer the proceeds out of South Africa without restriction. Acquisitions of shares or assets of South African companies by non-South African purchasers are not generally subject to review by the FSD when the consideration is in cash, but may require review by the FSD in certain circumstances, including when the consideration is equity in a non-South African company or when the acquisition is financed by a loan from a South African lender.

Dividends. There are no exchange control restrictions on the remittance of dividends declared out of trading profits to non-residents of the CMA. However, residents of the CMA may under no circumstances have dividends paid outside the CMA without specific approval from the FSD.

Transfer of shares and ADSs. Under South African exchange control regulations, our shares and ADSs are freely transferable outside South Africa among persons who are not residents of the CMA. Additionally, where shares are sold on the JSE on behalf of our shareholders who are not residents of the CMA, the proceeds of such sales will be freely exchangeable into foreign currency and remittable to them. The FSD may also require a review to establish that the shares have been sold at market value and at arm's length. While share certificates held by non-resident shareholders will be endorsed with the words "non-resident", such endorsement will, however, not be applicable to ADSs held by non-resident shareholders.

10.E Taxation

South African taxation

The following discussion summarises the South African tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs by a US holder (as defined below). This summary is based upon current South African tax law and the convention between the governments of the United States and the Republic of South Africa for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with

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respect to taxes on income and capital gains, signed on 17 February 1997 (the Treaty). In addition, this summary is based in part upon representations of the Depositary, and assumes that each obligation provided for in, or otherwise contemplated by the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement, will be performed in accordance with its respective terms.

The summary of the South African tax considerations does not address the tax consequences to a US holder that is resident in South Africa for South African tax purposes or whose holding of shares or ADSs is effectively connected with a permanent establishment in South Africa through which such US holder carries on business activities or who is not the beneficial recipient of the dividends or returns or, in the case of an individual who performs independent personal services, who has a fixed base situated in South Africa or the source of the transaction is deemed to be in South Africa, or who is otherwise not entitled to full benefits under the Treaty.

The statements of law set forth below are subject to any changes (which may be applied retroactively) in South African law or in the interpretation thereof by the South African tax authorities, or in the Treaty, occurring after the date hereof. For the purposes of the Treaty and South African tax law, a US resident that owns Sasol ADSs will be treated as the owner of Sasol shares represented by such ADSs. Holders are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the consequences under South African, US federal, state and local, and other applicable laws, of the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs.

Taxation of dividends

South Africa currently imposes a corporate tax known as Secondary Tax on Companies (STC), at the rate of 10%, on the distribution of an amount in the form of dividends on the company declaring the dividend. STC is a recognised form of tax in terms of the Treaty, but is not a withholding tax on dividends. South Africa currently does not impose any withholding tax or any other form of tax on dividends paid to US holders with respect to shares or ADSs. It has been announced, however, that STC will be replaced by a dividends withholding tax at the rate of 10% with effect from 1 April 2012.

Once the dividends tax has been introduced and in the absence of any renegotiation of the Treaty, the tax on the dividends paid to a US holder with respect to shares or ADSs, will be limited to 5% of the gross amount of the dividends where a US corporate holder holds directly at least 10% of the voting stock of Sasol whereas the maximum dividends tax would be 15% of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases, resulting in the latter category of shareholders paying the 10% rate prescribed by South African tax law.

A new definition of a dividend was introduced into the income tax laws with effect from 1 January 2011, so as to define a dividend as any amount transferred or applied by a company for the benefit of any shareholder in relation to that company by virtue of any share held by that shareholder in the company, whether by way of a distribution or as consideration for the acquisition of any share in that company. However, it does not include any amount transferred or applied by a company that results in a reduction of so-called contributed tax capital (CTC) or constitutes an acquisition by a company of its own securities as contemplated in paragraph 5.67 of section 5 of the JSE Listings Requirements, where the acquisition complies with the requirements prescribed by paragraphs 5.67 to 5.84 of section 5 of the JSE Listings Requirements.

The concept of CTC effectively means the sum of the share capital and share premium of a company that existed on 1 January 2011, excluding any transfers from reserves to the share premium account. Any application of CTC is limited to the holders of a class of shares and specifically that a distribution of CTC attributable to a specific class of shares must be made proportionately to the number of shares held by a shareholder in a specific class of shares. In other words, CTC can only be used proportionately by a company and cannot be applied by a company for the benefit of only one specific shareholder.

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Taxation of gains on sale or other disposition

Prior to 1 October 2001, in the absence of a capital gains tax, gains realised on the sale or other disposition of shares held by a US holder as a capital asset were not subject to taxation in South Africa. From 1 October 2001, South Africa introduced a tax on capital gains, which only applies to South African residents and to non-residents if the sale is attributable to a permanent establishment of the non-resident or if it relates to an interest in immovable property in South Africa. With effect from 1 October 2007, gains realised on the sale of shares are automatically deemed to be on capital account, and therefore, subject to capital gains tax, if the shares have been held for a continuous period of at least three years by the holder thereof. This deeming provision is limited to ordinary shares and does not extend to preference shares or ADSs. The meaning of the word "resident" is different for individuals and corporations and is governed by the South African Income Tax Act of 1962 (the Act) and by the Treaty. In the event of conflict, the Treaty which contains a tie breaker clause or mechanism to determine residency if a holder is resident in both countries, will prevail. In terms of the Act and the Treaty, a US resident holder of shares or ADSs will not be subject to capital gains tax on the disposal of securities held as capital assets unless the securities are linked to a permanent establishment conducted in South Africa. In contrast, gains on the disposal of securities which are not capital in nature are usually subject to income tax. However, even in the latter case, a US resident holder will not be subject to income tax unless the US resident holder carries on business in South Africa through a permanent establishment situated therein. In such a case, this gain may be subject to tax in South Africa, but only so much as is attributable generally to that permanent establishment for so long as it does not constitute a repurchase of shares. If the repurchase of shares meets the requirements of the JSE Listings Requirements, such repurchase is not deemed to be a dividend.

Securities transfer tax

With effect from 1 July 2008, a single security transfer tax of 0,25% was introduced and is applicable to all secondary transfers of shares. No securities transfer tax (STT) is payable on the issue of securities, even though it is payable on the redemption of securities. STT is payable in South Africa regardless of whether the transfer is executed within or outside South Africa. A transfer of a dematerialised share can only occur in South Africa.

A security is also defined as a depository receipt in a company. Accordingly, STT is payable on the transfer of a depository receipt issued by a company. Generally, the authorised user as defined in the Securities Services Act, 2004 is liable for the payment of the STT, on the basis that the STT is recoverable from the person to whom the security is transferred.

United States federal income taxation

The following is a general summary of certain material US federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs to a US holder (as defined below) that holds its shares or ADSs as capital assets. This summary is based on US tax laws, including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), Treasury regulations, rulings, judicial decisions, administrative pronouncements, South African tax laws, and the Treaty, all as currently in effect as of the date of this annual report, and all of which are subject to change or changes in interpretation, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, this summary is based in part upon the representations of the Depository and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement relating to the ADSs and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

This summary does not address all aspects of US federal income taxation that may apply to holders that are subject to special tax rules, including US expatriates, insurance companies, tax-exempt organisations, banks, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, securities-broker dealers, traders in securities who elect to apply a

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mark-to-market method of accounting, persons holding their shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedging transaction or conversion transaction, persons who acquired their shares or ADSs pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or similar derivative securities or otherwise as compensation, or persons whose functional currency is not the US dollar. Such holders may be subject to US federal income tax consequences different from those set forth below.

As used herein, the term "US holder" means a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs that is:

- (a) a citizen or individual resident of the US for US federal income tax purposes;
- (b) a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for US federal income tax purposes) created or organised in or under the laws of the US or any State thereof or the District of Columbia;
- (c) an estate whose income is subject to US federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- (d) a trust if a court within the US can exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more US persons are authorised to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for US federal income tax purposes) holds shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partner in a partnership that holds shares or ADSs is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the shares or ADSs.

US holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific South African and US federal, state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares or ADSs in light of their particular circumstances as well as any consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction. In particular, US holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding whether they are eligible for benefits under the Treaty.

For US federal income tax purposes, a US holder of ADSs should be treated as owning the underlying shares represented by those ADSs. The following discussion (except where otherwise expressly noted) applies equally to US holders of shares and US holders of ADSs. Furthermore, deposits or withdrawals of shares by a US holder for ADSs or ADSs for shares will not be subject to US federal income tax.

Taxation of dividends

The gross amount of any distributions, including the amount of any South African withholding tax thereon, paid to a US holder by Sasol generally will be taxable as dividend income to the US holder for US federal income tax purposes, based on the US dollar value of the distribution calculated by reference to the spot rate in effect on the date the distribution is actually or constructively received by the US holder, in the case of shares, or by the Depositary, in the case of ADSs. For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, dividends paid by Sasol will constitute income from sources outside the United States. Dividends paid by Sasol will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to US corporations in respect of dividends received from other US corporations. At present, South Africa does not impose a withholding tax on dividends or any other form of tax on dividends paid to US holders with respect to shares. The South African government has announced its intent to enact a dividend withholding tax, at the rate of 10%, with effect from 1 April 2012. Refer to "Taxation South African taxation Taxation of dividends".

The amount of any distribution paid in foreign currency, including the amount of any South African withholding tax thereon, will be included in the gross income of a US holder of shares in an amount equal to the US dollar value of the foreign currency calculated by reference to the spot rate in

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effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the foreign currency is converted into US dollars. If the foreign currency is converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US holder of shares generally should not be required to recognise foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend. If the foreign currency received in the distribution is not converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US holder of shares will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its US dollar value on the date of receipt.

Any gain or loss recognised upon a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the foreign currency will be treated as US source ordinary income or loss. In the case of a US holder of ADSs, the amount of any distribution paid in a foreign currency ordinarily will be converted into US dollars by the Depositary upon its receipt. Accordingly, a US holder of ADSs generally will not be required to recognise foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the distribution. Special rules govern and specific elections are available to accrual method taxpayers to determine the US dollar amount includable in income in the case of taxes withheld in a foreign currency. Accrual basis taxpayers therefore are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the requirements and elections applicable in this regard.

Subject to certain limitations, South African withholding taxes, if any, will be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against a US holder's US federal income tax liability. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends distributed by Sasol with respect to shares or ADSs generally will constitute foreign source "passive category income" or, in the case of certain US holders, "general category income". The use of foreign tax credits is subject to complex conditions and limitations. In lieu of a credit, a US holder who itemises deductions may elect to deduct all of such holder's foreign taxes in the taxable year. A deduction for foreign taxes is not subject to the same limitations applicable to foreign tax credits. US holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits.

Under current law, US holders are eligible for preferential rates of US federal income tax in respect of "qualified dividend income". For this purpose, qualified dividend income generally includes dividends paid by a non-US corporation if, among other things, the US holders meet certain minimum holding periods and the non-US corporation satisfies certain requirements, including that either:

- (i) the shares or the ADSs with respect to which the dividend has been paid are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States; or
- (ii) the non-US corporation is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive US income tax treaty (such as the Treaty) which provides for the exchange of information.

Sasol currently believes that dividends paid with respect to its shares and ADSs should constitute qualified dividend income for US federal income tax purposes and Sasol anticipates that its dividends will be reported as qualified dividends on Form 1099-DIV delivered to US holders. Each individual US holder of shares or ADSs is urged to consult his own tax advisor regarding the availability to him of the preferential dividend tax rate in light of his own particular situation and regarding the computations of his foreign tax credit limitations with respect to any qualified dividend income paid by Sasol to him, as applicable.

