These reports provide a complete view of the group’s strategy, businesses, performance against objectives, and prospects.

Chief financial officer’s review 2
Corporate governance 23
Ten year financial performance 32
Key performance indicators 34
Value added statement 40
Monetary exchanges with governments 41

Annual financial statements
Report of the audit committee 42
Approval of the financial statements 44
Certificate of the company secretary 44
Report of the independent auditor 45
Shareholders’ information 46
Share ownership 46

Sasol Limited group
Directors’ report 48
Remuneration report 50
Accounting policies and financial reporting terms 69
Statement of financial position 82
Income statement 84
Statement of comprehensive income 84
Statement of financial position – US dollar conversion (supplementary information) 86
Income statement – US dollar conversion (supplementary information) 87

Statement of changes in equity 88
Statement of cash flow 90
Business segment information 92
Geographic segment information 98
Changes to comparative information 100
Non-current assets 102
Current assets 121
Non-current liabilities 130
Current liabilities 151
Results of operations 157
Equity structure 169
Liquidity and capital resources 190
Other disclosures 196

Sasol Limited company
Statement of financial position 223
Income statement 223
Statement of comprehensive income 224
Statement of changes in equity 224
Statement of cash flows 223
Notes to the financial statements 226
Interest in significant operating subsidiaries and incorporated joint-ventures 234

Contact information inside back cover

Our suite of reporting publications
- Annual review and annual financial statements
  Including a full analysis of the group’s results by the chief financial officer
- Sustainable development report
  This separate report provides more detail of particular interest to certain of our stakeholder groups, such as sustainability analysts and professionals. In the interests of shortening the printed report and making it easier and more focused reading, we have included additional detail on our website (www.sasol.com). Our report provides for the recommendations of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and includes a Communication of Progress in terms of the UN Global Compact.

These reports provide a complete view of the group’s strategy, businesses, performance against objectives, and prospects.

www.sasol.com

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Depository Receipts Division 101 Barclay Street
New York 10286, New York

Direct purchase plan
The Bank of New York Mellon maintains a sponsored dividend reinvestment and direct purchase programme for Sasol’s depositary receipts. As a participant in Global BuyDIRECT™, investors benefit from the direct ownership of their depositary receipts, the efficiency of receiving corporate communications directly from the depositary receipt issuer, and the savings resulting from the reduced brokerage and transaction costs. Additional information is available at www.globalbuydirect.com

Questions or correspondence about Global BuyDIRECT™ should be addressed to:
The Bank of New York Mellon
Investor Relations, PO Box 11258
Church Street Station, New York
New York 10286-1258

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E-mail: investor.relations@bnymellon.com
Website: www.bnymellon.com/shareholder

Forward-looking statements: In this document we make certain statements that are not historical facts and 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 exchange rate fluctuations, volume growth, increases in market share, total shareholder return and cost reductions. Words such as “believe”, “anticipate”, “expect”, “intend”, “will”, “plan”, “could”, “may”, “endeavour” and “project” and similar expressions are intended to identify such 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 materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. 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 are discussed more fully in our most recent annual report under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 on Form 20-F filed on 28 September 2010 and in other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The list of factors discussed therein is not exhaustive; when relying on forward-looking statements to make investment decisions, you should carefully consider both these factors and other uncertainties and events. 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.

Please note: A billion is defined as one thousand million. All references to years refer to the financial year ended 30 June. Any reference to a calendar year is prefixed by the word “calendar.”
Earnings per share up by 17% to R26.68
Sasol Synfuels volumes up by 3.9%
Cash fixed costs reduced
Strong cash flows generated from operating activities
Total dividend up by 24% to R10.50 per share
Strong balance sheet to fund growth
Growth projects remain on track

---

**Turnover (R billion)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>06</th>
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**Operating profit (R billion)**

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<tr>
<td>Value</td>
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**Attributable earnings and dividend per share (Rand)**

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<td>Value</td>
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**Gearing and return on invested capital (%)**

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1. **Purpose**

Stakeholders are advised to read this review in conjunction with the consolidated annual financial statements presented on pages 48 to 222. The purpose of this review is to provide further insight into the financial performance and position of the group in the context of the environment in which we operate.

2. **Key financial risks and uncertainties affecting our performance**

   **a. Crude oil prices**

   Our Natref refinery and many of our European chemical businesses use crude oil related raw materials, resulting in their exposure to the crude oil price. In addition, the selling price of fuel marketed by Sasol Oil, which is governed by the basic fuel price (BFP) as regulated by the South African government, creates added exposure. The key factors influencing the BFP are the crude oil price, rand/US dollar exchange rate and the refining margin typically earned by coastal refineries.

   Sasol Synfuels uses a pricing mechanism for raw materials supplied to the South African chemical business which matches the BFP. The price charged is the value that Sasol Synfuels could earn by converting these products to fuel and selling it at the BFP. Over the last three years, the crude oil price has been extremely volatile and has increased substantially compared to a number of years previously. This increase was attributable to the rapid growth in the Asian economies and their petroleum consumption, coupled with an erosion in excess oil production capacity. However, during the 2009 financial year the global economic crisis saw poor demand for petroleum based products resulting in an over supply and a drop in crude oil prices to lows comparable to those of pre-2006. During 2009, the crude oil price displayed unprecedented volatility reaching a high of US$143.95/barrel (b) and a low of US$33.73/b. In 2010, the crude oil price has stabilised somewhat around US$70/b reaching a high of US$88.09/b and a low of US$58.25/b and closed at US$74.94/b.

   In order to protect the group against the adverse effects of short-term oil price volatility and rand/US dollar exchange rate fluctuations on the purchase cost of crude oil (approximately 60 000 barrels/day) used in our Natref refinery, a combination of forward exchange contracts and crude oil futures are used. However, this hedging mechanism does not protect the group against longer-term trends in crude oil prices.

   Should attractive hedges be available in the market, we hedge against the downside risk in the crude oil price in order to increase the stability and predictability of our cash flows, considering the group’s substantial planned capital investment programme and resulting cash flow requirements and our sensitivity to oil price volatility and currency fluctuations. Previously, we have managed this risk by entering into a zero cost collar in respect of our oil production at certain of our businesses.
The group’s robust financial position has enabled it to pursue its ambitious long-term growth strategy without pause.

Christine Ramon, chief financial officer

While we believe that this hedging strategy has been appropriate in the past, there are other risk mitigation initiatives, such as cost containment, cash conservation and capital prioritisation, which need to be considered in conjunction with this strategy and which have already resulted in a strengthening of Sasol’s balance sheet. As a result, for the 2010 financial year, we have not entered into a similar hedge as in the past as the group did not consider there to have been value in the zero cost collars available in the market during the financial year. However, this situation is monitored regularly to assess when a suitable time might be to enter into an appropriate hedge.

In determining the crude oil price for budgeting purposes we review global growth trends in the demand and consumption for oil as well as global production and supply. Prices remain volatile amid concern about the strength of the economic recovery. The sovereign debt concerns in Europe and the fiscal and monetary tightening in China are particular worries driving the volatility. Some movements in the

<table>
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<th>Crude oil price (US$/b)</th>
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In Bond Landed Cost (IBLC) represented the refinery gate price of fuel in South Africa and was replaced in April 2003 with the Basic Fuel Price.
Equities markets and exchange rate fluctuations have also been driving the oil prices of late. Market sentiment relating to oil demand is that demand will remain flat for the 2010 calendar year, primarily as a result of a decline in demand from the European markets. The 2011 calendar year will exhibit growth in demand, however, it will reflect the continued cautious outlook regarding the pace of the global economic recovery. The growth in demand is expected to come mainly from China, India, the Middle East and Latin America. The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has, however, continued to contain production to such levels in an attempt to keep prices at a stable level. Should prices begin to fall as they did in the previous year, OPEC could again cut production. The full impact of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico has yet to be seen on the oil price.

We, however, remain more cautious on the short-term outlook and believe that we could see prices stabilising in the medium-term. Our view is that in the longer term, the low crude oil prices which we have seen over recent years will bottom out around US$70/b in the short-term. For forecasting purposes, we estimate that for every US$1/b increase in the annual average crude oil price, group operating profit for the year will increase by approximately US$79 million (approximately R615 million) during 2011. This estimate is applicable for a US$80/b crude oil price and a rand/US dollar exchange rate of R7.75. It should be noted that in the volatile environment that we are currently experiencing, these sensitivities could be materially different than those disclosed depending on the crude oil price, exchange rates, product prices and volumes.

b. Exchange rates

The rand/US dollar exchange rate significantly affects a large proportion of our turnover and capital expenditure. Our fuel products are governed by the BFP of which a significant variable is the rand/US dollar exchange rate. The BFP is revised at the beginning of each month based on the average exchange rate ruling for the preceding month. Our chemical products are commodity products whose prices are largely based on global commodity and benchmark prices quoted in US dollars.

As a result, the average exchange rate for the year has a significant impact on our turnover and operating profit. In order to protect our South African operations from the effects of exchange rate volatility, taking into account the weakening rand over the long-term, we hedge both our capital expenditure and foreign currency denominated imports in excess of US$50 000 per transaction by means of forward exchange contracts. Any forward exchange contract resulting in exposure of R100 million or more requires the pre-approval of our group executive committee (GEC). This hedging strategy enables us to better predict cash flows and thus manage our working capital and debt more effectively.

During the financial year, the average rand/US dollar exchange rate has strengthened by 16% compared with a 24% weakening in the exchange rate of the previous year. The currency was somewhat less volatile during the current financial year and testament to the strength of the currency despite the global economic crisis, the closing rand/US dollar exchange rate has remained at the same levels as seen at the close of both the 2009 and 2008 financial years.

For budgeting and forecasting purposes, we estimate that a 10c change in the annual average rand/US dollar exchange rate will impact our operating profit by approximately R632 million in 2011. This estimate is applicable for a US$80/b crude oil price and a rand/US dollar exchange rate of R7.75. It should be noted that in the volatile environment that we are currently experiencing, these sensitivities could be materially different than those disclosed depending on the crude oil price, exchange rates, product prices and volumes.

c. Chemical prices

Our chemical products follow a typical demand cycle. Higher demand results in higher prices until new production capacity is introduced, at which point prices decrease. Over the longer term most commodity chemical prices tend to track crude oil based feedstock prices.

At times of high prices for crude oil and intermediate products, profit margins benefit the feedstock producer. In times of high chemical prices and lower feedstock prices, profit margins shift to downstream activities. The strategy for our commodity chemicals businesses...
therefore is, wherever possible, to be invested in the value chain from raw materials to final products. The group has elected not to hedge its exposure to commodity chemical prices as this may in part negate the benefits of such integration into our primary feedstock streams.

However, this integration is not usual in our European and US operations and, as a result, these businesses are exposed to changes in underlying feedstock prices. To the extent that increases in feedstock costs are not reflected in our selling prices, the margins in these businesses can be adversely impacted. Increased competition from alternative feedstocks may also impact the margins earned in these businesses.

The following graph illustrates the changes in chemical prices off a base in 1997:

Over the past number of years, we have seen significant increases in the crude oil price which has impacted the cost of our raw materials. We have been unable to pass all of these increased costs on to our customers. Despite this, we have enjoyed relatively high margins in many of our chemical businesses because of robust demand. During 2009, depressed crude oil prices and the global economic downturn resulted in declining chemical prices and as a result margins have been squeezed in the chemical sector. In 2010, we have seen an increase in demand which has been signalled by the recovery in the global economy. Further, due to turnaround and asset restructuring plans in our chemical businesses, this has resulted in improved profitability in our chemical business with improved margins. However, we remain cautious, especially in light of the slow recovery of the economies of Europe and the US and the impact of the sovereign debt concerns in Europe.

d. Capital projects

Our industry is a long-term business in which most of our operations, including the gasification of coal and the manufacture of synfuels and petrochemical products, are highly dependent upon the development and use of advanced technologies. A number of our expansion projects are integrated across a number of our businesses. The decisions affecting our business are made with a time horizon that is measured with a long-term view and that spans multiple and diverse business cycles.

Advanced technologies are tested through a range of economic scenarios to ensure that risks are appropriately identified, evaluated and managed. This approach ensures that our technologies are developed, commercialised and integrated so that the competitiveness of our products, the continuity of our operations, our feedstock requirements and capacity and efficiency of our production is assured. Emphasis is placed on the selection of effective projects, whose execution will deliver maximum return and asset value for our stakeholders.

In the short-term, our capital expenditure will be prioritised to that which can be funded through cash generated from operating activities. This prioritisation has been necessitated by the lack of liquidity in the debt markets. Our capital expenditure programme is being monitored on a continuous basis to ensure that projects which are beneficial to the long-term growth of the group are advanced.

e. Sustainable development

In recent years, global understanding and awareness regarding climate change have increased significantly. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensive industries, such as coal-to-liquids (CTL) are experiencing an increasing number of questions regarding their GHG emissions and how these can be reduced over time, including possible technological and other advances such as carbon capture and storage. We appreciate and understand the scale of our economic, energy and environmental challenges and that this is growing with the projects that we undertake. It is therefore an imperative that we seek solutions to these challenges which make sense to both our investors and other stakeholders, while addressing other challenges such as energy security and our contribution to the economic development of countries in which we operate. We have initiated a focused and coordinated approach to understanding and providing solutions to reduce GHG emissions from our operations, including monitoring policy developments aimed at pricing GHG emissions, and understanding the impact that such policies may have on our existing and future operations.
f. **Credit market risk**

There has been some improvement in international debt capital markets and other financial markets since the sub-prime credit crisis. Lower interest rates available in the market have assisted with stimulating credit conditions, specifically in the US. Banks have begun to ease their lending criteria slightly. Sasol's strong balance sheet and free cash flow during this year has meant that we have not been reliant on external funding. Our cash conservation approach, our cost containment strategy and suspension of our share repurchase programme have further strengthened our balance sheet. However, our significant investments in our capital expansion programme could alter this position despite us having reduced our planned expenditure in recent times. The situation is monitored on a continual basis as part of our enterprise risk management activities and we will respond to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained. Appropriate liquidity and committed funding facilities are also an essential part of retaining our investment grade rating with the ratings agencies.

g. **Regions in which we invest**

i. China

China’s economy has continued to strengthen, with growth becoming more broad-based. Exports accelerated towards the end of the 2009 calendar year and now exceed pre-economic crisis levels in volume terms, which is consistent with their expanding industrial output. China’s private domestic demand has strengthened further. Consumer confidence is more buoyant and retail sales have grown above the expected trends. These are reflective of recent improvements in labour markets and the continued fiscal support to household income and consumption, including subsidies for the purchase of transportation vehicles in rural areas. The trend of car ownership is gathering momentum with new passenger car sales increasing by more than 55% in the period under review. Indeed, vehicle ownership in China increased to approximately 12 per 100 urban households by mid-2010 and represents a near doubling in three years.

China remains a key driver of global oil demand growth. The Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (the OECD) has indicated that oil demand declined by around 3.7 million barrels per day (b/d) from the 2006 peak. Since then, China’s demand offset approximately 2.2 million b/d of this decline, half of which has occurred over the past financial year.

ii. Middle East

Middle Eastern oil exporters were hit hard in the 2009 calendar year, firstly through plummeting oil prices which reached lows of US$33/b, real estate and asset prices fell and external financing dried up. Towards the latter part of the 2009 calendar year governments’ spending, together with central bank liquidity support and capital injection from the banking sector, helped mitigate the impact of the crisis in the non-oil sector. A resumption of capital inflows and a rebound in crude oil prices, to around US$80/b, has aided the recovery in these countries.

The Middle Eastern oil producing countries collectively represent another key driver of global oil demand. Since 2006, oil demand has grown by 0.9 million b/d in absolute terms. The continued subsidisation of refined products and programmes to diversify the economies into downstream petrochemical areas are key drivers of this demand. The recovery in oil prices also greatly benefited the region with oil revenues still constituting the bulk of fiscal revenues in these countries. While the crisis has halted many property development projects, capacity expansions in petrochemical facilities continues unabated. These large low cost petrochemical facilities have, and are expected to continue, to weigh on chemical margins. Strong oil demand underpins a promising outlook for the medium-term and although growth in the region is expected to remain below pre-crisis levels, it is more likely to be sustainable in the long run.

iii. India

The Indian economy was one of the least affected economies during the global recession, with industrial production falling by only 3%. Recovery has been vigorous with industrial production almost 15% above the pre-crisis peak and export growth gaining further strength. Private domestic demand remained very buoyant and business and consumer confidence, in particular, have continued to improve. Financial conditions have remained favourable since the last quarter of the 2009 calendar year, with the economy showing elevated equity prices and a growth in the credit markets. As a result, retail sales and business spending has picked up strongly, as reflected in the record sales of passenger vehicles in excess of 30% over the previous financial year.

iv. Africa

The economic slowdown in the sub-Saharan Africa region looks set to be brief. Most countries in the region are bouncing back from the growth slowdown or contraction in output experienced during the global recession. This is due to their relative strength heading into 2008/9. However, progress in poverty reduction in these countries has been delayed, with a knock on effect of sharply rising unemployment. The region’s largest oil producers, Nigeria and Angola, drew on their substantial cushions of reserves, which fell by about one third, before allowing their currencies to adjust more fully to the lower oil prices. Most governments, however, that anticipated the slowdown made plans to accelerate public spending growth despite stagnant or declining ratios of revenue to gross domestic product (GDP). Over the medium-term, growth rates are expected to only be marginally below those experienced in the mid-2000s.

h. **Current economic climate and its impact on Sasol**

Economic activity, as measured by GDP, in many countries has already surpassed the peak output prior to the financial crisis. In the worst hit of the main economies, namely Euroland, the United Kingdom and Japan in the developed world; Russia, Mexico and Turkey in the emerging world, economic activity is still around 5% below pre-crisis peak levels despite vigorous sequential growth rates in recent quarters.
Despite the above trends, the global recovery still appears to be fragile. This is partly the result of the recovery being concentrated in inventory restocking and fiscal stimulus activities. Indeed, the world economy seems likely to lose three of its growth crutches before the recovery has fully transitioned into the self-sustaining phase. The inventory boost appears to have run its course, several countries have announced a tightening in fiscal policy and Chinese authorities are in the process of engineering a slowdown in that economy from a potentially overheating position. As a result, we anticipate world GDP growth to be slower in 2011 than in 2010. While the probability of a fully fledged double dip recession remains uncomfortably high, this is not our base case assumption.

i. The South African economy

The South Africa liquid fuel demand recovered modestly over the past financial year. Petrol demand increased by 2% in 2010 compared with a 2.5% contraction in the prior year. Diesel demand increased by 1% compared with a 4% contraction the prior year. Imports accounted for approximately 10% and 15%, respectively, of petrol and diesel demand.

Most of our chemicals end up as either consumer products or in construction activity, particularly residential construction. While some sequential improvement in final consumer demand has become evident in recent quarters, residential construction activity continues to contract.

The rand traded in the R7.25 to R8.25 range in 2010. Compared with the previous financial year when the trading range spanned R4,00, this represented relative stability in the local currency. The rand/US dollar exchange rate averaged R7.59 in 2010 compared with R9.04 in the prior financial year. The correlation that existed in prior years between the rand/US dollar and US dollar/euro exchange rates broke down decisively in the second half of 2010 as the euro was weighed down by the sovereign debt crisis in the southern European countries.

While we view the rand is modestly overvalued at current levels, we recognise that the structural challenges faced by the G4 economies could prevent a meaningful adjustment against these currencies in the next year. Instead the rand appears to be increasingly behaving like a cyclical global currency, with the local unit’s prospects ebbing and flowing with the prospects for growth in the global economy.

ii. The United States (US) economy

The fragile recovery in most advanced economies is still dependent upon extraordinary policy stimulus. In the US, the effects of the global economic crisis will linger for some time as the ongoing repair of the balance sheets of households and the financial sector continues, coupled with continued weak labour markets, keeping demand growth low. The US economy reported a few quarters of vigorous growth. As in other countries, most of the growth came from a turnaround in the inventory cycle, which now appears to have run its course. Final demand growth remained pedestrian at around 1.5%. The residential construction market (a large consumer of commodity chemicals) remains depressed. Indeed, after the expiry of the first time home buyers subsidy, the housing market appears to have softened again. Residential construction activity remains at around 30% of the peak cycle level in 2005.

US oil demand only picked up modestly over the past financial year, and remains almost 2 million b/d below the peak levels recorded in 2006. Weak consumer demand and ongoing efficiency gains appear to be the main drivers.

iii. The European economy

A moderate and uneven recovery is taking place across Europe, supported by a rebound in global trade and policy stimulus. Europe’s performance remains weak compared with the recoveries underway in other parts of the world. Financial markets have forced fiscal adjustment onto the southern European economies, who continue to struggle, and prompted most other European countries to announce fiscal austerity programmes. In the near term, growth will benefit from exports, the fiscal support and the upswing in inventories. However, unemployment is expected to increase, with lingering difficulties in the banking sector likely to restrain credit supply, consumption and investment. We anticipate this to weigh on growth prospects going forward. On the flip side, the weakening in the euro in response to these events will provide welcome relief for our European chemical businesses which have battled a strengthening currency for much of the past decade.

i. The impact of inflation and cost containment

As we are unable to control the market price at which the products, we produce are sold, it is possible that if inflation in countries in which we operate should be significantly higher, it may result in increased future operational costs. The general rate of inflation in most major countries in which we operate has been relatively low in recent years, although in South Africa inflation has still seen figures increasing towards double digits in recent months. The increased global demand for certain services and materials has resulted in higher operating as well as capital costs in recent years.

During the current year to mitigate these effects, we have maintained strict cost discipline across the group through a combination of headcount reduction, asset optimisation and supply chain initiatives such as seeking economies of scale in procurement. Further, these impacts on costs have also been countered by cost reductions from efficiency and productivity improvements. To date, our cost containment initiatives have delivered benefits in the region of R1 billion.

j. Impairments

With the economic recoveries being witnessed across the globe, some more moderate than others, as well as the upswing in demand, the adverse conditions which affected our businesses in the previous year have given cause for us to reassess the impairment reviews conducted previously on our cash generating assets. Based on these reviews for the year under review we have determined whether the carrying value of our assets is recoverable. In assessing these economic valuations, current market conditions, our latest budgets and the life cycle of the various products are taken into consideration. While the actual outcomes may differ significantly from our forecasts, thus
affecting our assessment of future cash flows, management has applied their judgement in making these assessments based on the best information available at the time. In addition, the outcomes have been tested against a range of economic scenarios particular to the circumstances of the business concerned. Further, where these outcomes have indicated that the previously recognised impairments should be reversed due to the economic recovery, management has tested these reversals to ensure that the circumstances indicated are sustainable based on the current information available. As a result, impairment reversals of R365 million have been recognised for the year ended 30 June 2010, primarily affecting the Chemical cluster.

k. **Credit management**

Uncertain economic times placed a significant burden on our customers. Although economies are showing signs of recovery, the effects of the economic crisis are lingering. It would therefore be remiss of management to ignore the risk that this continues to present to the group. Ensuring that our exposure to those customers faced with the negative impacts of declining economies remains within acceptable limits, remains a continued focus of our credit management process. The recoverability of our receivables is managed across the group through a rigorous review to ensure that our exposure is limited in these continuing uncertain times. This focused risk approach has stood us in good stead during the past two years where we have recognised insignificant write offs related to bad debts resulting from the current economic climate.

l. **Net realisable value write downs in inventory**

There has been an up tick in demand in certain markets and in certain economies as a result of the recovery in the global economy. As a result, we have seen improved demand for product which has been matched with improved prices during the year. The valuation of this inventory, taking into account the higher average crude oil and exchange rate effects, especially the strengthening of the rand/US dollar at year end compared to levels seen at the beginning of the financial year, has resulted in fewer net realisable value write downs during the financial year.

3. **Financial performance**

We measure our financial performance in terms of various financial ratios. These ratios relate to a number of performance areas, including earnings growth, gearing and cash flow generation and are provided below for the year under review:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profit attributable to shareholders (R billion)</th>
<th>Cash generated from operating activities (R billion)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Gearing (%)</th>
<th>Return on invested capital (%)</th>
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4. Effect of significant changes in accounting principles

During the 2010 financial year, we adopted a number of new accounting standards as set out in our accounting policies. These newly adopted standards did not significantly impact our financial position and results.

5. Black economic empowerment (BEE) transactions

a. Sasol Inzalo share transaction

The Sasol Inzalo share transaction, our broad-based BEE transaction to transfer beneficial ownership of 10% of Sasol Limited’s issued share capital to employees and a wide spread of black South Africans (BEE participants), is now well established. The current year includes a much lower share-based payment expense of R824 million, related to the Employee Trusts, compared with R3 202 million in 2009 which related to both the Employee Trusts and the shares issued to the black public.

We continue to recognise the preference shares issued to the financiers in respect of the selected participants and the black public in the statement of financial position at an amount of R6 960 million (2009: R6 730 million), including accrued finance charges. The C preference shares issued to the financiers, included in the aforementioned amount, have been guaranteed by Sasol Limited. 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 would be breached if the Sasol ordinary share price falls below approximately R206 per share for the A preference shares and R178 per share for the B preference shares and R201 per share for the A preference shares and R174 per share for the B preference shares, in respect of the selected participants and black public, respectively. The Sasol ordinary share price at 30 June 2010 was R274,60 per share. The share cover ratios decrease over time with the amortisation of the preference shares. In addition, a further condition to the guaranteed C preference shares is that the Sasol group must maintain a maximum net debt to earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) cover ratio of 2,5 times. Our current net debt to EBITDA ratio is 0,0 times at 30 June 2010.

Should the aforementioned preference share covenants be breached, there are other actions that Sasol could take that will ensure the sustainability of the Inzalo transaction over the 10 year period of the transaction. To date these share cover ratios have not been breached despite the volatility seen over the past year in the Sasol share price. The net debt to EBITDA cover ratio remains well within the accepted range.

We committed to establish a mechanism to facilitate trading in the Sasol BEE ordinary shares between BEE compliant persons with effect from 18 September 2010 until the conclusion of the Inzalo share transaction in 2018. To facilitate this, in conjunction with the JSE Limited (JSE), we are establishing a trading platform whereby the Sasol BEE ordinary shares will be listed on the BEE Board of the JSE in the future. A JSE operated trading facility will provide these shareholders with an established market mechanism and infrastructure to trade their shares, in a well regulated and transparent environment affording them maximum protection for their trades and assurance to the issuers of the securities. Until such time as the establishment of the BEE Board, shareholders of the BEE ordinary shares will be able to trade their shares via an alternative over-the-counter trading mechanism.

The long-term interests of all our shareholders are paramount to us and the Sasol Inzalo share transaction continues to remain one of our focus areas. The strides made in fulfilling our obligations towards this transaction over the past year are not envisaged to negatively impact the group’s growth strategy or the returns to our shareholders.

b. Award of mining rights

In May 2010, the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) granted the approval of the conversion of Sasol Mining’s, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol Limited, old order mining rights in respect of the Secunda complex for a period of ten years with the possibility of renewal for further periods of 30 years. In addition, the old order rights in respect of our Mookastra Operation situated near Sasolburg in the Free State province was granted for a period of 30 years, also with the possibility of renewal periods of 30 years.

c. Sasol Mining BEE transaction

As we have reported previously, Sasol Mining announced the formation of a black-women controlled coal mining company called Ixia Coal (Pty) Limited (Ixia). Ixia, in a transaction valued at approximately R1,9 billion, would acquire 20% of Sasol Mining’s share capital through the issue of new shares financed through equity (R47 million) and a combination of third party funding and appropriate Sasol facilitation. The funding arrangements were concluded early in 2010. As noted above, the conversion of the old order mining rights will now allow for the operationalising of the transaction. The Competition Tribunal of South Africa approved the transaction on 1 September 2010. We anticipate that this transaction will be completed by the end of September 2010. As the transaction is not yet effective, it has not been accounted for in 2010.

Sasol Mining remains in compliance with the current requirements of the Mining Charter and will be in compliance with the Charter by 2014. Sasol Mining is actively pursuing alternatives to ensure that their BEE strategy remains on target to meet this date.
6. Operating performance

The key indicators of our operating performance during the year were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>% change</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>% change</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>122 256</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>137 836</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>129 943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross margin</td>
<td>63 073</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>65 514</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>67 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash fixed costs</td>
<td>29 491</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>33 723</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24 491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current operations</td>
<td>28 507</td>
<td></td>
<td>28 234</td>
<td></td>
<td>23 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once-off items and growth initiatives</td>
<td>984</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 489</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-cash costs</td>
<td>2 248</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 922</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>23 937</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>24 666</td>
<td>(27)</td>
<td>33 816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit margin</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit margin before once-off charges</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit attributable to shareholders</td>
<td>15 941</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13 648</td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>22 417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share</td>
<td>26 68</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22 90</td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>37 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headline earnings per share</td>
<td>26 57</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25 42</td>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>38 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The composition of turnover and operating profit by cluster is set out below:

![Turnover (R billion) and Operating profit (R billion) charts]

a. Trend analysis

Turnover has decreased by 11%, operating profit has decreased by 3% and profit attributable to shareholders has increased by 17% for this year, respectively. This has primarily resulted from the increase in the crude oil price and refined product prices as well as higher volumes which were partly negated by a strengthening rand/US dollar exchange rate.

Our Chemical cluster has shown a notable improvement, with a return to an operating profit compared with an operating loss in the previous year. This improvement is primarily as a result of improved margins in the current year. The previous year also included the once-off competition related administrative penalties incurred by Sasol Wax and Sasol Nitro. The stabilisation of the crude oil price during the current year has seen Sasol Oil produce a strong operating profit once again compared with the operating loss it reflected for the first time in the previous year. Our joint ventures, Oryx gas-to-liquids (GTL) and Arya Sasol Polymer Company (ASPC), have again both performed well during this period and contributed positively to the SSI and Sasol Polymers businesses, respectively.
Below is the increase in the cash fixed cost and production volumes per business unit indexed to the 2009 financial year:

### Cost and production volumes (index)

![Graph showing cost and production volumes](image)

#### b. Year-on-year comparison

Operating profit has decreased by 3% (R729 million) in 2010 and decreased by 27% (R9 150 million) in 2009 and increased by 32% (R8 195 million) in 2008.

The movement in the reported operating profit is due to the following primary drivers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>%*</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign currency effects</td>
<td>(10 457)</td>
<td>(42)</td>
<td>9 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil#</td>
<td>(2 382)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(115)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product prices</td>
<td>4 393</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(2 688)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation on cash fixed costs</td>
<td>(2 304)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(2 586)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume and other productivity</td>
<td>8 506</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>(12 178)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effects</td>
<td>1 515</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(770)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of remeasurement items</td>
<td>(729)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(9 150)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reported as a percentage of operating profit of the prior year.
# Includes the effect of the crude oil hedge.

The increase in operating profit over the last year can be graphically depicted as follows:

### Operating profit – price volume variance analysis (R million)

![Graph showing operating profit variance](image)
The increase in crude oil prices, which was offset by the negative effect of the crude oil hedge which is included in the previous year, and the strengthening of the rand/US dollar exchange rate contributed significantly to the decrease in operating profit. This decrease was partially offset by the positive impact of crude oil prices on product prices as well as improved volumes, specifically at our Sasol Synfuels operations. The positive contribution of businesses, including ASPC and the Oryx GTL plant, have further contributed to our operating profit despite the negative effects of foreign exchange translation differences recognised by ASPC.

The operating profit of the previous year includes the cash inflow from the Sasol Synfuels and SPI oil hedge of R5 056 million partially offset by the once-off provision of R1 280 million recognised in respect of the Escravos GTL (EGTL) project in Nigeria as well as by the competition related administrative penalties of R3 947 million. In addition, current year includes a much lower Sasol Inzalo share-based payment expense of R824 million compared with R3 202 million in the previous year.

Additionally, our effective tax rate decreased from 43,3% to 29,9% as a result of the absence of once-off items related the competition related administrative penalties and lower share-based payment expenses compared with the prior year, both of which are not deductible for tax.

c. Cash fixed costs – price volume variance analysis

Being primarily a commodity business, we aim to control and maintain our cash fixed costs within inflationary levels on a year-on-year basis. The South African Producers Price Index (SA PPI) averaged at 1,4% (2009: 9,1%) for the past financial year whereas the South African Consumer Price Index (SA CPI) averaged at 5,7% (2009: 10,2%). The achievement of this objective may be impacted by:

- Investments in safety and plant maintenance;
- Labour costs which escalate beyond inflationary levels;
- Costs incurred on growth initiatives, new projects and capacity expansions; and
- Currency effects.

The factors causing an increase in our cash fixed costs over the last year are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>%*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash fixed costs</td>
<td>29 491</td>
<td>33 723</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less once-off items and growth initiatives</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>5 489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4 356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once-off impact of shut down maintenance</td>
<td>(97)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study costs</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>583</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New business and growth initiatives</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash fixed costs excluding once-off items and growth initiatives</td>
<td>28 507</td>
<td>28 234</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rates</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>(1 202)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash fixed costs excluding once-off items, growth initiatives and currency effects</td>
<td>28 767</td>
<td>27 032</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reported as a percentage of cash fixed costs of the prior year.
* Includes the competition related administrative penalties.
* Once-off items and growth initiatives represent the cumulative impact relative to 2009.

The year-on-year decrease in cash fixed costs can be graphically depicted as follows:
We have contained our cash fixed costs to within inflationary levels, excluding the effects of once-off costs and growth initiatives. This is a direct result of our cost containment initiatives. SA PPI is more relevant to our Sasol Synfuels and Sasol Mining businesses.

