

Data and Assurance

This section provides a consolidated review of our quantitative performance data over the past five years relating to our material sustainability challenges. The basis for identifying these material challenges is provided on pages 28 to 29.

The quantitative performance data covers our performance on issues pertaining to:

- **Human Capital – Our People:** focusing on safety, occupational illness and skills development;
- **Societal Capital – Society:** focusing on our economic value added and our broad-based black economic empowerment procurement expenditure; and
- **Natural Capital – The Environment:** addressing GHG emissions, air pollutants, solid waste, energy and material use, water, land and biodiversity, and legal compliance.

Our reporting boundary

The performance data reported in these tables has been aggregated from our construction, exploration, production, research and development, marketing and sales activities that are under our operational control in all of the countries where we operate. We have included all the data for the following joint ventures: National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Natref), Sasol Petroleum International Mozambique, ORYX GTL and Sasol-Huntsman in Germany. Data from our Sasol Solvents Germany operations until the date of their disposal (31 May 2014) is included in this report.

All data is collected by the individual operations and reported on a quarterly basis to the SHE Corporate Centre using a common database, and in accordance with the group sustainable development reporting guidelines and

definitions. Data is collected and processed by the business units using the best available methodologies and techniques for measurement, calculation and analysis. The years referred to relate to Sasol's financial reporting period (i.e. 2014 relates to the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014). Although every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the data, we recognise that some data may be subject to uncertainty, relating, for example, to different interpretations of the internal reporting guidelines, and possible human error in recording and submitting the data. The improvement of data quality and accuracy is receiving ongoing attention in accordance with the recommendation of our external assurance provider. We will continue to rely on the use of spreadsheets for data collection and management until the SHE Integrated Management System (IMS) is in place. We are also in the process of implementing the sustainable development reporting module of SAP across all our businesses.

All our business units have achieved ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certification while most of our German operations are Eco Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) validated.

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

A detailed GRI table, providing responses to each of the GRI G4 criteria, is provided on our website (www.sasolsdr.com). Our online report also includes a review of our performance in terms of the UN Global Compact's Communication on Progress, as well as the Millennium Development Goals.



Please refer to the G4 table on www.sasolsdr.com



Performance Data

Human Capital – Our People

| | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | Level of Assurance ⁺ |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|
| Employee numbers ¹ | 33 049 | 34 629 | 34 916 | 33 708 | 33 054 | |
| Employee turnover | 1 826 | 1 807 | 1 136 | 1 738 | 1 374 | Moderate |
| Total number of person hours worked (million) | 213,97 | 229,19 | 222,91 | 202,3 | 193,4 | High |
| Safety | | | | | | |
| Recordable case rate ² (including illnesses) | 0,42 | 0,37* | 0,41* | 0,42 | 0,51 | High |
| Recordable case rate (excluding illnesses) | 0,36 | 0,33* | 0,37* | 0,37 | 0,45 | |
| Employee and service provider fatalities | 5 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 9 | High |
| Employee and service provider fatal injury frequency rate | 0,004 | 0,005 | 0,003 | 0,015 | 0,009 | |
| Fires, explosions and releases ³ | 30 | 43 | 42 | 51 | 63 | High |
| Logistics incidents ⁴ | 29 | 29 | 36 | 47 | 37 | |
| Total number of first aid cases | 641 | 926 | 961 | NR | NR | |
| Occupational illness⁵ | | | | | | |
| Hearing loss | 23 | 15 | 23 | 32 | 27 | |
| Lung illnesses | 42 | 28 | 29 | 26 | 25 | |
| Asbestosis | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| Mesothelioma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Pneumoconiosis | 21 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 9 | |
| Other lung illness | 21 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | |
| Other | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | |
| Skills development | | | | | | |
| Investment in employee learning ⁷ (R million) | 901 | 898 | 819 | 673 | 421 | |
| Investment in learning as a % of payroll | 6,2% | 6,4% | 6,7% | 6,5% | 4,3% | |
| Investment in black employees (R million) | 653,1 | 625 | 537 | 432 | 261 | |
| Development interventions | 230 523 | 230 871 | 137 703 | 126 847 | 64 019 | |
| Investment in bursary scheme (R million) | 47 | 54,7 | 38,2 | 38,5 | 51 | |
| Undergraduate and postgraduate bursars | 577 | 719 | 585 | 654 | 769 | |
| Employees currently on chartered accountant training programme | 16 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 26 | Moderate |
| Employees in Sasol's maintenance artisan learner pools | 696 | 644 | 581 | 883 | 778 | Moderate |
| Learner artisans that Sasol trained for petroleum industry as part of oil, gas and electrical manufacturing project since 2007 | 0 | 0 | 947 | 947 | 417 | |
| Learners in external technical skills partnerships | 294 | 238 | 231 | 131 | 271 | Moderate |
| Additional positions created in global venture support programme | 106 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | |
| Investment in South African universities (R million) | 15 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| Technical personnel in global venture support programme | 103 | 327 | 466 | 484 | 700 | |
| Number of employees receiving leadership training | 9 191 | 5 732 | 5 281 | 4 077 | 9 253 | |