The US Treasury has expressed concern that parties to whom ADSs are released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of creditability of withholding taxes or the preferential tax rates in respect of qualified dividends by US holders of ADSs. Accordingly, the analysis of the foreign tax credits or availability of qualified dividend treatment could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the US Treasury with respect to ADSs.

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Taxation of capital gains

If a US holder is a resident of the US for purposes of the Treaty, such holder generally will not be subject to South African tax on any capital gain or loss if it sells or exchanges its shares or ADSs unless such shares or ADSs constitute the assets linked to a permanent establishment in South Africa. Special rules apply to individuals who are potentially residents of more than one country. Refer to "South African Taxation Taxation of gains on sale or other disposition" above.

Upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of shares or ADSs, a US holder generally will recognise capital gain or loss for US federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the US dollar value of the amount realised on the disposition and the US holder's adjusted tax basis, determined in US dollars, in the shares or ADSs. Such gain or loss generally will be US source gain or loss, and generally will be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period in the shares or ADSs exceeds one year at the time of disposition. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations. If the US holder is an individual, long term capital gain generally is subject to US federal income tax at preferential rates.

The tax basis of shares purchased with foreign currency will generally be the US dollar value of the purchase price on the date of purchase, or the settlement date for the purchase, in the case of shares traded on an established securities market that are purchased by a cash basis US holder (or an accrual basis US holder that so elects). The amount realised on a sale or other disposition of shares for an amount in foreign currency will be the US dollar of this amount on the date of sale or disposition. On the settlement date, the US holder will recognise the US source foreign currency gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the difference (if any) between the US dollar value of the amount received based in the exchange rates in effect on the date of sale or other disposition and the settlement date. However, in the case of shares traded on an established securities market that are sold by a cash basis US holder (or an accrual basis US holder that so elects), the amount realised will be based on the exchange rate in effect on the settlement date for the sale, and no exchange gain or loss will be recognised at that time. If an accrual basis US holder makes an election described above, it must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be revoked without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

Passive foreign investment company considerations

This summary assumes and Sasol believes that it will not be classified as a Passive Foreign Investment Company (PFIC) for US federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ended 30 June 2011. US holders are advised, however, that this conclusion is a factual determination that must be made annually and thus may be subject to change. If Sasol were to be classified as a PFIC, the tax on distributions on its shares or ADSs and on any gains realised upon the disposition of its shares or ADSs may be less favourable than as described herein. Furthermore, dividends paid by a PFIC are not "qualified dividend income" and are not eligible for the reduced rates of taxation for certain dividends. In addition, as a result of a change in law, effective as of 18 March 2010, each US person that is a shareholder of a PFIC, generally will be required to file an annual report disclosing its ownership of shares in a PFIC and certain other information as yet to be announced. US holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules (including the new reporting requirements) to their ownership of the shares or ADSs.

US information reporting and backup withholding

Dividend payments made to a holder and proceeds paid from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of shares or ADSs may be subject to information reporting to the IRS. US federal backup withholding generally is imposed at a current rate of 28% on specified payments to persons who fail to furnish required information. Backup withholding will not apply to a holder who furnishes a correct

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taxpayer identification number or certificate of foreign status and makes any other required certification, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. US persons who are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide IRS Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification). Non-US holders generally will not be subject to US information reporting or backup withholding. However, these holders may be required to provide certification of non-US status (generally on IRS Form W-8BEN) in connection with payments received in the United States or through certain US-related financial intermediaries.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a holder's US federal income tax liability. A holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by timely filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information.

10.F Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable.

10.G Statement by experts

Not applicable.

10.H Documents on display

All reports and other information that we file with the SEC may be obtained, upon written request, from the Bank of New York Mellon, as Depository for our ADSs at its Corporate Trust office, located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286. These reports and other information can also be inspected without charge and copied at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. These reports may also be accessed via the SEC's website (www.sec.gov). Also, certain reports and other information concerning us will be available for inspection at the offices of the NYSE. In addition, all the statutory records of the company and its subsidiaries may be viewed at the registered address of the company in South Africa.

10.I Subsidiary information

Not applicable. For a list of our subsidiaries see Exhibit 8.1 to this annual report on Form 20-F.

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As a group, we are exposed to various market risks associated with our underlying assets, liabilities and anticipated transactions. We continuously monitor these exposures and enter into derivative financial instruments to reduce these risks. We do not enter into derivative transactions on a speculative basis. All fair values have been determined using current market pricing models.

The principal market risks (i.e. the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in market rates and prices) to which we are exposed are:

foreign exchange rates applicable on conversion of foreign currency transactions as well as on conversion of assets and liabilities to rand;

commodity prices, mainly crude oil prices; and

interest rates on debt and cash deposits.

Refer to Item 18 "Financial Statements Note 64 Financial risk management and financial instruments" of the consolidated financial statements for a qualitative and quantitative discussion of the group's exposure to these market risks.

The following is a breakdown of our debt arrangements and a summary of fixed versus floating interest rate exposures for operations.

Liabilities notional	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total
	(Rand in millions)						
Fixed rate (Rand)	288	222	199	175	176	3 216	4 276
Average interest rate	10,81%	10,81%	10,80%	10,80%	10,79%	10,79%	
Variable rate (Rand)	759	840	916	811	423	4 754	8 503
Average interest rate	7,86%	7,84%	7,83%	7,81%	7,80%	7,79%	
Fixed Rate (US\$)	1		1				2
Average interest rate	3,48%		3,11%				
Variable rate (US\$)	208	7	7	7	2		231
Average interest rate	3,97%	4,34%	4,29%	4,15%	3,00%		
Fixed rate (Euro)	10	10	10	10	1	24	65
Average interest rate	2,75%	2,75%	2,74%	2,71%	0,25%	3,80%	
Variable rate (Euro)	538	235	382	519	458	299	2 431
Average interest rate	3,47%	3,49%	3,51%	3,55%	3,62%	3,72%	
Variable rate (other currencies)	7	4	3				14
Average interest rate	17,71%	18,14%	18,14%				
Total	1 811	1 318	1 518	1 522	1 060	8 293	15 522

Table of Contents**ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES****12.A Debt securities**

Not applicable.

12.B Warrants and rights

Not applicable.

12.C Other securities

Not applicable.

12.D American depositary shares**12.D.1 Depositary name and address**

Not applicable.

12.D.2 Description of american depositary shares

Not applicable.

12.D.3 Depositary fees and charges

The Bank of New York Mellon serves as the depositary for Sasol's American Depositary Shares (ADSs). Sasol's ADSs, each representing one Sasol ordinary share, are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "SSL". The ADSs are evidenced by American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, issued by The Bank of New York Mellon, as Depositary, under the Amended and Restated Deposit Letter Agreement dated as of 5 May 2011, among The Bank of New York Mellon, Sasol Limited and its registered ADR holders. ADR holders are required to pay the following service fees to the Depositary:

Service	Fees (USD)
Depositing or substituting the underlying shares	Up to US\$0,02 per ADS
Receiving or distributing dividends	Up to US\$0,02 per ADS
Selling or exercising rights	Up to US\$0,02 per ADS
Withdrawing an underlying security	Up to US\$0,02 per ADS

In addition, all non-standard out-of-pocket administration and maintenance expenses, including but not limited to, any and all reasonable legal fees and disbursements incurred by the Depositary (including legal opinions, and any fees and expenses incurred by or waived to third-parties) will be paid by the company. Fees and out-of-pocket expenses for the servicing of non-registered ADR holders and for any special service(s) performed by the Depositary will be paid for by the company.

12.D.4 Depositary payments for 2011

No payments were received from the Depositary for the year ended 30 June 2011. In terms of the Amended and Restated Deposit Letter Agreement dated as of 5 May 2011, the Depositary will reimburse Sasol Limited up to US\$250 000 for expenses related to the ADR programme including, but not limited to, investor relations expenses and listing fees or any other program related expenses. The claim for reimbursement has not yet been submitted to the Depositary.

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PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

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ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

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ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

- (a) Disclosure controls and procedures

The company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, based on their evaluation of the effectiveness of the group's disclosure controls and procedures (required by paragraph (b) of 17 CFR 240.13a-15) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report of Form 20-F, have concluded that, as of such date, the company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

- (b) Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting

Management of Sasol is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, management is required to assess the effectiveness of Sasol's internal control over financial reporting as of the end of each financial year and report, based on that assessment, whether the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Sasol's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the chief executive officer and chief financial officer to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of Sasol's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorisations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Sasol's internal control over financial reporting as of 30 June 2011. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in "Internal Control Integrated Framework". Based on this assessment, our management has determined that, as of 30 June 2011, Sasol's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

- (c) The effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of 30 June 2011 was audited by KPMG Inc., independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report on page F-1 of this Form 20-F.

- (d) Changes in internal control over financial reporting

During the year under review, a change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. The restructuring of the Sasol group has resulted in the formation of the Sasol Shared Services division.

Sasol Shared Services consolidates a number of functions, which previously resided in the respective Sasol business units into a single environment. We continue to pursue a multi-year initiative to centralise and standardise transaction-processing activities within certain accounting processes and will over the next few years be migrating to a consolidated enterprise resource planning system across

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the organisation to further enable this change. None of these initiatives is in response to any identified deficiency or weakness in our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16.A Audit committee financial expert

Mr. Colin Beggs, an independent member of the audit committee and its chairman since 1 January 2011, was determined by our board to be an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, in accordance with the Rules of the NYSE and the SEC.

Item 16.B Code of ethics

Our code of ethics consists of four fundamental ethical principles – responsibility, honesty, fairness and respect. The code is supported by a "guidelines to the code of ethics" document which provides details on 15 ethical standards. These ethical standards cover issues such as bribery and corruption, fraud, insider trading, legal compliance, conflicts of interests, human rights and discrimination. They include a commitment to conducting our business with due regard to the interests of all our stakeholders and the environment. The code embodies a requirement of compliance with all applicable laws and regulations as a minimum standard. We have an established ethics forum to monitor and report on ethics, discuss best practice and compliance requirements, and to recommend amendments to the code and guide as required.

Employee performance compared against our values, which incorporate the code of ethics, is assessed as part of our performance appraisal system. Any amendment or waiver of the code as it relates to our chief executive officer or chief financial officer will be posted on our website within five business days following such amendment or waiver. No such amendments or waivers are anticipated.

The code of ethics has been communicated to employees, suppliers, service providers and customers and is available on our internet website. Our website address is www.sasolethics.com. A copy of the Code of Ethics can also be specifically requested by sending an email to groupethicsoffice@sasol.com with your postal details and a copy will be posted to you, without charge.

We have been operating an independent ethics reporting telephone line through external advisors since 2002. This confidential and anonymous ethics hotline provides an impartial facility for all stakeholders to report deviations from ethical behaviour, including fraud and unsafe behaviour or environment. These calls are monitored and the progress on their resolution is reported to the audit committee on a regular basis. We view the following hotlines as an essential mechanism for maintaining the highest levels of ethical behaviour: South Africa: 0800016017; Germany: 08001825967; Italy: 800786522; Singapore: 1800-2163302; United Kingdom: 08000324498; United States of America: 18004891727.