At our South African operations, the cost of electricity has seen abnormal increases above inflationary levels during the current year which has impacted our cash fixed costs. In June 2009, the South African state owned electricity provider, Eskom, was granted an average annual electricity tariff increase of 31.3%. Eskom has again been granted a further 24.8% average tariff increase in April 2010, to be followed by another average tariff increase of 25.8% and 25.9% in April 2011 and April 2012, respectively. While we are able to generate nearly a third of our electricity requirements, these increases will have a material adverse effect on our cash fixed costs in the future. We have been able to mitigate this risk to some extent by entering into a Power Purchase Agreement with Eskom following the construction of our power generation facility with open cycle gas turbines expected in 2011.

One of our most significant costs is labour. More than 60% of our employees are members of trade unions and are covered by collective agreements entered into with the trade unions. We have been able to contain our labour costs in South Africa by entering into a two year agreement with the trade unions in the petroleum, industrial chemicals and mining sectors. Through this agreement we have been able to contain the annual increases in our labour costs within a range of 7.25% to 10.00% per annum over the next two years. Together with the improved production volumes which our operations have delivered, specifically Sasol Synfuels, our labour cost per unit has reduced year-on-year in 2010 compared with 2008.

### 7. Cash flow analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>% change</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated by operating activities</td>
<td>27 338</td>
<td>48 187</td>
<td>(43)</td>
<td>34 740</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions to non-current assets</td>
<td>16 108</td>
<td>15 672</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10 855</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in debt</td>
<td>(2 596)</td>
<td>(1 056)</td>
<td>(1 132)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free cash flow</td>
<td>5 966</td>
<td>27 681</td>
<td>(79)</td>
<td>15 281</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Free cash flow analysis**

We believe that one of the most important drivers to sustain and increase shareholder value is free cash flow generation. Free cash flow comprises both operating components (operating profit, change in operating working capital and capital expenditure) as well as non-operating components, including financial expenses and taxes. To maximise our free cash flow generation across our global and diversified group, our business unit management is required to continuously improve operating profits as well as optimise working capital and our capital investment programme. Financial expenses and taxes are managed centrally to a large degree by our central treasury and tax functions, respectively. All these actions however are underpinned by the group strategy to deliver value to our stakeholders.

We firstly apply cash generated from operating activities to repay our debt and tax commitments and then provide a return to our shareholders in the form of dividends. Remaining cash is used to fund our capital investment programme. Any shortfall in the funding of our capital expenditure programme will be funded from borrowings. As a result, this could negatively impact our gearing ratio. Our share repurchase programme has been suspended at this time.
The current year has seen all our businesses generate positive cash flow from operations, except Sasol Synfuels International. Sasol Synfuels remains our most significant contributor to cash generated by operating activities, although compared with the previous year this has significantly reduced, and they are also the biggest contributor to the group operating profit. Due to the global economic conditions in 2009, product prices in our chemical businesses were suppressed. The situation was further aggravated by a lack of demand in the construction and automotive industries. During the 2009 financial year, we saw these businesses being cash flow negative from their operating activities. However, we are pleased to confirm a recovery in both product prices and demand, which has resulted in our chemical businesses generating positive cash flow from their operating activities in the current year.

Our working capital requirements have increased during the 2010 financial year compared with the decrease which we have seen in the previous year. Both inventory and trade receivables increased due to inherent higher product prices, mainly due to the increase in crude oil prices, compared with the previous financial year. In addition, inventory volumes are higher due to stockpiling at certain business units to ensure continuous supply of product to the markets. Our working capital ratio for 2010 was 15.3% compared with 11.2% of the previous year. Our target working capital ratio for 2011 is 15%. The cash conservation mode, which we entered into in the previous year to better position the company in tough credit markets, continues to result in strong cash resources being available to the company. Our focus on strengthening our working capital management, especially credit exposure, and fixed cash cost containment continues.

### Cash generated by operating activities
We have generated R27 billion cash from operating activities in 2010 and over the last three years we have generated an average of R37 billion cash per annum from operating activities.

### Cash flow from operations (R billion)

The current year has seen all our businesses generate positive cash flow from operations, except Sasol Synfuels International. Sasol Synfuels remains our most significant contributor to cash generated by operating activities, although compared with the previous year this has significantly reduced, and they are also the biggest contributor to the group operating profit. Due to the global economic conditions in 2009, product prices in our chemical businesses were suppressed. The situation was further aggravated by a lack of demand in the construction and automotive industries. During the 2009 financial year, we saw these businesses being cash flow negative from their operating activities. However, we are pleased to confirm a recovery in both product prices and demand, which has resulted in our chemical businesses generating positive cash flow from their operating activities in the current year.

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b. **Cash invested in capital projects**

The central treasury funds all capital projects of the group which are executed by wholly-owned subsidiaries. The central treasury in turn is funded by means of a group cash pooling system. The net funding requirement is raised from the local and international debt markets and takes into account the group’s self imposed targeted gearing range, which is between 20% and 40%.

Where projects are executed in partnerships and in foreign jurisdictions, particularly those where an element of political risk exists, project finance is used as a development tool to mitigate such risk as well as geographic and concentration risk and to some extent, liquidity risk. This view is based on the principle that if an economically viable project has been developed using a sound project finance risk allocation approach, it is likely to be funded in the international markets. In 2009, we reviewed and reprioritised our capital expenditure programme in light of our cash conservation approach. We continue to maintain a flexible approach to our capital expenditure programme, ensuring that our pipeline of growth projects is not affected, and our pre-investment continues unabated ensuring that our long-term shareholder value proposition remains intact.

Over the last three years, the group has invested a total of R43 billion in capital projects, with R16 billion being invested in 2010. This amount relates primarily to the investment in Sasol Synfuels’ open cycle gas turbines, 10th SAS reactor and 16th oxygen train, the construction of the 2nd and 3rd catalyst plants, exploration drilling in Mozambique and various other small projects.

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**Additions to non-current assets (R billion)**

![Chart showing additions to non-current assets by year and region]

We have focused our investments in projects in the last three years primarily in South Africa, Mozambique, Nigeria, Iran and Qatar.

**Additions by geographic region (R billion)**

![Chart showing additions by geographic region]

Further detail of our additions to our non-current assets is provided in notes 3, 4 and 6 to our financial statements.
Except for the current year, cash retained from operating activities has exceeded the cash expenditure on our capital investment programme. In addition to dividends, in the past we have returned cash to shareholders in form of the share repurchase programme. During the current year, we have suspended the share repurchase programme. Cash generation from operating activities in the last three years has contributed to the reduction in the group’s overall debt and gearing.

8. Debt

Our debt is made up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>15 197</td>
<td>17 887</td>
<td>16 803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>2 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total debt</td>
<td>15 772</td>
<td>18 457</td>
<td>20 092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less cash</td>
<td>14 870</td>
<td>19 425</td>
<td>4 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net debt/(cash)</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>(968)</td>
<td>15 657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in funding</td>
<td>(2 596)</td>
<td>(1 056)</td>
<td>(1 132)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Debt profile

Our long-term capital expansion projects are financed by a combination of floating and fixed rate long-term debt. This debt is normally financed in the same currency as the underlying project and the repayment terms are designed to match the cash flows expected from that project.

Our debt profile has a longer term bias, which reflects both our capital investment programme and the overall positive results generated by our operating activities over the last three years. At 30 June 2010, the ratio of long-term debt to short-term debt of 96:4 has decreased slightly from 97:3 at 30 June 2009.

Our debt exposure at 30 June analysed by currency was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 %</th>
<th>2009 %</th>
<th>2008 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total debt</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year, our debt decreased primarily due to repayments of debt totalling R4 846 million for the year. This decrease was offset by the raising of new debt amounting to R2 250 million during the year.
In the previous year due to global economic conditions and illiquid credit markets, the cost of debt became more expensive as illustrated below:

**b. Credit ratings**

Our credit rating is influenced by some of our more significant risks which include the crude oil price volatility, our investments in developing countries and their particular associated economic risks, the potential for significant debt increase and the execution challenges associated with a number of our planned GTL and coal-to-liquids (CTL) projects if they materialise simultaneously, as well as the risks arising from potential increases in capital costs associated with these projects.

Our foreign currency credit rating according to Moody’s is Baa1/stable/P-2/stable and our national scale issuer rating is Aa3.za/P-1.za. The latest credit opinion on the group was published on 12 January 2010, and no subsequent revisions have been made. It is anticipated that this will be updated during the latter part of the 2010 calendar year.

Following the revision of the Republic of South Africa’s outlook to negative in the 2009 calendar year, Standard and Poors (S&P) published the group’s credit rating analysis on 8 February 2010. Our ratings have remained unchanged since 2009. Our foreign currency credit rating according to S&P is BBB+/negative/A-2 and our local currency rating is A+/negative/A-1. It is anticipated that this will also be updated during the 2011 calendar year.

The group’s financial strength remains unparalleled in these challenging economic times representing a unique competitive advantage. Our rating is underpinned by, amongst others, our strong position as one of South Africa’s blue chip companies and a leading fuels producer, our history of profitability and free cash flow from South African operations, our technological know-how as well as our prudent financial policies. Our unique capabilities are recognised by project partners globally, including host governments, who benefit from our financial strength and the expertise we bring to the development and conversion of resources into viable outputs.
c. Strategy for mitigation of interest rate risk

We limit our hedging activities in respect of debt to two primary instruments – cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps.

Our debt is structured using a combination of floating and fixed interest rates. The ratio for our debt between floating and fixed interest rates is dependent upon a number of factors at the time the debt is entered into including, amongst others, the tenor of the debt, the currency, the risk and the partner. To manage this ratio, we issue fixed rate debt such as the Eurobond in the previous year, as well as using interest rate swaps to convert some of our variable rate debt to fixed rate debt. In some cases, we have also used an interest rate collar, similar to the crude oil hedge instrument which we have used in the past, which enables us to take advantage of lower variable rates within a range whilst affording the group protection from the effects of higher interest rates.

Our debt exposure, after taking into account the interest rate swaps, to fixed and variable rates is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2010 %</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2009 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed interest rates</td>
<td>4307</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7629</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable interest rates</td>
<td>10725</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>10185</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-interest bearing</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>100</td>
<td>18457</td>
<td>100</td>
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Our cross currency swaps are applied in certain cases where the debt is denominated in one currency while the application of that debt is in a different currency. An example is our Eurobond, denominated in euro, which was swapped by means of a cross currency swap into rand, as the group utilised this facility in South Africa.

To limit the group's total exposure to interest rate risk, we have adopted a gearing policy that requires us to manage our gearing within a targeted range of 20% to 40%, discussed in more detail below.

9. Financial strategies and targets

We have defined a number of targets to measure our financial performance. We continually monitor our performance against these targets and, when necessary, revise them to take into account changes in the group's strategic outlook.

a. Gearing

We aim to maintain our gearing rate (net debt to equity) within a range of 20% to 40%. Our gearing level takes cognisance of our substantial capital investment and susceptibility to external market factors such as crude oil prices, commodity chemical prices and exchange rates.

![Gearing Chart]

Our gearing level in 2010 is consistent with that of 2009. During the past four years, the strong cash flows generated by our South African energy business resulted in our gearing levels dropping to below our self-imposed preferred range. Our share repurchase programme was suspended during the 2009 financial year, and together with our cash conservation approach, we have seen our gearing level remain at these low levels. This low level of gearing is expected to be maintained in the short-term. However, over the medium- to longer-term horizon, in anticipation of our large capital intensive expansion programme, we expect that our gearing level will again return to within our targeted range.
There is still uncertainty in credit markets, however our strong balance sheet positions the company well for our future growth in these times when liquidity remains tight.

Our gearing increases by approximately 1.1% for every R1 billion of debt raised.

b. Earnings growth

Historically, we have aimed to achieve a 10% earnings growth per annum in US dollar terms on a three-year moving average basis, measured against the 1998-2000 base of US$503 million. Our earnings growth since 2000 has exceeded this target every year, but we aim for improved consistency and more stable and predictable performance. However in the light of crude oil and rand/US dollar price volatility, this has not always been possible. During 2007, we revised our target to apply to the base years of 2004-2006 of US$1 329 million. Despite achieving an annual decrease of 4% during the year (2009: decrease of 2%), we still managed to exceed the three year moving average target.

c. Targeted return on capital investment and capital allocation

In general, approximately 80% of all new capital investment projects are required to provide a targeted return in excess of 1.3 times our WACC, which is currently 13.25% in South Africa in rand and 7.75% in Europe and the USA in US dollars. This rate of return does not apply to sustenance capital expenditure on existing operations, in particular environmental projects that are typically difficult to demonstrate economic viability.

Our targeted returns in excess of 1.3 times WACC was selected for two main reasons. To take into account that certain capital projects, as described above, do not generate a return and therefore lower the overall return on assets, and to ensure that the group only targets capital investment projects that meet the economic performance required by our stakeholders, while providing a buffer for changes in economic conditions applicable to the asset.

10. Capital allocation

All capital investment projects are rigorously screened by various sub-committees who support the GEC and Sasol Limited board in making their investment decisions. These sub-committees comprise a capital committee, responsible for reviewing projects both prior to approval as well as post commissioning, a capital prioritisation committee and a project prioritisation committee, who prioritises projects based on portfolio principles and criteria. Capital investment projects are generally grouped into broad categories to assist the aforementioned committees to determine where they fit into the business model, namely growth projects, enabling projects (which typically involve infrastructure and utilities), improvement projects (which assist with capacity efficiencies and cost saving initiatives), projects to sustain existing businesses and those which sustain the group’s 2020 strategy. These projects are evaluated against the project prioritisation model and criteria and ranked accordingly. These criteria include, inter alia, strategic alignment, competitive advantage, business robustness, financial metrics, project risk, project maturity and relationship management. Following the ranking of the projects, a set of prioritisation principles and other strategic considerations are applied. This process is considered to be a robust process in allocating capital and ensuring stakeholder value is preserved.
11. Shareholding and equity

a. Shareholding

During the previous year, we concluded our Sasol Inzalo share transaction. No further shares have been issued in the current year in respect of this transaction.

Trading activity of our shares on the NYSE decreased significantly year-on-year while activity on the JSE Limited remained flat compared with 2009. Our international shareholding has decreased compared with the prior year.

The percentage of shares held by non-South African residents at 30 June 2010, declined to about 29% from 35% at 30 June 2009.

b. Total shareholder return

We return value to our shareholders in the form of both dividends and share price appreciation.

Our share price has remained relatively flat over the past five years, except for a spike in 2008. A shareholder who purchased a Sasol share on 30 June 2006 at R275,00 would have received R41,00 in dividends. Based on a closing share price of R274,60 on 30 June 2010, the share price has depreciated by R0,40 in capital.

c. Share repurchase programme

During 2007, the share repurchase programme was reactivated, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Limited (SIC). At our annual general meeting in November 2009, our shareholders again renewed the authority for a further 15 months to buy back up to 4% of our issued ordinary share capital. No shares have been repurchased under this authority and the share repurchase programme was suspended during the current year.
Since inception of the programme in March 2007, we have repurchased 40 309 886 shares at an average price of R299,77 per share, representing 6,39% of our issued ordinary share capital, excluding the Sasol Inzalo share transaction. 31 500 000 ordinary shares of the repurchased shares were cancelled in 2009 for a total value of R7,9 billion. Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Limited holds 8 809 886 ordinary shares. The shares repurchased are reflected as treasury shares, resulting in our issued share capital at 30 June 2010 amounting to 637 287 816 ordinary shares of no par value, 25 547 081 preferred ordinary shares of no par value and 2 838 565 BEE ordinary shares of no par value, totalling R27 billion.

d. Dividends
In June 2010, we announced that the company would adopt a progressive dividend policy. This was in light of the overall improved market and economic conditions, the strength of our balance sheet and our current capital investment programme. Our intention is to maintain and/or grow dividends over time in line with our anticipated sustainable growth in earnings taking into account significant economic variables such as fluctuations in the crude oil price and exchange rates. This philosophy is a key component of adding shareholder value.

Our policy is to pay a dividend to shareholders twice a year (interim and final) which should be covered between 2,5 and 3,5 times by our earnings over the long-term. In determining the dividend, we take cognisance of the prevailing circumstances of the company, future re-investment opportunities within the group, financial performance as well as trading and significant changes in the external economic environment during the period.

Our dividend for the year increased by 24% to R10,50 per share, which represents a dividend cover of 2,6 times, compared with R8,50 in 2009 and R13,00 in 2008.

We have increased the dividend given the increase in earnings for the past year and taking into account the overall improved market and economic conditions, together with the ongoing strength of our financial position and current capital investment plans.

12. Key challenges and opportunities for the next year
We see significant opportunities but also challenges in the year ahead with the steady recovery of the global economy. However, we are confident that we have the resources and expertise to take advantage of these challenges in the next year.

a. Operational and functional excellence remain a continued focus as markets recover

The past two financial years have not been easy. There have been some signs of improvement in global economy, however, the fragility of this recovery has been evident in some European economies. The continued volatility in both the crude oil price and exchange rates make it challenging to accurately set targets for the forthcoming year.

During the current year, we focused on enhancing sustainable operational efficiencies while maintaining strict cost reduction through our operational and functional excellence initiatives. These initiatives have allowed us to realise saving benefits of approximately R1 billion in 2010. Significant progress has been made on several fronts and we are delivering on and exceeding our targets on others. These initiatives are laying the foundation for continuing our successful operational and functional excellence programmes to take us into a more dynamic era of sustainable value delivery. Our continued focus on functional excellence will allow for delivering synergies, technology and business performance in strategic support of our businesses. We expect to have the first phase of this initiative implemented by the end of the first quarter of 2011.

Cost containment strategies continue to be a major focus and we have already seen the positive effects thereof on our cash fixed costs escalation which was contained to within inflationary levels in the current year. It is imperative that the actions we take are sustainable beyond the global economic recession. Additionally, our GEC has also been restructured from 1 July 2010 to ensure that we deliver on both an operational and functional level. This will provide a basis to enhance our ability to succeed and deliver our long-term strategic aspirations in a business environment which is becoming more complex.

These initiatives are there to preserve shareholder value in the long-term. Our solid balance sheet and strong cash flow generation, underpinned by improved business conditions, are essential to sustain the business into the future.

b. Capitalising on growth

Our growth plans remain on track. With recent technological developments in the cost-effective extraction of shale gas and lower global gas prices, we have been presented with significant opportunities for the expansion of our GTL value proposition. As we are only one of two industries that can arbitrage between gas and oil through our GTL technology, these developments provide us with an opportunity to grow our existing GTL business. Our GTL technology is proving its worth – Oryx GTL has shown exceptional operating performance. It is therefore crucial that we pursue these opportunities and expand our portfolio of upstream gas reservoirs through further exploration and possible acquisitions. To provide additional shareholder value, we are now faced with the challenge of capitalising on our competitive advantage. To this end, we have the people and technology to meet these future challenges and grow our business significantly beyond where we are today.

c. Retention of talent

In order to deliver on the strategic objectives, especially through these difficult economic conditions, requires employees of the highest technical and leadership capabilities. We are committed to maintaining a diverse workforce and focus on merit-based, long-term career development. Talented people are recruited from around the globe and through both formal and informal training programmes, they are
developed through our talent management programmes into exceptional leaders. Investing in and retaining our talent is one of the ways in which we are able to deliver outstanding performance and value to our shareholders as well as provide a sustainable source of competitive advantage.

d. eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)

XBRL is fast becoming a standard means of an electronic financial reporting medium via the internet which allows for a more efficient retrieval and analysis of financial information. Its key objective is to enhance the accessibility of financial information and ultimately improve the accuracy and reliability of that data. It is believed that the data in this digital format will support more informed business and investing decisions as it will be available faster and at a cheaper cost to both those supplying the data and those utilising the data. In addition, it will allow greater comparability across enterprises.

There has been a drive globally for entities to report at various levels using XBRL. In Europe, the adoption of XBRL is being driven primarily by banking regulators, tax authorities and stock exchanges within the various EU countries. The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requires foreign filers, like Sasol, to begin using “interactive data”, i.e. XBRL, with regards to our annual report as filed on Form 20-F; however, the interactive data will currently be limited to the financial statements only. We will be required to file interactive data with the SEC in respect of the 2011 financial year. In order to comply with this requirement, we have embarked on a project with the assistance of a third-party service provider due to the complexities of creating XBRL instance documents and the current relative immaturity of both the IFRS XBRL taxonomy and XBRL software.

In South Africa, the development and drive for the adoption of XBRL is done by XBRL SA, a not-for-profit organisation. In June 2010, the JSE Limited (the JSE) launched a platform to encourage voluntary XBRL financial reporting for its listed companies. The JSE, in conjunction with XBRL SA, is working on the development of taxonomies which are relevant to South African reporting requirements, including the South African Companies Act and the JSE listing requirements in addition to IFRS. We continue to monitor their progress and will comply with their filing requirements in time.

13. Conclusion

While there has been some stability in global markets and it is anticipated that this will continue, the potential sovereign debt crisis in Europe indicates that the recovery in the global economy appears to be fragile. The current financial year’s results reflect current market conditions. Improved commodity market performance, on the back of higher crude oil prices, coupled with improved production volumes has partially offset the strengthening of the rand/US dollar exchange rate. We have continued to pursue attractive growth projects whilst focusing on improving on operational efficiencies, working capital improvements and cost containment strategies. We have realised cash fixed cost savings in respect of these initiatives and have been able to deliver a solid financial performance. Our strong balance sheet is again testament to this focused approach and our commitment to deliver value.

However, there is still volatility and some uncertainty in advanced economies. The outlook for emerging economies, like China and India, is more positive. With these uncertainties in the market and our assumptions in respect of crude oil and product prices, weaker refining margins as well as the stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate, we are cautious on the outlook for the year ahead. The current volatility and uncertainty of global markets make it difficult to be more precise in an outlook statement. We look forward to the year ahead which promises both exciting opportunities and challenges.

14. Acknowledgements

Through the diligence and integrity displayed by our financial personnel as well as an understanding of the economic and financial pressures that we have had to contend with, we are able to produce quality financial information for our stakeholders which reflects our objectives and values for long-term success. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them for their ongoing support and efforts.

Christine Ramon
Chief financial officer
10 September 2010
corporate governance

Introduction

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 complies with the South African Companies Act, 1973 (the Act), the JSE listing requirements and governance requirements of the SEC, the NYSE and US legislation such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX) applicable to foreign companies listed on the NYSE. In addition, Sasol has compared its corporate governance practices to those required to be applied by domestic US companies listed on the NYSE and, confirms that it complies with such NYSE corporate governance standards, in most significant respects. The significant differences relate to the composition of the remuneration and nomination and governance committees as set out in Sasol’s annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC at about the same time as the publication of this report.

Sound corporate governance structures and processes are being applied at Sasol and are considered by the board to be pivotal to achieving high standards of business integrity and ethics across all its activities. Issues of governance will continue to receive the board and its committees’ consideration and attention during the years ahead.

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 articles of association. 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 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.

The board has adopted a board charter, which is a statement of the practices and processes the board has adopted to discharge its responsibilities. The board charter has been revised to align it with the wording and concepts of King III. A copy is posted on the company’s website, together with the terms of reference of all board committees and the company’s memorandum and articles of association. 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 the board committees;
- matters reserved for final decision-making or pre-approval by the board; and
- the policies and practices of the board for 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 articles, 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 the strategy, risk, performance and sustainability considerations are effectively integrated and appropriately balanced;
- 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;
- 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, approval of the appointment or removal of group executive committee members, capital expenditure transactions and consolidated group budgets and company budgets;
sasol limited group • corporate governance continued

• 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 (SH&E) 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 Companies Act, 2008;
• 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 and appointment of directors

Details of directors of the company appear on pages 18 and 19 of the annual review.

In terms of the company’s articles of association the company’s board shall consist of a maximum of 16 directors of whom up to five may be executive directors. Currently, there are 14 directors, with three executive directors namely, Mr LPA Davies (chief executive), Ms KC Ramon (chief financial officer) and Ms VN Fakude, and 11 non-executive directors. Nine of the 11 non-executive directors have been determined by the board to be independent in accordance with the more stringent definition of King III and the rules of the NYSE.

Non-executive directors are chosen for their business skills and acumen 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 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 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 43% historically disadvantaged South Africans and 29% women. Newly appointed directors are inducted in the company’s business, board matters and their fiduciary duties and other governance responsibilities as directors under the guidance of the company secretary, in accordance with their specific needs. Directors receive briefings on new legal developments and changes in risk and the 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. These consolidated responses are considered at the nomination and governance committee, the board and the individual committees. The evaluation process has resulted in the appointment of an additional independent non-executive director with extensive international experience in the oil and gas industry and in making more time available at board meetings for consideration and discussion of strategy. The nomination and governance committee and the board specifically considers 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. 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 articles of association, one-third of directors must retire at every annual general meeting and are eligible for re-election. As recommended by King III the board will recommend to shareholders at the annual general meeting of 26 November 2010 that the articles of association be amended to authorise the board to terminate the appointment of a director by majority decision.

The board has developed a policy against which it evaluates the independence of its directors. This determination is carried out by the nomination and governance committee and the board annually or at any other time where the circumstances of a director change such as to warrant reconsideration. With effect from the 2011 financial year, this will include a review of the independence of directors whose terms exceed nine years. All the non-executive directors, except Mrs TH Nyasulu and Mr A Jain have been determined by the board to be independent directors in accordance with the more stringent definition of King III and the rules of the NYSE.

Mrs Nyasulu has a 1,275% indirect interest in Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited, a subsidiary of Sasol Limited, and is accordingly deemed not independent. Mr Jain heads up Deutsche Bank’s Corporate and Investment Bank and has been deemed to be not independent due to Sasol’s material business relationship with Deutsche Bank.

The company’s directors, executives and senior employees are prohibited from dealing in Sasol securities during certain prescribed restricted periods. The company secretary regularly disseminates written notices to inform them of the insider trading legislation and advise 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 new declarations of interest are circulated at every board meeting and nomination and governance committee meeting for consideration and noting.
The attendance by each director was as follows:

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V Indicates attendance  – Indicates absence with apology  n/a Indicates not a member at the time


**Chairman and lead independent director**

The offices of chairman and chief executive are separate and the office of the chairman is occupied by a non-executive director, Mrs TH Nyasulu. As Mrs Nyasulu is deemed not independent as a result of her interest in Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited, the board appointed Prof JE Schrempp as lead independent director, in line with international corporate governance best practice. This is also in line with the recommendations of King III. The lead independent director leads discussions when matters relating to Sasol Oil or the succession or performance of the chairman is discussed.

In terms of King III, the appointment of chairman must be made annually after evaluating the chairman’s independence and factors that may impair independence. Board processes have been formalised to ensure the appointment and performance of the chairman are reviewed annually. The board and the nomination and governance committee is responsible for the succession plan for the chairman.

The roles of the chairman and the lead independent director have been specified in the board charter.

While it is a principle of King III that the board should elect a chairman of the board who is an independent non-executive director it is also a recommended practice that a lead independent director should be appointed in the case where an executive chairman are appointed or where the chairman is not independent or conflicted.

After an assessment of the performance 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 and that independent thinking is ensured by the lead independent director and the clear majority of independent directors on the board.

**Chief executive**

In terms of the company’s articles of association, the directors appoint the chief executive. 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 and other members of the group executive committee. Mr LPA Davies’ current five year term ended on 30 June 2010. The board extended Mr Davies’ term for approximately one year beyond his retirement date in March 2011, in order to ensure orderly succession.

The role and function of the chief executive has been specified in the board charter.

**Company secretary**

Dr NL Joubert is the company secretary, duly appointed in accordance with the Companies Act, 1973. The role of the company secretary is described in more detail in the board charter. The company secretary has a direct channel of communication to the chairman while maintaining an arms-length relationship with the board and the directors. Director induction and training are part of the company secretary’s responsibilities. He is responsible to the board 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 responsibilities 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.

**Sasol subsidiaries and divisions**

Sasol Limited has more than 200 direct and indirect subsidiaries globally, which conduct their business through 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. Each business unit 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.
A general board charter was developed for subsidiary and divisional boards during 2006 and has recently been aligned with the requirements of King III.

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. This list includes matters such as the appointment of directors, strategy charters, large capital expenditures and mergers, acquisitions and disposals.

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 directors of its main subsidiaries to the group executive committee. The boards of the main subsidiaries and divisions of the company are constituted so 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) Limited is the company secretary of all South African subsidiaries. The company secretarial services are performed by the company secretarial department, which is staffed to suitably qualified and experienced individuals, who discharge the duties of the company secretary as set out in King III. This includes training and guidance to the directors of subsidiary and divisional boards on their fiduciary and other responsibilities.

Board committees

Several committees have been established to assist the board in discharging its responsibilities. The committees have 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 (www.sasol.com). These terms of reference are reviewed annually. In line with King III, all board committees, with the exception of the risk and SH&E committee, comprise only non-executive members of the board. The chief executive 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 are finalised. All committees are empowered to obtain such external or other independent professional advice as they consider necessary to carry out their duties.

The remuneration committee

Members: Messrs HG Dijkgraaf (chairman), Mr BP Connellan, Ms IN Mkhize, Mrs TH Nyasulu and Prof JE Schrempp (with effect from 4 June 2010). With the exception of Mrs TH Nyasulu, all the members of the committee, including the chairman, are independent non-executive directors. Prof JE Schrempp, who was appointed as lead independent director, was also appointed a member of the remuneration committee with effect from 4 June 2010. In line with the recommendations of King III, the chief executive 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 and terms of reference of the remuneration committee, as well as directors’ remuneration and other relevant remuneration information is available in the remuneration report from page 50 to 68 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>11/09/09</th>
<th>25/11/09</th>
<th>05/03/10</th>
<th>03/06/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP Connellan</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HG Dijkgraaf</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN Mkhize</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH Nyasulu</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ Indicates attendance – Indicates absence with apology
n/a Indicates not a member at the time
3. Appointed with effect from 27 November 2009.

The audit committee

Members: Messrs BP Connellan (chairman), TA Wixley, Dr MSV Gantsho, Messrs MJN Njeke, C Beggs and HG Dijkgraaf (with effect from 4 June 2010).

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 with the exception of Mr HG Dijkgraaf, have extensive audit committee experience. In order to ensure a greater integration between the work of the audit committee and the risk and SH&E committee particularly for purposes of integrated sustainability reporting as required by King III, the board has implemented a practice in terms of which the chairman of the two committees respectively have membership of the other committee. Mr BP Connellan is accordingly a member of the risk and SH&E committee and Mr HG Dijkgraaf is a member of the audit committee.

Mr BP Connellan has been designated as the audit committee financial expert. The chairman of the board, the chief executive, chief financial officer, internal auditor and external auditors attend audit committee meetings on invitation.

The Sasol Limited audit committee performs the functions prescribed by the South African Companies Act, 1973 for the company and all its South African subsidiaries. The audit committee will in future be elected by shareholders at the annual general meeting.
The audit committee primarily assists the board in overseeing:

- 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 for 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 it might have an impact on the integrated report.

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 biannually 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 King III is applied to provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities. A combined assurance model has been developed and will be fully implemented in the 2011 financial year.

In particular, the committee:

- will ensure that the combined assurance received is appropriate to address all the significant risks facing the company; and
- monitors the relationship between the external service providers and the company.

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 SH&E 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 are adequate.

Governance committees are in operation to 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 the company's annual financial statements prior to submission and approval by the relevant boards and monitoring the effective functioning of the company's 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>08/09/09</th>
<th>09/10/09</th>
<th>04/03/10</th>
<th>02/06/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C Beggs</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP Connellan</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSV Gantsho</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJN Njike</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA Wixley</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ Indicates attendance

The risk and safety, health and environment committee (risk and SH&E committee)

Members: Messrs HG Dijkgraaf (chairman), BP Connellan, LPA Davies, GA Lewin (appointed with effect from 4 June 2010) Mss VN Fakude, IN Mkhize, TH Nyasulu and KC Ramon. Dr AMB Mokaba was a member until his resignation as director with effect from 14 October 2009.

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 sustainability matters.

The committee reports its findings and recommendations in respect of material legal and compliance 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 four times during the year. Attendance at meetings was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>09/09/09</th>
<th>25/11/09</th>
<th>03/03/10</th>
<th>02/06/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP Connellan</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HG Dijkgraaf</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td>TH Nyasulu</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ Indicates attendance  – Indicates absence with apology  n/a Indicates not a member at the time

The nomination and governance committee

Members: Mrs TH Nyasulu (chairman), Prof JE Schrempp (lead independent director), Mr TA Wixley and Dr MSV Gantsho (appointed with effect from 27 November 2009).
The committee is comprised of four non-executive directors, of whom three are independent. The chairman of the board is the chairman of the nomination and governance committee. 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, King III 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, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>10/09/09</th>
<th>17/11/09</th>
<th>04/03/10</th>
<th>03/06/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSV Gantsho*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH Nyasulu</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JE Schrempp</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA Wixley</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates attendance — Indicates absence with apology
n/a Indicates not a member at the time
4. Became a member with effect from 27 November 2009.

**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 and nomination and governance committee.

Members: Messrs LPA Davies (chairman), A de Klerk, AM de Ruyter, BE Klingenberg, Ms VN Fukade, Dr NL Joubert, Mr CF Rademan, Ms KC Ramon and Mr GJ Strauss. Dr AMB Mokaba resigned with effect from 14 October 2009 and Mr JA van der Westhuizen and Dr RK Groh retired as members of the committee with effect from 30 June 2009 and 1 January 2010, respectively.

The board has 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 and the GEC rather than through the chief executive. Sasol believes this provides the same, or more, checks and balances as the delegation framework recommended by King III.