⁺ Assurance refers to the 2014 parameters independently verified by the external assurance provider in 2014, in accordance with the statement on page 76. A description of the level of assurance is provided in the independent assurance statement on page 76.

NR: Not reported.

* Restated

1 **Employees** are persons working for Sasol on a full-time or part-time basis, who are paid individually via the Sasol payroll system, including service providers working under Sasol's supervision (i.e. persons from labour brokers or fixed-term service providers). These numbers include some non-permanent employees. These have been included for the purpose of safety reporting requirements.

Only those employees based at JVs and paid by Sasol, are included in this number. The totals are thus lower than those reported on in the section on employee demographics, in which reference is made only to permanent employees. Please refer to page 73.

The figure on the following page for the number of employees at year end is higher, as it takes into account JV shareholding.

2 **The recordable case rate (RCR)** is a standard international measure for reporting work-related injuries and illnesses and other safety incidents resulting in injury. The RCR is the number of fatalities, lost workdays, restricted work cases, medical treatments beyond first-aid cases and accepted illnesses for every 200 000 employee hours worked. From 2006 onwards, our RCR includes both employees and service providers, and recordable injuries, as well as occupational illnesses for employees. With the implementation of the new operating model, a discrepancy in the RCR related exposure hours for 2012 to 2013 was reported. The RCR has been restated for 2012 and 2013.

3 **A fire, explosion or release (FER)** incident is registered as "significant" when it meets any of the following criteria: (i) it involves a fatality or lost workday case; (ii) it results in damage of more than US\$25 000; or (iii) it causes a release in excess of the relevant threshold quantity for that chemical as defined by the Centre for Chemical and Process Safety (CCPS).

Social Capital – Society

| | 2014 Rm | 2013 ⁹ Rm | 2012 ⁹ Rm | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Turnover | 202 683 | 169 891 | 159 114 | | | |
| Less: Purchased materials and services | (116 746) | (95 958) | (98 861) | | | |
| Value added | 85 937 | 73 933 | 60 253 | | | |
| Interest earned from investments (including income from equity accounted joint ventures and associates) | 5 364 | 2 735 | 5 772 | | | |
| Wealth created | 91 301 | 76 668 | 66 025 | | | |
| | % | % | % | | | |
| Employees | 33,7 | 30 747 | 31,3 | 24 033 | 29,8 | 19 662 |
| Providers of equity | 15,4 | 14 085 | 15,2 | 11 624 | 15,5 | 10 222 |
| Providers of debt | 2,7 | 2 455 | 2,7 | 2 108 | 2,8 | 1 833 |
| Governments – direct taxes* | 14,2 | 12 929 | 14,8 | 11 337 | 15,3 | 10 120 |
| Reinvested in the group | 34,0 | 31 085 | 36,0 | 27 566 | 36,6 | 24 188 |
| Wealth distribution | 100,0 | 91 301 | 100,0 | 76 668 | 100,0 | 66 025 |
| Employee statistics¹ | | | | | | |
| Number of employees at year end | | 33 400 | | 34 746 | | 33 415 |
| | | Rand | | Rand | | Rand |
| Turnover per employee at year end | | 6 056 929 | | 4 990 335 | | 4 761 754 |
| Value added per employee at year end | | 2 568 120 | | 2 171 690 | | 1 803 172 |
| Wealth created per employee at year end | | 2 728 416 | | 2 252 027 | | 1 975 909 |