The use of the ethics hotline has continued to increase over the past three years. This is attributed to an increased focus on managing ethics at a senior and top management level as well as clear tone at the top to promote zero tolerance towards unethical behaviour. Our code of ethics guides our interactions with all government representatives. Our policy prohibits contributions to political parties or government officials since they may be interpreted as an inducement for future beneficial treatment, and as interference in the democratic process.

Table of Contents**Item 16.C Principal accountant fees and services**

The following table sets forth the aggregate audit and audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees billed by our principal accountants (KPMG Inc.) for each of the 2011 and 2010 years:

	Audit fees	Audit-related fees	Tax fees	All other fees	Total ⁽¹⁾
	(Rand in millions)				
2011	63			3	66
2010	71		1	3	75

(1)

In respect of our audit committee approval process, all of the non-audit and audit fees paid to KPMG Inc. have been pre-approved by the audit committee.

Audit fees consist of fees billed for the annual audit of the company's consolidated financial statements, review of the group's internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the audit of statutory financial statements of the company's subsidiaries, including fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or reviews of the company's financial statements that are services that only an external auditor can reasonably provide.

Audit-related fees consist of the review of documents filed with regulatory authorities, consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards, review of security controls and operational effectiveness of systems, due diligence related to acquisitions and employee benefit plan audits.

Tax fees include fees billed for tax compliance services, including assistance in the preparation of original and amended tax returns; tax consultations, such as assistance in connection with tax audits and appeals; tax advice relating to acquisitions, transfer pricing, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities; and tax planning services and expatriate tax compliance, consultation and planning services. All other fees consist of fees billed which are not included under audit fees, audit related fees or tax fees.

Audit committee approval policy

In accordance with our audit committee approval policy, all audit and non-audit services performed for us by our independent accountants were approved by the audit committee of our board of directors, which concluded that the provision of such services by the independent accountants was compatible with the maintenance of that firm's independence in the conduct of its auditing functions.

The approval policy provides for categorical approval of permissible non-audit services and requires the pre-approval by the audit committee, prior to engagement, of such services, other than audit services covered by the annual audit engagement letter, provided that all such fees must be less than 20% of the total audit fees for Sasol's annual audit engagement, unless otherwise directed by the audit committee. In addition, services to be provided by the independent accountants that are not within the category of approved services must be approved by the audit committee prior to engagement, regardless of the service being requested and the amount, but subject to the restriction above.

Requests or applications for services that require specific separate approval by the audit committee are required to be submitted to the audit committee by both management and the independent accountants and must include a detailed description of the services to be provided and a joint statement confirming that the provision of the proposed services does not impair the independence of the independent accountants. No work was performed by persons other than the principal accountant's

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employees on the principal accountant's engagement to audit Sasol Limited's financial statements for 2011.

Item 16.D Exemptions from the listing standards for audit committees

Not applicable.

Item 16.E Purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers

Period	Total number of shares repurchased	Average price paid per share	Shares cancelled under the share repurchase programme	Total number of shares purchased and/or cancelled as part of publicly announced programmes	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the programmes ⁽¹⁾
For the year ended 30 June 2011					
Balance at 30 June 2010	40 309 886		(31 500 000)	8 809 886	16 719 239
2010-07-01 to 2010-07-31					16 719 239
2010-08-01 to 2010-08-31					16 719 239
2010-09-01 to 2010-09-30					16 719 239
2010-10-01 to 2010-10-31					16 719 239
2010-11-01 to 2010-11-30					16 719 239
2010-12-01 to 2010-12-31					55 301 486
2011-01-01 to 2011-01-31					55 301 486
2011-02-01 to 2011-02-28					55 301 486
2011-03-01 to 2011-03-31					55 301 486
2011-04-01 to 2011-04-30					55 301 486
2011-05-01 to 2011-05-31					55 301 486
2011-06-01 to 2011-06-30					55 301 486
2011-07-01 to 2011-07-31					55 301 486
2011-08-01 to 2011-08-31					55 301 486
2011-09-01 to 2011-09-30					55 301 486
	40 309 886		(31 500 000)	8 809 886	

(1)

At the annual general meeting held on 27 November 2009, shareholders renewed the directors' authority to repurchase up to 4% of the issued ordinary shares of the company at the time. This authority was replaced at the annual general meeting held on 26 November 2010 by an authority to directors to approve the repurchase of up to 10% of the issued ordinary shares of the company. The maximum number of ordinary shares that may be repurchased in terms of this authority amounts to 64 111 372. This latest authority will be valid until the company's next annual general meeting and will not exceed 15 months from the date of resolution.

Up to 30 September 2011, through our subsidiary, Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd, a total of 8 809 886 shares (30 June 2010 8 809 886 shares), representing 1,45% (2010 1,46%) of the issued share capital of the company, excluding shares issued in relation to the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, had been repurchased since 7 March 2007 at an average price of R346,45 per share (2010 R346,45). These shares are held as treasury shares and do not carry any voting rights. In terms of a specific authority granted at a general meeting of shareholders held on 28 November 2008, the company repurchased 31 500 000 of these shares on 4 December 2008, whereupon they were cancelled and restored to authorised share capital.

a.

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At the general meeting of 23 November 2006, the shareholders authorised the directors to undertake a repurchase of issued securities limited to a maximum of 10% of the company's

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issued securities at the time that the authority was granted. This authority was again renewed by shareholders at our general meeting held on 30 November 2007. The maximum number of shares that may be repurchased was 63 035 195 at 30 November 2007. At the annual general meetings held on 28 November 2008 and 27 November 2009, respectively, shareholders renewed the directors' authority to repurchase up to 4% of the issued ordinary shares of the company. At the annual general meeting held on 26 November 2010, shareholders authorised the directors' approve the repurchase of up to 10% of the issued ordinary shares of the company. This authority will be valid until the company's next annual general meeting and will not exceed 15 months from the date of resolution. The company's issued securities as at 30 November 2010 was 641 113 716 (30 November 2009 638 228 116). The maximum number of shares that may be repurchased at 30 November 2010 amounted to 64 111 372. For more information on the general requirements for trading in own shares refer to "Item 10.B Memorandum and Articles of Association".

b.

The repurchase is limited to a maximum of 10% of the company's issued ordinary shares, excluding shares issued in relation to the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, at the time the authority was granted and no acquisition can be made at a price more than 10% above the weighted average of the market value of the securities for the five business days immediately preceding the date of such acquisition.

c.

In terms of the South African Companies Act, 61 of 1973⁽¹⁾ and the terms of the resolution, the general authority granted to the directors by shareholders on 26 November 2010 to acquire the company's issued securities will be valid only until the company's next annual general meeting, which is scheduled for 25 November 2011. In terms of the South African Companies Act, 61 of 1973, as amended, the authorisation is only valid until the next annual general meeting following the grant of such a general approval.

(1)

Replaced by the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008, with effect from 1 May 2011.

d.

No programme was terminated prior to the expiration date.

Item 16.F Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

There have been no changes in our certifying accountant or disagreements on accounting and financial disclosure during the two most recent financial years ended 30 June 2011.

Item 16.G Corporate Governance

The company maintains a primary listing of its ordinary shares on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange operated by the JSE Limited (JSE) and a listing of American Depositary Shares on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). The company is accordingly subject to the ongoing disclosure, corporate governance and other requirements imposed by legislation in both jurisdictions, the JSE, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the NYSE. The company has implemented controls to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the South African Companies Act, 71 of 2008⁽²⁾, (the Companies Act), the JSE Listings Requirements, the SEC, the NYSE and US legislation such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX), insofar as it applies to foreign companies listed on the NYSE. In addition, we have compared its corporate governance practices to those required to be applied by domestic US companies listed on the NYSE and confirms that we comply with such NYSE corporate governance standards, in most respects.

(2)

The Companies Act, No 71 of 2008 became effective on 1 May 2011.

In terms of the JSE Listings Requirements, all JSE-listed companies must comply with the King Code of Governance Principles for South Africa 2009 (King III Code), as from financial years commencing on or after 1 March 2010. The period under review is the first financial year in respect of

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which the company has to report on the implementation of the King III Code principles. We apply the vast majority of the recommended practices of the King III Code, and those instances where the recommendations are not applied or are in the process of implementation, are explained in the relevant sections of the integrated annual report. In a few areas, we believe we are applying the recommendations but additional enhancements have been identified which will be implemented over time, in line with our objective to continuously improve our corporate governance principles.

We reviewed the Discussion Paper on the Framework for Integrated Reporting and the Integrated Report issued by the Integrated Reporting Committee of South Africa in January 2011 and have incorporated the majority of the recommendations in our first integrated annual report.

Sound corporate governance structures and processes are being applied at Sasol and are considered by the Sasol Limited board (the board) to be pivotal to delivering on sustainable growth in the interest of all stakeholders. Governance structures and processes, underpinned by our values driven leadership programme, are regularly reviewed and adapted to accommodate internal corporate developments and to reflect national and international best practice to the extent considered in the best interest of the company.

The board considers corporate governance as a priority that requires more attention than merely establishing the steps to be taken to demonstrate compliance with codes and legal, regulatory or listing requirements. The board has therefore carefully considered the extent to which the implementation of new non-statutory corporate governance concepts will in fact be in the best interest of the company.

The nomination and governance committee and the board continue to review and benchmark the group's governance structures and processes to ensure the directors and the board exercise effective and ethical leadership, good corporate citizenship and sustainability. We are committed to achieving high standards of business integrity and ethics across all our activities. Issues of governance will continue to receive the board and its committees' consideration and attention during the years ahead.

In addition, we have compared our corporate governance practices to those for domestic US companies listed on the NYSE and confirms that we comply substantially with such NYSE corporate governance standards.

We comply substantially with all of the NYSE corporate governance standards contained in the NYSE listing requirements, with the exception of the following significant differences:

In terms of rule 303A.04 of the NYSE listed company manual, a listed company must have a nomination/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors. The terms of reference of the nomination and governance committee provide that the committee is chaired by the chairman of the board, as is required by the JSE Listings Requirements. However, the King III Code provides that the nomination committee should consist of a majority of independent directors and should be chaired by an independent non-executive director. Mrs. TH Nyasulu, who is the chairman of the board, was determined by the board not to be independent and accordingly the committee is comprised of a majority of independent directors and not entirely of independent directors;

In terms of rule 303A.05 of the NYSE listed company manual a listed company must have a remuneration committee composed entirely of independent directors. The King III Code requires that the remuneration committee must consist of a majority of independent directors and must be chaired by an independent director. The committee is comprised of a majority of independent directors and is chaired by an independent director.

See also "Item 6.A Directors and senior management" and "Item 6.C Board practices" for information of the composition of our board and information on our corporate governance practices.

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PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sasol is furnishing financial statements pursuant to the instructions of Item 18 of Form 20-F.