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.

**Internal control**

The directors are ultimately responsible for the group’s system of internal control, designed to provide reasonable assurance against material misstatement and loss. The group maintains a system of internal financial control that is designed to provide assurances on the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information used within the business and for publication. The system contains self-monitoring mechanisms, and actions are taken to correct deficiencies as they are identified.

The internal control system includes:

- a documented organisational structure and reasonable division of responsibility;
- policies and procedures (including a code of conduct to foster a strong ethical climate), which are communicated throughout the group; and
- mechanisms to ensure compliance.

Sasol, as a foreign private issuer on the NYSE, is subject to and complies with, section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX 404). In this regard, see Sasol’s annual report on Form 20-F filed annually with the SEC and available on Sasol’s website.

**Internal audit**

The group has an internal audit function covering its global operations. Internal audit is responsible for:

- assisting the board and management in monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of the company’s risk management process;
- assisting the board and management in maintaining an effective internal control environment by evaluating those controls continuously to determine whether they are adequately designed, operating efficiently and effectively and to recommend improvements; and
- co-ordinating, combining and integrating the assurance provided by various parties (such as line management, internal and external assurance providers) pursuant to the combined assurance model introduced by King III.

Internal controls reviewed consist of strategic, operating, financial reporting and compliance controls and encompass controls relating to:

- the information management environment;
- the reliability and integrity of financial and operating information;
- the safeguarding of assets; and
- the effective and efficient use of the company’s resources.

The annual audit plan is based on an assessment of risk areas identified by internal audit and management, as well as focus areas highlighted by the audit committee, GEC and management. The annual audit plan is updated as appropriate to ensure they are responsive to changes in the business. A comprehensive report on internal audit findings is presented to the GEC and the audit committee at quarterly scheduled meetings. Follow-up audits are conducted in areas where significant internal control weaknesses are found. Internal audit’s formal quality assurance and improvement plan and its new risk based audit plan for the 2011 financial year has been approved by the audit committee.
Corporate governance best practice requires that the internal audit function reports directly to the audit committee. Such direct reporting is ensured by the audit committee’s mandate to:

• evaluate the effectiveness of internal control;
• review and approve the internal audit charter, internal audit plans and internal audit conclusions about internal control;
• review significant internal audit findings and the adequacy of corrective action taken;
• assess the performance of the internal audit function and the adequacy of available internal audit resources;
• review significant differences of opinion between management and the internal audit function; and
• consider the appointment, dismissal or reassignment of the head of internal audit.

The charter of the internal audit department provides that the head of internal audit has direct access to the chief executive, chief financial officer and the chairman of the audit committee. The head of internal audit reports administratively to the group executive responsible for assurance services.

The head of internal audit attends executive management meetings as and when required, but at least once quarterly. Internal auditors may request attendance of an executive management meeting if it is required for the execution of their duties. The head of internal audit has unfettered access to board and committee minutes and packs, risk registers of Sasol businesses and functions. Representatives of internal audit are invited to all governance committee meetings of subsidiaries and divisions of the Sasol group.

The extent to which the audit committee is formally involved in the annual performance assessment of the head of internal audit is in the process of being expanded and formalised.

Risk management

The board is responsible for governing risk management processes in the Sasol group in accordance with corporate governance requirements. A comprehensive enterprise risk management programme is in place, with a group risk manager and risk and SH&E committee (as a sub-committee of the board) which provides oversight in this respect. Through overseeing the enterprise risk management process the board ensures that business plans are not encumbered by risks that have not been thoroughly examined by management.

The establishment of a more formalised enterprise-wide risk management process was initiated during the 2002 financial year with the following principal objectives:

• providing the board with assurance that significant business risks are systematically identified, assessed and reduced to acceptable levels in order to achieve an optimal risk-reward balance; and
• making risk identification and risk management an integral part of the daily activities of everyone in the organisation.

Substantial progress has been made to date in achieving the above objectives. There are still certain components of the process which need to be further developed and embedded and programmes are in place to address these. Sasol’s enterprise-wide risk management process is guided by the following key principles:

• a clear assignment of responsibilities and accountabilities;
• a common enterprise-wide risk management framework and process;
• the identification of uncertain future events that may influence the achievement of business plans and strategic objectives; and
• the integration of risk management activities within the company and across its value chains.

Sasol’s integrated risk management implementation approach among others, entails the development of strategic, functional and process risk profiles. Strategic risk encompasses those risks that may influence the achievement of strategic business objectives. Similarly, functional and process risks are defined as risks that may influence the achievement of functional and process objectives, respectively.

The company’s insurance services department, with the assistance of external consultants, undertakes regular risk control reviews of the company’s plants and operations using recognised international procedures and standards. It is Sasol’s policy to procure property damage, business interruption and liability insurance above acceptable deductible levels at acceptable commercial premiums and terms. However, full insurance cover for all loss scenarios may not be available at acceptable commercial rates and terms in some years.

Most significant risks

The most significant risks currently faced by the group are:

• viable superior or alternative technologies from competitors;
• exposure to a strong rand/US dollar exchange rate for a protracted period;
• a slump in oil prices for a protracted period;
• failure to deliver timeously on cultural change initiatives and transformation in South Africa;
• the risk of not delivering on our coal-to-liquids and gas-to-liquids strategic growth objectives;
• not succeeding with the engineering, construction and commissioning of new plants and businesses;
• non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards and, in particular, competition and anti trust laws;
• a major safety, health or environmental incident or liability occurring;
• non-availability of sufficient management and technical skills;
• risk resulting from interdependency of Sasol’s integrated value chain;
• risk of not delivering a viable carbon dioxide solution;
• risk of a deepening global recession; and
• risk of increasing exposure to high risk countries.

The responsibility for monitoring the management of each of these risks, by line management, is assigned to a senior group executive member.

Disaster recovery plans are continually reviewed for critical information management systems that could have a material impact on the group’s continuing operations. Certain of these plans are subject to regular testing and, in other cases, are subjected to ongoing tests to ensure their robustness and reliability.

The top risks facing Sasol are set out in more detail in Sasol’s 2010 and 2009 annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC at about the same time as the publication of this report.

Information management

The board is responsible for information technology (IT) governance. IT governance is systematic and based on CoBIT (control objectives for information and related technologies) principles. Management on group level is accountable for the operational governance in
the Sasol group of information management (IM) governance (which includes IT).

Decision-making structures have been defined and a reporting framework is in place. Additionally, best practice frameworks have been adopted, including ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library), ISO17799, etc.

External auditors and internal audit perform assessments as part of their audit of IM and IT related controls. This includes, but is not limited to, SOX 404 controls.

An IM charter has been developed and is managed through IM governance structures. The findings of IM audit reports are submitted to the board. The IM strategy is aligned to the Sasol business needs by taking into account the business focus areas.

The IM risk management framework is aligned to the group risk management framework inclusive of disaster recovery measures. All technology solutions impacting financial reporting are part of the internal and external auditing scope.

Compliance with laws, rules, codes and standards

It is Sasol’s policy that all group companies and their employees and directors should comply with all laws. Legal compliance systems and processes have been intensified during the year to mitigate the risk of non-compliance with the complex web of laws in the various jurisdictions in which group companies do business. Particular attention has been given by the board and management to mitigate the risks of non-compliance with competition and anti trust laws in the past two years.

The board and its committees continue to monitor the implementation of the company’s legal compliance policy and the implementation of legal compliance processes closely.

Sustainability reporting

The company reports on its social, transformation, ethical and safety, health and environmental policies and practices to the board and to its stakeholders.

The board oversees sustainability matters through considering reports at board level and at the committees of the board, notably the audit committee, risk and SH&E committee and the nomination and governance committee.

See also the sustainability report which forms part of this integrated report, in the annual report.

Worker participation and employment equity

The group has established participative structures on issues that affect employees directly and materially and is committed to promoting equal opportunities and fair employment practices regardless of employees' ethnic origin or gender. Several programmes have been implemented to ensure practical application of the group’s commitment to worker participation and employment equity, while maintaining the company’s high standards and statutory compliance. The financial year has seen an accelerated pace of transformation, as reflected in more detail in the sustainable development review.

Code of ethics

The company’s code of ethics consists of four fundamental ethical principles – responsibility, honesty, fairness and respect. The code is supported by guidelines to the codes of ethics which provides more information on 15 ethical standards. These 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 established an 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. In essence, the guidelines to the code of ethics outline Sasol’s approach to ethics management which includes all the elements internationally recognised as the best practice elements of ethics management. These best practice elements include articulating a code of ethics, communicating the code, institutionalising the code in practice (eg, by training, including compliance with the code in incentive and performance criteria and by tracking ethics line reports and actions flowing from such reports) and monitoring and reporting.

The code of ethics guides interactions with all stakeholders of the group, including employees, suppliers and customers. Any amendment or waiver of the code as it relates to the chief executive or chief financial officer will be posted on the website within four business days following such amendment or waiver. No such amendments or waivers are anticipated.

The code of ethics has been communicated to all employees, suppliers, service providers and customers and is available on the company’s website. The website address is www.sasolethics.com.

A dedicated ethics office at group level manages the ethics programme and ethics officers have been appointed and trained to assist with the management of ethics in the various Sasol businesses.

We have been operating an independent ethics reporting telephone line through external service providers since 2002. This confidential and anonymous ethics hotline provides an impartial facility for all stakeholders to anonymously report fraud, statutory malpractice and other crimes, unsafe behaviour, deviations from the procurement policy, financial and accounting reporting irregularities and other deviations from ethical behaviour. These calls are monitored and progress on their resolution is reported to the audit committee on a regular basis.

During the year under review, a considerable increase was noticed in the use of the ethics hotline. This is attributed to an increased awareness and understanding of the ethical behaviour as prescribed by the code of ethics, as well as the chief executive’s call on the Sasol leadership and all employees to be co-responsible in applying the policy of “zero tolerance” to unethical behaviour and assurance given to employees that they should not fear any reprisal as a result of reporting unethical behaviour in the company.

Integrated reporting and disclosure

Sasol’s sustainability reporting and disclosure is integrated with the company’s financial reporting.

Sasol has a disclosure committee which oversees compliance with the disclosure requirements contained inter alia in the JSE, SEC and NYSE rules. The company has disclosure controls and processes in compliance with SOX 404 and SOX 302 which are subject to internal and external audit assessment. Disclosure controls and procedures have been implemented to ensure that accurate and timely disclosure of information that may have a material effect on the value of Sasol securities or influence investment decisions is made to
shareholders, the financial community and the investing public. Disclosure controls also apply to sustainability and other public disclosures.

**Stakeholder relationships**

The company’s chief executive, the chief financial officer and investor relations management conduct regular presentations on the group’s performance and strategy to analysts, institutional investors and the media in South Africa, North America and Europe. The company’s investor relations management maintains regular contact with the investment community and analysts. To ensure the company communicates with its smaller shareholders and those stakeholders without access to the electronic media, the company publishes and reports on details of its corporate actions and performance (including its interim and final results) in the main South African daily newspapers. The company’s communications department also maintains regular contact with the media by disseminating relevant information. The company maintains a website through which access is available to the company’s latest financial, operational and historical information, including its annual report.

Management has developed a strategy and formulated policies for the management of relationships with each stakeholder grouping. The board regularly takes account of the legitimate interests and expectations of its stakeholders in its decision-making in the best interests of the company.

In practice, Sasol strives to resolve disputes with its stakeholders effectively and expeditiously. Sasol has a preference to settle disputes rather than to litigate and uses alternative dispute resolution mechanisms whenever appropriate.
## ten year financial performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compound growth %</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>16,1</td>
<td>16,1</td>
<td>16,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets under construction</td>
<td>21 018</td>
<td>14 496</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other intangible assets</td>
<td>1 193</td>
<td>1 068</td>
<td>964</td>
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<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td>8 027</td>
<td>6 920</td>
<td>6 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>53 723</td>
<td>53 011</td>
<td>54 833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>156 484</td>
<td>145 865</td>
<td>140 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income statement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>122 256</td>
<td>137 836</td>
<td>129 943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>23 937</td>
<td>24 666</td>
<td>33 816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of profit of associates (net of tax)</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance (expenses)/income</td>
<td>(782)</td>
<td>(741)</td>
<td>(413)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before tax</td>
<td>23 372</td>
<td>24 195</td>
<td>33 657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(6 985)</td>
<td>(10 480)</td>
<td>(10 129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>16 387</td>
<td>13 715</td>
<td>23 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attributable to</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of Sasol Limited</td>
<td>15 941</td>
<td>13 648</td>
<td>22 417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 387</td>
<td>13 715</td>
<td>23 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statement of cash flows</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash from operations</td>
<td>30 762</td>
<td>37 194</td>
<td>42 558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/decrease in working capital</td>
<td>(3 424)</td>
<td>10 993</td>
<td>(7 818)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated by operating activities</td>
<td>27 338</td>
<td>48 187</td>
<td>34 740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income received</td>
<td>1 372</td>
<td>2 264</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses paid</td>
<td>(1 781)</td>
<td>(2 168)</td>
<td>(2 405)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax paid</td>
<td>(6 040)</td>
<td>(10 252)</td>
<td>(9 572)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash available from operating activities</td>
<td>20 889</td>
<td>38 031</td>
<td>23 720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends and debenture interest paid</td>
<td>(5 360)</td>
<td>(7 193)</td>
<td>(5 766)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash retained from operating activities</td>
<td>15 529</td>
<td>30 838</td>
<td>17 954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions to non-current assets</td>
<td>(16 108)</td>
<td>(15 672)</td>
<td>(10 855)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(431)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other movements</td>
<td>(596)</td>
<td>3 184</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/decrease in funding requirements</td>
<td>(1 175)</td>
<td>18 320</td>
<td>7 110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Various changes to the group accounting policies have been implemented since the adoption of IFRS. Comparative figures are restated to the extent it is practicable.

* Five year compound growth percentage per annum (based on rand figures).
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\text{2007} & \text{2006} & \text{2005} & \text{2004} & \text{2003} & \text{2002} & \text{2001} \\
\text{Rm} & \text{Rm} & \text{Rm} & \text{Rm} & \text{Rm} & \text{Rm} & \text{Rm} \\
50,611 & 39,929 & 39,618 & 38,003 & 30,574 & 30,594 & 25,241 \\
24,611 & 23,176 & 18,088 & 9,811 & 12,213 & 8,256 & 4,273 \\
629 & 775 & 1,053 & 1,280 & 1,627 & 1,457 & 906 \\
4,839 & 3,235 & 3,324 & 2,386 & 2,108 & 1,894 & 1,281 \\
38,375 & 36,043 & 26,095 & 21,866 & 23,097 & 23,529 & 19,742 \\
119,065 & 103,158 & 88,178 & 73,346 & 69,619 & 65,730 & 51,443 \\
63,269 & 52,984 & 44,006 & 35,400 & 33,818 & 31,587 & 23,444 \\
18,925 & 17,884 & 18,745 & 16,308 & 14,277 & 10,579 & 8,429 \\
36,871 & 32,290 & 25,427 & 21,524 & 23,564 & 19,770 & \\
119,065 & 103,158 & 88,178 & 73,346 & 69,619 & 65,730 & 51,443 \\
98,127 & 82,395 & 69,239 & 60,151 & 64,555 & 59,590 & 40,768 \\
25,621 & 17,212 & 14,386 & 9,168 & 11,767 & 14,671 & 10,547 \\
405 & 134 & 184 & 117 & 60 & 31 & 11 \\
(323) & (230) & (438) & (249) & (58) & (54) & 34 \\
25,703 & 17,116 & 14,132 & 9,036 & 11,769 & 14,648 & 10,592 \\
(8,153) & (6,534) & (4,573) & (3,175) & (4,007) & (4,905) & (3,512) \\
17,550 & 10,582 & 9,559 & 5,861 & 7,762 & 9,743 & 7,080 \\
17,030 & 10,406 & 9,449 & 5,795 & 7,674 & 9,705 & 7,053 \\
520 & 176 & 110 & 66 & 88 & 38 & 27 \\
17,550 & 10,582 & 9,559 & 5,861 & 7,762 & 9,743 & 7,080 \\
28,618 & 28,284 & 21,081 & 14,859 & 15,986 & 19,241 & 15,277 \\
(186) & (3,749) & (2,179) & 292 & 11 & 216 & (1,195) \\
28,432 & 24,535 & 18,902 & 15,151 & 15,997 & 19,457 & 14,082 \\
1,059 & 444 & 169 & 230 & 178 & 247 & 253 \\
(1,816) & (1,745) & (1,523) & (1,384) & (1,286) & (863) & (509) \\
(7,251) & (5,389) & (3,753) & (3,963) & (5,527) & (4,749) & (2,972) \\
20,424 & 17,845 & 13,795 & 10,034 & 9,362 & 14,092 & 10,854 \\
(4,613) & (3,660) & (2,856) & (2,745) & (2,835) & (2,325) & (1,655) \\
15,811 & 14,185 & 10,939 & 7,289 & 6,527 & 11,767 & 9,199 \\
(12,045) & (13,296) & (12,616) & (11,418) & (10,968) & (8,742) & (4,095) \\
(285) & (147) & (555) & (155) & (565) & (8,350) & (3,537) \\
1,785 & 1,160 & 299 & 1,085 & 402 & 878 & (291) \\
5,266 & 1,902 & (1,378) & (3,599) & (4,194) & 3,338 & (3,537) \\
\end{array}
\]
**key performance indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liquidity</th>
<th>Measures the group’s ability to meet its maturing obligations and unexpected cash needs in the short-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current ratio</td>
<td>Current assets / Current liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick ratio</td>
<td>Current assets – inventories / Current liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash ratio</td>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents / Current liabilities – bank overdraft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debt leverage</th>
<th>Measures the group’s ability to meet capital and interest payments over the long-term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities to shareholders’ equity</td>
<td>Non-current liabilities + current liabilities / Shareholders’ equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total borrowings to shareholders’ equity</td>
<td>Long-term debt + short-term debt + bank overdraft (total borrowings) / Shareholders’ equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net borrowings to shareholders’ equity (gearing)</td>
<td>Total borrowings – cash / Shareholders’ equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt coverage</td>
<td>Cash generated by operating activities / Total borrowings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expense cover</td>
<td>Net profit before finance expenses and taxation / Finance expenses paid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profitability</th>
<th>Measures the financial performance of the group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return on shareholders’ equity</td>
<td>Attributable earnings / Average shareholders’ equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on total assets</td>
<td>Net profit before finance expenses and taxation / Average non-current assets + average current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on total operating assets</td>
<td>Net profit before finance expenses and taxation / Average non-current operating assets + average current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on net assets</td>
<td>Net profit before finance expenses and taxation / Average total assets – average total liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross margin</td>
<td>Gross profit / Turnover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating margin</td>
<td>Operating profit / Turnover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The targeted performance ratios and the actual results achieved are discussed in the chief financial officer’s review on page 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current ratio</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick ratio</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash ratio</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Debt leverage    | 62.5 | 71.1 | 79.9 | 90.6 | 95.4 | 101.0| 108.3| 106.8| 109.0| 121.9|
|                  | 16.6 | 22.0 | 26.3 | 31.7 | 34.7 | 42.8 | 46.7 | 42.8 | 34.1 | 36.8 |
|                  | 1.0  | (1.2)| 20.5 | 22.0 | 28.0 | 37.1 | 40.8 | 33.2 | 25.1 | 28.1 |
|                  | 1.7  | 2.6  | 1.7  | 1.5  | 1.3  | 1.0  | 0.9  | 1.1  | 1.8  | 1.7  |
|                  | 14.3 | 12.3 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 10.1 | 9.7  | 6.8  | 9.3  | 17.3 | 21.2 |

| Profitability    | 17.9 | 17.0 | 32.5 | 29.8 | 21.6 | 24.0 | 16.9 | 23.7 | 35.6 | 34.5 |
|                  | 16.9 | 18.7 | 26.9 | 24.2 | 18.5 | 18.2 | 13.3 | 17.7 | 25.5 | 26.6 |
|                  | 19.1 | 20.7 | 31.2 | 30.8 | 23.6 | 22.0 | 15.7 | 20.9 | 28.5 | 28.7 |
|                  | 27.8 | 32.4 | 48.9 | 46.2 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 27.4 | 36.7 | 54.5 | 52.6 |
|                  | 35.2 | 35.8 | 42.6 | 38.9 | 41.1 | 39.0 | 35.5 | 39.0 | 41.6 | 37.8 |
|                  | 19.6 | 17.9 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 24.6 | 25.9 |

* The targeted performance ratios and the actual results achieved are discussed in the chief financial officer’s review on page 2.
### Efficiency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset turnover ratio</td>
<td>Turnover (\frac{Average \ total \ assets - average \ total \ liabilities}{Turnover})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net operating asset turnover ratio</td>
<td>Turnover (\frac{Average \ total \ operating \ assets - average \ total \ liabilities}{Depreciation \ Cost \ of \ property, \ plant \ and \ equipment})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation to cost of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(\frac{Depreciation}{Cost \ of \ property, \ plant \ and \ equipment})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net working capital to turnover</td>
<td>(\frac{(Inventories + trade \ receivables + other \ receivables \ and \ prepaid \ expenses) - (trade \ payables \ and \ accrued \ expenses + other \ payables)}{Turnover})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shareholders’ returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attributable earnings per share</td>
<td>Weighted average number of shares in issue after the share repurchase programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headline earnings per share</td>
<td>Weighted average number of shares in issue after the share repurchase programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend per share</td>
<td>Interim dividend per share paid + final dividend per share declared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend cover</td>
<td>(\frac{Attributable \ earnings \ per \ share + STC \ on \ prior \ year \ final \ dividend - STC \ on \ current \ year \ final \ dividend}{Interim \ dividend \ paid \ per \ share + final \ dividend \ declared \ per \ share})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value per share</td>
<td>Total number of shares in issue after the share repurchase programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual (decrease)/increase in turnover</td>
<td>(\frac{Turnover - prior \ year \ turnover}{Prior \ year \ turnover})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee cost to turnover</td>
<td>(\frac{Total \ employee \ cost}{Turnover})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation to turnover</td>
<td>(\frac{Total \ depreciation \ of \ property, \ plant \ and \ equipment + amortisation \ of \ goodwill, \ negative \ goodwill \ and \ intangible \ assets}{Turnover})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective tax rate</td>
<td>(\frac{Taxation}{Profit \ before \ tax})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employee statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees (at year end)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to employees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average paid to employees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average crude oil price (Brent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand/US dollar exchange rate</td>
<td>– closing – average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand/euro exchange rate</td>
<td>– closing – average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The targeted performance ratios and the actual results achieved are discussed in the chief financial officer’s review on page 2.
### Efficiency

Measures the effectiveness and intensity of the group’s management of its resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset turnover ratio</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| SA rand           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| US dollar         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | 26.68| 22.90| 37.30| 27.35| 16.78| 15.39| 9.50 | 12.59| 15.84| 11.24|
|                  | 3.51 | 2.53 | 5.11 | 3.80 | 2.62 | 2.48 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.56 | 1.47 |
| SA rand           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| US dollar         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | 26.57| 25.42| 38.09| 25.37| 22.98| 17.29| 9.10 | 12.56| 15.79| 12.47|
|                  | 3.50 | 2.81 | 5.22 | 3.52 | 3.59 | 2.78 | 1.32 | 1.39 | 1.56 | 1.63 |
|                  | 10.50| 8.50 | 13.00| 9.00 | 7.10 | 5.40 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 3.20 |
|                  | 1.37 | 1.10 | 1.65 | 1.27 | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.71 | 0.58 | 0.44 | 0.39 |
|                  | 2.6  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 3.0  | 2.3  | 2.9  | 2.1  | 2.8  | 3.5  | 3.5  |
|                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| SA rand           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | 159.00| 141.14| 128.44| 100.55| 84.45| 70.94| 57.31| 55.03| 51.42| 37.44|
|                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | (11.3)| 6.1  | 32.4 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 15.1 | (6.8)| 8.3  | 46.2 | 58.2 |
|                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | 14.4 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.2 |
|                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | 5.5  | 4.5  | 4.0  | 4.1  | 5.2  | 5.9  | 8.3  | 7.0  | 6.8  | 6.0  |
|                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | 29.9 | 43.3 | 30.1 | 31.7 | 38.2 | 32.4 | 35.1 | 34.0 | 33.5 | 33.2 |

|                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| R million         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | 33 339| 33 544| 33 928| 31 860| 31 460| 30 004| 30 910| 31 150| 31 100| 30 800|
|                  | 17 546| 17 532| 14 443| 11 695| 9 551 | 8 782 | 8 877 | 9 199 | 8 033 | 5 029 |
|                  | 526  | 523  | 426  | 367  | 304  | 293  | 287  | 295  | 258  | 163  |
|                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| US$/bbl           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|                  | 74.37| 68.14| 95.51| 63.95| 62.45| 46.17| 31.30| 27.83| 23.24| 28.38|
|                  | 7.67 | 7.73 | 7.83 | 7.04 | 7.17 | 6.67 | 6.21 | 7.50 | 10.27| 8.02 |
|                  | 7.59 | 9.04 | 7.30 | 7.20 | 6.41 | 6.21 | 6.88 | 9.03 | 10.13| 7.65 |
**Shareholders**

Number of shareholders – beneficial (at year end)
Number of shareholders – registered (at year end)

The increase in the number of shareholders, when compared to the 2002 and prior years’ disclosure, is due to disclosing the beneficial ownership since 2003 compared to the registered ownership in previous years.

**Share performance**

Measures the annual movement of the shareholding in the group

- Shares in issue*
- Shares repurchased
- Sasol Inzalo share transaction
- Net shares in issue**
- Weighted average shares in issue**
- Market capitalisation

**JSE Limited statistics**

Measures the performance of the group’s shares listed on the JSE

- Shares traded***
- Traded to issued
- Value of share transactions
- Market price per share
  - year end
  - high
  - low

**Key market performance ratios**

Measures the performance of the group’s shares

- Earnings yield
- Dividend yield
- Price to net asset value

**NYSE statistics****

Measures the performance of the group’s shares listed on the NYSE

- Shares traded
- Value of share transactions
- Market price per share
  - year end
  - high
  - low

---

* Before share repurchase programme and including shares issued as part of Sasol Inzalo share transaction
*** Includes share repurchase programme
** After share repurchase programme and excluding shares issued as part of Sasol Inzalo share transaction
**** As quoted on NYSE (American Depositary Shares) since 9 April 2003
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shares</td>
<td>67 885</td>
<td>56 873</td>
<td>52 580</td>
<td>42 591</td>
<td>40 336</td>
<td>35 315</td>
<td>36 496</td>
<td>41 165</td>
<td>7 944</td>
<td>11 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of shareholders – beneficial (at year end)</td>
<td></td>
<td>667.7</td>
<td>665.9</td>
<td>676.7</td>
<td>627.7</td>
<td>683.0</td>
<td>676.9</td>
<td>671.3</td>
<td>668.8</td>
<td>666.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of shareholders – registered (at year end)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>57.9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares in issue*</td>
<td></td>
<td>595.8</td>
<td>594.0</td>
<td>595.4</td>
<td>612.8</td>
<td>622.9</td>
<td>616.8</td>
<td>611.2</td>
<td>609.1</td>
<td>609.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares repurchased</td>
<td></td>
<td>597.6</td>
<td>596.1</td>
<td>601.0</td>
<td>622.6</td>
<td>620.0</td>
<td>613.8</td>
<td>610.0</td>
<td>609.3</td>
<td>612.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>183 350</td>
<td>179 780</td>
<td>311 959</td>
<td>166 968</td>
<td>187 825</td>
<td>122 379</td>
<td>64 512</td>
<td>55 878</td>
<td>73 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares in issue**</td>
<td></td>
<td>535.5</td>
<td>568.5</td>
<td>555.0</td>
<td>612.6</td>
<td>617.5</td>
<td>515.5</td>
<td>395.5</td>
<td>396.2</td>
<td>377.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares repurchased</td>
<td></td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>154 687</td>
<td>171 651</td>
<td>198 348</td>
<td>151 088</td>
<td>141 206</td>
<td>67 930</td>
<td>36 941</td>
<td>38 111</td>
<td>35 997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares traded***</td>
<td></td>
<td>274.60</td>
<td>269.98</td>
<td>461.00</td>
<td>266.00</td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td>180.80</td>
<td>96.10</td>
<td>83.55</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares traded***</td>
<td></td>
<td>318.00</td>
<td>454.00</td>
<td>514.00</td>
<td>278.49</td>
<td>279.00</td>
<td>181.50</td>
<td>111.50</td>
<td>121.50</td>
<td>135.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares traded***</td>
<td></td>
<td>255.56</td>
<td>221.00</td>
<td>259.49</td>
<td>215.00</td>
<td>183.00</td>
<td>103.40</td>
<td>75.10</td>
<td>75.50</td>
<td>62.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,72</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>8.09</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>8.51</td>
<td>9.89</td>
<td>15.07</td>
<td>14.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,82</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td>4.09</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,73</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net shares in issue**</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>209.0</td>
<td>174.6</td>
<td>147.9</td>
<td>107.2</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average shares in issue**</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 417</td>
<td>7 101</td>
<td>8 665</td>
<td>5 034</td>
<td>3 856</td>
<td>1 467</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.27</td>
<td>34.82</td>
<td>38.40</td>
<td>37.54</td>
<td>38.64</td>
<td>26.98</td>
<td>15.73</td>
<td>11.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43.68</td>
<td>57.95</td>
<td>66.09</td>
<td>37.54</td>
<td>46.10</td>
<td>28.77</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.15</td>
<td>19.23</td>
<td>35.66</td>
<td>32.20</td>
<td>27.30</td>
<td>15.75</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average share price – JSE

Average share price – NYSE
value added statement
for the year ended 30 June

Value added is defined as the value created by the activities of a business and its employees and in the case of Sasol is determined as turnover less the cost of purchased materials and services. The value added statement reports on the calculation of value added and its application among the stakeholders in the group. This statement shows the total wealth created and how it was distributed, taking into account the amounts retained and reinvested in the group for the replacement of assets and development of operations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>122 256</td>
<td>137 836</td>
<td>129 943</td>
<td>98 127</td>
<td>82 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less purchased materials and services</td>
<td>(74 061)</td>
<td>(89 393)</td>
<td>(76 472)</td>
<td>(56 789)</td>
<td>(51 356)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added</td>
<td>48 195</td>
<td>48 443</td>
<td>53 471</td>
<td>41 338</td>
<td>31 039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>1 549</td>
<td>2 060</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>1 230</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealth created</td>
<td>49 744</td>
<td>50 503</td>
<td>54 460</td>
<td>42 568</td>
<td>31 514</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees (including employees’ tax)</td>
<td>35,3</td>
<td>34,7</td>
<td>26,5</td>
<td>27,5</td>
<td>30,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers of equity capital</td>
<td>11,6</td>
<td>14,4</td>
<td>12,6</td>
<td>12,0</td>
<td>12,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providers of debt</td>
<td>3,6</td>
<td>4,3</td>
<td>4,5</td>
<td>4,4</td>
<td>5,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governments – direct taxes</td>
<td>11,3</td>
<td>18,7</td>
<td>9,413</td>
<td>9,521</td>
<td>6 793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinvested in the group</td>
<td>38,2</td>
<td>27,9</td>
<td>38,9</td>
<td>40,1</td>
<td>30,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealth distribution</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Employee statistics
Number of employees at year end

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover per employee</td>
<td>3 667 057</td>
<td>4 109 110</td>
<td>3 829 963</td>
<td>3 079 944</td>
<td>2 619 040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added per employee</td>
<td>1 445 604</td>
<td>1 444 163</td>
<td>1 576 014</td>
<td>1 297 489</td>
<td>986 618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealth created per employee</td>
<td>1 492 066</td>
<td>1 505 575</td>
<td>1 605 164</td>
<td>1 336 095</td>
<td>1 001 716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wealth distribution (%)
monetary exchanges with governments
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct taxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African normal tax</td>
<td>5 602</td>
<td>9 413</td>
<td>9 521</td>
<td>6 793</td>
<td>6 620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign tax</td>
<td>4 270</td>
<td>8 067</td>
<td>8 497</td>
<td>6 016</td>
<td>5 644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Taxation on Companies</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees’ tax</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect taxes</td>
<td>3 028</td>
<td>3 045</td>
<td>2 564</td>
<td>2 044</td>
<td>1 872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customs, excise and fuel duty</td>
<td>16 292</td>
<td>14 506</td>
<td>13 112</td>
<td>11 748</td>
<td>7 818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property tax</td>
<td>16 889</td>
<td>13 148</td>
<td>11 855</td>
<td>10 873</td>
<td>8 090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other levies</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net VAT (received)/paid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>(1 615)</td>
<td>(1 056)</td>
<td>(152)</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>(651)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net monetary exchanges with governments</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>2 317</td>
<td>1 329</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| South Africa                | 22 602 | 24 646 | 23 182 | 19 027 | 15 591 |
| Germany                     | 619    | 777    | 490    | 711    | 753    |
| United States of America    | 370    | 220    | 193    | 152    | 122    |
| Other                       | 1 331  | 1 321  | 1 332  | 695    | (156)  |

Net monetary exchanges with governments (R million)

![Graph showing net monetary exchanges with governments from 2006 to 2010](image)
report of the audit committee

This report is provided by the audit committee appointed in respect of the 2010 financial year of Sasol Limited in compliance with section 270A of the Companies Act, 1973 as amended (the Act).