- 4 Figures refer to **all logistics-related events** that result in any one of the following: (i) a recordable injury (including fatality) to any Sasol employee, or an injury to any other person that requires overnight hospitalisation; (ii) measurable or visible damage to livestock, vegetation, crops, fish or water systems, or a release of more than 1 000 litres of a chemical; (iii) property, product and/or transportation equipment loss (to Sasol) of more than US\$25 000, except in Europe, where it is greater than €25 000, or any fines or penalties involving Sasol; (iv) fire, explosion or reactive chemical incident involving a Sasol product; (v) any community evacuation of sheltering or any community alert given as a result of the incident, or any road closure lasting more than six hours; or (vi) the involvement of the international, national or local media.
- 5 **Illnesses** are recorded as work-related as a precautionary measure. The various evaluation authorities may subsequently classify them as not work related, in which instance they are removed from the records.
- 6 **Tuberculosis (TB)** is by and large not work-related. For mineworkers it is reportable to the authorities as a “medical monitoring illness”. HIV/Aids increases the risk of contracting TB and the majority of TB patients are HIV positive.
- 7 **Investment in employee learning** excludes the compulsory 1% skills levy.
- 8 **Black employees** refers to African, Coloured and Indian people – for the purposes of South African employment equity considerations.
- 9 **Restated** to reflect the adoption of the consolidation suite of accounting standards.
- * For more information on our tax contribution, please refer to page 57.