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Item 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following consolidated financial statements, together with the auditor's report of KPMG Inc. are filed as part of this annual report on Form 20-F:

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended 30 June 2011, 2010 and 2009

<u>Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-1</u>
Consolidated Financial Statements	
<u>Statement of Financial Position</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Income Statement</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Statement of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Statement of Cash Flows</u>	<u>F-6</u>
<u>Notes to the Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-7</u>
<u>Supplemental Oil and Gas Information (Unaudited)</u>	<u>G-1</u>

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Sasol Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Sasol Limited and its subsidiaries as of 30 June 2011, 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009, and the related consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended 30 June 2011. We also have audited Sasol Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of 30 June 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Sasol Limited's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on Sasol Limited's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sasol Limited and its subsidiaries as of 30 June 2011, 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended 30 June 2011, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, Sasol Limited maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of 30 June 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ KPMG Inc.
Registered Auditors

Johannesburg, South Africa

7 October 2011

Table of Contents**Sasol Limited Group****Statement of Financial Position**

at 30 June

Note	2011	2011	2010	2009	
	Unaudited				
	US\$m*	Rm	Rm	Rm	
ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	2	9 783	79 245	72 523	70 370
Assets under construction	3	3 673	29 752	21 018	14 496
Goodwill	4	92	747	738	805
Other intangible assets	5	156	1 265	1 193	1 068
Investments in securities	6	82	664	585	574
Investments in associates	7	379	3 071	3 573	2 170
Post-retirement benefit assets	8	98	792	789	716
Long-term receivables and prepaid expenses	9	189	1 533	1 241	1 456
Long-term financial assets	10	3	21	2	15
Deferred tax assets	22	136	1 101	1 099	1 184
Non-current assets		14 591	118 191	102 761	92 854
Investments in securities	6			77	77
Assets held for sale	11	7	54	16	86
Inventories	12	2 285	18 512	16 472	14 589
Tax receivable	27	6	49	356	27
Trade receivables	13	2 670	21 628	18 624	15 176
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	14	185	1 497	1 417	1 864
Short-term financial assets	15	3	22	50	520
Cash restricted for use	16	408	3 303	1 841	1 247
Cash	16	1 816	14 716	14 870	19 425
Current assets		7 380	59 781	53 723	53 011
Total assets		21 971	177 972	156 484	145 865
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Shareholders' equity		13 290	107 649	94 730	83 835
Non-controlling interests		332	2 691	2 512	2 382
Total equity		13 622	110 340	97 242	86 217
Long-term debt	17	1 772	14 356	14 111	13 615
Long-term financial liabilities	18	13	103	75	143
Long-term provisions	19	1 016	8 233	7 013	5 729
Post-retirement benefit obligations	20	604	4 896	4 495	4 454
Long-term deferred income	21	61	498	273	297
Deferred tax liabilities	22	1 515	12 272	10 406	9 168
Non-current liabilities		4 981	40 358	36 373	33 406
Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale	11			4	65
Short-term debt	23	198	1 602	1 542	4 762
Short-term financial liabilities	24	17	136	357	354
Short-term provisions	25	341	2 760	2 647	3 592
Short-term deferred income	26	109	885	266	464
Tax payable	27	90	725	550	702

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Trade payables and accrued expenses	28	2 064	16 718	13 335	12 921
Other payables	29	523	4 239	4 049	3 302
Bank overdraft	16	26	209	119	80
Current liabilities		3 368	27 274	22 869	26 242
Total equity and liabilities		21 971	177 972	156 484	145 865

*

US dollar information has been presented for the year ended 30 June 2011 on an unaudited basis solely for the convenience of the reader and is computed at the closing rate of R8,10/US dollar, as reported by Thomson Reuters on 30 September 2011.

Table of Contents**Sasol Limited Group****Income Statement**

for the year ended 30 June

	Note	2011	2011	2010	2009
		Unaudited			
		US\$m*	Rm	Rm	Rm
Turnover	30	17 585	142 436	122 256	137 836
Cost of sales and services rendered	31	(11 169)	(90 467)	(79 183)	(88 508)
Gross profit		6 416	51 969	43 073	49 328
Other operating income	32	134	1 088	854	1 021
Marketing and distribution expenditure		(839)	(6 796)	(6 496)	(7 583)
Administrative expenditure		(1 221)	(9 887)	(9 451)	(10 063)
Other operating expenditure		(793)	(6 424)	(4 043)	(8 037)
Other expenses		(668)	(5 408)	(3 036)	(7 871)
Translation losses	33	(125)	(1 016)	(1 007)	(166)
Operating profit	34	3 697	29 950	23 937	24 666
Finance income	38	122	991	1 332	1 790
Share of profit of associates (net of tax)	39	36	292	217	270
Finance expenses	40	(224)	(1 817)	(2 114)	(2 531)
Profit before tax		3 631	29 416	23 372	24 195
Taxation	41	(1 135)	(9 196)	(6 985)	(10 480)
Profit for year		2 496	20 220	16 387	13 715
Attributable to					
Owners of Sasol Limited		2 444	19 794	15 941	13 648
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		52	426	446	67
		2 496	20 220	16 387	13 715
					Rand
		US\$	Rand	Rand	
Per share information					
Basic earnings per share	43	4,07	32,97	26,68	22,90
Diluted earnings per share	43	4,06	32,85	26,54	22,80

*

US dollar information has been presented for the year ended 30 June 2011 on an unaudited basis solely for the convenience of the reader and is computed at the closing rate of R8,10/US dollar, as reported by Thomson Reuters on 30 September 2011.

Table of Contents**Sasol Limited Group****Statement of Comprehensive Income****for the year ended 30 June**

Note	2011	2011	2010	2009
	Unaudited US\$m*	Rm	Rm	Rm
Profit for year	2 496	20 220	16 387	13 715
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(240)	(1 943)	(777)	(2 881)
Effect of translation of foreign operations	(251)	(2 031)	(802)	(2 485)
Effect of cash flow hedges	14	111	13	(497)
Investments available-for-sale			4	
Tax on other comprehensive income	(3)	(23)	8	101
Total comprehensive income	2 256	18 277	15 610	10 834
Attributable to				
Owners of Sasol Limited	2 204	17 849	15 171	10 796
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	52	428	439	38
	2 256	18 277	15 610	10 834

*

US dollar information has been presented for the year ended 30 June 2011 on an unaudited basis solely for the convenience of the reader and is computed at the closing rate of R8,10/US dollar, as reported by Thomson Reuters on 30 September 2011.

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Sasol Limited Group

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June

	Share-based capital (note 45)	Share-based payment reserve (note 46)	Foreign translation reserve (note 47)	Cash investment fair value accounting reserve (note 46)	Cash hedge reserve (note 46)	Sasol Inzalo share transaction programme (note 46)	Share repurchase programme (note 48)	Retained earnings	Shareholder equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity	Total equity Unaudited
	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	US\$m*
Balance at 30 June 2008	20 176	2 540	3 006	1	221	(16 161)	(10 969)	77 660	76 474	2 521	78 995	
Shares issued on implementation of share options	155								155		155	
Shares issued on Sasol Inzalo share transaction	6 927					(5 893)			1 034		1 034	
Costs on implementation of Sasol Inzalo share transaction	(35)								(35)		(35)	
Cancellation of shares	(198)						9 442	(9 244)				
Repurchase of shares							(1 114)		(1 114)		(1 114)	
Share-based payment expense		3 293							3 293		3 293	
Disposal of businesses (refer note 56)			414					11	425		425	
Change in shareholding of subsidiaries										406	406	
Total comprehensive income for year			(2 481)	1	(372)			13 648	10 796	38	10 834	
Dividends paid								(7 193)	(7 193)	(583)	(7 776)	
Balance at 30 June 2009	27 025	5 833	939	2	(151)	(22 054)	(2 641)	74 882	83 835	2 382	86 217	
Shares issued on implementation of share options	204								204		204	
Share-based payment expense		880							880		880	
Change in shareholding of subsidiaries										9	9	
Total comprehensive income for year			(802)	3	29			15 941	15 171	439	15 610	
Dividends paid								(5 360)	(5 360)	(318)	(5 678)	
Balance at 30 June 2010	27 229	6 713	137	5	(122)	(22 054)	(2 641)	85 463	94 730	2 512	97 242	12 005
Shares issued on implementation of share options	430								430		430	53
Effect of the Ixia Coal transaction (refer note 46.3)		(117)						(53)	(170)	170		
Share-based payment expense		1 428							1 428		1 428	176
Disposal of businesses (refer note 56)			(4)						(4)		(4)	
Total comprehensive income for year			(2 028)		83			19 794	17 849	428	18 277	2 256
Dividends paid								(6 614)	(6 614)	(419)	(7 033)	(868)
Balance at 30 June 2011	27 659	8 024	(1 895)	5	(39)	(22 054)	(2 641)	98 590	107 649	2 691	110 340	13 622

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*

US dollar information has been presented for the year ended 30 June 2011 on an unaudited basis solely for the convenience of the reader and is computed at the closing rate of R8,10/US dollar, as reported by Thomson Reuters on 30 September 2011.

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Table of Contents**Sasol Limited Group****Statement of Cash Flows****for the year ended 30 June**

Note	2011	2011	2010	2009
	Unaudited US\$m*	Rm	Rm	Rm
Cash receipts from customers	17 155	138 955	118 129	144 963
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(12 385)	(100 316)	(90 791)	(96 776)
Cash generated by operating activities	49	4 770	38 639	27 338
Finance income received	52	170	1 380	1 372
Finance expenses paid	40	(111)	(898)	(1 781)
Tax paid	27	(826)	(6 691)	(6 040)
Cash available from operating activities		4 003	32 430	20 889
Dividends paid	53	(816)	(6 614)	(5 360)
Cash retained from operating activities		3 187	25 816	15 529
Additions to non-current assets		(2 552)	(20 665)	(16 108)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	2	(207)	(1 674)	(2 034)
Additions to assets under construction	3	(2 329)	(18 861)	(14 023)
Additions to other intangible assets	5	(16)	(130)	(51)
Non-current assets sold	54	21	168	208
Acquisition of businesses	55			(30)
Cash acquired on acquisition of businesses	55			19
Acquisition of interests in joint ventures	55	(472)	(3 823)	
Disposal of businesses	56	3	22	3 486
Additional investments in associates	7	(11)	(91)	(1 248)
Purchase of investments		(9)	(71)	(47)
Proceeds from sale of investments		9	70	14
(Increase)/decrease in long-term receivables		(9)	(75)	477
Cash utilised in investing activities		(3 020)	(24 465)	(16 704)
Share capital issued on implementation of share options		53	430	204
Share capital issued on implementation of Sasol Inzalo share transaction				1 034
Costs on implementation of Sasol Inzalo share transaction				(35)
Share repurchase programme				(1 114)
Contributions from non-controlling shareholders		3	27	9
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders		(52)	(419)	(318)
Proceeds from long-term debt	17	277	2 247	2 080
Repayments of long-term debt	17	(210)	(1 702)	(4 647)
Proceeds from short-term debt	23	15	118	170
Repayments of short-term debt	23	(51)	(413)	(199)
Cash effect of financing activities		35	288	(2 701)
				(1 193)

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Translation effects on cash and cash equivalents of foreign operations	47	(52)	(421)	(124)	(870)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		150	1 218	(4 000)	16 257
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2 048	16 592	20 592	4 335
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	16	2 198	17 810	16 592	20 592

*

US dollar information has been presented for the year ended 30 June 2011 on an unaudited basis solely for the convenience of the reader and is computed at the closing rate of R8,10/US dollar, as reported by Thomson Reuters on 30 September 2011.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements

- A. ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND FINANCIAL REPORTING TERMS**
- B. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION**
- C. OTHER EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Corporate head office functions
Alternative energy businesses

In the notes to the financial statements, where items classified as "other businesses" or "other chemical businesses" are material, the amounts attributable to these businesses have been specified.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Company	A legal business entity registered in terms of the applicable legislation of that country.
Entity	Sasol Limited, a subsidiary, joint venture, associate or special purpose entity.
Foreign operation	An entity whose activities are based or conducted in a country or currency other than those of the reporting entity (Sasol Limited).
Group	The group comprises Sasol Limited, its subsidiaries and its interest in joint ventures, associates and special purpose entities.
Joint venture	An economic activity over which the group exercises joint control established under a contractual arrangement.
Operation	A component of the group: that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation; and is distinguished separately for financial and operating purposes.
Subsidiary	Any entity over which the group has the power to exercise control.
Special purpose entity	An entity established to accomplish a narrow and well defined objective, including the facilitation of the group's black economic empowerment transactions, and where the group receives the majority of the benefits related to the operations and net assets of the entity, is exposed to the majority of the risks incident to the entity's activities and retains the majority of the residual or ownership risks related to the entity or its assets.