Information on the membership and composition of the audit committee, its terms of reference and its procedures are described more fully in the corporate governance report on page 23 of the annual report, of which the annual financial statements form a part.

Execution of functions of the audit committee

The audit committee has executed its duties and responsibilities during the financial year in accordance with its terms of reference as they relate to the group’s accounting, internal auditing, internal control and financial reporting practices.

During the year under review:

* In respect of the external auditor and the external audit, the committee amongst others:
  - nominated KPMG Inc. and Mr AW van der Lith as the designated auditor to the shareholders for appointment as auditor for the financial year ended 30 June 2010;
  - ensured that the appointment of the external auditor complied with the Act and all applicable legal and regulatory requirements for the appointment of auditor;
  - approved the external audit engagement letter, the plan and the budgeted audit fees payable to the external auditor and considered whether there were any significant ventures, investments or operations not subject to external audit and determined there were none;
  - reviewed the audit, evaluated the effectiveness of the auditor and their independence and evaluated the external auditor’s internal quality control procedures;
  - obtained an annual written statement from the auditor that their independence was not impaired;
  - determined the nature and extent of all non-audit services provided by the external auditor;
  - pre-approved all permissible non-audit services provided by the external auditor as well as the contract in terms of which such services were provided;
  - obtained assurance that no member of the external audit team was hired by the company or its subsidiaries during the year;
  - obtained assurances from the external auditor that adequate accounting records were being maintained;
  - considered whether any Reportable Irregularities were identified and reported by the external auditors in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 2005, and determined that there were none; and
  - obtained assurance from management and other governance structures within the group in respect of the functions specifically performed by the committee on behalf of subsidiaries in terms of section 270A of the Act through liaising with and monitoring the activities of the subsidiary governance committees. Nominated the external auditor and the designated independent auditor for each of the South African subsidiary companies.

* In respect of the financial statements, the committee amongst others:
  - confirmed the going concern as the basis of preparation of the interim and annual financial statements;
  - reviewed compliance with the financial conditions of loan covenants and determined that the capital of the company was adequate;
  - examined and reviewed the interim and annual financial statements, as well as all financial information disclosed to the public prior to submission and approval by the board;
  - ensured that the annual financial statements fairly present the financial position of the company and of the group as at the end of the financial year and the results of operations and cash flows for the financial year and considered the basis on which the company and the group was determined to be a going concern;
  - considered accounting treatments, significant unusual transactions and accounting judgements;
  - considered the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted and changes thereto;
  - reviewed the external auditor’s audit report;
  - considered any problems identified and reviewed any significant legal and tax matters that could have a material impact on the financial statements;
  - considered and made recommendations to the board on the interim and final dividends paid to shareholders;
  - met separately with management, external audit and internal audit; and
  - considered the effectiveness of the group’s disclosure controls and procedures.

* In respect of internal control and internal audit, including forensic audit, the committee amongst others:
  - reviewed and approved the annual internal audit charter and audit plan and evaluated the independence, effectiveness and performance of the internal audit department and compliance with its charter;
  - considered the reports of the internal auditor and external auditor on the group’s systems of internal control including financial controls, business risk management and maintenance of effective internal control systems;
  - received assurance that proper and adequate accounting records were maintained and that the systems safeguarded the assets against unauthorised use or disposal thereof;
  - reviewed significant issues raised by the internal and forensic audit processes and the adequacy of corrective action in response to significant internal and forensic audit findings;
  - reviewed significant differences in opinion between management and the internal audit function and noted that there were none;
  - assessed the adequacy of the performance of the internal audit function, and specifically assessed the performance of the head of the internal audit function and the adequacy of the available internal audit resources and found them to be satisfactory; and
  - based on the above, the committee formed the opinion that there were no material breakdowns in internal control, including financial controls, business risk management and maintaining effective material control systems.

* In respect of risk management and information technology, the committee, insofar as relevant to the functions of the audit committee:
  - reviewed the group’s policies on risk assessment and risk management, including fraud risks and information technology...
risks as they pertain to financial reporting and the going concern assessment, and found them to be sound; and
- considered and reviewed the findings and recommendations of the risk and safety, health and environment committee.

- In respect of sustainability issues contained in the sustainable development report the committee has:
  - overseen the process of sustainability reporting and considered the findings and recommendations of the disclosure committee and the risk and safety, health and environment (SH&E) committee;
  - recommended to the board the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. (PwC) to provide assurance on certain sustainability matters contained in the report; and
  - has, together with the risk and SH&E committee, met with PwC, company senior management and the internal auditors to consider the PwC findings, as well as to make appropriate enquiries from management and has, through this process, received the necessary assurances that material disclosures are reliable and do not conflict with the financial information.

- In respect of legal and regulatory requirements to the extent that it may have an impact on the financial statements, the committee amongst others:
  - reviewed with management, and to the extent deemed necessary, internal and/or external counsel, legal matters that could have a material impact on the group;
  - reviewed with the company’s internal counsel the adequacy and effectiveness of the group’s procedures to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory responsibilities;
  - monitored complaints received via the group’s ethics line, including complaints or concerns regarding accounting matters, internal audit, internal accounting controls, contents of the financial statements, potential violations of the law and questionable accounting or auditing matters; and
  - considered reports provided by management, the internal auditor and the external auditor regarding compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

- In respect of the coordination of assurance activities, the committee reviewed the plans and work outputs of the external and internal auditors and concluded that these were adequate to address all significant financial risks facing the business.
- Considered the expertise, resources and experience of the finance function and concluded that these were appropriate.
- Considered the appropriateness of the experience and expertise of the chief financial officer and concluded that these were appropriate.

**Independence of external auditor**

The audit committee is satisfied that KPMG Inc. is independent of the group. The conclusion was arrived at, *inter alia*, after taking into account the following factors:

- representations made by KPMG Inc. to the audit committee;
- the auditor does not, except as external auditor or in rendering permitted non-audit services, receive any remuneration or other benefit from the company;
- the auditor’s independence was not impaired by any consultancy, advisory or other work undertaken by the auditor;
- the auditor’s independence was not prejudiced as a result of any previous appointment as auditor; and

- the criteria specified for independence by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors and international regulatory bodies.

Following our review of the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010, we are of the opinion that, in all material respects, they comply with the relevant provisions of the Act and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and fairly present the consolidated and separate results of operations, cash flows, and the financial position of Sasol Limited. On this basis, we recommended the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Sasol Limited for approval to the board of directors.

The integrated report of Sasol Limited comprises the annual financial statements, the annual review and summarised financial information and the Sasol report on sustainable development. Following our review and having had regard to all material factors and risks that may impact on the integrity of the integrated report, we recommend the integrated report of Sasol Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010 for approval to the board of directors.

On behalf of the audit committee

Brian Connellan

Chairman

10 September 2010
The directors are required by the South African Companies Act to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the consolidated annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the financial position of the group and Sasol Limited (company) as at the end of the financial year and the results of their operations and cash flows for the financial year, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, JSE listing requirements and applicable legislation. The group’s external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the consolidated annual financial statements and the annual financial statements of the company.

The consolidated annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and applicable legislation and incorporate disclosure in line with the accounting policies of the group. The consolidated annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied throughout the group and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the group and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment.

To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the group’s business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

The focus of risk management in the group is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management and the internal auditors that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the consolidated annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The directors have reviewed the group’s forecast financial performance for the year to 30 June 2011 as well as the longer term budget and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the group and the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management and the internal auditors that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the consolidated annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The directors have reviewed the group’s forecast financial performance for the year to 30 June 2011 as well as the longer term budget and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the group and the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

The consolidated annual financial statements, set out on pages 48 to 222, and company annual financial statements, set out on pages 223 to 236, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 10 September 2010 and were signed on their behalf by:

[Signatures]

Hixonia Nyasulu
Chairman

Pat Davies
Chief executive

Christine Ramon
Chief financial officer

10 September 2010

In my capacity as the company secretary, I hereby confirm, in terms of the South African Companies Act, 1973, that for the year ended 30 June 2010 Sasol Limited has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of a public company in terms of this Act, and that all such returns are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, correct and up to date.

Nereus Joubert
10 September 2010
To the members of Sasol Limited
We have audited the consolidated annual financial statements and the annual financial statements of Sasol Limited, which comprise the statements of financial position at 30 June 2010, and the income statements, the statements of comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, and the directors’ report as set out on pages 48 to 236.

Directors’ responsibility for the financial statements
The company’s directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor’s responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Sasol Limited at 30 June 2010, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa.

KPMG Inc.
Registered Auditor

Per AW van der Lith
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director
10 September 2010
85 Empire Road
Parktown
2193
shareholders’ information

Shareholders’ diary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial year end</td>
<td>30 June 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual general meeting</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dividends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interim dividend</td>
<td>- Rand per share: 2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Paid: 12 April 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final dividend</td>
<td>- Rand per share: 7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Date declared: 10 September 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Last date to trade cum dividend: 8 October 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Payable: 18 October 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

share ownership

at 30 June 2010

Public and non-public shareholding of listed Sasol ordinary shares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shareholding Type</th>
<th>Number of shareholders</th>
<th>% of shareholders</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>% of listed shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>67 823</td>
<td>99,9</td>
<td>591 910 973</td>
<td>92,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-public</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>47 376 843</td>
<td>7,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcategory</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>% of total issued shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directors and their associates</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>185 873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors of subsidiary companies</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>646 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8 809 886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23 339 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 892 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sasol Inzalo Foundation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Employee Share Savings Trust</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>926 933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Pension Fund</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 114 243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Public and Non-public             | 67 885            | 100,0                    |
| Total Shares                            | 639 287 816       | 100,0                    |

Major categories of shareholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>% of total issued shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pension and provident funds</td>
<td>185 551 329</td>
<td>27,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit trusts</td>
<td>146 240 920</td>
<td>21,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American depositary shares*</td>
<td>38 958 493</td>
<td>5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance companies</td>
<td>43 482 993</td>
<td>6,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>26 158 619</td>
<td>3,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black public (Sasol Inzalo BEE transaction)</td>
<td>18 923 764</td>
<td>2,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Held by the Bank of New York Mellon as Depositary and listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
## Major Shareholders

Pursuant to Section 140A of the South African Companies Act, the following beneficial shareholdings exceeding 5% in aggregate, as at 30 June 2010, were disclosed or established from enquiries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>% of total issued shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Employees Pension Fund</td>
<td>86,032,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited</td>
<td>53,266,887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, the directors have ascertained that some of the shares registered in the names of nominee holders are managed by various fund managers and that, at 30 June 2010, the following fund managers were responsible for managing investments of 2% or more of the share capital of Sasol Limited:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Manager</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>% of total issued shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIC Equities*</td>
<td>89,268,137</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Gray Investment Counsel</td>
<td>49,689,922</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronation Fund managers</td>
<td>27,942,633</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Mutual Investment Asset Managers</td>
<td>26,539,277</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Group Companies Incorporated</td>
<td>26,195,333</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investec Asset Management</td>
<td>25,107,048</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanlam Investment Management</td>
<td>19,447,062</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Rock Incorporated</td>
<td>14,356,565</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanlib Asset Management</td>
<td>13,669,027</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included in this portfolio are 86 million shares managed on behalf of the Government Employees Pension Fund.

## Beneficial Holding Disclosures

**Beneficial Ownership by Fund Type (%)**

**Beneficial Ownership by Geographic Region (%)**

![Diagram showing beneficial ownership by fund type and geographic region]
The directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Nature of business

Sasol Limited, the holding company of the group, is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of South Africa and was listed on the JSE on 31 October 1979 and on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on 9 April 2003.

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company based in South Africa and operating throughout the world. Sasol converts coal, oil and gas reserves to manufacture and market liquid fuels, fuel components and chemicals.

Sasol mines coal in South Africa. Through Sasol Synfuels, this coal, along with gas produced in Mozambique, is converted into fuels and chemical feedstock using proprietary Fischer-Tropsch technology. We also produce condensate in Mozambique and oil in Gabon.

The group also has chemical manufacturing and marketing operations in South Africa, Europe, Asia, the Middle East and the Americas. The larger chemical portfolios include monomers, polymers, solvents, olefins, surfactants, surfactant intermediates, co-monomers, waxes, phenolics and nitrogenous products.

Sasol produces crude oil offshore Gabon and intends to increase its oil and gas production in selected regions around the world, including Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Australia and West Africa. In South Africa, Sasol refines crude oil into liquid fuels and retails liquid fuels and lubricants produced in the Natref refinery and by Sasol Synfuels through a network of Sasol- and Exel-branded retail convenience centres. The group also sells liquid fuels to other distributors in South Africa and export fuels to a few sub-Saharan African countries.

Natural gas is produced in Mozambique for supply to customers and as feedstock for some of the group’s fuel and chemical production in South Africa.

In 2007, Sasol started up its first international joint-venture gas-to-liquids (GTL) plant in Qatar. Through our associate in Nigeria, a second GTL plant is under construction, for planned commissioning in 2012. These two GTL plants incorporate the proprietary Sasol Slurry Phase Distillate™ process. In 2009, Sasol Arya Polymer Company’s two polymer plants, in Iran, entered beneficial operation. Sasol is promoting its GTL technology in Uzbekistan and its CTL technology in China and India.

The nature of the businesses of the significant operating subsidiaries and incorporated joint ventures is set out on pages 234 to 236.

Financial results

Profit attributable to shareholders of R15 941 million for the year was 17% higher (2009 – 39% lower) than the R13 648 million of the previous year. Earnings per share, after taking into account the share buyback programme, increased by 17% (2009 – decrease of 39%) from R22,90 per share to R26,68 per share.

As set out in note 1, certain comparative information has been reclassified.

Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Subsidiaries

With effect from 30 September 2009, Sasol Olefins & Surfactants disposed of its inorganics business in Italy for a consideration of €0,6 million.

Associates

On 10 July 2007, Sasol Wax disposed of its investment in Paramelt RMC BV, operating in The Netherlands. During the current year, all conditions precedent were met resulting in additional consideration being received of R7 million.

Share capital

New shares issued

Note 45 provides further details regarding the share capital of Sasol Limited. No additional shares were issued during the year as part of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction.

A further 1 792 600 shares were issued during the year in terms of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme.

Share repurchase programme

At the general meeting held on 28 November 2008, shareholders renewed the authority for up to 15 months for Sasol Limited or its subsidiaries to acquire up to 4% of Sasol Limited’s issued share capital.

No further shares have been repurchased during the year. We have repurchased a total of 40 309 886 ordinary shares at a weighted 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 during 2009 for a total value of R7,9 billion, whereupon they were restored to authorised share capital. 8 809 886 ordinary shares remain held by Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary.

Shareholders’ equity has been reduced by the cost of these ordinary shares. No dividends are paid outside the group in respect of these ordinary shares.

At the general meeting held on 27 November 2009, shareholders renewed the authority for up to 15 months for Sasol Limited or its subsidiaries to acquire up to 4% of Sasol Limited’s issued share capital.

To date, no further purchases have been made under this authority.

Shares held in reserve

The 492 774 638 authorised but unissued ordinary shares of the company continue to be held in reserve.

Note 45 provides further details regarding the share capital of Sasol Limited.

American depositary shares

At 30 June 2010, the company had in issue through The Bank of New York Mellon as depositary bank, and listed on the NYSE, 38 958 493 (2009 – 40 141 002) American depositary shares (ADS). Each ADS represents one ordinary share.
**Sasol Share Incentive Scheme**

In terms of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme 14 551 900 shares (2009 – 16 257 400 shares) are under the control of the directors for purposes of enabling Sasol Limited to allot shares and to grant options in respect of ordinary shares to present employees, including executive directors of Sasol Limited, its subsidiaries and employees seconded to joint ventures. Following the introduction of the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme (SAR scheme), no further options are expected to be issued in terms of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. Unimplemented share options will not be affected by the SAR Scheme. Note 46.1 provides further details regarding the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme.

**Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme**

In March 2007, the group introduced the SAR scheme. This scheme replaces the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. The SAR scheme allows certain senior employees to earn a long-term cash incentive calculated with reference to the increase in the Sasol Limited share price between the offer date of the 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 scheme will be settled in cash. Note 46.3.1 provides further details regarding the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme with no performance targets.

In September 2009, upon the introduction of the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme (MTI scheme), share appreciation rights with corporate performance targets were introduced for those senior employees who participated in the MTI scheme. No shares are issued in terms of this scheme and all amounts payable in terms of the scheme will be settled in cash. Note 46.3.2 provides further details regarding the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme with performance targets.

**Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme**

In September 2009, the group introduced the MTI scheme. This scheme provides qualifying employees who participate in the SAR scheme the opportunity of receiving cash incentive payments based on the value of the Sasol ordinary shares. The MTI scheme incentive amount is linked to certain corporate performance targets. No shares are issued in terms of this scheme and all amounts payable in terms of the scheme will be settled in cash. Note 46.4 provides further details regarding the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme.

**Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and Sasol Inzalo Management Trust (Employee Share Scheme)**

In terms of the Employee Share Scheme, 23 339 310 and 1 892 376 shares are under the control of The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust, respectively. The shares are held for the purposes of enabling Sasol Limited to allot and grant rights in respect of ordinary shares to present and future employees below managerial level and Sasol black managers and black executives in terms of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction. Note 46.2 provides further details regarding the Employee Share Scheme.

**Dividends**

An interim dividend of R2,80 per ordinary share (2009 – R2,50 per ordinary share) was paid on 12 April 2010. A final dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2010 of R7,70 per ordinary share (2009 – R6,00 per ordinary share) was declared on 10 September 2010.

The total dividend for the year amounted to R10,50 per ordinary share (2009 – R8,50 per share).

The estimated total cash flow of the final dividend of R7,70 per share, payable on 15 October 2010 is R4 682 million.

The board of directors is satisfied that the capital remaining after payment of the final dividend is sufficient to support the current operations and to facilitate future development of the business.

**Directors**

Messrs C Beggs and GA Lewin were appointed as non-executive directors with effect from 8 July 2009 and 18 March 2010, respectively.

The composition of the board of directors is given on pages 18 and 19 of the annual review. The remuneration and fees of Sasol Limited’s directors is set out on pages 50 to 68.

**Auditors**

KPMG Inc. continued in office as auditors of Sasol Limited and its subsidiaries. At the annual general meeting of 26 November 2010, shareholders will be requested to appoint KPMG Inc. auditors of Sasol Limited for the 2011 financial year and it will be noted that Mr CH Basson will be the individual registered auditor that will undertake the audit.

**Subsequent events**

The following non-adjusting events occurred subsequent to 30 June 2010. These are more fully described in note 62.

- Sasol Nitro, a division of Sasol Chemical Industries Limited, concludes a settlement agreement with the Competition Commission of South Africa.
- The Competition Commission of South Africa refers its complaints of collusion and excessive pricing in the polymers market to the Competition Tribunal.
- Sasol Petroleum International and Petronas announced the joint assignment of a 15% participating interest in the offshore Block M-10 in Mozambique to Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH), the Mozambique national hydrocarbon exploration company.

**Secretary**

The company secretary of Sasol Limited is Dr NL Joubert. His business and postal addresses appear on the inside back cover.

**Special resolution**

The following special resolution was registered during the financial year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effective date</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 November 2009</td>
<td>To authorise directors to approve a general repurchase of the company’s ordinary shares</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear shareholder

This remuneration report is intended to provide an overview and understanding of the group’s remuneration philosophy, policy and practices with specific emphasis on the chief executive, executive and non-executive directors, members of the group executive committee (GEC) and the top three earners in the group. The group adopted the additional governance and disclosure requirements stipulated in the King Code of Governance Principles for South Africa 2009 (King III) and incorporated the required information in this report.

In addition to attending to regular matters as specified in the remuneration committee’s terms of reference, the committee specifically considered the following matters during the year under review:

- a detailed analysis of King III as it applies to remuneration practices in comparison with the group’s remuneration policies and practices;
- an analysis of the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) remuneration disclosure requirements effective from January 2010;
- the implementation of a new group cash settled medium-term incentive plan initially implemented in respect of the two most senior levels in the organisation, with a three year conditional vesting period, bridging the gap between the 12 month short-term incentive plan and the long-term incentive plan that have vesting periods stretching over six years;
- the incorporation of competition law compliance as a specific target in the group’s short-term incentive plan; and
- the introduction of corporate performance targets as additional vesting conditions for the share appreciation rights and medium-term incentive units creating better alignment to shareholder value creation.

The committee remains mindful of remuneration trends in the global environment and carefully considers all practices against the business and remuneration strategies ensuring that the remuneration practices support the achievement of business objectives without introducing additional risks to the organisation.

HG Dijkgraaf
Chairman
9 September 2010
Remuneration report structure

This report consists of the following sections:

• The remuneration committee (the committee) composition and terms of reference
• Group remuneration philosophy
• Group remuneration policy
• Description of the following remuneration policies:
  – Total guaranteed package structure and benchmarking,
  – Variable remuneration scheme structure and benchmarking
    – Short-term incentive plan (STI)
    – Medium-term incentive plan (MTI)
    – Long-term incentive plans:
      > Sasol Share Incentive Scheme
      > Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme (SAR)
• Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme
• Integrating risk management into remuneration practices and policies
• Executive service contracts
• Report on remuneration policies implemented during 2010
  – Total guaranteed package
  – Short-term incentive plan (STI)
  – Medium-term incentive plan (MTI)
  – Long-term incentive plans
  – Corporate performance targets
• Report on remuneration and benefits awarded during 2010
  – Chief executive and executive directors’ emoluments
    – Top three earners
    – Group executive committee
    – Non-executive directors
  – Long-term incentives previously granted and/or exercised and/or implemented
  – Beneficial shareholding
  – Interests of directors in contracts; and
  – Dilution.

For clarity, the following terms are used in this report:

• The term group executive committee (GEC) refers to the executive committee which is jointly responsible for the design and execution of the organisation’s strategy and long-term business plans. The members of the GEC report by and large to the chief executive and includes the executive directors;
• The term executives refers to group management that mainly includes managing directors of business units and enterprise functional heads of large enterprise functional areas. The top three earners are included in this grouping;
• Top management is defined as the top two levels of the organisation and aligns with disclosure required under the Employment Equity Act. Top management includes executives and members of the GEC; and
• Senior management is defined as the top four levels in the organisation and aligns with disclosure required under the Employment Equity Act.

The following table provides a breakdown of the number of people included in the groupings used in this report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number of employees as at 30 June 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEC</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executives</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top management (refers to GEC, executives and the remainder of the top 2 levels of the organisation collectively)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior management (top 4 levels of the organisation)</td>
<td>1,654</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The committee’s composition and terms of reference

The committee has functioned as a sub-committee of the Sasol Limited board since 1989 in terms of an agreed mandate reviewed annually by the board. The committee evaluates and monitors Sasol’s remuneration philosophy and practices, ensures that they are consistent with sound governance principles and management systems and are aligned with the company’s approach to risk management, in that inappropriate risk taking is not incentivised.

The members of the committee for the year under review were:

• Mr HG Dijkgraaf (chairman)
• Mr BP Connellan
• Mrs TH Nyasulu
• Ms IN Mkhize (appointed 29 November 2009)
• Prof JE Schremp (appointed 4 June 2010)

The quorum for decisions of the committee is any two independent members present.

The chief executive and the executive director responsible for human resources attend meetings by invitation of the committee when it is deemed appropriate to assist the committee in the execution of its mandate. The company secretary also attends the meetings. Members of management are not present when decisions are finalised. Furthermore, no member of management, irrespective of their position, is allowed to take part in discussions regarding their own remuneration nor are they present in the meetings when such decisions are taken. External advisors from PWC Human Resources Services and Vasdex & Associates (Pty) Ltd are used to provide advice as and when required. In addition, the committee regularly reviews external reports on local and international remuneration trends and practices.

The terms of reference set out in the mandate of the committee include:

• Acting as remuneration committee of the company and all direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the company and all other subsidiaries and joint ventures of Sasol Limited in respect of which Sasol Limited has the right, or power, to fulfill the functions as detailed in the terms of reference;
• Ensuring that the annual remuneration policy, forming part of the integrated report, provides a sufficient level of disclosure to comply with King III, or to explain where the principles have not been applied; the committee will liaise with the board in relation to the preparation of the committee’s remuneration report to shareholders and requests a non-binding advisory vote by shareholders on the remuneration policy as set out in the
remuneration report (with effect from 2010), at the annual general meeting of the company and/or on any other required resolutions;  
• Determining and recommending to the board the remuneration of executive directors;  
• On the basis of a recommendation from the company’s remuneration specialists, recommending to the board the remuneration of the chairman and non-executive directors, whose remuneration is subject to shareholder approval;  
• Approving the principles for the mix between guaranteed and variable components of remuneration for all levels of employees;  
• Approving total guaranteed package values and the annual short-term, medium-term and long-term incentives granted to senior management;  
• Approving proposed changes to benefit policies across the group;  
• Approving the principles, formulae applied and group performance targets as well as the achievement thereof on which short-term, medium-term and long-term incentives are based;  
• Approving the terms and conditions of the executive directors’ service agreements; and  
• Assessing the performance of the committee.

The terms of reference were amended during the course of the year to ensure alignment with the requirements of King III. The terms of reference of the committee are available on the Sasol website at www.sasol.com. The committee met four times during the year. Attendance is reported on page 26 in the corporate governance report.

The board considered the extent to which its remuneration report complies with King III’s requirements and upon recommendation by the committee has taken steps to enhance its disclosure in this regard. The remuneration principles stated in King III are generally complied with, with two exceptions namely the non-executive directors’ fee structure, in respect of which the committee recommended to the board that the fee structure would not be split between a base fee and an attendance fee. Board members are paid a fixed annual fee in respect of their board membership, as well as supplementary fees for committee membership. The fee structure reflects the responsibilities of the directors that extend beyond the attendance of meetings and the requirement for directors to be available between formal meetings. In addition, due to the volatility in the fair value calculations of the long-term and medium-term incentives, this information was not specifically stated. However, all information required to perform the fair value calculations, have been included in this report.

Two of the top three earners in 2010 are members of the GEC. One of the top earners retired at the end of February 2010. The top earners were identified in terms of the total earnings for the year under review, including total guaranteed package, the short-term incentive awarded for 2010 and the fair value of the medium-term incentives and long-term incentives awarded. Disclosure has been made on an anonymous basis, as the top three earners may differ from year to year due to earning differentials that result from international long-term assignments and the fair value of long-term incentives granted upon promotion or appointment.

Group remuneration philosophy

Recognising that the Sasol group operates internationally and that the delivery of sustainable growth depends on the commitment and contribution of our people, the Sasol remuneration philosophy:

• Plays an integral part in supporting and achieving the business and people strategies, the employee value proposition (EVP) and the Sasol values, by ensuring that strategic alignment is obtained between the business and human resources objectives;  
• Creates the framework for design principles for motivating and reinforcing individual, team and business performance through the target setting processes for short-term, medium-term and long-term incentives. Business objectives are incorporated as targets into all incentive plans. The extent to which employees demonstrate the Sasol values play a critical part in the final performance appraisal process that influences the annual remuneration increase for employees falling outside the recognised bargaining forums;  
• Embraces defensible differentiation as a concept within the ambit of internal and external equity; and  
• Views rewards holistically through the integration of all relevant components.

Group remuneration policy

The remuneration policy is aimed at encouraging sustainable performance based on a values-driven organisational culture and at providing stimuli for employee 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. In order to remain competitive in the markets in which we operate all elements of remuneration are subject to regular benchmarking exercises. The policy aims at positioning Sasol as a preferred employer in the markets within which it operates.

The components of the total remuneration mix are designed to address specific elements of our business strategy. They take account of market realities and talent requirements in different geographic locations. The remuneration mix consists of base salary and benefits (referred to as total guaranteed package in the South African context), short-term incentives, medium-term incentives and long-term incentives. The ratios within the remuneration mix differ depending on different levels within the organisation and on geographic location.

There is strong alignment between the types of benefits that are offered to all permanent employees. Defensible differentiation is applied in terms of market practice, the size and complexity of the position, the need to attract and retain certain skills and individual performance.

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 growth.

Description of remuneration practices

Total guaranteed package structure and benchmarking

The group’s remuneration practices have been structured to be competitive in a globally complex and rapidly evolving industry. 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 are included in the South African surveys are mostly smaller, with a less complex business model and value chain with more limited geographic spread; and 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 multi-national organisations.

Actual total guaranteed package levels of staff falling outside the South African bargaining councils, are currently on average at 87 percent of the upper quartile external benchmarks. In international jurisdictions, salary benchmarks are mostly set at the median, or where there is a shortage of specialist skills, slightly higher than the median. The rationale for different benchmarks can be explained by the availability of skills in different international jurisdictions. More than half of Sasol employees worldwide have their remuneration governed by external agreements through collective agreements such as bargaining councils and works councils or government regulations.

During the year under review, survey reports from LMO Executive Services (Watson Wyatt), Remchannel, Global Remuneration Solutions (GRS), Deloitte, 21st Century Pay and Business Solutions were used in addition to published remuneration information of comparator organisations such as Anglo American, BHP Billiton, SABMiller, Old Mutual and Investec in the benchmarking of executive remuneration. Comparator companies were selected as being primarily South African companies with significant offshore listings. 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 which is based on the complexity of the role, the market value thereof and the individual’s personal performance, level of competence and values driven behaviour. Employer contributions towards retirement, risk, life and medical benefits are included in the total guaranteed package. 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, are approved on an individual basis by the board. The annual increases of other members of the GEC is approved on an individual basis by the committee. GEC members may be provided with security services, the determined value of which is subject to tax as a fringe benefit.

Employees falling within the collective bargaining councils receive similar benefits namely 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.

Variable remuneration scheme structure and benchmarking

Short-term incentive plan

The group annual short-term incentive plan intends to recognise the achievement of a combination of group and business unit performance objectives. Target and maximum incentive values for the short-term incentive in relation to the total guaranteed package are determined through referencing to a comparator group of companies: four global resources companies with significant South African presence (BHP Billiton, Anglo American, GoldFields, AngloGold Ashanti), two South African global industrials (SAB Miller, Sappi), and six US and European oils majors (ExxonMobil, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, Shell, BP, and Total).

A broader number of external comparator companies are used in this analysis as the survey data available within the South African market is not sufficient to provide an adequate overview of global short-term incentive practices.

The structure of the short-term incentive plan for members of the GEC was reviewed for 2011 and the committee agreed to using a balanced scorecard approach with 20% of the total weighting linked to personal performance, and with a balance in appropriate weightings towards business/function and group performance targets.

Medium-term incentive plan

The medium-term incentive plan (MTI) intends to provide employees 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, rebalancing the reward mix and the components allocated towards short-term, medium-term and long-term incentives, to provide qualifying employees with an opportunity to participate in the growth of the group and to create better alignment with shareholder interests. This plan provides a balance in terms of incentives offered that stretch from 12 months (short-term incentive plan) to the long-term incentive plan that has staggered vesting periods over six years and a life of nine years. MTI rights are linked to the achievement of pre-determined performance targets that are aligned with the medium-term business goals of the organisation. Some MTI rights can, therefore, be forfeited if the corporate performance targets are not met or enhanced if performance targets are exceeded. Under the MTI, 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 an ordinary share in Sasol Limited after a three year vesting period. The scheme does not confer any right to acquire shares in Sasol Limited.

Long-term incentive plans

Long-term incentives are offered through participation in the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme and the Share Appreciation Rights Scheme (SAR scheme), including those with and without performance targets, and intend to reward improved sustainable group business performance and create alignment with shareholder interests over the longer-term. 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 remained valid and unaffected by the introduction of the SAR Scheme. Long-term incentives are calculated on the South African rand equivalent fair value for local and international employees. Senior management
is eligible for participation in the long-term incentive plans. The long-term incentive plans are designed to retain key senior employees over a longer period aligned with the business life cycle and group strategy and to recognise their contribution to the group’s performance.

**Sasol Share Incentive Scheme**

The Sasol Share Incentive scheme provides eligible employees with the opportunity to receive long-term incentives based on the increase in value of Sasol shares over certain prescribed periods of time. Options granted vest, and can be implemented, as follows:

- two years – first third
- four years – second third
- six years – final third

Options are implementable 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.

**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. 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 Limited ordinary share between the date of the grant of the right (grant price) and the exercise of the right (exercise price). SARs are granted to senior management in relation to their respective positions, their level in the organisation, their individual contribution to the business and the group’s 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 only two years after the date of allocation to create a balance between the short-term incentive that covers a twelve month period, and the medium-term incentive that vest after a three year period. After a four year period, 66% of the SARs will vest and after six years, 100%.

Corporate performance targets were introduced in 2010 for recipients in top management. 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 normal retirement age and can thereafter be exercised within a twelve month period. On resignation, share options or rights which have not yet vested will lapse unless decided otherwise by the board or the appropriate delegated authority (trustees of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme or the SAR/MTI scheme committee). Rights which have vested may be exercised before the last day of service. For top management, the probability factor used in calculating the fair value of long-term incentives is used to determine the percentage of units that vests at the time of retrenchment or retirement.

**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 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.

**Integrating risk management into remuneration practices and policies**

The committee ensures that corporate governance and legal compliance requirements are considered when reviewing existing remuneration practices or implementing new remuneration plans or policies. The committee takes decisions within the framework of the committee’s terms of reference and proposals are evaluated against the group’s existing remuneration policy. The committee furthermore ensures that, through the continuous assessment of risk factors within the approved Sasol group risk framework, shareholder interests are protected, inappropriate behaviour is mitigated in the construct of the reward systems and remuneration practices are balanced and appropriately aligned to the company’s risk profile. The following risk-mitigating controls are part of remuneration practice designs:

**Mix of remuneration elements**

The committee determines each component of remuneration (as it forms part of the total remuneration mix) both separately and in totality and ensures that the components in the total guaranteed package, the short-term incentive, medium-term incentive and long-term incentive components provide for a balanced mix of remuneration. The medium-term incentive and long-term incentive plans are designed such that a balance is struck between retention and performance over the long-term time horizons of the business cycle and constitute a disincentive to unwarranted short-term risk taking. A substantial portion of remuneration is contingent upon individual, group and divisional performance and therefore fluctuates in terms of achievement against financial and non-financial targets.