Natural Capital – The Environment

| | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | Level of Assurance+ |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Production performance | | | | | | |
| Total production (kilotons) | 22 050 | 23 696 | 25 302 | 25 228 | 24 548 | High |
| Greenhouse gases (GHG)¹ (kilotons) | | | | | | |
| Direct methane (CH ₄) | 120 | 118 | 114 | 114 | 114 | High |
| Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) | 0,888 | 0,611 | 0,813 | 0,542 | 0,955 | High |
| Direct carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Scope 1 ¹ | 58 757 | 58 593 | 59 126 | 57 203 | 56 505 | High |
| Indirect carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Scope 2 | 8 727 | 9 012 | 9 777 | 9 013 | 10 086 | High |
| Indirect carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Scope 3 | 0,76 | 412 | 719 | 540 | 384 | High |
| Total greenhouse gas (CO₂ equivalent) | 70 502 | 70 716 | 72 278 | 69 322 | 69 671 | High |
| GHG intensity (CO₂ equiv/ton product) | 3,20 | 2,98 | 2,83 | 2,75 | 2,88 | |
| Atmospheric emissions (kilotons)² | | | | | | |
| Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) | 159 | 158 | 155 | 155 | 164 | High |
| Sulphur oxides (SO _x) | 223 | 215 | 202 | 208 | 240 | High |
| VOC indicator of performance | 47,6 | 47,5 | 47,2 | 46,5 | 47,7 | |
| Particulates (fly ash) | 19,3 | 17,5 | – | – | – | High |
| Waste (kilotons)³ | | | | | | |
| Hazardous waste | 382 | 303 | 116 | 84 | 69 | Moderate |
| Non-hazardous waste | 189 | 262 | 264 | 409 | 454 | Moderate |
| Total waste | 571 | 1 032 | 1 318 | 1 701 | 2 140 | |
| Recycled waste | 89 | 546 | 937 | 1 208 | 1 617 | |
| Energy use (thousand gigajoules) | | | | | | |
| Electricity (purchased) | 31 337 | 31 423 | 34 441 | 33 834 | 37 162 | |
| Feedstock to electricity (self-generated) | 48 490 | 38 691 | 30 944 | 29 864 | 25 405 | |
| Feedstock to steam | 276 703 | 281 309 | 276 426 | 266 185 | 278 247 | |
| Mobile fuel use | 671 | 859 | 736 | 683 | 718 | |
| Stationary fuel use | 4 | NR | NR | NR | NR | |
| Fuel gas | 57 230 | 68 828 | 69 017 | 63 596 | 54 972 | |
| Other energy use | 10 821 | 6 691 | 7 739 | 16 137 | 9 785 | |
| Total energy use | 425 257 | 427 801 | 419 294 | 410 299 | 406 289 | High |
| Material use (kilotons) | | | | | | |
| Coal (dry ash-free basis) | 17 556 | 17 896 | 17 040 | 17 019 | 17 315 | |
| Crude oil processed | 4 133 | 3 392 | 5 492 | 4 890 | 4 331 | |
| Nitrogen from air | 1 356 | 1 513 | 409 | 334 | 683 | |
| Oxygen from air | 14 907 | 15 017 | 14 064 | 13 983 | 14 737 | |
| Gas | 3 949 | 3 616 | 4 031 | NR | NR | |
| Other (e.g. chemicals, feedstock) | 6 357 | 6 892 | 7 673 | 6 778 | 22 062 | |
| Total material use | 48 259 | 50 340 | 50 751 | 44 890 | 61 019 | Moderate |
| Water (thousand cubic meters) | | | | | | |
| Total water use | 149 552 | 147 209 | 148 372 | 152 526 | 151 391 | Moderate |
| Liquid effluent | 35 833 | 33 307 | 34 122 | 36 770 | 64 808 | |
| Water recycled | 186 751 | 145 466 | 142 754 | 128 719 | 139 308 | Moderate |
| Land and biodiversity (hectares)⁴ | | | | | | |
| Surface area affected by operations ⁵ | 5 245 | 4 518 | 2 671 | 3 679 | 3 779 | |
| Area dedicated to conservation | 5 335 | 2 324 | 3 046 | 3 456 | 3 869 | |
| Land use and mining (hectares) | | | | | | |
| Surface mining area | 1 284 | 1 284 | 1 284 | 1 284 | 1 284 | |
| Underground mining area | 44 897 | 43 421 | 46 004 | 44 856 | 43 941 | |
| Total area disturbed ⁶ | 46 181 | 47 786 | 50 373 | 46 140 | 45 225 | |
| Total area rehabilitated | 1 987 | 129 | 542 | 1 689 | 1 689 | |
| Legal compliance⁷ | | | | | | |
| Fines, penalties and settlements (number) | 0 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 46 | |
| Fines, penalties and settlements (US\$m) | 0 | 0,04 | 0,06 | 4,00 | 2,00 | |

* Level of Assurance refers to the 2014 parameters independently verified by the external assurance provider in 2014, in accordance with the statement on page 76.

* GHG data restated for the years 2000 to 2012.

NR: Not reported

Notes

- 1 **Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** have been calculated and reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol (www.ghgprotocol.org) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines. In our GHG measurements, we have included 100% of the emissions for the following joint ventures (JVs): Natref in South Africa, Sasol Petroleum International Mozambique, ORYX GTL in Qatar, and Sasol-Huntsman in Germany. Data for those JVs where we do not have a significant influence or operational control is not included. An external assurance provider has once again independently verified our direct and indirect emissions levels (page 76). Quantitative data on the GHG emissions at each of Sasol's business units is provided in our Annual Integrated Report. The decrease in indirect scope 3 CO₂ emissions is due to the emissions of a facility producing product on Sasol's behalf, located at the Sasolburg site, being included as part of the direct scope 1 emissions.
- 2 **Atmospheric emissions:** The increase in fly ash emissions is due to improved monitoring and measurement accuracy. Historical assumptions in calculations have been removed resulting in more representative measurements.
- 3 **Waste:** the definitions of "waste" vary widely around the world. For reporting purposes, we use the applicable definitions of regulatory authorities. In situations with insufficient guidance from legislation, the definitions of hazardous waste are reported if it is (i) removed from the premises for disposal and/or treatment, or (ii) disposed of onsite (e.g. by landfill). These figures exclude coarse ash from gasification and fly ash from boilers. Non-hazardous waste is waste which requires disposal on a general waste landfill site. Recycled waste is materials left over from manufacturing or consumption, which may be reused or recycled. Hazardous and non-hazardous waste figures have included recycled waste figures since 2013. The data reported in this report has been corrected historically using the revised

calculation. The reporting on total waste generated by Sasol operations has been revised to exclude the reuse of legacy coal ash which explains the significant decrease in total waste recycled from 546 kt in 2013 to 89 kt in 2014.