General accounting terms

Acquisition date	The date on which control in subsidiaries, special purpose entities, joint control in joint ventures and significant influence in associates commences.
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Assets under construction

A non-current asset which includes expenditure capitalised for work in progress in respect of activities to develop, expand or enhance items of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and exploration assets.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Business	An integrated set of activities and assets capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits directly to investors or other owners, members or participants
Cash generating unit	The smallest identifiable group of assets which can generate cash inflows independently from other assets or groups of assets.
Commissioning date	The date that an item of property, plant and equipment, whether acquired or constructed, is brought into use.
Consolidated group financial statements	The financial results of the group which comprise the financial results of Sasol Limited and its subsidiaries, special purpose entities, the proportionate interest in the financial results of joint ventures and its interest in associates.
Construction contract	A contract specifically negotiated with a third party for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use.
Control	The ability, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. When assessing the ability to control an entity, the existence and effect of potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or convertible are taken into account.
Corporate assets	Assets, other than goodwill, that contribute to the future cash flows of both the cash generating unit under review as well as other cash generating units.
Discontinued operation	An operation that, pursuant to a single plan, has been disposed of or is classified as an operation held for sale.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Discount rate	The rate used for purposes of determining discounted cash flows defined as the yield on AAA credit rated bonds (for entities outside South Africa) and relevant South African Government bonds (for South African entities) that have maturity dates approximating the term of the related cash flows. This pre-tax interest rate reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money. To the extent that, in determining the cash flows, the risks specific to the asset or liability are taken into account in determining those cash flows, they are not included in determining the discount rate.
Disposal date	The date on which control in subsidiaries, special purpose entities, joint control in joint ventures and significant influence in associates ceases.
Exploration assets	Capitalised expenditure relating to the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources (coal, oil and gas).
Fair value	The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
Financial results	Comprise the financial position (assets, liabilities and equity), results of operations (revenue and expenses) and cash flows of an entity and of the group.
Functional currency	The currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.
Long-term	A period longer than twelve months from the reporting date.
Market participants	Buyers and sellers in an open market who are independent, knowledgeable and willing to exchange an asset or settle a liability in an arm's length transaction.
Mineral assets	Capitalised expenditure relating to producing coal, oil and gas properties, including development costs and previously capitalised exploration assets.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Other comprehensive income	Comprises items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in the income statement and includes the effect of translation of foreign operations, cash flow hedges, available-for-sale financial assets and changes in revaluation reserves.
Presentation currency	The currency in which financial results of an entity are presented.
Qualifying asset	An asset that necessarily takes a substantial period (normally in excess of twelve months) of time to get ready for its intended use.
Recoverable amount	The amount that reflects the greater of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use that can be attributed to an asset as a result of its ongoing use by the entity. In determining the value in use, expected future cash flows are discounted to their present values using the discount rate.
Related party	Parties are considered to be related if one party directly or indirectly has the ability to control or jointly control the reporting entity (Sasol Limited) or exercise significant influence over the reporting entity or is a member of the key management of the reporting entity.
Revenue	Comprises turnover, dividends received and interest received.
Share-based payment	A transaction in which an entity issues equity instruments, share options or incurs a liability to pay cash based on the price of the entity's equity instruments to another party as compensation for goods received or services rendered.
Significant influence	The ability, directly or indirectly, to participate in, but not exercise control over, the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity so as to obtain economic benefit from its activities.
Turnover	Comprises revenue generated by operating activities and includes sales of products, services rendered, licence fees and royalties, net of indirect taxes, rebates and trade discounts.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Financial instrument terms

Available-for-sale financial asset	<p>A financial asset that has been designated as available-for-sale or a financial asset other than those classified as loans and receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments or derivative instruments.</p> <p>An investment intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, is classified as a non-current available-for-sale financial asset.</p>
Cash and cash equivalents	<p>Comprise cash on hand, restricted cash, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity period of three months or less at date of purchase.</p>
Cash flow hedge	<p>A hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a forecasted transaction.</p>
Derivative instrument	<p>A financial instrument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> whose value changes in response to movements in a specified interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate or similar variable; that requires minimal initial net investment; and whose terms require or permit settlement at a future date.
Effective interest rate	<p>The derived rate that discounts the expected future cash flows to the current net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.</p>
Equity instrument	<p>Any financial instrument (including investments) that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all of its liabilities.</p>
Financial asset	<p>Cash or cash equivalents, a contractual right to receive cash, an equity instrument or a contractual right to exchange a financial instrument under favourable conditions.</p>
Financial liability	<p>A contractual obligation to pay cash or transfer other benefits or an obligation to exchange a financial</p>

instrument under unfavourable conditions. This includes debt.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Financial guarantee	A contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of the debt instrument.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	A financial asset with no fixed or determinable repayments, that the group manages based on its fair value at each reporting period.
Held-to-maturity investment	A financial asset with a fixed maturity and fixed or determinable future payments, that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Such a financial asset is classified as a non-current asset, except when it has a maturity within twelve months from the reporting date, in which case it is classified as a current asset.
Loans and receivables	A financial asset with fixed or determinable repayments that are not quoted in an active market, other than: a derivative instrument; financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; or an available-for-sale financial asset.
Monetary asset	An asset which will be settled in a fixed or determinable amount of money.
Monetary liability	A liability which will be settled in a fixed or determinable amount of money.
Restricted cash	Cash and cash equivalent balances which are not available for general use by the group, including amounts held in escrow, trust or other separate bank accounts.
Transaction date	The date an entity commits itself to purchase or sell a financial instrument.

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations of those standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the AC500 Standards as issued by the Accounting Practices Board or its successor and the South African Companies Act, 2008, as amended. The consolidated financial

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 9 September 2011 and are subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting of shareholders on 25 November 2011.

During the current financial year, the following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards were adopted:

IFRS 2 (Amendments), Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions; and

Various Improvements to IFRSs.

The following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards were adopted prior to their effective dates:

IFRS 7 (Amendment), Financial Instruments: Disclosures Transfer of Financial Assets;

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement;

IAS 12 (Amendments), Taxation: Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets;

IAS 1 (Amendments), Financial Statement Presentation: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income;

IAS 1 (Amendments), Financial Statement Presentation: Severe Hyperinflation; and

Various Improvements to IFRSs.

These newly adopted standards did not significantly impact our financial results.

The following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards which are relevant to Sasol but not yet effective, have not been adopted in the current year:

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments;

IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements;

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements;

IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities;

IAS 27 (Amendments), Separate Financial Statements;

IAS 28 (Amendments), Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures; and

IAS 19 (Amendments), Employee Benefits.

Principal accounting policies

1. Basis of preparation of financial results

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using the historic cost convention except that, as set out in the accounting policies below, certain items, including derivative instruments, liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment schemes, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets, are stated at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Except as otherwise disclosed, these accounting policies are consistent with those applied in previous years.

These accounting policies are consistently applied throughout the group.

2. Basis of consolidation of financial results

The consolidated financial statements reflect the financial results of the group. All financial results are consolidated with similar items on a line by line basis except for investments in associates, which are included in the group's results as set out below.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses between entities are eliminated on consolidation. To the extent that a loss on a transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss of a non-current asset, that loss is charged to the income statement.

In respect of joint ventures and associates, unrealised gains and losses are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment in the associate.

Subsidiaries The financial results of subsidiaries are consolidated into the group's results from acquisition date until disposal date. The existence of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are also considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity.

Special purpose entities The financial results of special purpose entities (SPE) are consolidated into the group's results from the date that the group controls the SPE until the date that control ceases. Control is based on an evaluation of the substance of the SPE's relationship with the group and the SPE's risks and rewards.

Joint ventures The proportionate share of the financial results of joint ventures are consolidated into the group's results from acquisition date until disposal date.

Associates The financial results of associates are included in the group's results according to the equity method from acquisition date until the disposal date.

Under this method, investments in associates are recognised initially at cost. Subsequent to the acquisition date, the group's share of profits or losses of associates is charged to the income statement as equity accounted earnings and its share of movements in equity reserves is recognised as other comprehensive income. All cumulative post-acquisition movements in the equity of associates are adjusted against the cost of the investment. When the group's share of losses in associates equals or exceeds its interest in those associates, the carrying amount of the investment is reduced to zero, and the group does not recognise further losses, unless the group has incurred a legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of those associates.

Goodwill relating to associates forms part of the carrying amount of those associates.

The total carrying amount of each associate is evaluated annually, as a single asset, for impairment or when conditions indicate that a decline in fair value below the carrying amount is other than temporary. If impaired, the carrying amount of the group's share of the underlying assets of associates is written down to its estimated recoverable amount in accordance with the accounting policy on

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

impairment and charged to the income statement. A previously recognised impairment loss will be reversed, insofar as estimates change as a result of an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

Associates whose financial year ends are within three months of 30 June are included in the consolidated financial statements using their most recently audited financial results. Adjustments are made to the associates' financial results for material transactions and events in the intervening period.

3. Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial results of each entity are measured using the functional currency of that entity. The consolidated financial results are presented in rand, which is Sasol Limited's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest million.

Foreign currency transactions Income and expenditure transactions are translated into the functional currency of the entity at the rate of exchange ruling at the transaction date. To the extent that transactions occur regularly throughout the year, they are translated at the average rate of exchange for the year since this is deemed to provide a good approximation of the actual exchange rates at which those transactions occurred.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency of the entity at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation and settlement of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement, except when they relate to cash flow hedging activities in which case these gains and losses are recognised as other comprehensive income and are included in the cash flow hedge accounting reserve.

Foreign operations The financial results of all entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency of their parent entity are translated into the presentation currency. Income and expenditure transactions of foreign operations are translated at the average rate of exchange for the year except for significant individual transactions which are translated at the exchange rate ruling at that date. All assets and liabilities, including fair value adjustments and goodwill arising on acquisition, are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Differences arising on translation are recognised as other comprehensive income and are included in the foreign currency translation reserve.

When the settlement of a monetary item, arising from a receivable or from a payable to a foreign operation, is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

On consolidation, differences arising from the translation of the net investment in a foreign operation are recognised as other comprehensive income and are included in the foreign currency translation reserve.

On disposal of all of the operation, the proportionate share of the related cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve through the statement of comprehensive income are included in determining the profit or loss on disposal of that operation recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on the disposal. When the group

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant portion of the cumulative foreign currency translation reserve is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant portion of the cumulative foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified to the income statement.

4. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes expenditure on materials, direct labour and an allocated proportion of project overheads. Cost also includes the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the assets and site rehabilitation costs to the extent that they relate to the construction of the asset as well as gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges attributable to that asset. Costs capitalised for work in progress in respect of activities to develop, expand or enhance items of property, plant and equipment are classified as part of assets under construction.

Finance expenses, net of finance income, are capitalised on qualifying assets.

When plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items. Expenditure incurred to replace or modify a significant component of plant is capitalised and any remaining carrying amount of the component replaced is written off in the income statement. All other expenditure is charged to the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment, other than mineral assets, is depreciated to its estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life. Mineral assets are depreciated in accordance with the policy set out below on exploration, evaluation and development. The depreciation methods, estimated remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually. The depreciation rates applied are provided in note 2.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment will be derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and are recognised in the income statement.

5. Exploration, evaluation and development

Oil and gas The successful efforts method is used to account for natural oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development activities.

Expenditures relating to dry exploratory wells and the costs of carrying and retaining undeveloped properties are charged to the income statement.

On completion of an exploratory well or exploratory-type stratigraphic test well, the entity will be able to determine if it has found oil or gas reserves. The classification of a discovery as proved reserves depends on whether development of the property is economically feasible and any major capital

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

expenditure to develop the property as a result of sufficient quantities of additional proved oil and gas reserves being identified is justifiable and approved.

Oil and gas reserves are classified as proved when, upon analysis of geological and engineering data, it is determined with reasonable certainty that these reserves could be recoverable in the future under existing economic and operating conditions.

The cost of exploratory wells through which potential oil and gas reserves have been discovered are capitalised as exploration assets in assets under construction. These costs remain capitalised pending the evaluation of results and the determination of whether proved oil and gas reserves have been found. At each reporting date, exploration assets are assessed for impairment. The following conditions must be met for these costs to remain capitalised:

It has been determined that sufficient oil and gas reserves exist which are economically viable based on a range of technical and commercial considerations to justify the capital expenditure required for the completion of the well as a producing well, either individually or in conjunction with other wells; and

Sufficient progress is being made in assessing the oil and gas reserves, including assessing the economic and operating viability with regards to developing the property.

Progress in this regard is reassessed at each reporting date and is subject to technical, commercial and management review to ensure sufficient justification for capitalising such qualifying exploration and evaluation expenditure as an asset. If both of the above conditions are not met or if information is obtained that raises substantial doubt about the economic or operating viability, the costs are charged to the income statement.

Exploratory wells and exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells can remain suspended on the statement of financial position for several years while additional activity including studies, appraisal, drilling and/or seismic work on the potential oil and gas field is performed or while the optimum development plans and timing are established in the absence of impairment indicators.

Expenditure incurred to drill and equip development wells on proved properties are capitalised as mineral assets in property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation of mineral assets on producing oil and gas properties is based on the units-of-production method calculated using estimated proved developed oil and gas reserves. Depreciation of property acquisition costs, capitalised as part of mineral assets in property, plant and equipment, is based on the units-of-production method calculated using estimated proved oil and gas reserves.

Coal mining Coal mining exploration and evaluation expenditure is charged to the income statement until completion of a final feasibility study supporting proved and probable coal reserves. Expenditure incurred subsequent to proved and probable coal reserves being identified is capitalised as exploration assets in assets under construction.

Expenditure on producing mines or development properties is capitalised when excavation or drilling is incurred to extend reserves or further delineate existing proved and probable coal reserves. All development expenditure incurred after the commencement of production is capitalised to the extent that it gives rise to probable future economic benefits.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Life-of-mine coal assets are depreciated using the units-of-production method. A unit is considered to be produced once it has been removed from underground and taken to the surface, passed the bunker and has been transported by conveyor over the scale of the shaft head. The calculation is based on proved and probable reserves assigned to that specific mine (accessible reserves) or complex which benefits from the utilisation of those assets. Inaccessible reserves are excluded from the calculation. Other coal mining assets are depreciated on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

6. Business combinations

The acquisition method is used when a business is acquired. A business may comprise an entity, group of entities or an unincorporated operation including its operating assets and associated liabilities.

On acquisition date, fair values are attributed to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. A non-controlling interest at acquisition date is measured at fair value or at its proportionate interest in the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the entity acquired on a transaction by transaction basis, including that component of the non-controlling interest which has a present ownership interest.

Fair values of all identifiable assets and liabilities included in the business combination are determined by reference to market values of those or similar items, where available, or by discounting expected future cash flows using the discount rate to present values.

When an acquisition is achieved in stages (step acquisition), the identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised at their full fair value when control is obtained, and any adjustment to fair values related to these assets and liabilities previously held as an equity interest is recognised in the income statement.

When there is a change in the interest in a subsidiary after control is obtained, that does not result in a loss in control, the difference between the fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted is recognised directly in the statement of changes in equity.

The consideration transferred is the fair value of the group's contribution to the business combination in the form of assets transferred, shares issued, liabilities assumed or contingent consideration at the acquisition date. Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in the income statement. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are charged to the income statement.

On acquisition date, goodwill is recognised when the consideration transferred and the recognised amount of non-controlling interests exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the entity acquired. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of these transactions. The adjustments to non-controlling interest are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary. Goodwill is tested at each reporting date for impairment.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

To the extent that the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the entity acquired exceeds the consideration transferred and the recognised amount of non-controlling interests, the excess, or bargain purchase gain, is recognised in the income statement on acquisition date.

The profit or loss realised on disposal or termination of an entity is calculated after taking into account the carrying amount of any related goodwill.

7. Other intangible assets

Intangible assets, other than goodwill (refer policy above on business combinations), are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

These intangible assets are recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity from the intangible assets and the costs of the intangible assets can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The amortisation methods and estimated remaining useful lives are reviewed at least annually. Amortisation rates applied are provided in note 5.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested at each reporting date for impairment. The assessment that the estimated useful lives of these assets are indefinite is reviewed at least annually.

Research and development Research expenditure relating to gaining new technical knowledge and understanding is charged to the income statement when incurred.

Development expenditure relating to the production of new or substantially improved products or processes is capitalised if the costs can be measured reliably, the products or processes are technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. All remaining development expenditure is charged to the income statement.

Cost includes expenditure on materials, direct labour and an allocated proportion of project overheads.

Software Purchased software and the direct costs associated with the customisation and installation thereof are capitalised.

Expenditure on internally-developed software is capitalised if it meets the criteria for capitalising development expenditure.

Other software development expenditure is charged to the income statement when incurred.

Patents and trademarks Expenditure on purchased patents and trademarks is capitalised. Expenditure incurred to extend the term of the patents or trademarks is capitalised. All other expenditure is charged to the income statement when incurred.

Emission rights Emission rights (allowances) received from a government or a government agency and expenditure incurred on purchasing allowances are capitalised as indefinite life intangible assets at the quoted market price on acquisition date and are subject to an annual impairment test.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

8. *Non-current asset or disposal group held for sale*

A non-current asset or disposal group (a business grouping of assets and their related liabilities) is designated as held for sale when its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The classification as held for sale of a non-current asset or disposal group occurs when it is available for immediate sale in its present condition and the sale is highly probable. A sale is considered highly probable if management is committed to a plan to sell the non-current asset or disposal group, an active divestiture programme has been initiated, the non-current asset or disposal group is marketed at a price reasonable to its fair value and the disposal will be completed within one year from classification.

Where a disposal group held for sale will result in the loss of control or joint control of a subsidiary or joint venture, all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary or joint venture are classified as held for sale, regardless of whether a non-controlling interest in the former subsidiary or joint venture is to be retained after the sale. Proportionate consolidation ceases from the date a joint venture is classified as held for sale.

Upon classification of a non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale it is reviewed for impairment. The impairment loss charged to the income statement is the excess of the carrying amount of the non-current asset or disposal group over its expected fair value less costs to sell.

No depreciation or amortisation is provided on non-current assets from the date they are classified as held for sale. In addition, equity accounting of equity-accounted investees ceases once classified as held for sale or distribution.

If a non-current asset or disposal group is classified as held for sale, but the criteria for classification as held for sale are no longer met, the disclosure of such non-current asset or disposal group as held for sale is ceased.

On ceasing such classification, the non-current assets are reflected at the lower of:

the carrying amount before classification as held for sale adjusted for any depreciation or amortisation that would have been recognised had the assets not been classified as held for sale; or

the recoverable amount at the date the classification as held for sale ceases. The recoverable amount is the amount at which the asset would have been recognised after the allocation of any impairment loss arising on the cash generating unit as determined in accordance with the group's policy on impairment of non-financial assets.

Any adjustments required to be made on reclassification are recognised in the income statement on reclassification, and included in income from continuing operations.

Where the disposal group was also classified as a discontinued operation, the subsequent classification as held for use also requires that the discontinued operation be included in continuing operations. Comparative information relating to the classification as a discontinued operation is restated accordingly.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

9. Impairment of non-financial assets

The group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment test is performed on all goodwill, intangible assets not yet in use and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives at each reporting date.

The impairment loss charged to the income statement is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount.

Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, where an individual asset cannot generate cash inflows independently, the recoverable amount is determined for the larger cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the corporate asset belongs. For the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored internally.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of a cash-generating unit are first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the goodwill allocated to the unit and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit on a *pro rata* basis relative to their carrying amounts.

With the exception of goodwill, a previously recognised impairment loss will be reversed insofar as estimates change as a result of an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Exploration assets are tested for impairment when development of the property commences or whenever facts and circumstances indicate impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the exploration assets' carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the relevant exploration assets are included in the existing cash-generating units of producing properties that are located in the same geographic region.

10. Financial assets

The group classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

held-to-maturity financial assets;

loans and receivables;

available-for-sale financial assets;

financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and

derivative instruments (set out below).

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

The classification is dependent on the purpose for which the financial asset is acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of the initial recognition and re-evaluates such designation at least at each reporting date.

Financial assets held for trading are classified at fair value through profit or loss. The group manages these investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated initially at transaction date at fair value and changes therein are recognised in the income statement.

Financial assets are recognised on transaction date when the group becomes a party to the contracts and thus obtains rights to receive economic benefits and are derecognised when these rights expire or are transferred.

Financial assets, with the exception of those held at fair value through profit or loss, are stated initially on transaction date at fair value including transaction costs. Held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently stated at fair value at the reporting date.

Unrealised gains and losses arising from revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised as other comprehensive income and included in the investment fair value reserve. On disposal or impairment of available-for-sale financial assets, cumulative unrealised gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are included respectively in determining the profit or loss on disposal of, or impairment charge relating to, that financial asset, which is recognised in the income statement.

The fair values of financial assets are based on quoted bid prices or amounts derived using a discounted cash flow model. Fair values for unlisted equity securities are estimated using methods reflecting the specific economic circumstances of the investee which would affect the market value of those securities. Equity investments for which fair values cannot be measured reliably are recognised at cost less impairment losses.

Premiums or discounts arising from the difference between the fair value of a financial asset and the amount receivable at maturity date are charged to the income statement based on the effective interest rate method.

An assessment is performed at each reporting date to determine whether objective evidence exists that a financial asset is impaired. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are charged to the income statement. When a subsequent event causes the impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed in the income statement. In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the asset below its cost is considered an indicator of impairment. If any such evidence exists, the cumulative loss is removed as other comprehensive income from the investment fair value reserve and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses charged to the income statement on available-for-sale financial assets are not reversed.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented when the group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

11. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the transaction date when the group becomes a party to a contract and thus has a contractual obligation and are derecognised when these contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial liabilities are stated initially on the transaction date at fair value including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented when the group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

12. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

All derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently stated at fair value at the reporting date. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in the income statement when incurred. Resulting gains or losses on derivative instruments, excluding designated and effective hedging instruments, are recognised in the income statement.