**Mix of performance measures**

Multiple financial and non-financial measures are used in the annual short-term incentive, medium-term incentive and SAR incentive schemes to ensure that performance related rewards are conditional upon achievement of a diverse mix of targets protecting shareholder interests over the short-term, medium-term and long-term.
Other controls

A cap on the maximum pay-out under the short-term incentive plan mitigates against unintended wind-fall gains that are inappropriate in relation to the benefits that shareholders would receive. In addition, the committee has the final discretion in determining the amount of all gains that are to be paid out under incentive plans.

Executive service contracts

The chief executive and executive directors are appointed to the board based on their ability to contribute expertise and experience appropriate to achieving the group’s objectives as a growing global business. Executive directors are not employed on fixed-term contracts and have standard employment service agreements with current notice periods varying from one to twelve months. Executive directors 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.

Details of service contracts are as follows:

- Members of the GEC have, where required, dual employment agreements; one with Sasol Limited or Sasol Group Services (Pty) Limited, 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 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 (good leavers), a pro rata short-term incentive payment, should this be approved by the board. In addition, options previously issued under the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme are retained (with original vesting dates), if the reason for termination is for good cause with vesting periods not being accelerated. From 2010, rights issued under the MTI and the SAR Schemes, are linked to corporate performance targets.

- 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 MTI, Share Incentive and the SAR Schemes, shall immediately vest. In the event of a takeover or merger which results in a participating company ceasing to be a subsidiary, all rights shall, if the Sasol Limited directors so determine, become immediately exercisable to the extent and within the period which the directors may determine.

The appointment and re-election dates of executive directors are outlined below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive directors</th>
<th>Employment date in the group of companies</th>
<th>Date first appointed to the board</th>
<th>Date last re-elected as a director</th>
<th>Date due for re-election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td>1 August 1975</td>
<td>28 August 1997</td>
<td>28 November 2008</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>1 October 2005</td>
<td>1 October 2005</td>
<td>27 November 2009</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba¹</td>
<td>1 May 2006</td>
<td>1 May 2006</td>
<td>28 November 2008</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>1 May 2006</td>
<td>1 May 2006</td>
<td>28 November 2008</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In terms of the company’s articles of association, 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. 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 expires. Directors who are appointed or reappointed during the year shall retire at the annual general meeting and are eligible for re-election.
Report on remuneration policies implemented during 2010

Total guaranteed package

For executives, annual increases of 5% were approved by the committee with effect from 1 October 2009. Other employees outside the bargaining unit in South Africa, received increases of 6.5%. The increases were distributed in terms of the policy. Some market adjustments were made during the course of the year to address some significant anomalies. Employees in South Africa forming part of the respective collective bargaining councils, received increases varying between 9% and 10%. International employees were awarded increases in line with movement in remuneration in the international jurisdictions and in some jurisdictions no increases were awarded due to cost containment measures. No changes were made to benefits awarded to executives.

Short-term incentive plan (STI)

At its meeting held on 5 June 2009, the committee reviewed and approved the principles and target bonus percentages applicable for 2010. The chief executive may earn an annual short-term incentive of up to 115% of his total guaranteed package, and the executive directors up to 90% of their total guaranteed package. Members of the GEC may earn an incentive of up to 60% of their total guaranteed package and executives may earn an incentive up to 50% of their total guaranteed package.

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 – to emphasise the importance of safety, targets at business/function and group level are included in all short-term incentive plans;
- Competition law compliance – included as a compulsory metric applicable to all employees in the group, measured at business and functional level, locally and internationally. The full portion of the incentive is forfeited by any business unit that is fined in the 2010 financial year by the authorities for non-compliance to antitrust/competition laws. In addition, very specific competition compliance related targets had to be achieved such as the implementation of risk mitigation actions identified and agreed in the business units’, compulsory individual compliance certification and acceptable internal audit findings in respect of the competition compliance process;
- Diversity – applicable to South African operations only and progress against group broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) targets and group or business unit/functional employment equity (EE) targets is measured; and
- Business unit/functional drivers – the performance criteria and measures of the various Sasol businesses and functions as approved for the year by the relevant subsidiary or divisional boards. Financial targets relate mainly to operating profit improvements, cash fixed cost savings and the achievement of targets relating to operational and functional efficiency improvement programmes.

The extent to which the financial driver and other strategic drivers had been satisfied in respect of 2010 was considered by the committee on 9 September 2010. 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, the executive director and the chief executive (excluding personal/business unit/function targets and achievements):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Actual achievement</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group attributable earnings</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100% achievement of target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Penalty of 50% in respect of work related fatalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBBEE &amp; EE</td>
<td>65,3%</td>
<td>Achievement of 48% against EE targets (66,7% weighting) Achievement of 100% against BBBEE targets (33,3% weighting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competition law compliance</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100% achievement of targets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All short-term incentives are paid out in cash and as the overall total remuneration package is considered to be balanced, no part of the short-term incentive is deferred or converted to equity.

The committee at its meeting on 3 June 2010 considered the financial and non-financial targets which will apply to short-term incentives in the 2011 financial year. It was agreed that the measures will remain unchanged but with updated targets reflecting the 2011 business targets in the balanced scorecard template including a larger portion linked to personal performance.

Medium-term incentive plan (MTI)

The MTI plan was implemented in 2010 for top management and the committee approved the implementation to senior management for 2011. The number of rights subject to an award is calculated in accordance with a formula approved by the committee. The weighting allocated to medium-term incentives and long-term incentives in the remuneration mix, is divided in terms of fair value, on a ratio of 40% in the form of MTI rights and 60% in the form of SAR rights, all with corporate performance targets. The MTI rights substituted some of the SAR rights that would have been granted in terms of the previous remuneration policy such that, on a fair value basis, the introduction of this scheme did not change total remuneration cost to the company calculated as at the date of grant.

Long-term incentive plans

Governance of the MTI and long-term incentive plans is provided through the Share Appreciation Rights/Medium-term Incentive Schemes Committee (the scheme committee).

The scheme committee comprises the members of the remuneration committee and approves grants in terms of the policy under the following circumstances:

- upon promotion of an employee to the qualifying level for share appreciation rights and MTI rights as well as any subsequent promotion; and
- upon appointment to the group on the qualifying level.

In addition, the scheme committee approves the award of annual supplementary SAR rights and MTI rights to eligible employees. The formulae in terms of which such awards are made, was again reviewed by the scheme committee at their meeting on 3 June 2010. In terms of the 2010 formulae (applicable from September 2009),...
the number of share appreciation rights and MTI rights for eligible executives were based on the following:

• for promotions and new appointments:
  – a multiple of the reference salary as approved for the respective levels;
  – divided by the moving average share price over the 24 month period prior to the annual grant date which provides a number of rights of which 60% are granted in the form of SARs and 40% are granted in the form of MTIs (with corporate performance targets).

• for annual supplementary grants (for existing participants):
  – a multiple of the reference salary as approved for the respective levels;
  – multiplied by 15%;
  – divided by the moving average share price over the 24 month period prior to the grant date (once per annum directly after the announcement of the annual financial results) which provides a number of rights of which 60% are granted in the form of SARs, and 40% are granted in the form of MTIs (with corporate performance targets).

The base number of the annual supplementary SAR rights and MTI rights are then adjusted to reflect the personal performance rating of the employee, where the top 20% of individual performers are awarded an additional 20%.

Corporate performance targets
In respect of awards allocated during 2010, the following corporate performance targets applied to top management:

• Relative share price performance – the performance of Sasol Limited ordinary shares (as listed on the JSE) is compared against the performance of the All Share 40 Top Companies Index (ALSI 40). This is an equity index which is intended to reflect the performance of the South African share market as a whole;
• Annual compound growth in attributable earnings at an agreed level in excess of CPI calculated over the vesting periods; and
• Annual compound growth in production volumes measured against specific targets calculated over the vesting periods.

These corporate performance targets are considered to be appropriate as they link directly to the company’s business strategy and provide a long-term perspective on sustainable performance. Awards to be granted during 2011 will be on the same basis as indicated above.

The table below summarises the relative weighting of the corporate performance targets under which the SAR and MTI rights were granted to top management during 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate performance target (CPT)</th>
<th>Proportion of award linked to CPT</th>
<th>Threshold grant (proportion of total award)</th>
<th>Target grant (proportion of total award)</th>
<th>Stretch grant (proportion of total award)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative share price performance</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>SARs: 37,5%</td>
<td>SARs &amp; MTIs: 50%</td>
<td>SARs: 62,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth in attributable earnings</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>SARs: 18,75%</td>
<td>SARs &amp; MTIs: 25%</td>
<td>SARs: 31,25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth in production volumes</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>SARs: 18,75%</td>
<td>SARs &amp; MTIs: 25%</td>
<td>SARs: 31,25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>SARs: 75%</td>
<td>SARs &amp; MTIs: 100%</td>
<td>SARs: 125%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The threshold, target and stretch grant numbers in the table reflect the portion of the total allocation that is linked to the corporate performance targets that would result in a loss or gain of MTIs and SARs depending on whether targets are achieved, exceeded or missed. The corporate performance targets that apply to medium-term incentive rights are more robust and stretching than for share appreciation rights with the resultant greater upside potential if these targets are exceeded. The committee has also taken into consideration that the inherent risk attached to MTIs is lower than for the SARs resulting in up to 50% of the MTI award being forfeited if the targets are not achieved.

There is no opportunity for retesting of targets. Vesting is determined on a staggered basis instead of a straight line basis. If targets are not met, some SARs and MTIs are forfeited and if targets are exceeded significantly, additional SARs and MTIs are awarded.

The committee annually reviews the group incentive schemes to ensure continued alignment with agreed group strategic targets and thereby ensures that through continuous assessment, the design of incentive schemes have appropriate measures, remain relevant and effective in driving appropriate behaviours considering the unique realities within each business and consistency with long-term value creation for shareholders.
Report on remuneration and benefits awarded during 2010

Chief executive and executive directors’ emoluments

Remuneration and benefits paid and short-term incentives approved in respect of 2010 for executive directors were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive directors</th>
<th>Salary R’000</th>
<th>Retirement funding R’000</th>
<th>Other benefits R’000</th>
<th>Annual incentives1 R’000</th>
<th>Total 20102&amp;3 R’000</th>
<th>Total 20094 R’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td>7 264</td>
<td>1 777</td>
<td>1 453</td>
<td>10 074</td>
<td>20 568</td>
<td>10 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>3 612</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>3 914</td>
<td>8 819</td>
<td>5 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba5</td>
<td>2 026</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>6 871</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9 317</td>
<td>5 990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>3 739</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>4 099</td>
<td>9 052</td>
<td>5 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 641</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 715</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 313</strong></td>
<td><strong>18 087</strong></td>
<td><strong>47 756</strong></td>
<td><strong>27 248</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Incentives approved on the group results for the 2010 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 9 September 2010 and the total amount accrued as at 30 June 2010 represents an over provision of R0.6 million. The over provision for 2009 (R3.4 million) was reversed in 2010.

2. Total remuneration for the financial year excludes gains derived from the long-term incentive schemes, details of which are disclosed on page 65.

3. Year-on-year increase in total earnings resulted primarily from the increase in the short-term incentive awarded. In 2009, the incentive was significantly lower as a result of the financial performance of the organisation which improved markedly in 2010.

4. Includes incentives approved on the group results for the 2009 financial year and paid in 2010.

5. Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 14 October 2009.

Benefits and payments made in 2010 disclosed in the table above as “other benefits” include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive directors</th>
<th>Vehicle benefits R’000</th>
<th>Medical benefits R’000</th>
<th>Fringe benefits R’000</th>
<th>Security benefits R’000</th>
<th>Other benefits R’000</th>
<th>Exchange rate fluctuation2 R’000</th>
<th>Total other benefits 2010 R’000</th>
<th>Total other benefits 2009 R’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1 276¹</td>
<td>(57)</td>
<td>1 453</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba5</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6 690³</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6 871</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>878</strong></td>
<td><strong>165</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>342</strong></td>
<td><strong>7 966</strong></td>
<td><strong>(59)</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 313</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 161</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Payment made to Mr Davies relates to a payout of accrued leave due to a change in the leave policy. The maximum number of leave days that employees are allowed to hold has been capped and any additional leave days are being paid out in cash.

2. Rand equivalent of exchange rate fluctuations on cash salary and incentive in respect of offshore components.

3. Payments made to Dr Mokaba include a leave encashment at resignation of R129 000 and an employment settlement.
Top three earners

The top three earners were identified by the value of total remuneration awarded for the year including the fair value of the medium-term rights and SAR rights granted. Remuneration and benefits paid and short-term incentives approved in respect of 2010 for the top three earners were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top three earners</th>
<th>Salary R'000</th>
<th>Retirement funding R'000</th>
<th>Other benefits R'000</th>
<th>Annual incentives1 R'000</th>
<th>Total R'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee 1</td>
<td>2 098</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>2 289</td>
<td>5 584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 2</td>
<td>2 406</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>2 227</td>
<td>5 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 3</td>
<td>3 321</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>3 029</td>
<td>2 858</td>
<td>9 696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7 825</td>
<td>1 365</td>
<td>3 986</td>
<td>7 374</td>
<td>20 550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Incentives approved on the group results for the 2010 financial year and payable in the following year. The difference between the total amount approved as at 9 September 2010 and the total amount accrued as at 30 June 2010 represents an over provision of R1 782. The over provision for 2009 (R0.9 million) pertaining to these three employees was reversed in 2010.

Benefits and payments made in 2010 disclosed in the table above as "other benefits" include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top three earners</th>
<th>Vehicle benefits</th>
<th>Medical benefits</th>
<th>Vehicle insurance fringe benefits</th>
<th>Security benefits</th>
<th>Other benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee 1</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 2</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 3</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 150</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Payments made to Employee 3 under 'Other Benefits' reflects the rand value of accumulated leave benefits that were paid out at retirement.

Group executive committee

The total remuneration of members of the GEC was reviewed by the committee at its meetings held on 5 September 2009 and 5 March 2010 respectively applying principles consistent with those for executive directors. The members of the GEC participate in the group short-term incentive, medium-term incentive and long-term incentive plans under similar terms as previously above.

The aggregate remuneration and benefits paid and short-term incentives approved for 2010 are set out in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group executive committee (including two top three earners)</th>
<th>Salary R’000</th>
<th>Retirement funding R’000</th>
<th>Other benefits R’000</th>
<th>Annual incentives1 R’000</th>
<th>Total R’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19 768</td>
<td>3 836</td>
<td>4 305</td>
<td>16 655</td>
<td>44 564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Incentives approved on the group results for the 2010 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 9 September 2010 and the total amount accrued as at 30 June 2010 represents an over provision of R0.5 million. The over provision for 2009 (R7.3 million) was reversed in 2010.

2. Other benefits include vehicle benefits, medical benefits, vehicle insurance fringe benefits and provision for exchange rate fluctuations.

3. Two members resigned as GEC members with effect from 30 June 2009 and 31 December 2009, respectively, and one member was appointed as a GEC member with effect from 1 September 2009.

4. Includes incentives approved on the group results for the 2009 financial year and paid in 2010.
Non-executive directors

Non-executive directors are appointed to the Sasol Limited board based on their ability to contribute competence, insight and experience appropriate to assisting the group to achieve its objectives. Non-executive directors receive fixed fees for services on boards and board committees. Non-executive directors 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 period commencing 1 July 2009 were approved by shareholders on 27 November 2009 and thereafter implemented.

The board recommends the fees payable to the chairman and non-executive directors for approval by the shareholders. Proposals for fees are prepared by management, for consideration by the committee and the board. Consideration is given to the increased responsibility placed on non-executive directors due to burdensome legal and regulatory requirements and the commensurate risk assumed. Benchmarking information of companies of similar 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 (AGM) to be held on 26 November 2010 and implemented with effect from 1 July 2010 once approval has been obtained.

Annual non-executive directors’ fees are as follows for the following periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>3 750 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the board, inclusive of fees payable for attendance or membership of board committees and directorships of the company and of subsidiary and divisional boards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH Nyasulu (chairman from 28 November 2008)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV Cox (chairman until 28 November 2008)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead independent director (additional) Resident</td>
<td>116 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead independent director (additional) Non-resident</td>
<td>US$34 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Limited board Resident non-executive director</td>
<td>334 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-resident non-executive director</td>
<td>US$115 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit committee</td>
<td>167 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remuneration committee</td>
<td>103 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk and safety, health and environment committee</td>
<td>103 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomination and governance committee</td>
<td>103 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary or divisional boards</td>
<td>167 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share incentive trustees</td>
<td>67 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chairmen of the board committees are paid double the committee meeting fees of a member of such a committee. For ad hoc committee meetings, a fee of R15 750 per meeting is paid. Executive directors do not receive directors’ fees.
A non-executive director is required to retire at the end of the calendar year in which the director turns 70, unless the board, subject to the articles of association and by unanimous resolution on a year-to-year basis, extends the director’s term of office until the end of the year in which he or she turns 73.

Details of the non-executive directors’ appointments are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-executive directors</th>
<th>Date first appointed to the board</th>
<th>Date last re-elected as a director</th>
<th>Date due for re-election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C Beggs</td>
<td>8 July 2009</td>
<td>27 November 2009</td>
<td>25 November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP Connellan</td>
<td>1 November 1997</td>
<td>27 November 2009</td>
<td>n/a2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HG Dijkgraaf</td>
<td>16 October 2006</td>
<td>27 November 2009</td>
<td>25 November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSV Gantsho</td>
<td>1 June 2003</td>
<td>28 November 2008</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Jain</td>
<td>1 July 2003</td>
<td>28 November 2008</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA Lewin</td>
<td>18 March 2010</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN Mkhize</td>
<td>1 January 2005</td>
<td>27 November 2009</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJN Njeke</td>
<td>4 February 2009</td>
<td>27 November 2009</td>
<td>25 November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH Nyasulu</td>
<td>1 June 2006</td>
<td>28 November 2008</td>
<td>26 November 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA Wixley</td>
<td>8 March 2007</td>
<td>27 November 2009</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In terms of the company’s articles of association, 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. 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 expires. Directors who are appointed or reappointed during the year shall retire at the annual general meeting and are eligible for re-election.

2. In terms of the company’s articles of association, a director should retire at the end of the year that he or she reaches the age of 70 years, unless directors vote unanimously otherwise.

Non-executive directors’ remuneration for the year was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-executive directors</th>
<th>Total 2010 R’000</th>
<th>Total 2009 R’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E le R Bradley1</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Beggs2</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>1039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP Connellan</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>1418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV Cox3</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HG Dijkgraaf4</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSV Gantsho</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Jain4</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA Lewin5</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN Mkhize</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH Nyasulu (Chairman)6</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>1 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JE Schrempp (Lead independent director)4</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Retired as director of Sasol Limited on 31 December 2008.
2. Appointed as a director of Sasol Limited on 8 July 2009.
5. Appointed as director of Sasol Limited on 18 March 2010.
7. Appointed as a director of Sasol Limited on 4 February 2009.
9. Includes fees for ad hoc meetings attended during the year.
Long-term incentives previously granted and/or exercised and/or implemented

The interests of the directors in the form of share options are shown in the tables below. During the year to 30 June 2010 the highest and lowest closing market prices for the company’s shares were R318,00 (on 11 January 2010) and R255,56 (on 7 July 2009), and the closing market price on 30 June 2010 was R274,60. Refer to note 46 of the consolidated annual financial statements for further details of the incentive schemes.

No variations have been made to the terms and conditions of the options during the relevant period.

Sasol share incentive scheme – share options implemented

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)1</th>
<th>Share options implemented (number)</th>
<th>Effect of resignations (number)</th>
<th>Balance at end of year2 (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive directors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td>571 300</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>571 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>81 900</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>81 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba3</td>
<td>94 000</td>
<td>31 300</td>
<td>37 700</td>
<td>25 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>81 700</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>81 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-executive director</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV Cox4</td>
<td>116 700</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>116 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total share options</strong></td>
<td>945 600</td>
<td>31 300</td>
<td>37 700</td>
<td>876 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The balance of options represents the accumulated number of options granted (less implemented) over the preceding years.
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.
4. The share options were granted to Mr Cox whilst he was still an executive director.

Sasol share incentive scheme – top three earners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)1</th>
<th>Share options implemented (number)</th>
<th>Effect of resignations (number)</th>
<th>Balance at end of year2 (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top three earners</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 1</td>
<td>25 100</td>
<td>7 400</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 2</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>5 600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>34 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 33</td>
<td>83 500</td>
<td>4 500</td>
<td>79 000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total share options</strong></td>
<td>148 600</td>
<td>17 500</td>
<td>79 000</td>
<td>52 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The balance of options represents the accumulated number of options granted (less implemented) over the preceding years.
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. Share options and rights granted to employee 3 vested at retirement.

Share appreciation rights with no performance targets granted during 2010 – directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)</th>
<th>Granted (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Grant date</th>
<th>Balance at end of year (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive directors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td>126 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>126 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>39 500</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>39 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba3</td>
<td>25 900</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>23 200</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>23 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total share appreciation rights</strong></td>
<td>214 600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>214 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 14 October 2009.
**Share appreciation rights with performance targets granted during 2010 – directors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive directors</th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)</th>
<th>Granted (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Grant date</th>
<th>Balance at end of year (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies¹</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>19 900</td>
<td>289,99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>19 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>23 000</td>
<td>289,99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>23 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total share appreciation rights</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>42 900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42 900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ No SARs were awarded to Mr LPA Davies as a result of a precautionary closed period that applied to a select group of employees. The awards will be made as soon as the closed period is lifted.

**Share appreciation rights, without performance targets, granted during 2010 – top three earners¹**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top three earners</th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)</th>
<th>Granted (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Grant date</th>
<th>Effect of retirements (number)</th>
<th>Balance at end of year (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee 1</td>
<td>14 200</td>
<td>67 500</td>
<td>289,99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>81 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 2</td>
<td>13 000</td>
<td>67 400</td>
<td>289,99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>80 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 3²</td>
<td>31 600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>31 600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total share appreciation rights</strong></td>
<td>58 800</td>
<td>134 900</td>
<td>31 600</td>
<td>162 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Share appreciation rights were approved for two GEC members on their promotion to the GEC in April 2009. The award could however not be made due to the precautionary closed period that applied at the time.

² These awards were made in December 2009 after the lifting of the precautionary closed period. Corporate performance targets were not yet effective in April 2009 and therefore did not apply to this award.

**Share appreciation rights, with performance targets, granted during 2010 – top three earners¹**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top three earners</th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)</th>
<th>Granted (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Grant date</th>
<th>Effect of retirements (number)</th>
<th>Balance at end of year (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee 1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8 300</td>
<td>289,99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8 300</td>
<td>289,99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 3³</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12 400</td>
<td>289,99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>12 400</td>
<td>16 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total share appreciation rights</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>29 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ Share options and rights granted to employee 3 vested at retirement.
### Medium-term incentive rights granted during 2010 – directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)</th>
<th>Granted (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Grant date</th>
<th>Balance at end of year (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive directors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies¹</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4 442</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>4 442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5 136</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>5 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total medium-term incentive rights</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9 578</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. No MTIs were awarded to Mr LPA Davies as a result of a precautionary closed period that applied to a select group of employees. The awards will be made as soon as the closed period is lifted.

### Medium-term incentive rights granted during 2010 – top three earners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)</th>
<th>Granted (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Effect of retirements (number)</th>
<th>Balance at end of year (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top three earners</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 859</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 859</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 3¹</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2 793</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>2 793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total medium-term incentive rights</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6 511</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Employee 3 has retired, but will receive payment in the 2011 financial year of unit rights that have vested under the medium-term incentive.

### Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme rights granted during 2010 – directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)</th>
<th>Rights granted</th>
<th>Value of underlying share (Rand)</th>
<th>Effect of resignations (number)</th>
<th>Balance at end of year (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive directors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba¹</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Sasol Inzalo Management Scheme rights</strong></td>
<td>75 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 14 October 2009.

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.
Share options implemented and share appreciation rights, with and without performance targets, and medium-term incentive rights granted during 2010 – group executive committee\(^1\) (including two of the top three earners\(^3\))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group executive committee</th>
<th>Balance at beginning of year (number)</th>
<th>Effect of change in composition of group executive committee (number)</th>
<th>Granted (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Grant date</th>
<th>Share options implemented (number)</th>
<th>Balance at end of year (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share options(^2)</td>
<td>606 000</td>
<td>(266 900)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15 000</td>
<td>324 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share appreciation rights (without performance targets)(^3, 4)</td>
<td>274 400</td>
<td>(140 900)</td>
<td>134 900</td>
<td>289.99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>268 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share appreciation rights (with performance targets)(^4)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>46 500</td>
<td>289.99</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>46 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-term incentive rights(^4)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10 463</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4 Dec 2009</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10 463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.
2. Includes share appreciation rights issued to individuals during the year before they became members of the GEC.
3. Share appreciation rights were approved for two GEC members on their promotion to the GEC in April 2009. The award could however not be made due to the precautionary closed period that applied at the time. These awards were made in December 2009 after the lifting of the precautionary closed period. Corporate performance targets were not yet effective in April 2009 and therefore did not apply to this award.
4. SARs and MTIs were not awarded to four members of the GEC due to the precautionary closed period that applied. These awards will be made as soon as the decision relating to the closed period is revisited.
5. Share options and rights granted to employee 3 vested at retirement.

### Share options implemented – directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation dates</th>
<th>Share options implemented (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Market price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Gain on implementation of share options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010 R’000 2009 R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive directors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba(^1)</td>
<td>26 November 2009</td>
<td>31 300</td>
<td>249,00</td>
<td>298,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 14 October 2009.

### Share options implemented – top three earners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation dates</th>
<th>Share options implemented (number)</th>
<th>Average offer price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Market price per share (Rand)</th>
<th>Gain on implementation of share options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010 R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top three earners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 1</td>
<td>7 December 2009</td>
<td>7 400</td>
<td>291,98</td>
<td>296,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 2</td>
<td>10 December 2009</td>
<td>5 600</td>
<td>291,81</td>
<td>294,62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee 3(^1)</td>
<td>16 March 2010</td>
<td>4 500</td>
<td>284,00</td>
<td>284,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Share options and rights granted to employee 3 vested at retirement.
Share options implemented – group executive committee\(^1\) (including two of the top three earners)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share options implemented (number)</th>
<th>Group executive committee(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 R’000</td>
<td>2009 R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 000</td>
<td>2 910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.
2. No shares were retained by members on the implementation of the share options.

Gain on implementation of share options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>571 300</td>
<td>81 900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 700</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116 700</td>
<td>81 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>876 600</td>
<td>571 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share options outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Already vested (number)</th>
<th>Within one year (number)</th>
<th>One to two years (number)</th>
<th>Two to five years (number)</th>
<th>More than five years (number)</th>
<th>Total (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive directors</td>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td>396 500</td>
<td>29 000</td>
<td>130 000</td>
<td>15 800</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>41 200</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>40 700</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMB Mokaba(^1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>27 300</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>27 200</td>
<td>27 200</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>27 300</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-executive director</td>
<td>PV Cox(^2)</td>
<td>116 700</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>581 600</td>
<td>81 200</td>
<td>170 700</td>
<td>43 100</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>876 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 14 October 2009.
2. The share options were granted to Mr Cox when he was an executive director.

Share appreciation rights, without performance targets, outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Already vested (number)</th>
<th>Within one year (number)</th>
<th>One to two years (number)</th>
<th>Two to five years (number)</th>
<th>More than five years (number)</th>
<th>Total (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive directors</td>
<td>LPA Davies</td>
<td>18 400</td>
<td>23 600</td>
<td>18 400</td>
<td>65 600</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>5 700</td>
<td>7 500</td>
<td>5 700</td>
<td>20 600</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMB Mokaba(^1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8 600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17 300</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8 600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17 300</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24 100</td>
<td>47 400</td>
<td>24 100</td>
<td>119 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>214 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 14 October 2009

Share appreciation rights, with performance targets outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Already vested (number)</th>
<th>Within one year (number)</th>
<th>One to two years (number)</th>
<th>Two to five years (number)</th>
<th>More than five years (number)</th>
<th>Total (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive directors</td>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6 600</td>
<td>6 600</td>
<td>6 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7 700</td>
<td>7 700</td>
<td>7 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>14 300</td>
<td>14 300</td>
<td>14 300</td>
<td>42 900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medium-term incentive rights outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Already vested (number)</th>
<th>Within one year (number)</th>
<th>One to two years (number)</th>
<th>Two to five years (number)</th>
<th>More than five years (number)</th>
<th>Total (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive directors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4 442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5 136</td>
<td>9 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9 578</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share options and share appreciation rights, with and without performance targets, and medium-term incentive rights outstanding at the end of the year vest during the following periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group executive committee¹</th>
<th>Already vested (number)</th>
<th>Within one year (number)</th>
<th>One to two years (number)</th>
<th>Two to five years (number)</th>
<th>More than five years (number)</th>
<th>Total (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share options</td>
<td>214 700</td>
<td>41 300</td>
<td>52 500</td>
<td>15 600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>324 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share appreciation rights</td>
<td>17 900</td>
<td>26 500</td>
<td>62 900</td>
<td>116 200</td>
<td>44 900</td>
<td>268 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-term incentive rights</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15 500</td>
<td>15 500</td>
<td>15 500</td>
<td>46 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹. Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above but including the top two earners. Share options and rights granted to employees 3 vested at retirement.

Beneficial shareholding

The aggregate beneficial shareholding at 30 June 2010 of the directors of the company and the group executive committee and their associates (none of which have a holding greater than 1%) in the issued ordinary share capital of the company are detailed in the tables below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of shares of shares</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>Number of share options²</th>
<th>Total beneficial shareholding</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>Number of share options²</th>
<th>Total beneficial shareholding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive directors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Davies¹</td>
<td>86 700</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>396 500</td>
<td>483 428</td>
<td>86 700</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>385 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN Fakude</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>41 200</td>
<td>42 700</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>41 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMB Mokaba³</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon³</td>
<td>21 500</td>
<td>41 556</td>
<td>27 200</td>
<td>90 256</td>
<td>21 500</td>
<td>41 556</td>
<td>27 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>124 013</td>
<td>61 860</td>
<td>464 900</td>
<td>650 773</td>
<td>124 013</td>
<td>61 853</td>
<td>485 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹. The indirect number of shares include units held in the Sasol Share Savings Trust.
². Includes share options which have vested or which vest within sixty days of 30 June 2010.
³. The indirect number of shares include shares held through Sasol Inzalo Public Limited.
⁴. Resigned as a director of Sasol Limited on 14 October 2009.

There have been no changes in the direct or indirect beneficial interest of the directors and their associates between 30 June 2010 and 23 September 2010.
Beneficial shareholding for 2010 disclosed in the table above includes shares held by the following black directors and their associates as a result of their participation in the Sasol Inzalo share transaction on 8 September 2008 (the top three earners do not own Sasol BEE ordinary or Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Sasol BEE ordinary shares</th>
<th>Number of Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares</th>
<th>Number of Sasol BEE ordinary shares</th>
<th>Number of Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive director</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC Ramon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>41 556¹</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>41 556¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-executive directors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN Mkhize</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>18 626</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>18 626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH Nyasulu</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 450</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>61 632</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>61 632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹. This includes an effective interest in 427 Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares owned by Melanani Investments (Pty) Limited in which Ms KC Ramon has a 15% interest and an effective interest in 655 Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares owned by Melanani Women’s Investments (Pty) Limited 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 as at the date of this report they were not listed, could not be traded until 8 September 2010, and will have limited trading rights for a period of eight years thereafter. Sasol Inzalo Public Limited (Sasol Inzalo) indirectly held 2.4% of the issued capital of Sasol on 30 June 2010 in the form of unlisted preferred ordinary shares. The Sasol Inzalo ordinary shares cannot be traded for the first three years and will have limited trading rights for a period of seven years thereafter. Refer to note 46 of the consolidated annual financial statements for details of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficial shareholding</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of share options²</td>
<td>Total beneficial shareholding</td>
<td>Number of share options²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group executive committee³</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 611</td>
<td>214 700</td>
<td>230 311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹. Includes units held in the Sasol Share Savings Trust.
². Including share options which have vested or which vest within sixty days of 30 June 2010.
³. Excluding the executive directors disclosed separately in the table above.

**Interest of directors in contracts**

The directors of the company declare their interest in any transactions with the company in terms of the South African Companies Act of 1973 (the Act) from time to time. In accordance with the requirements of the Act, Sasol Limited maintains a register of directors’ interests in contracts.

Mrs TH Nyasulu, the non-executive chairman of the company, is also a director of Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited, a subsidiary of Sasol Limited, and Tshwarsano LFB Investment (Pty) Limited, and indirectly holds 1.275% of the shares of Sasol Oil through her 5.1% indirect holding in Tshwarsano LFB Investment (Pty) Limited.