- 4 **Managing land use and biodiversity:** we do not have operations in areas that have been declared biodiversity hotspots (areas identified as being critical or endangered eco-regions). However, we do have interests in areas of potential sensitivity, particularly as part of some of our upstream exploration and extraction activities. In accordance with our environmental management practices, the protection of biodiversity issues is addressed formally in new projects through environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and in existing projects through environmental management plans and/or programmes (EMPs). We are also working to assess the biodiversity of the habitats in land currently owned, leased or managed throughout the group.
- 5 The **areas affected by operations** the total footprint of all our business equate to 126 to 136 hectare of which the biggest is associated with our Mining division.
- 6 **Total area disturbed:** a subsidence risk of previously undermined areas has been identified at Sasol Mining; we have started engaging with affected landowners on this issue.
- 7 **Legal compliance:** the figure includes fines and penalties for non-compliance with all applicable international, regional, national and local laws and regulations associated with safety, health and environmental issues. Payments include fines due to non-compliance with laws, regulations and permits, compensation payments and regular proactive payments made as a result of non-compliance with regulations where there is a potential for any enforcement action. The payments do not include levies, or costs for lawyers and product liabilities. For more information on competition matters, please refer to the Annual Financial Statements.



Independent assurance statement to the management and stakeholders of Sasol Limited

Introduction

Environmental Resources Management SA (Pty) Ltd (ERM) was appointed by Sasol Limited (Sasol) to conduct an independent assurance engagement in accordance with AA1000AS (2008) in relation to Sasol's 2014 Sustainable Development Report (SDR) for the financial year ending 30th June 2014. This is the third consecutive year that ERM has performed independent assurance on Sasol's SDR.

Scope and level of assurance

The scope of our assurance engagement and levels of assurance as agreed with Sasol was as follows:

- *Moderate assurance* on Sasol's adherence to the AA1000APS AccountAbility Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality and Responsiveness.
- *Moderate assurance* on whether Sasol's UNGC Communication on Progress (COP) as presented at www.sasolsdr.com has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the United Nations Global Compact advanced level criteria.
- *High or moderate assurance* on whether the 2014 data for selected key performance indicators as indicated in the data table on pages 72 to 74, including the related restatements, are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria.

Summary of work performed

Standards and criteria used

ERM performed its work in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AS) 2008 Type 2 requirements and used the following assessment criteria when undertaking the work:

- AA1000 AccountAbility Principles Standard (APS) 2008;
- the Sasol Standard for Sustainable Development Reporting Requirements and Definitions;
- the United Nations Global Compact's 21 Advanced Criteria; and
- the GRI (G4) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.

Engagement Limitations

The evidence gathering procedures for moderate assurance are more restricted than for high assurance and therefore less assurance is obtained with moderate assurance than for high assurance as per AA1000AS 2008. The reliability of the reported sustainability information and data is subject to inherent uncertainty, given the available methods for determining, calculating or estimating the underlying information. It is important to understand our assurance conclusions in this context.

Our work

A multi-disciplinary team of sustainability and assurance practitioners with experience in Sasol's industry sector performed work at corporate level and at a sample of its operating locations. We have a risk-based approach to our assurance work, including the selection of operations to visit. The operations in the sample were selected on the basis of their size, type, geography, material issues presented in the past, planned rotation, and new matters arising. The following operations were included in the data sampling for on-site assessments:

- Sasol Petroleum Temane (SPT), Mozambique;
- Sasol Infrachem, Sasolburg;
- Sasol Mining Syferfontein Mine, Secunda;
- Sasol Synfuels, Secunda;
- Sasol Oil – Sasol Oil Fuels Blending, Secunda; and
- Sasol Gas, Germiston.