The group is exposed to market risks from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. The group uses derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to these risks. To the extent that a derivative instrument has a maturity period of longer than one year, the fair value of these instruments will be reflected as a non-current asset or liability.

The group's criteria for a derivative instrument to be designated as a hedging instrument require that:

the hedge transaction is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk;

the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured throughout the duration of the hedge;

there is adequate documentation of the hedging relationship at the inception of the hedge; and

for cash flow hedges, the forecast transaction that is the subject of the hedge must be highly probable.

Where a derivative instrument is designated as a cash flow hedge of an asset, liability or highly probable forecast transaction that could affect the income statement, the effective part of any gain or loss arising on the derivative instrument is recognised as other comprehensive income and is classified as a cash flow hedge accounting reserve until the underlying transaction occurs. The ineffective part of any gain or loss is recognised in the income statement. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Table of Contents**Sasol Limited Group****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)**

If the forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the associated gain or loss is transferred from the cash flow hedge accounting reserve, as other comprehensive income, to the underlying asset or liability on the transaction date. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the cumulative balance in other comprehensive income is recognised immediately in the income statement as reclassification adjustments. Other cash flow hedge gains or losses are recognised in the income statement at the same time as the hedged transaction occurs.

When forward exchange contracts are entered into as fair value hedges, no hedge accounting is applied. All gains and losses on such contracts are recognised in the income statement.

13. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes expenditure incurred in acquiring, manufacturing and transporting the inventory to its present location. Manufacturing costs include an allocated portion of production overheads which are directly attributable to the cost of manufacturing such inventory. The allocation is determined based on the greater of normal production capacity and actual production. The costs attributable to any inefficiencies in the production process are charged to the income statement as incurred.

Cost is determined as follows:

Crude oil and other raw materials	First-in-first-out valuation method (FIFO)
Process, maintenance and other materials	Weighted average purchase price
Work-in-progress	Manufacturing costs incurred
Manufactured products including consignment inventory	Manufacturing costs according to FIFO
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses.	

14. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses. An impairment loss is recognised when it is probable that an entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. The amount of the impairment loss is charged to the income statement.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value. Bank overdrafts are offset against cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

16. Cash restricted for use

Cash which is subject to restrictions on its use is stated separately at carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

17. Share capital

Issued share capital is stated in the statement of changes in equity at the amount of the proceeds received less directly attributable issue costs.

18. Share repurchase programme

When Sasol Limited's shares are repurchased by a subsidiary, the amount of consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from shareholders' equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are disclosed as a deduction from total equity. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received is included in the statement of changes in equity. The resultant gain or loss on the transaction is transferred to or from retained earnings.

19. Preference shares

Preference shares are classified as liabilities if they are redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are charged to the income statement as a finance expense based on the effective interest rate method.

20. Debt

Debt, which constitutes a financial liability, includes short-term and long-term debt. Debt is initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and is subsequently stated at amortised cost. Debt is classified as short-term unless the borrowing entity has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Debt is derecognised when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or has expired. Premiums or discounts arising from the difference between the fair value of debt raised and the amount repayable at maturity date are charged to the income statement as finance expenses based on the effective interest rate method.

21. Leases

Finance leases Leases where the group assumes substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised as property, plant and equipment at the lower of fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease with an equivalent amount being stated as a finance lease liability as part of debt.

The capitalised amount is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and asset's useful life unless it is reasonably certain that the group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Lease payments are allocated between capital repayments and finance expenses using the effective interest rate method.

Operating leases Leases of assets under which all the risks and benefits of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease payments under an operating lease are charged to the income statement over the lease term on a straight-line basis unless another basis is more representative of the pattern of use.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

The land and buildings elements of a lease are considered separately for the purpose of lease classification as a finance or an operating lease.

22. Provisions

A provision is recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation arising from a past event that will probably be settled, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Long-term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to their present value. The increase in discounted long-term provisions as a result of the passage of time is recognised as a finance expense in the income statement.

Environmental rehabilitation provisions Estimated long-term environmental provisions, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on the group's environmental policy taking into account current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements. The provision for rehabilitation is recognised as and when the environmental liability arises. To the extent that the obligations relate to the construction of an asset, they are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The effect of subsequent changes to assumptions in estimating an obligation for which the provision was recognised as part of the cost of the asset is adjusted against the asset. Any subsequent changes to an obligation which did not relate to the initial construction of a related asset are charged to the income statement.

Decommissioning costs of plant and equipment The estimated present value of future decommissioning costs, taking into account current environmental and regulatory requirements, is capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment, to the extent that they relate to the construction of the asset, and the related provisions are raised. These estimates are reviewed at least annually. The effect of subsequent changes to assumptions in estimating an obligation for which the provision was recognised as part of the cost of the asset is adjusted against the asset. Any subsequent changes to an obligation which did not relate to the initial construction of a related asset are charged to the income statement.

Ongoing rehabilitation expenditure Ongoing rehabilitation expenditure is charged to the income statement.

23. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits Short-term employee benefits are those that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the services have been rendered. Remuneration of employees is charged to the income statement. An accrual is made for accumulated leave, incentive bonuses and other short-term employee benefits.

Pension benefits The group operates or contributes to defined contribution pension plans and defined benefit pension plans for its employees in certain of the countries in which it operates. These plans are generally funded through payments to trustee-administered funds as determined by annual actuarial calculations.

Defined contribution pension plans Contributions to defined contribution pension plans are charged to the income statement as incurred.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

Defined benefit pension plans The group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is actuarially calculated separately for each plan by deducting the fair value of plan assets from the gross obligation for post-retirement benefits. The gross obligation is determined by estimating the future benefit attributable to employees in return for services rendered to date.

This future benefit is discounted using the discount rate to determine its present value. Independent actuaries perform this calculation annually using the projected unit credit method.

Improvements to a defined benefit pension plan relating to past service are charged to the income statement as an expense on a straight-line basis over the period during which the benefits vest.

To the extent that, at the beginning of the financial year, any cumulative unrecognised actuarial gain or loss exceeds ten percent of the greater of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets (the corridor), that portion is charged to the income statement over the expected average remaining service lives of participating employees. Actuarial gains or losses within the corridor are not recognised.

Where the plan assets exceed the gross obligation, the asset recognised is limited to the total of unrecognised net actuarial losses, unrecognised past service costs related to improvements to the defined benefit pension plan and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Surpluses and deficits in the various plans are not offset.

Defined benefit post-retirement healthcare benefits The group provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to certain of its retirees. The entitlement of these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued on a systematic basis over the expected remaining period of employment, using the accounting methodology described in respect of defined benefit pension plans above. Independent actuaries perform the calculation of this obligation annually.

Share-based payments The group has equity-settled and cash-settled share-based compensation plans. The equity-settled schemes allow certain employees the option to acquire ordinary shares in Sasol Limited over a prescribed period. Such equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of the grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is charged as employee costs, with a corresponding increase in equity, on a straight-line basis over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options, based on management's estimate of the shares that will vest and adjusted for the effect of non market-based vesting conditions. These share options are not subsequently revalued.

The cash-settled schemes allow certain senior employees the right to participate in the performance of the Sasol Limited share price, in return for services rendered, through the payment of cash incentives which are based on the market price of the Sasol Limited share. These rights are recognised as a liability at fair value, at each reporting date, in the statement of financial position until the date of settlement. The fair value of these rights is determined at each reporting date and the unrecognised cost amortised to the income statement as employee costs over the period that the employees provide services to the company.

Table of Contents**Sasol Limited Group****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)**

Fair value is measured using the Black Scholes, Binomial tree and Monte-Carlo option pricing models where applicable. The expected life used in the models has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations such as volatility, dividend yield and the vesting period. The fair value takes into account the terms and conditions on which these incentives are granted and the extent to which the employees have rendered service to the reporting date.

24. Deferred income

Incentives received are recognised on a systematic basis in the income statement over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate. Incentives related to non-current assets are stated on the statement of financial position as deferred income and are charged to the income statement on a basis representative of the pattern of use of the asset to which the incentive relates.

Revenue received prior to delivery occurring or the service being rendered is stated on the statement of financial position as deferred income and is recognised in the income statement when the revenue recognition criteria, detailed below, are met.

25. Black economic empowerment (BEE) transactions

To the extent that an entity grants shares or share options in a BEE transaction and the fair value of the cash and other assets received is less than the fair value of the shares or share options granted, such difference is charged to the income statement in the period in which the transaction becomes effective. Where the BEE transaction includes service conditions the difference will be charged to the income statement over the period of these service conditions. A restriction on the transfer of the shares or share options is taken into account in determining the fair value of the share or share option.

26. Taxation

The income tax charge is determined based on net income before tax for the year and includes deferred tax and Secondary Taxation on Companies.

Current tax The current tax charge is the calculated tax payable on the taxable income for the year using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax Deferred tax is provided for using the liability method, on all temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes and on any tax losses. No deferred tax is provided on temporary differences relating to:

the initial recognition of goodwill;

the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of an asset or liability to the extent that neither accounting nor taxable profit is affected on acquisition; and

investments in subsidiaries to the extent they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The provision for deferred tax is calculated using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting date that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or liability settled. A deferred tax

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be realised.

The provision of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the expected recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Secondary Taxation on Companies (STC) STC is recognised as part of the current tax charge in the income statement when the related dividend is declared. When dividends received in the current year can be offset against future dividend payments to reduce the STC liability, a deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent of the future reduction in STC.

27. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost.

28. Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of indirect taxes, rebates and trade discounts and consists primarily of the sale of products, services rendered, licence fees, royalties, dividends received and interest received.

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of indirect taxes, rebates and trade discounts and consists primarily of the sale of products, services rendered, licence fees, royalties, dividends received and interest received.

evidence of an arrangement exists;

delivery has occurred or services have been rendered and the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the purchaser;

transaction costs can be reliably measured;

the selling price is fixed or determinable; and

collectability is reasonably assured.

The timing of revenue recognition is as follows. Revenue from:

the sale of products is recognised when the group no longer retains continuing managerial involvement associated with ownership or effective control;

services rendered is based on the stage of completion of the transaction, based on the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the total cost of the project;

licence fees and royalties is recognised on an accrual basis;

dividends received is recognised when the right to receive payment is established; and

interest received is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

The group enters into exchange agreements with the same counterparties for the purchase and sale of inventory that are entered into in contemplation of one another. When the items exchanged are similar in nature, these transactions are combined and accounted for as a single exchange transaction. The exchange is recognised at the carrying amount of the inventory transferred.

Further descriptions of the recognition of revenue for the various reporting segments are included under the accounting policy on segmental reporting.

29. Construction contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs associated with that construction contract are recognised as revenue and expenses, respectively, by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date. The stage of completion is generally based on physical progress, man-hours or costs incurred, based on the appropriate method for the type of contract.

To the extent that the outcome of a construction contract cannot be reliably measured, revenue is recognised only to the extent that contract costs incurred are likely to be recovered.

Any expected loss on a construction contract is charged immediately to the income statement.