**Dilution**

The potential dilution that could occur if all the share options are implemented under the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme and the Sasol Inzalo share schemes, is addressed in note 46 of the consolidated annual financial statements.
accounting policies and financial reporting terms

Sasol Limited is the holding company of the Sasol group (the group) and is domiciled in the Republic of South Africa. The following principal accounting policies were applied by the group for the financial year ended 30 June 2010. Except as otherwise disclosed, these policies are consistent in all material respects with those applied in previous years.

Financial reporting terms

These definitions of financial reporting terms are provided to ensure clarity of meaning as certain terms may not always have the same meaning or interpretation in all countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Company</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign operation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Joint venture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subsidiary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special purpose entity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General accounting terms</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acquisition date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets under construction</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash generating unit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commissioning date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consolidated group financial statements</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction contract</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corporate assets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discontinued operation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discount rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disposal date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exploration assets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fair value</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial results</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Functional currency</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mineral assets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comprehensive income</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presentation currency</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualifying asset</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recoverable amount</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related party</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General accounting terms continued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Share-based payment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significant influence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turnover</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial instrument terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Available-for-sale financial asset</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flow hedge</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Derivative instrument** | A financial instrument:  
  • 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** | The derived rate that discounts the expected future cash flows to the current net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. |
| **Equity instrument** | Any financial instrument (including investments) that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all of its liabilities. |
| **Financial asset** | 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. |
| **Financial liability** | A contractual obligation to pay cash or transfer other benefits or an obligation to exchange a financial instrument under unfavourable conditions. This includes debt. |
| **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. |
| ** 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; 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. |
| **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 and applicable legislation. The consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 September 2010 and are subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting of shareholders on 26 November 2010.

During the current financial year, the following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards were adopted:

- IAS 23 (Revised), Borrowing Costs; and
- Various Improvements to IFRSs.

The following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards were adopted prior to their effective dates:

- IAS 24 (Amendment), Related Parties; 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 2 (Amendments), Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions; and
- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

Principal accounting policies

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 and available-for-sale financial assets, are stated at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

Except as otherwise disclosed, these accounting policies are consistent with those applied in previous years.

These accounting policies are consistently applied throughout the group.

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 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, except where the movement in equity reserves relates to the group in its capacity as owner where it is recognised in the statement of changes in equity. 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 impairment and charged to the income statement as part of equity accounted earnings of those associates. 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.

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 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 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 part or 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.

**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 on page 105.

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.

**Exploration, evaluation and development**

**Oil and gas** The successful efforts method is used to account for oil and gas exploration and evaluation activities.

Geological and geophysical costs, expenditure relating to dry exploratory wells and the costs of carrying and retaining undeveloped properties are charged to the income statement as incurred.

On completion of an exploratory well, the entity will be able to determine if it has found oil and gas reserves. The classification of these reserves as proved depends on whether major capital expenditure to develop the property can be justified as a result of sufficient quantities of additional proved oil and gas reserves being identified.

Oil and gas reserves are classified as proved when, upon analysis of geological and engineering data, it appears 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 proved oil and gas reserves are 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. The following conditions must be met for these costs to remain capitalised:

- Sufficient oil and gas reserves exist to justify the capital expenditure required for the completion of the well as a producing well, either individually or in conjunction with other wells;
- Drilling of additional exploratory wells is under way or firmly planned for the near future; and
- Sufficient progress is being made in assessing the oil and gas reserves and the economic and operating viability of developing the property.

Progress in this regard is reassessed at least annually and is subject to technical, commercial and management review to ensure sufficient justification for carrying such exploration and evaluation expenditure as an asset. If the above conditions are not met or if information is obtained that raises doubt about the economic or operating viability, the costs are charged to the income statement.

Expenditure incurred to drill and equip development wells on proved properties are capitalised as mineral assets in property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation of exploration assets and 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, on a field-by-field basis. 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, on a field-by-field basis.
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.

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 has been transported by conveyor over the scale of the shaft head. 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.

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 determined as the non-controlling shareholders’ proportionate share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the entity acquired. The 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. 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. Goodwill is tested at each reporting date for impairment.

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 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.

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 on page 114.

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.

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.

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.

**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 for 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.

**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; and
- derivative instruments (set out below).

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 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 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.
The group’s criteria for a derivative instrument to be designated as a non-current asset or liability.

than one year, the fair value of these instruments will be reflected on foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. The group uses 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.

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.

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:

• 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The land and buildings elements of a lease are considered separately for the purpose of lease classification as a finance or an operating lease.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

**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.

**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.

**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 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.

**Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost.
Further finance expenses are charged to the income statement. An extended period or when the asset is substantially complete, incurred. Capitalisation ceases when construction is interrupted for the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings 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.

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.

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.

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.

Dividends payable
Dividends payable and the related taxation thereon are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

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 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 of ownership pass to the customer, prices are fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery terms</th>
<th>Title and risks of ownership pass to the customer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free on Board (FOB)</td>
<td>When the coal is loaded onto the vessel at Richards Bay Coal Terminal – customer is responsible for shipping and handling costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free on Barge (Amsterdam)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) and Cost Freight Railage (CFR)</td>
<td>When the coal is loaded into the vessel – seller is responsible for shipping and handling costs which are included in the selling price.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 of ownership pass 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 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 coal-to-liquids (CTL) facilities at various other locations around the world, including China, 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 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, Gabon, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Nigeria. It produces gas from Mozambique’s Temane and Pande fields 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 oil to customers under long-term contracts at a price determinable from the 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.

**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 Infrachem (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 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.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery terms</th>
<th>Title and risks of ownership pass to the customer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex-tank sales</td>
<td>When products are loaded into the customer’s vehicle or unloaded from the seller’s storage tanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex works (EXW)</td>
<td>When products are loaded into the customers vehicle or unloaded at the sellers premises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage Paid To (CPT)</td>
<td>On delivery of products to a specified location (main carriage is paid for by the seller).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free on Board (FOB)</td>
<td>When products are loaded into the transport vehicle — customer is responsible for shipping and handling costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) and Cost Freight Railage (CFR)</td>
<td>When products are loaded into the transport vehicle — seller is responsible for shipping and handling costs which are included in the selling price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof of Delivery (POD)</td>
<td>When products are delivered to and signed for by the customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consignment Sales</td>
<td>As and when products are consumed by the customer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other businesses**
Other businesses include the group’s treasury, research and development activities and central administration activities as well as alternative energy activities.

**Convenience translation from rand to US dollars**
The presentation currency of the group is rand.

Supplementary US dollar information is provided for convenience only.

The conversion to US dollars is performed as follows:
- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate of exchange on the reporting date;
- income and expenses are translated at average rates of exchange for the years presented;
- shareholders’ equity, other than attributable earnings for the year, is translated at the closing rate on each reporting date; and
- the resulting translation differences are included as other comprehensive income in shareholders’ equity.

**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.

**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.

During the year under review, the group reclassified amounts relating to capital project related creditors previously included in other payables, having risks and rewards more closely aligned to trade payables.

During the year under review, the group reclassified certain accruals previously included in accrued expenses, having risks and rewards more closely aligned to trade payables.

During the year under review, the group reclassified expenses previously included as other expenses as administrative expenses, having risks and rewards more closely aligned to administrative expenses.

Certain additional disclosure has been provided in respect of the current year. To the extent practicable, comparative information has also been provided.
### Statement of Financial Position

at 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>72 523</td>
<td>70 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets under construction</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21 018</td>
<td>14 496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other intangible assets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 193</td>
<td>1 068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in associates</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3 573</td>
<td>2 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement benefit assets</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 241</td>
<td>1 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financial assets</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax assets</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1 099</td>
<td>1 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets held for sale</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16 472</td>
<td>14 589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax receivable</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18 624</td>
<td>15 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1 417</td>
<td>1 864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term financial assets</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1 841</td>
<td>1 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14 870</td>
<td>19 425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53 723</td>
<td>53 011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>156 484</td>
<td>145 865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholders’ equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97 242</td>
<td>86 217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14 111</td>
<td>13 615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financial liabilities</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term provisions</td>
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<td>7 013</td>
<td>5 729</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
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<td>4 454</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term deferred income</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>273</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10 406</td>
<td>9 168</td>
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<td><strong>Non-current liabilities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>4 762</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term financial liabilities</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>354</td>
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<td>Short-term provisions</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2 647</td>
<td>3 592</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term deferred income</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>Tax payable</td>
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<td>702</td>
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<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
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<td>13 335</td>
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<td>Other payables</td>
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<td>Bank overdraft</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 869</td>
<td>26 242</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>156 484</td>
<td>145 865</td>
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</table>
### Non-current assets*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South African energy cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>34,730</td>
<td>35,537</td>
<td>4,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>27,353</td>
<td>25,037</td>
<td>14,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>37,209</td>
<td>30,909</td>
<td>22,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>4,125</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>3,814</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International energy cluster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
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<td>22,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>5,187</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>3,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>34,730</td>
<td>35,537</td>
<td>4,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>27,353</td>
<td>25,037</td>
<td>14,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>37,209</td>
<td>30,909</td>
<td>22,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4,125</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>3,814</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other businesses</strong></td>
<td>2,585</td>
<td>2,598</td>
<td>2,350</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>101,662</td>
<td>91,670</td>
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</table>

* Excludes tax and deferred tax.

### Current assets*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
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<td>Gas</td>
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<td>776</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>2,239</td>
<td>2,483</td>
<td>1,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,766</td>
<td>9,031</td>
<td>14,906</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International energy cluster</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
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<td>6,601</td>
<td>4,933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>5,187</td>
<td>4,909</td>
<td>3,878</td>
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<td>9,911</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>4,315</td>
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<td>2,598</td>
<td>2,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>53,367</td>
<td>52,984</td>
<td>54,823</td>
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### Non-current liabilities*

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Segment</th>
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<th>2008</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
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<td>8,233</td>
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<td>Gas</td>
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<td>776</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>2,239</td>
<td>2,483</td>
<td>1,675</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,766</td>
<td>9,031</td>
<td>14,906</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International energy cluster</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
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<td>6,601</td>
<td>4,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>5,187</td>
<td>4,909</td>
<td>3,878</td>
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<td><strong>Chemical cluster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
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<td>1,813</td>
<td>1,646</td>
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### Current liabilities*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
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<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South African energy cluster</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
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<td>788</td>
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<td>Synfuels</td>
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<td>404</td>
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<td>Oil</td>
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<td><strong>International energy cluster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
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<td>3,141</td>
<td>1,812</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,482</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11,735</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
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<td>2,062</td>
<td>2,349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>1,706</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>22,319</td>
<td>25,540</td>
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</table>

* Excludes tax and deferred tax.
### Income Statement

**for the year ended 30 June**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>122 256</td>
<td>137 836</td>
<td>129 943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales and services rendered</td>
<td>(79 183)</td>
<td>(88 508)</td>
<td>(74 634)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross profit</strong></td>
<td>43 073</td>
<td>49 328</td>
<td>55 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>1 021</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and distribution expenditure</td>
<td>(6 496)</td>
<td>(7 583)</td>
<td>(6 931)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenditure</td>
<td>(9 451)</td>
<td>(10 063)</td>
<td>(7 691)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenditure</td>
<td>(4 043)</td>
<td>(8 037)</td>
<td>(7 506)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>(3 036)</td>
<td>(7 871)</td>
<td>(7 806)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation (losses)/gains</td>
<td>(1 007)</td>
<td>(166)</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Operating profit</strong></td>
<td>23 937</td>
<td>24 666</td>
<td>33 816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>1 332</td>
<td>1 790</td>
<td>735</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share of profit of associates (net of tax)</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses</td>
<td>(2 114)</td>
<td>(2 531)</td>
<td>(1 148)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Profit before tax</strong></td>
<td>23 372</td>
<td>24 195</td>
<td>33 657</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(6 985)</td>
<td>(10 480)</td>
<td>(10 129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for year</strong></td>
<td>16 387</td>
<td>13 715</td>
<td>23 528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attributable to**

| Owners of Sasol Limited                                                   | 15 941     | 13 648     | 22 417     |
| Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries                                 | 446        | 67         | 1 111      |

**Total**                                                                   | 16 387     | 13 715     | 23 528     |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per share information</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic earnings per share</td>
<td>26,68</td>
<td>22,90</td>
<td>37,30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diluted earnings per share</td>
<td>26,54</td>
<td>22,80</td>
<td>36,78</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of Comprehensive Income

**for the year ended 30 June**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for year</strong></td>
<td>16 387</td>
<td>13 715</td>
<td>23 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</td>
<td>(777)</td>
<td>(2 881)</td>
<td>3 652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(802)</td>
<td>(2 485)</td>
<td>3 452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of cash flow hedges</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(497)</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments available-for-sale</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on other comprehensive income</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td>15 610</td>
<td>10 834</td>
<td>27 180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attributable to**

| Owners of Sasol Limited                                                   | 15 171     | 10 796     | 26 062     |
| Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries                                 | 439        | 38         | 1 118      |

**Total**                                                                   | 15 610     | 10 834     | 27 180     |
## Business Segment Information

### External Turnover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South African energy cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>2,885</td>
<td>2,470</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2,986</td>
<td>2,829</td>
<td>2,563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synergies</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>47,932</td>
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<td>52,500</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>2,563</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>14,236</td>
<td>15,326</td>
<td>11,162</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>2,986</td>
<td>2,829</td>
<td>2,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synergies &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11,951</td>
<td>14,005</td>
<td>13,315</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>34,560</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>171</td>
<td>225</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>122,256</td>
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<td>129,943</td>
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*Excludes inter-segment sales.

### Operating Profit/(Losses)

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South African energy cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1,593</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
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<td>1,785</td>
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<td>Oil</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Synergies &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>(3,525)</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>(2,654)</td>
<td>(1,220)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23,937</td>
<td>24,666</td>
<td>33,816</td>
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</table>

### Contribution to Attributable Earnings

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South African energy cluster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>1,053</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synergies</td>
<td>8,907</td>
<td>17,643</td>
<td>13,582</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>(335)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11,493</td>
<td>19,628</td>
<td>18,251</td>
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<td><strong>International energy cluster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Synergies International</td>
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<td>318</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>(205)</td>
<td>(189)</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>505</td>
<td>(358)</td>
<td>(307)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical cluster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>4,476</td>
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<td>Solvents</td>
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<td>1,485</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synergies &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,248</td>
<td>(143)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15,941</td>
<td>13,648</td>
<td>22,417</td>
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</table>

*Excludes inter-segment sales.
## Statement of Financial Position (US dollar convenience translation)

For the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 US$m</th>
<th>2009 US$m</th>
<th>2008 US$m</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
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<td>9 104</td>
<td>8 464</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assets under construction</td>
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<td>1 875</td>
<td>1 493</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goodwill</td>
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<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other intangible assets</td>
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<td>138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments in securities</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments in associates</td>
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<td>281</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement benefit assets</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financial assets</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred tax assets</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current assets</strong></td>
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<td>12 012</td>
<td>10 893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assets held for sale</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>490</td>
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<td>Inventories</td>
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<td>2 566</td>
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<td>Trade receivables</td>
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<td>Other receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
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<td>307</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
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<td>17 896</td>
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<td><strong>Equity and liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>308</td>
<td>322</td>
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<td>10 089</td>
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<td>Long-term financial liabilities</td>
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<td>Long-term provisions</td>
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<td>741</td>
<td>573</td>
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<td>Post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
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<td>585</td>
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<td>Long-term deferred income</td>
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<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
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<td>Short-term debt</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term provisions</td>
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<td>465</td>
<td>249</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term deferred income</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tax payable</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>196</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
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<td>1 672</td>
<td>1 990</td>
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<td>Other payables</td>
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<td>Bank overdraft</td>
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<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>3 395</td>
<td>3 514</td>
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<td><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>18 870</td>
<td>17 896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exchange rate</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Converted at closing rate of rand per 1US$</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>7.83</td>
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</table>
**income statement** *(US dollar convenience translation)*

for the year ended 30 June

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<tr>
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<th>2010 US$m</th>
<th>2009 US$m</th>
<th>2008 US$m</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>16 108</td>
<td>15 247</td>
<td>17 800</td>
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<td>Cost of sales and services rendered</td>
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<td>(9 791)</td>
<td>(10 224)</td>
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<td><strong>Gross profit</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 675</td>
<td>5 456</td>
<td>7 576</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and distribution expenditure</td>
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<td>(839)</td>
<td>(949)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenditure</td>
<td>(1 245)</td>
<td>(1 113)</td>
<td>(1 054)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenditure</td>
<td>(533)</td>
<td>(889)</td>
<td>(1 028)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>(400)</td>
<td>(871)</td>
<td>(1 069)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation (losses)/gains</td>
<td>(133)</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating profit</strong></td>
<td>3 154</td>
<td>2 728</td>
<td>4 632</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of profit of associates (net of tax)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses</td>
<td>(279)</td>
<td>(280)</td>
<td>(157)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Profit before tax</strong></td>
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<td>2 676</td>
<td>4 611</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(920)</td>
<td>(1 159)</td>
<td>(1 388)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for year</strong></td>
<td>2 159</td>
<td>1 517</td>
<td>3 223</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Attributable to</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Owners of Sasol Limited</td>
<td>2 100</td>
<td>1 510</td>
<td>3 071</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2 159</td>
<td>1 517</td>
<td>3 223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Per share information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>US$</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Basic earnings per share</td>
<td>3,51</td>
<td>2,53</td>
<td>5,11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diluted earnings per share</td>
<td>3,50</td>
<td>2,52</td>
<td>5,04</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Exchange rate**

Converted at average rate of rand per 1US$ | 7,59 | 9,04 | 7,30 |
### Statement of Changes in Equity

#### For the Year Ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Share Capital (note 45)</th>
<th>Share-based Payment Reserve (note 46)</th>
<th>Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (note 47)</th>
<th>Investment Fair Value Reserve</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2007</strong></td>
<td>3 628</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>(443)</td>
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<td>628</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shares issued on implementation of share options</td>
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<td></td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares issued on Sasol Inzalo share transaction</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs on implementation of Sasol Inzalo share transaction</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(88)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repurchase of shares</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share-based payment expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses (refer note 55)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in shareholding of subsidiaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for year</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3 449</td>
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<td>Dividends paid</td>
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<td>22 717</td>
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<td>Shares issued on Sasol Inzalo share transaction</td>
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<td>6 927</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs on implementation of Sasol Inzalo share transaction</td>
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<td>(35)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancellation of shares</td>
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<td>Repurchase of shares</td>
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<td>Share-based payment expense</td>
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<td>Disposal of businesses (refer note 56)</td>
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<td>Change in shareholding of subsidiaries</td>
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<td>Total comprehensive income for year</td>
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<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2009</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in shareholding of subsidiaries</td>
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<td>Total comprehensive income for year</td>
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<td>Sasol Inzalo share transaction (note 46) (Rm)</td>
<td>Share repurchase programme (note 48) (Rm)</td>
<td>Retained earnings (Rm)</td>
<td>Shareholders’ equity (Rm)</td>
<td>Non-controlling interests (Rm)</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>221</td>
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# Statement of Cash Flow

**For the year ended 30 June**

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### Cash flow from operations

(REFER NOTE 50)

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### Additions to property, plant and equipment, assets under construction and other intangible assets

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### Business Segment Information

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* Excludes tax and deferred tax.
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|                             | (202)  | (48)  | 96    | 69    | 141   | (116)  | 17 808 | 28 684  | 28 048  | 11 493 | 19 628 | 18 251 |
|                             | (2)    | (7)   | 1     | 3     | (7)   | 815    | 1 593  | 1 393   | 567     | 1 163  | 1 053  |
|                             | (16)   | (6)   | –     | 4     | (104) | 2 479  | 2 424  | 1 785   | 1 402   | 1 344  | 904    |
|                             | (136)  | (5)   | 58    | 137   | (25)  | 13 175 | 25 188 | 19 416  | 8 907   | 17 643 | 13 582 |
|                             | (48)   | (5)   | 10    | 3     | (25)  | 1 364  | (351) | 5 507   | 642     | (353)  | 2 765  |
|                             | –      | (2)   | –     | –     | –     | (25)   | (170) | (53)    | (25)    | (169)  | (53)   |
|                             | 28     | (2)   | 112   | 795   | (369) | 468    | 880   | 383     | 451     | (153)  | 318    |
|                             | 33     | (13)  | 4     | 777   | (396) | 131    | (235) | (621)   | 504     | (505)  | (189)  |
|                             | (5)    | 207   | 14    | 108   | 18    | 27     | 337   | 1 115   | 1 004   | (53)   | 352    | 507   |
|                             | (672)  | 190   | 153   | (251) | 510   | (294) | 5 496  | (2 244) | 6 605   | 4 476  | (2 773) | 5 627 |
|                             | (553)  | 44    | 296   | 14    | (1)   | 12     | 958   | 946     | 1 511   | 844    | 1 016  | 1 485 |
|                             | (132)  | 1     | 404   | 58    | 158   | (104) | 1 154  | 495     | 2 382   | 889    | 191    | 2 015 |
|                             | 37     | 84    | 32    | (344) | 106   | 27     | 2 492  | (160)   | 1 512   | 2 248  | (143)  | 1 279 |
|                             | (24)   | 61    | (579) | 21    | 247   | (229) | 892   | (3 525) | 1 200   | 495    | (3 837) | 848   |
|                             | (161)  | (502) | 53    | 24    | 23    | 81     | 165   | (2 654) | (1 220) | (479)  | (3 054) | (1 779) |
|                             | (1 007)| (166) | 300   | (46)  | 1 469 | (698) | 23 937 | 24 666  | 33 816  | 15 941 | 13 648 | 22 417 |

* Excludes tax and deferred tax.
## Cash Flow Information

### Cash Flow from Operations (refer note 50)

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* Excludes tax and deferred tax.
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Property, plant and equipment

Other intangible assets

Number of employees

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* Excludes tax and deferred tax.
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<td>(298)</td>
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### Total consolidated assets*

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>(288)</td>
<td>1 044</td>
<td>9 823</td>
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<td>186</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>5 766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(717)</td>
<td>(298)</td>
<td>3 029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>1 028</td>
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</table>

### Additions to non-current assets (by location of assets)

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<td>(288)</td>
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<td>9 823</td>
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<td>186</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>5 766</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>(717)</td>
<td>(298)</td>
<td>3 029</td>
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<tr>
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<td>880</td>
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### Capital commitments of non-current assets

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<td>407</td>
<td>(288)</td>
<td>1 044</td>
<td>9 823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>5 766</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>(717)</td>
<td>(298)</td>
<td>3 029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>1 028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excludes tax and deferred tax.
changes to comparative information
at 30 June

Note
Reclassification of comparative information 1
Accounting standards not yet effective 2

for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Reclassification of comparative information

1.1 Reclassification from other payables and accrued expenses to trade payables

The group has reclassified amounts relating to capital project related creditors previously included in other payables, having risks and rewards more closely aligned to trade payables. Management concluded that the classification of these amounts as trade payables better reflects the underlying nature of the liability. The reclassification had no impact on earnings.

The group has reclassified certain accruals previously included in accrued expenses, having risks and rewards more closely aligned to trade payables. Management concluded that the classification of these amounts as trade payables better reflects the underlying nature of the liability. The reclassification had no impact on earnings.

The effect of the above reclassifications in the statement of financial position are:

<table>
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<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Other payables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance as previously reported</td>
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<td>4 345</td>
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<td>(1 457)</td>
<td>(889)</td>
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<td>3 456</td>
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<td>Accrued expenses</td>
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<td>(1 674)</td>
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<td>813</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade payables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance as previously reported</td>
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<td>8 609</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effect of reclassification from other payables</td>
<td>1 457</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of reclassification from accrued expenses</td>
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<td>1 674</td>
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<td>Reclassified balance</td>
<td>8 537</td>
<td>11 172</td>
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</table>

1.2 Reclassification from other expenses to administrative expenditure

The group has reclassified expenses previously included as other expenses as administrative expenditure, having characteristics more closely aligned to administrative expenses. Management concluded that the classification of these amounts as administrative expenses better reflects the underlying nature of the expense. The reclassification had no impact on earnings.

The effect of the above reclassification in the income statement is:

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<tr>
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<td>Effect of reclassification to other expenses</td>
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<td>(994)</td>
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<td>Reclassified balance</td>
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<td>(7 691)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
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<td>Balance as previously reported</td>
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<td>(8 800)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effect of reclassification from administrative expenditure</td>
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<td>994</td>
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<td>(7 871)</td>
<td>(7 806)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
2 **Accounting standards not yet effective**

The following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards which are relevant to the group but not yet effective, have not been adopted in the current year:

**IFRS 2 (Amendment), Share-based Payment – Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions**

The effective date for adoption of this standard is for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2010. This standard will be adopted by the group for the year ending 30 June 2011. The standard will not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the group as this standard affects cash settled inter-group share-based payment transactions.

**IFRS 9, Financial Instruments**

The effective date for adoption of this standard is for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013. The standard will have not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the group as the measurement and recognition of financial assets under the current IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement currently complies with the measurement criteria specified in IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

**Various improvements to IFRSs**

A number of standards have been amended as part of the IASB’s improvement project. Management is in the process of considering the relevant amendments to the standards and determining the financial implications and impact on the group.
## non-current assets

**at 30 June 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Property, plant and equipment</th>
<th>Assets under construction</th>
<th>Goodwill</th>
<th>Other intangible assets</th>
<th>Investments in securities</th>
<th>Investments in associates</th>
<th>Post-retirement benefit assets</th>
<th>Long-term receivables and prepaid expenses</th>
<th>Long-term financial assets</th>
<th>Deferred tax assets</th>
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<td>70 370</td>
<td>66 273</td>
<td>21 018</td>
<td>14 496</td>
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<td>1 193</td>
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<td>85 289</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 3 Property, plant and equipment

#### Cost

- **Balance at beginning of year**: 129 560
- **Acquisition of businesses**: 17
- **Additions**: 2 132
  - to enhance existing operations: 1 707
  - to expand operations: 425
- **Finance expenses capitalised**: 40
- **Transfer from assets under construction**: 4
- **Net transfer from/(to) other intangible assets**: 6
- **Transfer to inventories**: 6
- **Net reclassification to held for sale**: 47
- **Translation of foreign operations**: 2 873
- **Disposal of businesses**: 6
- **Disposals and scrapping**: 1 725

**Balance at end of year**: 134 174

#### Comprising

- **Land**: 1 072
- **Buildings and improvements**: 6 936
- **Retail convenience centres**: 1 342
- **Plant, equipment and vehicles**: 111 176
- **Mineral assets**: 13 648

**Comprising non-current assets at 30 June 2010**: 134 174
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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### Accumulated depreciation and impairment

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<th>2008</th>
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</thead>
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<td>447</td>
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<td>(381)</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Transfer to inventories</td>
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<td>(51)</td>
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<td>(2 509)</td>
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<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>Disposals and scrapping</td>
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<td>(1 289)</td>
<td>(1 109)</td>
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<td>59 190</td>
<td>57 253</td>
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### Comprising

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<td>49 774</td>
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<td>5 595</td>
<td>5 009</td>
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<td>59 190</td>
<td>57 253</td>
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### Carrying value

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<td>3 594</td>
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<td>962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plant, equipment and vehicles</td>
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<td>57 555</td>
<td>55 691</td>
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<td>5 394</td>
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<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
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<td>70 370</td>
<td>66 273</td>
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### Business segmentation

#### South African energy cluster

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<td>8 922</td>
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<td><strong>Other businesses</strong></td>
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<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operations</strong></td>
<td>72 523</td>
<td>70 370</td>
<td>66 273</td>
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</table>


### 3 Property, plant and equipment continued

#### Cost

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Buildings and improvements</th>
<th>Retail convenience centres</th>
<th>Plant, equipment and vehicles</th>
<th>Mineral assets</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>721</td>
<td>2 132</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to enhance existing operations</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1 707</td>
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<td>to expand operations</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Transfer from assets under construction</td>
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<td>6 496</td>
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<td>7 088</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>Transfer to inventories</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
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<td>Disposals and scrapping</td>
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<td>(73)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1 427)</td>
<td>(222)</td>
<td>(1 725)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>1 072</td>
<td>6 936</td>
<td>1 342</td>
<td>111 176</td>
<td>13 648</td>
<td>134 174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Accumulated depreciation and impairment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Buildings and improvements</th>
<th>Retail convenience centres</th>
<th>Plant, equipment and vehicles</th>
<th>Mineral assets</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>3 317</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>49 774</td>
<td>5 595</td>
<td>59 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current year charge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5 185</td>
<td>1 008</td>
<td>6 509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Reversal of impairment)/impairment of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(291)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(301)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from/(to) other intangible assets</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>24 (1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(29)</td>
<td>(236)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(1 954)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(2 221)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals and scrapping</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(59)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1 269)</td>
<td>(216)</td>
<td>(1 544)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>3 264</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>51 465</td>
<td>6 385</td>
<td>61 651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Carrying value at 30 June 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Buildings and improvements</th>
<th>Retail convenience centres</th>
<th>Plant, equipment and vehicles</th>
<th>Mineral assets</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying value at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>3 672</td>
<td>1 004</td>
<td>59 711</td>
<td>7 263</td>
<td>72 523</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carrying value at 30 June 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Buildings and improvements</th>
<th>Retail convenience centres</th>
<th>Plant, equipment and vehicles</th>
<th>Mineral assets</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying value at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>3 542</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>57 555</td>
<td>7 439</td>
<td>70 370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the group has more than five items of land and buildings, a register is maintained in terms of paragraph 22(3) of Schedule 4 of the South African Companies Act. The register is available for inspection at the registered office of Sasol Limited.
3 Property, plant and equipment continued

Additions to property, plant and equipment (cash flow)

To enhance existing operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>current year additions</td>
<td>1 609</td>
<td>1 980</td>
<td>1 768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjustments for non-cash items</td>
<td>1 707</td>
<td>2 223</td>
<td>1 712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movement in environmental provisions capitalised</td>
<td>(98)</td>
<td>(243)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To expand operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>425</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per the statement of cash flows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 034</td>
<td>2 499</td>
<td>2 167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional disclosures

Leased assets

Carrying value of capitalised leased assets (included in plant, equipment and vehicles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cost</td>
<td>1 025</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>1 422</td>
<td>1 267</td>
<td>1 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(397)</td>
<td>(335)</td>
<td>(383)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finance lease additions included in additions above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>154</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Replacement information

Estimated replacement cost of property, plant and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>419 093</td>
<td>393 139</td>
<td>343 602</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost of assets not replaceable

|                      | 2 998 | 2 902 | 2 845 |

Cost price of fully depreciated and fully impaired assets still in use

|                      | 8 571 | 12 064 | 17 005 |

Carrying value of assets committed as security for debt (refer note 18)

|                      | 11 774 | 10 961 | 12 966 |

Depreciation rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and improvements</td>
<td>2 – 5</td>
<td>2 – 5</td>
<td>2 – 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail convenience centres</td>
<td>3 – 5</td>
<td>3 – 5</td>
<td>3 – 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>4 – 25</td>
<td>4 – 25</td>
<td>4 – 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>10 – 33</td>
<td>10 – 33</td>
<td>10 – 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>20 – 33</td>
<td>20 – 33</td>
<td>20 – 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life of related reserve base</td>
<td>Life of related reserve base</td>
<td>Life of related reserve base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mineral assets

The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on historic performance as well as expectations about future use and therefore requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management. These depreciation rates represent management’s current best estimate of the useful lives of the assets.
3 Property, plant and equipment continued

Capital commitments

Capital commitments, excluding capitalised interest, include all projects for which specific board approval has been obtained up to the reporting date. Projects still under investigation for which specific board approvals have not yet been obtained are excluded from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorised and contracted for</td>
<td>31 441</td>
<td>22 354</td>
<td>24 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorised but not yet contracted for</td>
<td>35 524</td>
<td>16 898</td>
<td>17 662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less expenditure to the end of year</td>
<td>(20 741)</td>
<td>(14 127)</td>
<td>(16 967)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46 224</td>
<td>25 125</td>
<td>24 953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- to enhance existing operations
- to expand operations

Comprising

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary companies</td>
<td>45 775</td>
<td>24 547</td>
<td>21 755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportionate share of joint ventures</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>3 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as per joint venture disclosure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escravos GTL (EGTL) *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46 224</td>
<td>25 125</td>
<td>24 953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Relates to the capital commitments of Sasol’s 37.5% interest in EGTL that was classified as an asset held for sale during 2008. In 2009, the interest in EGTL had been reduced to 10% and the remaining capital commitments are disclosed as part of the investments in associates note (refer note 8). 