Our work included:

- face-to-face interviews to understand and review the processes in place for reporting on the AA1000 AccountAbility Principles and the key performance indicators (KPIs);
- a review of external media reporting relating to Sasol to identify relevant sustainability issues in the reporting period;
- a review of the internal reporting guidelines, including conversion factors used;
- site visits to Sasol's production operations to review, on a sample basis, the underlying data for the indicators as well as checking the collection, aggregation and reporting processes in place for the 2014 reporting period;
- reviewing the consolidation of data at Sasol Shared Services, Sasol Oil, Sasol Mining, Sasol Nitro, Sasol Wax South Africa and at the Sasol SHE Centre;
- an analytical review of the year end data included in the consolidated 2014 group data for the KPIs;
- reviewing Sasol's Communication on Progress (COP) in terms of the United Nations Global Compact principles Advanced Criteria;
- reviewing the rationale, underlying data and the calculation of restatements of data;
- reviewing the presentation of information relevant to the scope of our work in the Report to ensure consistency with our findings; and
- reviewing selected evidence related to the design, information collection, and production of the Report in accordance with the GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.

The following additional procedures were performed for the indicators selected for high assurance:

- testing key controls on a sample basis at a site level; and
- requesting and performing additional sampling and data review at a site and head office level.

We planned and performed our work to obtain all the information and explanations that we believe are necessary to provide a basis for our assurance conclusions.

Respective responsibilities and ERM's independence

Sasol is responsible for preparing the report and for the collection and presentation of information within it. ERM's responsibility is to express assurance conclusions on the agreed engagement scope.

ERM is an Accountability licenced sustainability assurance provider and maintains strict policies related to conflict of interest. We confirm our impartiality to Sasol in delivering our assurance engagement.

Assurance conclusions

In our view, based on the work undertaken for moderate assurance, Sasol has generally adhered to the AA1000 principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness.

In our view, the 2014 data for the KPIs referenced "High" in the data tables on pages 72 and 74 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the defined reporting criteria.

In our view, based on the work undertaken for moderate assurance, the KPIs referenced "Moderate" in the data tables on pages 72 and 74 have been prepared in accordance with the defined reporting criteria.

In our view, based on the work undertaken for moderate assurance, Sasol's Communication on Progress (COP) for 2014 as presented at www.sasolsdr.com has been prepared, in accordance with the UNGC COP Advanced Criteria.

In our view, the restated RCR data for 2012 and 2013 in the data tables on page 72, have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the defined reporting criteria.

Key observations and recommendations

Based on the work set out above, and without affecting the assurance conclusions above, the key observations and recommendations for improvement are:

AA1000 AccountAbility Principles

In relation to the Inclusivity Principle

Sasol has a formal stakeholder engagement function that is applied across the organisation and governed through a subcommittee of the board. A global stakeholder management strategy and engagement charter are in place and are being implemented to cover all identified stakeholder groups.

In relation to the Materiality Principle

Sasol has applied due process in determining and reporting on its material issues in a transparent and balanced manner. An annual group-wide materiality process is followed that encompasses an assessment of Sasol's group-wide risks, as identified through an internal risk assessment process, as well as careful consideration of the interests and expectations of both internal and external stakeholders. Shifts in material issues from the previous year have been observed and reflected in the SDR.

In relation to the Responsiveness Principle

Sasol has developed appropriate and adequate policies, strategies and plans that are consistent with both stakeholder and organisational interests and expectations. Stakeholder engagement plans have been developed and implemented for Sasol events, projects and programmes observed.

Selected performance indicators

As previously suggested, the effective implementation of the planned automated reporting platform will reduce the risk of human error along the reporting chain in the consolidation of Sasol's data at group level.

Comprehensive management reports detailing specific findings and recommendations for sustainability data reporting have been submitted to the management of the respective business units visited as well as to Sasol's group management.



Simon Clarke

Environmental Resources Management SA (Pty) Ltd (ERM)

Johannesburg, 29 October 2014



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