Contract costs relating to future activity on a contract are recognised as an asset provided it is likely that they will be recovered.

30. Finance expenses

Finance expenses are capitalised against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.

Such finance expenses are capitalised over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalisation ceases when construction is interrupted for an extended period or when the asset is substantially complete. Further finance expenses are charged to the income statement.

Where funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of acquiring or constructing a qualifying asset, the amount of finance expenses eligible for capitalisation on that asset is the actual finance expenses incurred on the borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings.

Where funds are made available from general borrowings and used for the purpose of acquiring or constructing qualifying assets, the amount of finance expenses eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on these assets. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the interest rates applicable to the borrowings of the group that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining qualifying assets. The amount of finance expenses capitalised will not exceed the net amount of borrowing costs incurred and interest received on excess borrowings invested.

31. Dividends payable

Dividends payable and the related taxation thereon are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

32. Segment information

Reporting segments

The group has nine main reportable segments that comprise the structure used by the group executive committee (GEC) to make key operating decisions and assess performance. The group's reportable segments are operating segments that are differentiated by the activities that each undertakes and the products they manufacture and market (referred to as business segments). Each business utilises different technology, manufacturing and marketing strategies.

The group evaluates the performance of its reportable segments based on operating profit. The group accounts for inter-segment sales and transfers as if the sales and transfers were entered into under the same terms and conditions as would have been entered into in a market related transaction.

The financial information of the group's reportable segments is reported to the GEC for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance.

The group has formed significant joint ventures to promote Sasol technology and products internationally. The group is promoting and marketing its gas-to-liquids (GTL) technology for converting remote or flared natural gas into new-generation, low-emission GTL diesel, GTL naphtha and other products. It is envisaged that Sasol Synfuels International (SSI) through the recent development of the GTL plants in Qatar and Nigeria will contribute to the growing of a global GTL business in the future.

Whilst Sasol Petroleum International (SPI), like SSI, does not meet the quantitative criteria for disclosure as a separate segment, it is expected to become a significant contributor to the group's performance in future years as the upstream supplier of resources for the group's GTL and coal-to-liquids (CTL) activities.

Consequently, the GEC has chosen to include SSI and SPI as reportable operating segments even though SSI and SPI do not meet any of the quantitative thresholds as the GEC believes that such information would be useful to the users of the financial statements.

South African energy cluster

Sasol Mining

Sasol Mining's activities include the mining and supply of coal to other segments including Sasol Synfuels, other entities and to third parties.

Sasol Mining sells coal under both long-term and short-term contracts at a price determinable from the agreements. Turnover is recognised upon delivery of the coal to the customer, which, in accordance with the related contract terms is the point at which the title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer, prices are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Table of Contents**Sasol Limited Group****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)**

The date of delivery related to Sasol Mining is determined in accordance with the contractual agreements entered into with customers which are briefly summarised as follows:

Delivery terms

	<i>Title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer</i>
Free on Board (FOB)	When the coal is loaded onto the vessel at Richards Bay Coal Terminal customer is responsible for shipping and handling costs.
Free on Barge (Amsterdam)	When the coal is loaded from Overslag Bedrijf Amsterdam stockpile onto the customer vessel seller is responsible for shipping and handling costs, these are however recovered from the customer.
Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) and Cost Freight Railage (CFR)	When the coal is loaded into the vessel seller is responsible for shipping and handling costs which are included in the selling price.

The related costs of sales are recognised in the same period as the supply of the coal and include any shipping and handling costs incurred. All inter-segment sales are conducted at market related prices.

Sasol Gas

Sasol Gas' activities include the marketing of clean-burning pipeline gas sourced from Sasol Synfuels and natural gas from the Mozambican gas fields.

Sasol Gas sells gas under long-term contracts at a price determinable from the supply agreements. Turnover is recognised at the intake flange of the customer where it is metered, which is the point at which the title and risks and rewards of ownership passes to the customer, and where prices are determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Gas analysis and tests of the specifications and content are performed prior to delivery.

Transportation and handling costs are included in turnover when billed to customers in conjunction with the sale of a product. The related costs of sales are recognised in the same period as the turnover.

Sasol Synfuels

Sasol Synfuels' activities include the production, using natural gas, from Sasol Gas, and synthesis gas derived from coal, supplied by Sasol Mining, using in-house technology to convert this into a wide range of liquid fuels intermediates and petrochemicals. Sasol Synfuels also provides chemical feedstock to, amongst others Sasol Polymers and Sasol Solvents.

Sasol Synfuels sells synthetic fuels, chemical feedstock and industrial pipeline gas under contracts at prices determinable from the agreements. Turnover is recognised for the liquid fuel intermediates and petrochemicals when the title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer, which is

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

when the product has passed over the appropriate weigh bridge or flow meter, prices are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Sasol Oil

Sasol Oil is responsible for the group's crude oil refining activities and for blending and marketing of all liquid fuels and lubricants.

Sasol Oil sells liquid fuel products under both short-term and long-term agreements for both retail sales and commercial sales including sales to other oil companies. The prices are regulated and fixed by South African law for retail sales, and the prices are fixed and determinable according to the specific contract with periodic price adjustments for commercial sales and sales to other oil companies. Laboratory tests of the fuel specifications and content are performed prior to delivery. Turnover is recognised under the following arrangements:

Commercial sales transactions and sales to other oil companies: when product is delivered to the customer site, which is the point where the risks and rewards of ownership and title of the product transfer to the customer, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Dealer-owned supply agreements and franchise agreements: upon delivery of the product to the customer, which is the point where the risks and rewards of ownership of the product transfer to the customer. Title under these contracts is retained to enable recovery of the goods in the event of customer default on payment. The title to the goods does not enable the group to dispose of the product or rescind the transaction, and cannot prevent the customer from selling the product.

Turnover for the supply of fuel is based on measurement through a flow-meter into customers' tanks. Shipping and handling costs are included in turnover when billed to customers in conjunction with the sale of a product. The related costs of sales are recognised in the same period as the turnover.

Other

This segment currently includes costs related to the pre-feasibility study for the expansion of our synthetic fuels capacity in South Africa known as Project Mafutha.

International energy cluster

Sasol Synfuels International (SSI)

SSI is responsible for developing, implementing and managing international business ventures based on Sasol's Fischer-Tropsch synthesis technology. SSI is also involved in the development of GTL fuels and production of other chemical products from GTL derived feedstock.

SSI is currently involved in the establishment of two GTL production facilities in Qatar and Nigeria and is conducting feasibility studies for both GTL and CTL facilities at various other locations around the world, including Canada, US, Uzbekistan and India.

Turnover is derived from the sale of goods produced by the operating facilities and is recognised when, in accordance with the related contract terms, the title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer, prices are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Shipping and

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

handling costs are included in turnover when billed to customers in conjunction with the sale of the products. Turnover is also derived from the rendering of engineering services to external partners in joint ventures upon the proof of completion of the service.

Sasol Petroleum International (SPI)

SPI develops and manages upstream interests in oil and gas exploration and production in Mozambique, South Africa, Canada, Gabon, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Nigeria. It produces gas from Mozambique's Temane and Pande fields, shale gas from the Farrell Creek and Cypress A assets in Canada and oil in Gabon through its share in the offshore Etame and Ebouri fields.

SPI sells natural gas under long-term contracts to Sasol Gas and external customers and oil to customers under long-term contracts at a price determinable from the agreements and to the open market. Turnover is recognised at the intake flange of the customer where it is metered, which is the point at which the title and risks and rewards of ownership passes to the customer, and where prices are determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Chemical cluster

Sasol Polymers

Sasol Polymers focuses on the production of monomers, polypropylene, polyethylene, vinyls and other chemical products through its respective businesses.

Sasol Solvents

Sasol Solvents primarily manufactures and markets globally a range of oxygenated solvents, co-monomers and chemical intermediates to various industries.

Sasol Olefins & Surfactants

Sasol Olefins & Surfactants manufactures and markets globally a diverse range of surfactants, surfactant intermediates, alcohols, monomers and inorganic speciality chemicals.

Other chemical businesses

Other chemical businesses include Sasol Wax (production and marketing of wax and wax related products), Sasol Nitro (production and marketing of ammonia and ammonia derivative products), Merisol (manufacturing and marketing of phenolics and cresylics) and Sasol Infracem (manufacturing of synthesis gas).

The businesses in the chemical cluster sell much of their products under contracts at prices determinable from such agreements. Turnover is recognised upon delivery to the customer which in accordance with the related contract terms, is the point at which the title and risks and rewards of ownership transfer to the customer, prices are determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Turnover on consignment sales is recognised on consumption by the customer, when title and the risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer, prices are determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Product quality is safeguarded through quality assurance programmes.

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The date of delivery related to the above Chemical cluster is determined in accordance with the contractual agreements entered into with customers which are briefly summarised as follows:

Delivery terms

	<i>Title and risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer</i>
Ex-tank sales	When products are loaded into the customer's vehicle or unloaded from the seller's storage tanks.
Ex works (EXW)	When products are loaded into the customers vehicle or unloaded at the sellers premises.
Carriage Paid To (CPT)	On delivery of products to a specified location (main carriage is paid for by the seller).
Free on Board (FOB)	When products are loaded into the transport vehicle customer is responsible for shipping and handling costs.
Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) and Cost Freight Railage (CFR)	When products are loaded into the transport vehicle seller is responsible for shipping and handling costs which are included in the selling price.
Proof of Delivery (POD)	When products are delivered to and signed for by the customer.
Consignment Sales	As and when products are consumed by the customer.

Other Businesses

Other businesses include the group's treasury, research and development activities and central administration activities as well as alternative energy activities.

33. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Management of the group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future in applying its accounting policies. The resulting accounting estimates may, by definition, not equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are detailed in the notes to the financial statements where applicable.

Management continually evaluate estimates and judgements based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimates are reviewed and in any future periods affected.

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Sasol Limited Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Accounting policies and financial reporting terms (Continued)

34. Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified or restated as necessary to afford a proper and more meaningful comparison of results as set out in the affected notes to the financial statements.

Certain additional disclosure has been provided in respect of the current year. To the extent practicable, comparative information has also been provided.

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Sasol Limited Group
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

B. Business segment information

Property, plant and equipment, assets under construction and other intangible assets			Other non-current assets*#			Current assets*			Total consolidated assets*#			Non-current liabilities*			Current liabilities*			Total consolidated liabilities*	
									2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010
2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010
Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm
51 058	43 351	36 629	582	582	580	16 547	14 569	12 569	68 187	58 502	49 778	11 436	9 857	8 233	10 061	8 014	7 520	21 497	17 871
7 671	6 024	4 930	455	427	417	970	1 037	600	9 096	7 488	5 947	1 875	1 060	844	1 084	890	792	2 959	1 950
4 999	4 857	5 934	2	2	3	546	525	446	5 547	5 384	6 383	2 200	2 199	2 194	524	410	373	2 724	2 609
32 253	27 002	20 659	30	56	66	2 570	2 239	2 483	34 853	29 297	23 208	4 525	3 935	2 837	1 814	1 996	1 372	6 339	5 931
6 046	5 393	5 031	95	97	94	12 456	10 766	9 031	18 597	16 256	14 156	2 836	2 663	2 358	6 639	4 718	4 983	9 475	7 381
89	75	75				5	2	9	94	77	84								
15 665	10 672	10 000	2 382	2 724	1 510	5 509	2 261	2 569											