Estimated expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>17 321</td>
<td>13 894</td>
<td>16 973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>12 036</td>
<td>8 862</td>
<td>5 382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>6 398</td>
<td>2 285</td>
<td>1 861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>6 849</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>1 617</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
<td>2 003</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46 224</td>
<td>25 125</td>
<td>24 953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business segmentation

South African energy cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>7 507</td>
<td>4 107</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>1 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>19 438</td>
<td>11 732</td>
<td>10 656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>2 118</td>
<td>1 839</td>
<td>1 028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International energy cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>2 931</td>
<td>3 105</td>
<td>7 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>3 448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cluster</td>
<td>2 236</td>
<td>2 307</td>
<td>3 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>12 872</td>
<td>3 099</td>
<td>3 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>1 914</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>1 021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>9 598</td>
<td>1 285</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>46 224</td>
<td>25 125</td>
<td>24 953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 3 Property, plant and equipment continued

### Significant commitments at 30 June 2010 include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Business unit</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impumelelo shaft to maintain Brandspruit mine operation</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>4 543</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thubelisha shaft to maintain Twistdraai Colliery operation</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>2 444</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique natural gas pipeline</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>1 882</td>
<td>1 070</td>
<td>1 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas heat exchange reformers</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>1 758</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile organic compounds abatement programme</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>1 647</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional gasifiers in gas production</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>1 387</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water recovery growth</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>1 296</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major shutdown and statutory maintenance</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>1 082</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>1 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Oxygen train project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>1 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of steam turbines at steam plant</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th SAS reactor</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power generation with open cycle turbines</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>1 154</td>
<td>2 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of Synthol total feed compressors</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail Gas Wash Water</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of tar tanks and separators</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen emergency shut down system replacement</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term mitigation actions for process water dams</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphuric acid plant project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-bottlenecking of cold separation</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace circulation water preheaters at gas reforming</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refurbishment of the utility cooling water towers</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective catalytic cracker – baseline optimisation project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash-lock project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined waste heat boilers</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of air heater systems at boiler 9</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical infrastructure expansion</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbo phase 1 project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secunda Natref pipeline project</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrade of retail convenience centres</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depot expansion project</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Catalyst plant in Sasolburg, South Africa</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>1 082</td>
<td>1 848</td>
<td>3 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique expansion</td>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td>1 731</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Purification Unit</td>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Maleic Anhydride train</td>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>7 560</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone ammonium nitrate (LAN) replacement project</td>
<td>Other chemical</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischer-Tropsch Wax expansion project</td>
<td>Other chemical</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement and upgrade of distillation project</td>
<td>Other chemical</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of Infrachem laboratory</td>
<td>Other chemical</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other projects</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>11 192</td>
<td>12 745</td>
<td>11 818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>46 224</td>
<td>25 125</td>
<td>24 953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funding

Capital expenditure will be financed from funds generated out of normal business operations, existing borrowing facilities and specific project financing.
## Assets under construction

### Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>14 496 Rm</td>
<td>11 693 Rm</td>
<td>24 611 Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>14 060 Rm</td>
<td>12 981 Rm</td>
<td>8 886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to enhance existing operations</td>
<td>7 867 Rm</td>
<td>5 665 Rm</td>
<td>4 023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to expand operations</td>
<td>6 193 Rm</td>
<td>7 316 Rm</td>
<td>4 863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses capitalised</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1 580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of assets under construction</td>
<td>(59)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>(371)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write off of unsuccessful exploration wells</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to inventories</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification of Escravos GTL to held for sale</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(7 235)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects capitalised</td>
<td>(7 348 Rm)</td>
<td>(9 655 Rm)</td>
<td>(16 809)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(260)</td>
<td>(308)</td>
<td>(111)</td>
</tr>
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<td>intangible assets</td>
<td>(84)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1 066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>(608)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>21 018 Rm</td>
<td>14 496 Rm</td>
<td>11 693 Rm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comprising

- Property, plant and equipment under construction: 19 566 Rm (10 618 Rm)
- Other intangible assets under construction: 80 Rm (164 Rm)
- Exploration assets: 1 372 Rm (911 Rm)

### Business segmentation

#### South African energy cluster

- Mining: 14 599 Rm (4 350 Rm)
- Gas: 1 274 Rm (147 Rm)
- Synfuels: 1 108 Rm (308 Rm)
- Oil: 11 303 Rm (3 550 Rm)
- Projects capitalised: 914 Rm (345 Rm)

#### International energy cluster

- Synfuels International: 3 118 Rm (2 845 Rm)
- Petroleum International: 899 Rm (664 Rm)

#### Chemical cluster

- Polymers: 2 219 Rm (2 181 Rm)
- Solvents: 3 077 Rm (3 836 Rm)
- Olefins & Surfactants: 452 Rm (2 675 Rm)
- Other: 562 Rm (291 Rm)
- Projects capitalised: 425 Rm (287 Rm)
- Other businesses: 1 638 Rm (583 Rm)

### Other businesses

- Projects capitalised: 224 Rm (662 Rm)

#### For the year ended 30 June Note

2010 2009 2008
4 Assets under construction continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Property, plant and equipment under construction</th>
<th>Other intangible assets under construction</th>
<th>Exploration assets</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>13 085</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1 321</td>
<td>14 496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>13 649</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>14 060</td>
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<td>to enhance existing operations</td>
<td>7 644</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7 867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to expand operations</td>
<td>6 005</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>6 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification of assets under construction</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
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<td>Finance expenses capitalised</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of assets under construction</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write off of unsuccessful exploration wells</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(58)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer to inventories</td>
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<td>(8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects capitalised</td>
<td>(7 078)</td>
<td>(260)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(7 348)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(77)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals and scrapping</td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>19 566</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1 372</td>
<td>21 018</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Additions to assets under construction (cash flow)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To enhance existing operations</td>
<td>7 849</td>
<td>5 684</td>
<td>3 825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year additions</td>
<td>7 867</td>
<td>5 665</td>
<td>4 023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjustments for non-cash items</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(198)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cash flow hedge accounting</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movement in environmental provisions capitalised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To expand operations</td>
<td>6 174</td>
<td>7 363</td>
<td>4 846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year additions</td>
<td>6 193</td>
<td>7 316</td>
<td>4 863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjustments for non-cash items</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cash flow hedge accounting</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movement in environmental provisions capitalised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per the statement of cash flows</td>
<td>14 023</td>
<td>13 047</td>
<td>8 671</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The group hedges its exposure in South Africa to foreign currency risk in respect of its significant capital projects. This is done primarily by means of forward exchange contracts. Cash flow hedge accounting is applied to these hedging transactions and accordingly, the effective portion of any gain or loss realised on these contracts is adjusted against the underlying item of assets under construction.
## Assets under construction continued

### Capital expenditure

**Significant projects to enhance operations**

As part of the normal plant operations, the group incurs capital expenditure to replace or modify significant components of plant to maintain the useful lives of the plant operations and improve plant efficiencies. Included in the R7 849 million to enhance existing operations, R7 538 million relates to expenditure incurred to sustain operations. Other expenditure includes amounts incurred to meet legal and environmental obligations.

For the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Business unit</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining renewal</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thubelisha shaft to maintain Twistdraai Colliery operation</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refurbishments of continuous miners</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impumelelo shaft to maintain Brandspruit mine operation</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major shutdown and statutory maintenance</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>1 484</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replacement of air heater systems at boiler 9</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of Synthol total feed compressors</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective catalytic cracker – baseline optimisation project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash-lock project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th Reformer project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
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<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbo phase 1 project</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replace long term catalyst</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of turbine rotors for generator 4</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switchgear replacement programmes</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulphuric acid plant project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>281</td>
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<td>Volatile organic compounds abatement programme</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refurbishment of firewater lines</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxygen emergency shut down system replacement</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replacement of steam turbines at steam plant</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refurbishment of the utility cooling water towers</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replacement of combined waste heat boilers and feed preheater</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthol tailgas compressor and turbine upgrade</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>111</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of tube bundles in interstage cooler systems</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replacement of conveyor belts for coal processing and ash plants</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change plant to reduce benzene fuel</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secunda Natref pipeline project</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diesel unifier project</td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depot expansion project</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply chain project</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocrackers project</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace long term catalyst</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryx statutory maintenance</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>213</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replacement of trunk and gathering lines at Sasol</td>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum Temane</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrade of central processing facility at Sasol</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum Temane</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of Infrachem laboratory</td>
<td>Other chemical businesses</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of cranes</td>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of information management systems and software</td>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of existing radio systems</td>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other projects to sustain existing operations</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>1 913</td>
<td>2 136</td>
<td>1 760</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure related to environmental obligations</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure incurred relating to safety regulations</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>197</td>
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</table>

**Total** | **7 849** | **5 684** | **3 825**
### 4 Assets under construction continued

Significant projects to expand operations include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Business unit</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline expansion – 1st compressor</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power generation with open cycle turbines</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>1 077</td>
<td>186</td>
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<tr>
<td>16th Oxygen train project</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>304</td>
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<tr>
<td>10th SAS reactor</td>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas heated exchange reformers</td>
<td>Synfuels international</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryx GTL and Escravos GTL</td>
<td>Synfuels international</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Catalyst plant in Sasolburg, South Africa</td>
<td>Synfuels international</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Catalyst plant, The Netherlands</td>
<td>Synfuels international</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique expansion</td>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>1 203</td>
<td>454</td>
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<td>Petroleum West Africa development</td>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>235</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Turbo</td>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arya Sasol Polymer Company (Iran)</td>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>457</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd and 3rd Octene trains</td>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>323</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fischer-Tropsch Wax expansion project</td>
<td>Other chemical businesses</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>227</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other projects</td>
<td>Various</td>
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<td>2 112</td>
<td>1 192</td>
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</table>

**Total:** 6 174

### 5 Goodwill

#### Cost

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>1 877</td>
<td>2 102</td>
<td>1 524</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>(218)</td>
<td>(225)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 659</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 877</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 102</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Accumulated impairment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>1 072</td>
<td>1 228</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(151)</td>
<td>(156)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td><strong>921</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 072</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 228</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Carrying value at end of year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>738</strong></td>
<td><strong>805</strong></td>
<td><strong>874</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Business segmentation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitro</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operations</strong></td>
<td><strong>738</strong></td>
<td><strong>805</strong></td>
<td><strong>874</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the smallest cash generating unit. Impairment testing in respect of goodwill is performed at each reporting date by comparing the recoverable amount based on the value-in-use of the cash generating unit to the carrying amount as described in note 42.
## 6 Other intangible assets

### Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>2 861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to enhance existing operations</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to expand operations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net transfer (to)/from property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets under construction capitalised</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer (to)/from inventories</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net reclassification from/(to) from held for sale</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>(173)</td>
<td>(209)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals and scrapping</td>
<td>(269)</td>
<td>(386)</td>
<td>(622)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td>3 142</td>
<td>3 067</td>
<td>2 992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comprising**

| Software                                                      | 1 301  | 1 121  | 1 177  |
| Patents and trademarks                                       | 916    | 982    | 896    |
| Emission rights                                              | 274    | 297    | 305    |
| Other intangible assets                                      | 651    | 667    | 614    |
| **Balance at end of year**                                   | 3 142  | 3 067  | 2 992  |

### Accumulated amortisation and impairment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>1 999</td>
<td>2 028</td>
<td>2 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current year charge</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Reversal of impairment)/impairment of assets</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net transfer (to)/from property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to inventories</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net reclassification from/(to) held for sale</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>(104)</td>
<td>(99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals and scrapping</td>
<td>(116)</td>
<td>(248)</td>
<td>(586)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td>1 949</td>
<td>1 999</td>
<td>2 028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comprising**

| Software                                                      | 868    | 846    | 932    |
| Patents and trademarks                                       | 649    | 705    | 738    |
| Emission rights                                              | 26     | 77     | 7      |
| Other intangible assets                                      | 406    | 371    | 351    |
| **Balance at end of year**                                   | 1 949  | 1 999  | 2 028  |

### Carrying value

| Software                                                      | 433    | 275    | 245    |
| Patents and trademarks                                       | 267    | 277    | 158    |
| Emission rights                                              | 248    | 220    | 298    |
| Other intangible assets                                      | 245    | 296    | 263    |
| **Carrying value**                                           | 1 193  | 1 068  | 964    |
6 Other intangible assets continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Software Rm</th>
<th>Patents and trademarks Rm</th>
<th>Emission rights Rm</th>
<th>Other intangible assets Rm</th>
<th>Total Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>1 121</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>3 067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to enhance existing operations</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to expand operations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net transfer to property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets under construction capitalised</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to inventories</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net reclassification from held for sale</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>(85)</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>(173)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals and scrapping</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(199)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(269)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 301</strong></td>
<td><strong>916</strong></td>
<td><strong>274</strong></td>
<td><strong>651</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 142</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accumulated amortisation and impairment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Software Rm</th>
<th>Patents and trademarks Rm</th>
<th>Emission rights Rm</th>
<th>Other intangible assets Rm</th>
<th>Total Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>1 999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current year charge</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal of impairment of assets</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to inventories</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net reclassification from held for sale</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>(71)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(104)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals and scrapping</td>
<td>(57)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(48)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>868</strong></td>
<td><strong>649</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td><strong>406</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 949</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrying value at 30 June 2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>433</strong></td>
<td><strong>267</strong></td>
<td><strong>248</strong></td>
<td><strong>245</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 193</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All intangible assets were acquired from third parties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additions to other intangible assets (cash flow)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enhance existing operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year additions</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjustments for non-cash item emission rights received</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(205)</td>
<td>(184)</td>
<td>(257)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To expand operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year additions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjustments for non-cash item emission rights received</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(53)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per the statement of cash flows</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Other intangible assets continued

Additional disclosures

Cost price of fully amortised and fully impaired assets still in use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>776</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1 045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amortisation rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patents and trademarks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emission rights are not subject to amortisation. The assessment that the estimated useful lives of these assets are indefinite is based on the assumption that emission rights can be utilised over an indefinite number of years as there are no limitations on the transferability thereof. This assessment is reviewed at least annually. The recoverable amount of emission rights is determined based on their quoted market price.

The estimation of the useful lives of other intangible assets is based on historic performance as well as expectations about future use and therefore requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management. These rates represent management’s best estimate of the useful lives of these assets.

Estimated future aggregate amortisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets not subject to amortisation (emission rights)</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorised and contracted for</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorised but not yet contracted for</td>
<td>(84)</td>
<td>(94)</td>
<td>(164)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less expenditure to the end of year</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business segmentation of emission rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merisol</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capital commitments

Capital commitments include all projects for which specific board approval has been obtained at the reporting date. Projects still under investigation for which specific board approvals have not yet been obtained are excluded from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorised and contracted for</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorised but not yet contracted for</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less expenditure to the end of year</td>
<td>(84)</td>
<td>(94)</td>
<td>(164)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These capital commitments are in respect of subsidiary companies only.

Funding

Capital expenditure will be financed from funds generated out of normal business operations, existing borrowing facilities and specific project financing.
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7 Investments in securities</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments available-for-sale</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long-term investments</td>
<td></td>
<td>168</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short-term investment*</td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments held-to-maturity</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities per statement of financial position</td>
<td></td>
<td>662</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long-term portion</td>
<td></td>
<td>585</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short-term portion</td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Since 2006, sEnergy Insurance Limited suspended its underwriting activities and is currently in the process of discharging its liabilities and settling all claims in full. The company will be liquidated. It is expected that Sasol’s initial investment in the company will be repaid within the next year, once this process had been completed.

As the group has more than five investments, a register is maintained in terms of paragraph 27 of Schedule 4 of the South African Companies Act. The register is available for inspection at the registered office of Sasol Limited.

7.1 Investments available-for-sale

At cost

| Balance at beginning of year | 264 | 288 | 230 |
| Investments purchased | 17 | 9 | 6 |
| Investments sold | (14) | (7) | – |
| Impairment of investments | 42 | (1) | (8) | – |
| Revaluation to fair value | 4 | – | (1) |
| Disposal of businesses | – | 7 | – |
| Transfer to investments in associates | – | – | (1) |
| Translation of foreign operations | 47 | (25) | (25) | 54 |
| Balance at end of year | 245 | 264 | 288 |

Fair value of investments available-for-sale

The fair value of the unlisted equity investments cannot be determined as there is no market price information available on these investments. According to management’s valuation, these investments are carried at their original cost less impairment in the statement of financial position.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country of incorporation</th>
<th>Nature of business</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments available-for-sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aetylein Rohrleitungsgesellschaft</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Pipeline business</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sEnergy Insurance Limited</td>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>various</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>245</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except for the investment in sEnergy Insurance Limited, the unlisted investments represent strategic investments of the group and are long-term in nature as management has no intention of disposing of these investments in the foreseeable future.
7 Investments in securities continued

7.2 Investments held-to-maturity

At amortised cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinvestment of funds</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fair value of investments held-to-maturity

The fair value of investments held-to-maturity is determined using a discounted cash flow method using market related rates at 30 June. The market related rates used to discount estimated cash flows were between 7.55% and 8.05% (2009 – 11.5% and 11.8%).

Carrying value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments held-to-maturity</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interest rate at 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments held-to-maturity</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Investment*</td>
<td>7.55 – 8.05%</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The long-term fixed deposits are restricted in use as they are held in a separate trust to be used exclusively for rehabilitation purposes at Sasol Mining.
### 8 Investments in associates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>2 170</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of associates</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 310</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional investments in associates</td>
<td>1 248</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of profit of associates, net of dividends received</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>(210)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(284)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td>3 573</td>
<td>2 170</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comprising**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments at cost</td>
<td>3 365</td>
<td>2 105</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of post-acquisition reserves</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3 573</td>
<td>2 170</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fair value of investments in associates

The fair value of investments in associates is determined using a discounted cash flow method using market related rates at 30 June. The market related rates used to discount estimated cash flows were between 9,96% and 15,50% (2009 – 13,25% and 14,30%).

Estimated fair value of investments in associates | 6 301 | 6 050 | 3 790 |

Dividends received from associates | 53 | 480 | 235 |

#### Key financial information of associates*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td>39 885</td>
<td>29 616</td>
<td>4 010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3 712</td>
<td>3 452</td>
<td>3 703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets under construction</td>
<td>36 041</td>
<td>26 020</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-current assets</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>9 644</td>
<td>4 931</td>
<td>2 967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>49 529</td>
<td>34 547</td>
<td>6 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholders’ equity</td>
<td>23 383</td>
<td>12 551</td>
<td>4 779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt (interest bearing)</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term provisions</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-current liabilities</td>
<td>23 562</td>
<td>19 595</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest bearing current liabilities</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>1 248</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-interest bearing current liabilities</td>
<td>1 014</td>
<td>1 042</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td>49 529</td>
<td>34 547</td>
<td>6 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total turnover</td>
<td>5 827</td>
<td>7 496</td>
<td>5 913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>2 295</td>
<td>3 139</td>
<td>2 802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses</td>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before tax</td>
<td>2 264</td>
<td>3 092</td>
<td>2 743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(571)</td>
<td>(794)</td>
<td>(651)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit</strong></td>
<td>1 693</td>
<td>2 298</td>
<td>2 092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The financial information provided represents the full financial position and results of the associates.

There were no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2010 relating to associates other than disclosed in note 57.

In 2010, an amount of R1 266 million (2009 – R2 468 million) has been committed by the group for further development of the Escravos GTL project. Refer to note 3 for capital commitments relating to 2008.

Impairment testing in respect of investments in associates is performed at each reporting date by comparing the recoverable amount based on the value-in-use of the cash generating unit to the carrying amount as described in note 42.
8 Investments in associates continued

At 30 June, the group’s associates, interest in those associates and the total carrying value were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country of incorporation</th>
<th>Nature of business</th>
<th>Interest %</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Escravos GTL (EGTL)*</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>GTL plant</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2 702</td>
<td>1 507</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimal Olefins Malaysia Sdn Bhd **</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Ethane and propane gas cracker</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesco China Ltd</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Trading and distribution of plastics raw materials</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>various</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The 10% interest retained by Sasol in the EGTL project has been recognised as an investment in an associate at its fair value at the date of disposal (refer note 12). Although the group holds less than 20% of the voting power of EGTL, the group exercises significant influence as a member of Sasol’s senior management serves on the executive committee of the project and Sasol is responsible for providing essential technical support to the project.

** Although the group holds less than 20% of the voting power of Optimal Olefins Malaysia Sdn Bhd, the group exercises significant influence as a member of Sasol’s senior management serves on the board of directors of the company.

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.

None of the group’s investments in associates are publicly traded and therefore no quoted market prices are available. Therefore, the fair value of investments in associates is determined using a discounted cash flow method using market related rates at 30 June.

There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the associates to transfer funds to Sasol Limited in the form of cash dividends or repayment of loans or advances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 573</td>
<td>2 170</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Post-retirement benefit assets

Post-retirement benefit assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>789</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further details of post-retirement benefit assets, refer note 21.
## 10 Long-term receivables and prepaid expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total long-term receivables</td>
<td>1 317</td>
<td>1 835</td>
<td>1 499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion</td>
<td>(169)</td>
<td>(412)</td>
<td>(167)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>1 148</td>
<td>1 423</td>
<td>1 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(169)</td>
<td>(412)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term prepaid expenses</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total long-term prepaid expenses</td>
<td>1 241</td>
<td>1 456</td>
<td>1 385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comprising
- Long-term joint venture receivables (interest bearing) | 791 | 1 060 | 868 |
- Long-term interest-bearing loans | 307 | 318 | 353 |
- Long-term interest-free loans | 50 | 45 | 111 |
- Total long-term receivables | 1 148 | 1 423 | 1 332 |

### Maturity profile
- Within one year | 169 | 412 | 167 |
- One to two years | 325 | 13 | 12 |
- Two to three years | 320 | 8 | 324 |
- Three to four years | 164 | 8 | 282 |
- Four to five years | 9 | 350 | 285 |
- More than five years | 330 | 1 044 | 429 |
- Total long-term receivables | 1 317 | 1 835 | 1 499 |

### Currency analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>1 243</td>
<td>1 380</td>
<td>1 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 317</td>
<td>1 835</td>
<td>1 499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Geographic segmentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Africa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia and Australasia</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and India</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>1 406</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far East</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 317</td>
<td>1 835</td>
<td>1 499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10 Long-term receivables and prepaid expenses continued

**Fair value of long-term loans and receivables**
The fair value of long-term receivables is determined using a discounted cash flow method using market related rates at 30 June. The fair value of long-term interest bearing receivables approximates the carrying value as market related rates of interest are charged on these outstanding amounts.

The interest-free loans relate primarily to deposits on office rental space in terms of various operating lease agreements. These amounts were considered to be recoverable as at 30 June 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fair value of long-term receivables</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 317</td>
<td>1 835</td>
<td>1 499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impairment of long-term loans and receivables**
Long-term loans and receivables that are not past the due date are not considered to be impaired, except in situations where they are part of individually impaired long-term loans and receivables.

**Collateral**
The group holds no collateral over the long-term receivables.

11 Long-term financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forward exchange contracts</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross currency swaps</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate derivatives</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arising on long-term derivative financial instruments</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>used for cash flow hedging</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>held for trading</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long-term financial assets include the revaluation of in-the-money long-term derivative instruments, refer pages 207 to 222.

**Fair value of derivative financial instruments**
The fair value of derivatives was based upon market valuations.

**Forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps**
The fair value gains were determined by recalculating the daily forward rates for each currency using a forward rate interpolator model. The net market value of all forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps at year end was calculated by comparing the forward exchange contracted rates to the equivalent year end market foreign exchange rates. The present value of these net market values were then determined using the appropriate currency specific discount curve.

**Interest rate derivatives**
The fair value of interest rate derivatives were determined by reference to quoted market prices for similar instruments.
### current assets

#### at 30 June 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets held for sale</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16 472</td>
<td>14 589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax receivable</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18 624</td>
<td>15 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1 417</td>
<td>1 864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term financial assets</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1 841</td>
<td>1 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14 870</td>
<td>19 425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | **53 723** | **53 011** | **54 833**

---

#### for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>Disposal groups held for sale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets held for sale</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Italy Paderno Dugano site</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Italy Crotone</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escravos GTL</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Italy Paderno Dugano site</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Italy Crotone</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escravos GTL</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>(4)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### 12.1 Olefins & Surfactants (Sasol O&S)

During 2010, as part of the Sasol O&S restructuring programme announced in March 2007, Sasol decided to dispose of its Paderno Dugnano Italy site. As a result, Sasol entered into negotiations with a potential buyer interested in acquiring the land.

During 2009, as part of the Sasol O&S restructuring programme announced in March 2007, Sasol decided to dispose of its investment in the inorganic business situated at the Crotone, Italy site. As a result, Sasol entered into negotiations with a potential buyer interested in acquiring the business as a going concern. Based on management’s estimate of fair value to be obtained from the sale, the net assets were impaired by R16 million to their fair value less costs to sell.
## Disposal groups held for sale continued

### 12.2 Escravos GTL (EGTL)

During 2008, Sasol decided in principle that it would not continue with its then current 37.5% participation in the EGTL project. As a result, Sasol entered into negotiations with Chevron Nigérias Limited to reduce its interest from 37.5% to 10%. Based on management’s estimate of fair value to be obtained from the sale, the EGTL net assets were impaired by R362 million to their fair value less costs to sell in 2008.

Consequently, EGTL was no longer proportionally consolidated as a joint venture and the assets were classified as a disposal group held for sale. On 24 December 2008, Sasol reduced its interest in EGTL from 37.5% to 10%. The 10% interest retained by Sasol has been recognised as an investment in an associate at its fair value at the date of the disposal plus additional investments in the associate (refer note 8).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets transferred to assets held for sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets under construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGTL assets transferred to assets held for sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term deferred income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGTL liabilities transferred to assets held for sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGTL assets held for sale consisted of the following</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investment in EGTL project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5% interest in EGTL project to be disposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0% interest in EGTL project to be retained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 Inventories

**Carrying value**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil and other raw materials¹</td>
<td>2 622</td>
<td>2 593</td>
<td>5 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process material</td>
<td>1 400</td>
<td>1 482</td>
<td>1 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance materials</td>
<td>2 851</td>
<td>2 649</td>
<td>1 905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work in process¹</td>
<td>1 357</td>
<td>1 380</td>
<td>2 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured products¹</td>
<td>8 124</td>
<td>6 347</td>
<td>9 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consignment inventory</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 472</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 589</strong></td>
<td><strong>20 088</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Intermediate products previously included as manufactured products and crude oil and other raw materials, having risks and rewards more closely aligned to work in process were reclassified. This resulted in R631 million being reclassified in 2009 (2008 – R1 089 million) from manufactured products to work in process and R385 million being reclassified in 2009 (2008 – R625 million) from crude oil and other raw materials to work in process.

**Inventories carried at net realisable value**

*(taken into account in the carrying value of inventories above)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil and other raw materials</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process material</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance materials</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured products</td>
<td>2 040</td>
<td>1 880</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 320</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 140</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 142</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Write-down/(reversal of write down) of inventories to net realisable value**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil and other raw materials</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process material</td>
<td>(54)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance materials</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured products</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>965</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inventory obsolescence**

*(taken into account in the carrying value of inventories above)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised during year</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised during year</td>
<td>(110)</td>
<td>(115)</td>
<td>(124)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Released during year</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>(22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td><strong>421</strong></td>
<td><strong>388</strong></td>
<td><strong>337</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13  **Inventories continued**

### Business segmentation

#### South African energy cluster
- **Mining**
- **Gas**
- **Synfuels**
- **Oil**

#### International energy cluster
- **Synfuels International**
- **Petroleum International**

#### Chemical cluster
- **Polymers**
- **Solvents**
- **Olefins & Surfactants**
- **Other**

#### Other businesses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>16 472</td>
<td>14 589</td>
<td>20 088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inventories to sale of products (%)

- **13.6%**
- **10.7%**
- **15.6%**

Inventories to cost of sales and services rendered (%)

- **20.8%**
- **16.5%**
- **26.9%**

The impact of lower crude oil prices as well as prices of other energy and chemical products has had a direct impact on the carrying value of inventory, affecting mainly the Sasol Oil business unit and the chemical businesses. These decreases resulted in a net realisable value write-down of R172 million in 2010 (2009 – R965 million; 2008 – R105 million).

The reversal of the net realisable value write-down of R54 million in 2010 arises due to the increase in catalyst prices, which affect mainly the catalyst business.

No inventories are encumbered.

14  **Trade receivables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>14 245</td>
<td>12 052</td>
<td>18 864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related party receivables</td>
<td>1 358</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third parties</td>
<td>1 206</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joint ventures</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of trade receivables</td>
<td>(307)</td>
<td>(258)</td>
<td>(144)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>15 296</td>
<td>12 499</td>
<td>19 672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duties recoverable from customers</td>
<td>2 064</td>
<td>1 972</td>
<td>1 826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added tax</td>
<td>1 264</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>1 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables to turnover (%)</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Currency analysis

- **Euro**
- **US dollar**
- **Rand**
- **Pound sterling**
- **Other currencies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>3 648</td>
<td>2 906</td>
<td>5 406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>4 809</td>
<td>3 635</td>
<td>5 506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>6 073</td>
<td>5 423</td>
<td>8 069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15 296</td>
<td>12 499</td>
<td>19 672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June

14 Trade receivables continued

Impairment of trade receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>(258)</td>
<td>(144)</td>
<td>(118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised during year</td>
<td>(138)</td>
<td>(198)</td>
<td>(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised during year</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Released during year</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>(307)</td>
<td>(258)</td>
<td>(144)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carrying value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age analysis of trade receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not past due date</td>
<td>12 756</td>
<td>10 833</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past due 0 – 30 days</td>
<td>1 002</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past due 31 – 150 days</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past due 151 days – 1 year</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 year*</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>14 245</td>
<td>12 052</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* More than 1 year relates to long outstanding balances for specific customers who have exceeded their contractual repayment terms.

Renegotiated terms

The repayment terms of trade receivables to the value of R109 million at 30 June 2010 (2009 – R250 million; 2008 – Nil) has been renegotiated to assist the relevant parties in managing their short-term liquidity.

Impairment of trade receivables

Trade receivables that are not past the due date are not considered to be impaired, except in situations where they are part of individually impaired trade receivables. The individually impaired trade receivables mainly relate to certain customers who are trading in difficult economic circumstances.

No individual customer represents more than 10% of the group’s trade receivables.

Credit risk exposure in respect of trade receivables is analysed as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business segmentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African energy cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>7 038</td>
<td>6 062</td>
<td>8 688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2 434</td>
<td>5 615</td>
<td>7 902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International energy cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>1 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>10 997</td>
<td>8 435</td>
<td>12 948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2 543</td>
<td>1 973</td>
<td>2 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>2 704</td>
<td>1 925</td>
<td>3 094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>4 016</td>
<td>2 962</td>
<td>5 371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 734</td>
<td>1 575</td>
<td>2 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>18 624</td>
<td>15 176</td>
<td>22 838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June

14 Trade receivables continued

Fair value of receivables
The carrying value approximates fair value because of the short period to maturity of these instruments.

Collateral
No trade receivables have been committed as security for debt.

Geographic segmentation of trade receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>9 443</td>
<td>8 028</td>
<td>11 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Africa</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>4 455</td>
<td>3 780</td>
<td>6 709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>1 695</td>
<td>1 019</td>
<td>1 653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia and Australasia</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and India</td>
<td>1 202</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far East</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18 624</td>
<td>15 176</td>
<td>22 838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

15 Other receivables and prepaid expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel related receivables*</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance related receivables</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital projects related receivables</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee related receivables</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion of long-term receivables</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1 915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>169</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>1 319</td>
<td>2 082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 417</td>
<td>1 864</td>
<td>2 407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Relates to the underrecovery by Sasol Oil on regulated fuel prices, which will be recovered by future increases in the regulated fuel price.

Currency analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1 915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15 Other receivables and prepaid expenses continued

**Geographic segmentation of other receivables and prepaid expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Africa</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia and Australasia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and India</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far East</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1417</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>2407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fair value of other receivables*

The carrying value approximates fair value because of the short period to maturity of these instruments.

16 Short-term financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Instruments</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward exchange contracts</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross currency swaps</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate derivatives</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity derivatives</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arising on short-term derivative financial instruments</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used for cash flow hedging</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>held for trading</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short-term financial assets include the revaluation of in-the-money derivative instruments, refer pages 207 to 222.

*Fair value of derivative financial instruments*

The fair value of derivatives was based upon market valuations.

**Forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps**

The fair value gains were determined by recalculating the daily forward rates for each currency using a forward rate interpolator model. The net market value of all forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps at year end was calculated by comparing the forward exchange contracted rates to the equivalent year end market foreign exchange rates. The present value of these net market values were then determined using the appropriate currency specific discount curve.

**Interest rate and commodity derivatives**

The fair value of interest rate and commodity derivatives were determined by reference to quoted market prices for similar instruments.
17 Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
<td>1 841</td>
<td>1 247</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>14 870</td>
<td>19 425</td>
<td>4 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>(119)</td>
<td>(80)</td>
<td>(914)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per the statement of cash flows</td>
<td>16 592</td>
<td>20 592</td>
<td>4 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In trust</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In respect of joint ventures</td>
<td>1 176</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In cell captive insurance companies</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held as collateral</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 841</td>
<td>1 247</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Included in cash restricted for use:

- Cash held in trust of R209 million (2009 – R470 million; 2008 – R241 million) is restricted for use and is being held in escrow for the funding of specific project finance related to the construction of joint venture plants;
- Cash in respect of joint ventures can only be utilised for the businesses of the joint ventures;
- Cell captive insurance company funds of R239 million (2009 – R166 million; 2008 – R162 million) to which the group has restricted title. The funds are restricted solely to be utilised for insurance purposes;
- Cash deposits of R87 million (2009 – R78 million; 2008 – R96 million) serving as collateral for bank guarantees; and
- Other cash restricted for use include customer foreign currency accounts to be used for the construction of reactors where the contractor pays in advance. The cash can be utilised only for these designated reactor supply projects.

Currency analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 841</td>
<td>1 247</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand and in bank</td>
<td>3 590</td>
<td>4 580</td>
<td>2 945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign currency accounts</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term deposits</td>
<td>10 886</td>
<td>14 552</td>
<td>785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 870</td>
<td>19 425</td>
<td>4 435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17  **Cash and cash equivalents** continued

*Currency analysis*

- Euro
  - 2010: 640
  - 2009: 1,512
  - 2008: 821
- US dollar
  - 2010: 2,559
  - 2009: 3,169
  - 2008: 2,633
- Rand
  - 2010: 11,004
  - 2009: 14,328
  - 2008: 499
- Pound sterling
  - 2010: 64
  - 2009: 44
  - 2008: 63
- Other currencies
  - 2010: 603
  - 2009: 372
  - 2008: 419

**Bank overdraft**

- 2010: (119)
- 2009: (80)
- 2008: (914)

*Currency analysis*

- Euro
  - 2010: (75)
  - 2009: (28)
  - 2008: (542)
- US dollar
  - 2010: (3)
  - 2009: –
  - 2008: (20)
- Rand
  - 2010: (38)
  - 2009: (50)
  - 2008: (341)
- Other currencies
  - 2010: (3)
  - 2009: (2)
  - 2008: (11)

**Fair value of cash and cash equivalents**

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.
## Non-current Liabilities

### At 30 June 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14 111</td>
<td>13 615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financial liabilities</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term provisions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7 013</td>
<td>5 729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4 495</td>
<td>4 454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term deferred income</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10 406</td>
<td>9 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>36 373</strong></td>
<td><strong>33 406</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### For the Year Ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 Long-term debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total long-term debt</td>
<td>15 197</td>
<td>17 887</td>
<td>16 803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion</td>
<td>-4 086</td>
<td>-4 272</td>
<td>-4 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11 111</strong></td>
<td><strong>13 615</strong></td>
<td><strong>15 682</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Analysis of long-term debt

**At amortised cost**

- **Secured debt**: 3 611 (3 973) (7 469)
- **Preference shares**: 6 960 (6 730) 2 215
- **Finance leases**: 908 795 753
- **Unsecured debt**: 3 766 (6 444) 6 461
- **Unamortised loan costs**: (48) (55) (95)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reconciliation</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>17 887</td>
<td>16 803</td>
<td>16 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans raised</td>
<td>2 080</td>
<td>5 575</td>
<td>3 806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans repaid</td>
<td>(4 647)</td>
<td>(4 820)</td>
<td>(4 588)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation of loan costs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of cash flow hedge accounting</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation effect of foreign currency loans</td>
<td>(94)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(55)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td><strong>15 197</strong></td>
<td><strong>17 887</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 803</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June

18 **Long-term debt** continued

**Currency analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>2 680</td>
<td>5 733</td>
<td>6 723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>2 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>12 314</td>
<td>11 878</td>
<td>7 346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15 197</td>
<td>17 887</td>
<td>16 803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interest bearing status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest bearing</td>
<td>14 472</td>
<td>17 244</td>
<td>16 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-interest bearing</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15 197</td>
<td>17 887</td>
<td>16 803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maturity profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maturity period</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>1 086</td>
<td>4 272</td>
<td>1 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>1 751</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>4 816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>1 418</td>
<td>1 181</td>
<td>1 392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>1 375</td>
<td>1 106</td>
<td>1 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>1 172</td>
<td>1 429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
<td>8 620</td>
<td>9 245</td>
<td>6 595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15 197</td>
<td>17 887</td>
<td>16 803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related party long-term debt included in long-term debt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third parties</td>
<td>1 566</td>
<td>1 159</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint ventures</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1 644</td>
<td>1 192</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Business segmentation**

**South African energy cluster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2 245</td>
<td>2 271</td>
<td>2 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>2 489</td>
<td>2 221</td>
<td>2 012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>660</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>3 426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**International energy cluster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2 692</td>
<td>2 486</td>
<td>3 044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chemical cluster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>2 353</td>
<td>2 341</td>
<td>2 861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other businesses</strong></td>
<td>7 010</td>
<td>10 095</td>
<td>5 911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total operations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>15 197</td>
<td>17 887</td>
<td>16 803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Other businesses include Sasol Financing which conducts the group’s treasury activities.
### 18 Long-term debt continued

#### Fair value of long-term debt

The fair value of long-term debt is based on the quoted market price for the same or similar instruments or on the current rates available for debt with the same maturity profile and with similar cash flows. Market related rates ranging between 2,0% and 18,25% were used to discount estimated cash flows based on the underlying currency of the debt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total long-term debt (before unamortised loan costs)</td>
<td><strong>14 554</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 273</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 672</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of Sasol Limited’s Articles of Association the group’s borrowing powers are limited to twice the sum of its share capital and reserves (2010 – R189 billion, 2009 – R168 billion and 2008 – R153 billion).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms of repayment</th>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Interest rate at 30 June 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in semi-annual instalments ending between June 2015 and December 2017</td>
<td>Secured by plant and intangible assets with a carrying value of R3 710 million (2009 – R3 620 million)</td>
<td>Gas (Rompc)</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Jibar + 1,15% to 2,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in semi-annual instalments ending between 2012 and 2016</td>
<td>Secured by plant and intangible assets with a carrying value of R4 465 million (2009 – R4 667 million)</td>
<td>Polymers (Arya)</td>
<td>Euro and US dollar</td>
<td>Euribor + 0,5% and Libor + 0,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in semi-annual instalments ending June 2015</td>
<td>Secured by plant and equipment with a carrying value of R3 110 million (2009 – R2 746 million)</td>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>Rand and Euro</td>
<td>Jibar + 1,15% to 2,5% and Euribor + 2,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in quarterly instalments ending December 2011 and 2012</td>
<td>Secured by a mortgage over property, plant and equipment with a carrying value of R90 million (2009 – R134 million)</td>
<td>O&amp;S (Yihai)</td>
<td>US dollar and Yuan renminbi</td>
<td>Libor + 10,5% and Fixed 5,8% to 6,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in April 2014</td>
<td>Secured by the shares in the company borrowing the funds</td>
<td>Oil (Petromoc)</td>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>Variable 18,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in semi-annual instalments ending December 2018</td>
<td>Secured by plant, intangible and other current assets with a carrying value of R199 million</td>
<td>Huntsman</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>Euribor + 2,9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other secured debt: Various, Various, Various

Settled during the financial year: **3 611**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preference shares</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A preference shares repayable in semi-annual instalments between October 2011 and October 2018(^1)</td>
<td>Secured by Sasol preferred ordinary shares held by the company</td>
<td>Other (Inzalo)</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Fixed 10.2% to 11.2%</td>
<td>2 462</td>
<td>2 475</td>
<td>901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B preference shares repayable October 2018(^2)</td>
<td>Secured by Sasol preferred ordinary shares held by the company</td>
<td>Other (Inzalo)</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Fixed 12.1% to 13.5%</td>
<td>1 153</td>
<td>1 152</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C preference shares repayable October 2018(^3)</td>
<td>Secured by guarantee from Sasol Limited</td>
<td>Other (Inzalo)</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Variable 7.3%</td>
<td>3 345</td>
<td>3 103</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance leases</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in monthly instalments over 10 to 30 years ending 2033</td>
<td>Secured by plant and equipment with a carrying value of R774 million (2009 – R761 million)</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Variable 7.75% to 17.0%</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other smaller finance leases</td>
<td>Underlying assets</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled during the financial year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total secured debt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>908</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11 479</strong></td>
<td><strong>11 498</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 437</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) No additional A preference shares debt was raised in the current year (2009 – R1.530 million; 2008 – R950 million) within special purpose entities as part of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction (refer note 46). During the year, R14 million (2009 – R7 million) was repaid in respect of the capital portion related to these preference shares. Dividends on these preference shares are payable in semi-annual instalments ending October 2018. It is required that 50% of the principal amount be repaid between October 2008 and October 2018, with the balance of the debt repayable at that date. The A Preference shares are secured by a first right over the Sasol preferred ordinary shares held by the special purpose entities. It therefore has no direct recourse against Sasol Limited. The Sasol preferred ordinary shares held may not be disposed of or encumbered in any way.

\(^2\) No additional B preference shares debt was raised in the current year (2009 – R765 million; 2008 – R363 million) within special purpose entities as part of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction. Dividends on these preference shares are payable in semi-annual instalments ending October 2018. The principal amount is repayable on maturity during October 2018. The B Preference shares are secured by a second right over the Sasol preferred ordinary shares held by the special purpose entities. It therefore has no direct recourse against Sasol Limited. The Sasol preferred ordinary shares held may not be disposed of or encumbered in any way.

\(^3\) No additional B preference shares debt was raised in the current year (2009 – R1.900 million; 2008 – R950 million) within special purpose entities as part of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction. Dividends and the principal amount on these preference shares are payable on maturity during October 2018. The C Preference shares are secured by a guarantee from Sasol Limited. The Sasol preferred ordinary shares held may not be disposed of or encumbered in any way.
### 18 Long-term debt continued

#### Unsecured debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms of repayment</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Interest rate at 30 June 2010</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in semi-annual instalments ending December 2017</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Variable 7,68%</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>1 089</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan from iGas (non-controlling shareholder) in Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Limited. No fixed repayment terms</td>
<td>Gas (Rompco)</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan from CMG (non-controlling shareholder) in Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Limited. No fixed repayment terms</td>
<td>Gas (Rompco)</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term loan from CEF in Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Limited. Repayable by June 2012</td>
<td>Gas (Rompco)</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Jibar + 4,5%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in semi-annual instalments ending June 2014</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Fixed 11,55%</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No fixed repayment terms</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Fixed 8,0%</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in yearly instalments ending June 2019</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Variable 9,24%</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable in equal semi-annual instalments until 31 December 2013</td>
<td>Polymers (Arya)</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>Euribor + 3,0%</td>
<td>1 013</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unsecured debt</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled during the financial year</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 309</td>
<td>3 764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total unsecured debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 766</td>
<td>6 444</td>
<td>6 461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total long-term debt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 245</td>
<td>17 942</td>
<td>16 898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unamortised loan costs (amortised over period of debt using effective interest rate method)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 197</td>
<td>17 887</td>
<td>16 803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable within one year included in short-term debt (refer note 24)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 111</td>
<td>13 615</td>
<td>15 682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Long-term debt continued

**Banking facilities and debt arrangements at 30 June 2010**

### Sasol Financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncommitted facilities</th>
<th>Commercial paper programme</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Expiry date</th>
<th>Rand equivalent</th>
<th>Utilisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Various (short-term)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 681</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed facility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revolving credit facility (bilateral)</th>
<th>June 2013</th>
<th>US dollar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial banking facilities</td>
<td>Various (short-term)</td>
<td>Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed facility</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sasol Financing International

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncommitted facilities</th>
<th>Commercial banking facilities</th>
<th>Euro</th>
<th>Expiry date</th>
<th>Rand equivalent</th>
<th>Utilisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Various (short-term)</td>
<td></td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed facility</td>
<td>Revolving credit facility (bilateral)</td>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Various (short-term)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 151</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Sasol businesses

#### Asset based finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Limited</th>
<th>December 2017</th>
<th>Rand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Petroleum Temane Limitada</td>
<td>June 2015</td>
<td>Rand and Euro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revolving credit facility (bilateral)</th>
<th>Various (short-term)</th>
<th>Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial banking facilities</td>
<td>2 471</td>
<td>2 271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Debt arrangements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arya Sasol Polymer Company</th>
<th>March 2016</th>
<th>Euro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Rand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sasol Inzalo Groups Funding (Pty) Limited (preference shares)</th>
<th>October 2011 to October 2018</th>
<th>Rand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Inzalo Public Funding (Pty) Limited (preference shares)</td>
<td>October 2011 to October 2018</td>
<td>Rand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property finance leases</th>
<th>Various</th>
<th>Rand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other banking facilities and debt arrangements</th>
<th>Various</th>
<th>Various</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 108</td>
<td>1 041</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comprising

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-term debt</th>
<th>15 197</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft (refer note 17)</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>15 772</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Financial covenants**

There were no events of default during the current year. The group is in compliance with its debt covenants, none of which are expected to represent material restrictions on funding or investment policies in the foreseeable future.
for the year ended 30 June  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010 (Rm)</th>
<th>2009 (Rm)</th>
<th>2008 (Rm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 Long-term financial liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial guarantees recognised</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward exchange contracts recognised</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate derivatives recognised</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less amortisation of financial guarantees</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less short-term portion of financial guarantees</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arising on long-term financial instruments</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of the sale of 25% in Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited to Tshwarisano LFB Investment (Pty) Limited during 2007, facilitation for the financing requirements has been provided. A financial liability for the fair value of this guarantee, amounting to R39 million was recognised. This liability is being amortised over the period of the guarantee using the effective interest rate method.

In terms of the sale of 25% in Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Pty) Limited to Companhia de Moçambicana de Gasoduto during 2007, facilitation for the financing requirements has been provided. A financial liability for the fair value of this guarantee, amounting to R17 million was recognised. This liability is being amortised over the period of the guarantee using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value of financial liabilities

The fair value of long-term financial guarantees were calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows of the related debt, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date, consistent with the method of calculation at the inception of the guarantee. These interest rates used range between 10.23% – 11.72%.

Fair value of forward exchange contracts

The fair value of forward exchange contracts was calculated by comparing the forward exchange contracted rates to the equivalent year end market foreign exchange rates. The present value of these net market values were then calculated using the appropriate currency specific discount curve.

Fair value of interest rate derivatives

The fair value of interest rate derivatives were determined by reference to quoted market prices for similar instruments.
## 20 Long-term provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at beginning of year</strong></td>
<td>6 906</td>
<td>5 614</td>
<td>4 568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalised in property, plant and equipment and assets under construction</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>(56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating income charge</strong></td>
<td>1 173</td>
<td>1 377</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>increase for year</strong></td>
<td>1 105</td>
<td>1 216</td>
<td>1 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reversal of unutilised amounts</td>
<td>(161)</td>
<td>(277)</td>
<td>(65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effect of change in discount rate</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>(323)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notional interest</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised during year (cash flow)</td>
<td>(904)</td>
<td>(537)</td>
<td>(522)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification from/to held for sale</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification from other payables</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(131)</td>
<td>(140)</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td>7 587</td>
<td>6 906</td>
<td>5 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less short-term portion</td>
<td>(574)</td>
<td>(1 177)</td>
<td>(1 123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term provisions</strong></td>
<td>7 013</td>
<td>5 729</td>
<td>4 491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprising</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>6 109</td>
<td>4 819</td>
<td>3 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1 478</td>
<td>2 087</td>
<td>2 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provision against guarantees</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>1 104</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restructuring costs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>share appreciation rights</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long-term supply obligation</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign early retirement provisions</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7 587</td>
<td>6 906</td>
<td>5 614</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20 Long-term provisions continued

### Business segmentation

#### South African energy cluster

- Mining
- Gas
- Synfuels
- Oil

#### International energy cluster

- Synfuels International
- Petroleum International

#### Chemical cluster

- Polymers
- Solvents
- Olefins & Surfactants
- Other

#### Other businesses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South African energy cluster</td>
<td>4 524</td>
<td>3 299</td>
<td>2 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>3 503</td>
<td>2 441</td>
<td>1 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>3 503</td>
<td>2 441</td>
<td>1 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International energy cluster</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cluster</td>
<td>1 727</td>
<td>1 661</td>
<td>1 518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>7 013</td>
<td>5 729</td>
<td>4 491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expected timing of future cash-flows

- Within one year
- One to two years
- Two to three years
- Three to four years
- Four to five years
- More than five years

### Estimated undiscounted obligation

- Estimated undiscounted obligation: 27 215

Representing the estimated actual cash flows in the period in which the obligation is settled.

In accordance with the group’s published environmental policy and applicable legislation, a provision for rehabilitation is recognised when the obligation arises.

The environmental obligation includes estimated costs for the rehabilitation of coal mining, oil, gas and petrochemical sites. The amount provided is calculated based on currently available facts and applicable legislation.

The determination of long-term provisions, in particular environmental provisions, remain a key area where management’s judgement is required. Estimating the future cost of these obligations is complex and requires management to make estimates and judgements because most of the obligations will only be fulfilled in the future and contracts and laws are often not clear regarding what is required. The resulting provisions could also be influenced by changing technologies and political, environmental, safety, business and statutory considerations.

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.
20 Long-term provisions continued

The following risk-free rates were used to discount the estimated cash flows based on the underlying currency and time duration of the obligation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>6.6 to 8.4</td>
<td>7.4 to 8.9</td>
<td>9.8 to 12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1.0 to 3.8</td>
<td>1.2 to 4.2</td>
<td>5.0 to 5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>0.6 to 4.5</td>
<td>0.8 to 4.2</td>
<td>3.4 to 5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 1% change in the discount rate would have the following effect on the long-term provisions recognised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in the discount rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount capitalised to property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(198)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount recognised in income statement</td>
<td>(139)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in the discount rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount capitalised to property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount recognised in income statement</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>4 819</td>
<td>2 087</td>
<td>6 906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalised in property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating income charge</td>
<td>1 098</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increase for year</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>1 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reversal of unutilised amounts</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(151)</td>
<td>(161)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effect of change in discount rate</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notional interest</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised during year (cash flow)</td>
<td>(189)</td>
<td>(715)</td>
<td>(904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification from held for sale</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification from other payables</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(73)</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(131)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>6 109</td>
<td>1 478</td>
<td>7 587</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

for the year ended 30 June

21 Post-retirement benefit obligations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement healthcare benefits</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>2 535</td>
<td>2 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension benefits</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>1 992</td>
<td>2 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 527</td>
<td>4 514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less short-term portion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-retirement healthcare benefits</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pension benefits</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(32)</td>
<td>(44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4 495</td>
<td>4 454</td>
<td>4 578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21 Post-retirement benefit obligations continued

21.1 Post-retirement healthcare benefits

The group provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to certain of its retirees, principally in South Africa and the United States of America. The method of accounting and the frequency of valuations for determining the liability are similar to those used for defined benefit pension plans.

South Africa

The post-retirement benefit plan provides certain healthcare and life assurance benefits to South African employees hired prior to 1 January 1998, who retire and satisfy the necessary requirements of the medical fund. Generally, medical coverage provides for a specified percentage of most medical expenses, subject to preset rules and maximum amounts. The cost of providing these contributions is shared with the retirees. The plan is unfunded. The accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation is accrued over the employee’s working life until full eligibility age.

United States of America

Certain other healthcare and life assurance benefits are provided for personnel employed in the United States of America. Generally, medical coverage pays a specified percentage of most medical expenses, subject to preset maximum amounts and reduced for payments made by healthcare provider, Medicare. The cost of providing these benefits is shared with the retirees. The plan is also unfunded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for the year ended 30 June</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last actuarial valuation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full/interim valuation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation method adopted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31 March 2010</strong></td>
<td>Full</td>
<td><strong>30 June 2010</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected unit credit</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Projected unit credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Principal actuarial assumptions

Weighted average assumptions used in performing actuarial valuation determined in consultation with independent actuaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at valuation date</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare cost inflation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The healthcare cost inflation rate in respect of the plans for the United States of America is capped. All future increases due to the healthcare cost inflation will be borne by the participants.
21 Post-retirement benefit obligations continued

21.1 Post-retirement healthcare benefits continued

<p>| Reconciliation of projected benefit obligation to the amount recognised in the statement of financial position |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>南非</th>
<th>美国</th>
<th>总计</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>报告的年度末期</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未确认的过去服务成本</td>
<td>2,638</td>
<td>2,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未确认的精算损失</td>
<td>(231)</td>
<td>(205)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>总计未确认的退休医疗保健</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>2,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>减去短期部分</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未确认的退休医疗保健</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>2,182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Reconciliation of the total post-retirement healthcare obligation recognised in the statement of financial position |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>南非</th>
<th>美国</th>
<th>总计</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>报告的年度末期</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>总计未确认的退休医疗保健</td>
<td>2,182</td>
<td>1,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服务成本</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>利息成本</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>确认的精算损失</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奖金/赔偿</td>
<td>(59)</td>
<td>(52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>除以外国操作</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>削减和结算</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>总计未确认的退休医疗保健</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>2,182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Reconciliation of projected benefit obligation |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>南非</th>
<th>美国</th>
<th>总计</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>报告的年度末期</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未确认的退休医疗保健</td>
<td>2,387</td>
<td>2,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服务成本</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>利息成本</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>精算损失/收益</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奖金/赔偿</td>
<td>(59)</td>
<td>(52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>除以外国操作</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>削减和结算</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未确认的退休医疗保健</td>
<td>2,638</td>
<td>2,387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21 Post-retirement benefit obligations continued

21.1 Post-retirement healthcare benefits continued

Net post-retirement healthcare costs recognised in the income statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest cost</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognised net actuarial losses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtailments and settlements</td>
<td>– (3)</td>
<td>– (178)</td>
<td>– (181)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net periodic benefit cost</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity analysis

Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the post-retirement healthcare benefits. A one percentage-point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates could increase or decrease the relevant amount to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% point increase</th>
<th>% point decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total service and finance expense components</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td>3 163</td>
<td>2 236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States of America</th>
<th>% point increase</th>
<th>% point decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total service and finance expense components</td>
<td>11*</td>
<td>11*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td>143*</td>
<td>143*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-current post-retirement healthcare obligation per statement of financial position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation</td>
<td>2 781</td>
<td>2 532</td>
<td>2 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrecognised past service cost</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrecognised actuarial losses</td>
<td>(245)</td>
<td>(216)</td>
<td>(290)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total post-retirement healthcare obligation</td>
<td>2 535</td>
<td>2 315</td>
<td>2 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less short-term portion</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current post-retirement healthcare obligation</td>
<td>2 535</td>
<td>2 299</td>
<td>2 222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21 Post-retirement benefit obligations continued

21.2 Pension benefits

The group operates or contributes to defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans in the countries in which it operates.

Contributions by the group and in some cases the employees are made for funds set up in South Africa and the United States of America whilst no contributions are made for plans established in other geographic areas.

Provisions for pension obligations are established for benefits payable in the form of retirement, disability and surviving dependent pensions. The benefits offered vary according to the legal, fiscal and economic conditions of each country.

South African operations

Background

Sasol contributes to a pension fund which provides defined post-retirement and death benefits based on final pensionable salary at retirement. Prior to 1 April 1994, this pension fund was open to all employees of the group in South Africa. In 1994, all members were given the choice to voluntarily transfer to the newly established defined contribution section of the pension fund and approximately 99% of contributing members chose to transfer to the defined contribution section. At that date the calculated actuarial surplus of approximately R1 250 million was apportioned to pensioners, members transferring to the defined contribution section and a R200 million balance was allocated within the pension fund to an employer’s reserve.

The assets of the Sasol Pension Fund (the Fund) are held separately from those of the company in a trustee administered fund, registered in terms of the South African Pension Funds Act, 1956. Included in the Fund assets are 2 328 408 Sasol Limited shares valued at R639 million at year end (2009 – 2 095 208 shares at R566 million) purchased under terms of an approved investment strategy.

Contributions

The annual pension charge is determined in consultation with the pension fund’s independent actuary and is calculated using assumptions consistent with those used at the last actuarial valuation of the pension fund. The pension fund assets have been valued at fair value.

The prepayment of R178 million (2009 – R147 million) in the statement of financial position represents the accumulated excess of the actual contributions paid to the pension fund in excess of the accumulated pension liability and the surplus that arose prior to 31 December 2002, to which the company is entitled in terms of the Surplus Apportionment Scheme as well as the rules of the fund.

Members of the defined benefit section are required to contribute to the pension fund at the rate of 7.5% of pensionable salary. Sasol meets the balance of the cost of providing benefits. Company contributions are based on the results of the actuarial valuation of the pension fund in terms of South African legislation and are agreed by Sasol Limited and the pension fund trustees.

Contributions, for the defined contributions section, are paid by the members and Sasol at fixed rates. Contributions to the defined contribution fund by the group for the year ended 30 June 2010 amounted to R936 million (comprising R615 million of contributions made by the employer and R321 million in respect of employees (2009 – R859 million, comprising R511 million in respect of employer contributions and R348 in respect of employee contributions)).

Limitation of asset recognition

In December 2001, the Pension Funds Second Amendment Act was promulgated. The Act generally provides for the payment of enhanced benefits to former members, minimum pension increases for pensioners and the apportionment of any actuarial surplus existing in the Fund, at the apportionment date, in an equitable manner between existing members including pensioners, former members and the employer in such proportions as the trustees of the Fund shall determine.

In terms of the Pension Funds Second Amendment Act 2001, the Fund 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 R108 million (2009 – R103 million) has been set aside for members that have not claimed their benefits.

Based on 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 R178 million as at 31 March 2010 and has been included in the pension asset recognised in the current year.
21 Post-retirement benefit obligations continued

21.2 Pension benefits continued

Membership
A significant number of employees are covered by union sponsored, collectively bargained, and in some cases, multi employer defined contribution pension plans. Information from the administrators of these plans offering defined benefits is not sufficient to permit the company to determine its share, if any, of any unfunded vested benefits.

The group occupies certain properties owned by the Sasol Pension Fund. The fair value of investment properties owned by the Sasol Pension Fund is R3 129 million as at 30 June 2010 (2009 – R 2 828 million).

Foreign operations
Pension coverage for employees of the group’s international operations is provided through separate plans. The company systematically provides for obligations under such plans by depositing funds with trustees for those plans operating in the United States of America or by creation of accounting obligations for other plans.

Pension fund assets
The assets of the pension funds are invested as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at 30 June</td>
<td>2010 %</td>
<td>2009 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed interest</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment strategy
The investment objectives of the group’s pension plans are designed to generate returns that will enable the plans to meet their future obligations. The precise amount for which these obligations will be settled depends on future events, including the life expectancy of the plan’s members and salary inflation. The obligations are estimated using actuarial assumptions, based on the current economic environment.

The pension plans seek to achieve total returns both sufficient to meet expected future obligations as well as returns greater than their policy benchmark reflecting the target weights of the asset classes used in its targeted strategic asset allocation.

In evaluating the strategic asset allocation choices, an emphasis is placed on the long-term characteristics of each individual asset class, and the benefits of diversification among multiple asset classes. Consideration is also given to the proper long-term level of risk for the plan, particularly with respect to the long-term nature of the plan’s liabilities, the impact of asset allocation on investment results, and the corresponding impact on the volatility and magnitude of plan contributions and expense and the impact certain actuarial techniques may have on the plan’s recognition of investment experience.

The trustees target the plans’ asset allocation within the following ranges within each asset class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset classes</th>
<th>South Africa¹</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum %</td>
<td>Maximum %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed interest</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Members of the scheme have a choice of four investment portfolios. The targeted allocation disclosed represents the moderate balanced investment portfolio which the majority of the members of the scheme have adopted. The total assets of the fund under these investment portfolios are R1 133 million, R19 901 million, R322 million and R200 million for the low portfolio, moderate portfolio, aggressive portfolio and money market portfolio, respectively. Defined benefit members’ funds are invested in the moderate balanced portfolio. The money market portfolio is restricted to pensioners only.
21 Post-retirement benefit obligations continued

21.2 Pension benefits continued

The trustees of the respective funds monitor investment performance and portfolio characteristics on a regular basis to ensure that managers are meeting expectations with respect to their investment approach. There are restrictions and controls placed on managers in this regard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
<th>Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last actuarial valuation</td>
<td>31 March 2010</td>
<td>30 June 2010</td>
<td>30 June 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full/interim valuation</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuation method adopted</td>
<td>Projected unit credit</td>
<td>Projected unit credit</td>
<td>Projected unit credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plans have been assessed by the actuaries and have been found to be in sound financial positions.

Principal actuarial assumptions

Weighted average assumptions used in performing actuarial valuation determined in consultation with independent actuaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
<th>Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at valuation date</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected return on plan assets</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average salary increases</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average pension increases</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables.

Reconciliation of the funded status to amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation (funded obligation)</td>
<td>5 835</td>
<td>5 102</td>
<td>1 028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan assets</td>
<td>(6 646)</td>
<td>(5 261)</td>
<td>(972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation (unfunded obligation)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2 292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrecognised actuarial net losses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(967)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset not recognised due to asset limitation</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net liability/(asset) recognised</td>
<td>(178)</td>
<td>(147)</td>
<td>1 381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprising</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid pension asset (refer note 9)</td>
<td>(178)</td>
<td>(147)</td>
<td>(611)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension benefit obligation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term portion</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net liability/(asset) recognised</td>
<td>(178)</td>
<td>(147)</td>
<td>1 381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 21 Post-retirement benefit obligations continued

### 21.2 Pension benefits continued

#### Reconciliation of projected benefit obligation (funded obligation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for the year ended 30 June</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year</td>
<td>5 102</td>
<td>5 250</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>5 984</td>
<td>6 069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of business</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest cost</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial losses/(gains)</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>(882)</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>(784)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member contributions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits paid</td>
<td>(455)</td>
<td>(399)</td>
<td>(159)</td>
<td>(93)</td>
<td>(614)</td>
<td>(492)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtailments and settlements</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from defined contribution plan¹</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation at end of year</td>
<td>5 835</td>
<td>5 102</td>
<td>1 028</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>6 863</td>
<td>5 984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Amount represents retired employees from the defined contribution section of the plan, who, on retirement, have elected to participate in the defined benefit plan by purchasing a defined benefit pension from the fund.

#### Reconciliation of projected benefit obligation (unfunded obligation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for the year ended 30 June</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year</td>
<td>2 132</td>
<td>2 453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past service cost</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest cost</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial gains/(losses)</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>(105)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits paid</td>
<td>(89)</td>
<td>(125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(342)</td>
<td>(295)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification from/(to) held for sale</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation at end of year</td>
<td>2 292</td>
<td>2 132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reconciliation of plan assets of funded obligation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year</td>
<td>5 261</td>
<td>5 838</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>6 085</td>
<td>6 709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual return on plan assets</td>
<td>1 603</td>
<td>(838)</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>(213)</td>
<td>1 792</td>
<td>(1 051)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan participant contributions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer contributions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit payments</td>
<td>(455)</td>
<td>(399)</td>
<td>(159)</td>
<td>(93)</td>
<td>(614)</td>
<td>(492)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from defined contribution plan¹</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtailments and settlements</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value of plan assets at end of year</td>
<td>6 646</td>
<td>5 261</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>7 618</td>
<td>6 085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Amount represents retired employees from the defined contribution section of the plan, who, on retirement, have elected to participate in the defined benefit plan by purchasing a defined benefit pension from the fund.
21 Post-retirement benefit obligations continued

21.2 Pension benefits continued

Net periodic pension cost/(gain) recognised in the income statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past service cost</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest cost</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected return on plan assets</td>
<td>(494)</td>
<td>(559)</td>
<td>(65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognised actuarial (gains)/losses</td>
<td>(596)</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset limitation cost/(gain)</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>(213)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension cost/(gain)</td>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual return on plan assets</td>
<td>1 603</td>
<td>(838)</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributions

Funding is based on actuarially determined contributions. The following table sets forth the projected pension contributions for the 2011 financial year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pension contributions</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-current post-retirement pension obligation per statement of financial position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for the year ended 30 June</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation (funded obligation)</td>
<td>6 863</td>
<td>5 984</td>
<td>6 069</td>
<td>5 532</td>
<td>3 618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan assets</td>
<td>(7 618)</td>
<td>(6 085)</td>
<td>(6 709)</td>
<td>(6 223)</td>
<td>(4 663)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation (unfunded obligation)</td>
<td>2 292</td>
<td>2 132</td>
<td>2 453</td>
<td>2 034</td>
<td>1 068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrecognised actuarial net (losses)/gains</td>
<td>(967)</td>
<td>(560)</td>
<td>(165)</td>
<td>(130)</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset not recognised due to asset limitation</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net liability recognised</td>
<td>1 203</td>
<td>1 483</td>
<td>1 873</td>
<td>1 434</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22 Long-term deferred income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total deferred income</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion</td>
<td>(203)</td>
<td>(182)</td>
<td>(167)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>273</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amounts received in respect of capital investment, to be recognised in income over the useful lives of the underlying assets, as well as emission rights received to be recognised in the income statement as the emissions are generated.

Business segmentation

South African energy cluster

- Gas
- Oil

Chemical cluster

- Polymers
- Solvents
- Olefins & Surfactants

Total operations

273 297 376

23 Deferred tax

Reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>7 984</td>
<td>6 993</td>
<td>7 459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(161)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current year charge</td>
<td>1 375</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 383</td>
<td>1 067</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(101)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net reclassification from/to held for sale</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>(1 262)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>(115)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>9 307</td>
<td>7 984</td>
<td>6 993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comprising

Deferred tax assets | (1 099) | (1 184) | (1 453) |
Deferred tax liabilities | 10 406 | 9 168 | 8 446 |

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the tax status and rates of the underlying entities.
for the year ended 30 June

### Deferred tax continued

*Deferred tax is attributable to the following temporary differences*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short- and long-term provisions</td>
<td>(557)</td>
<td>(760)</td>
<td>(478)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated tax losses</td>
<td>(661)</td>
<td>(1 142)</td>
<td>(1 054)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(125)</td>
<td>(219)</td>
<td>(343)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>(1 099)</td>
<td>(1 184)</td>
<td>(1 453)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>14 553</td>
<td>12 147</td>
<td>10 688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>(308)</td>
<td>(295)</td>
<td>(457)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short- and long-term provisions</td>
<td>(2 605)</td>
<td>(2 145)</td>
<td>(1 762)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated tax losses</td>
<td>(1 030)</td>
<td>(414)</td>
<td>(493)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(238)</td>
<td>(188)</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10 406</td>
<td>9 168</td>
<td>8 446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deferred tax assets have been recognised for the carry forward amount of unused tax losses relating to the group’s operations where, among other things, taxation losses can be carried forward indefinitely and there is evidence that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future to utilise all tax losses carried forward.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for carry forward of unused tax losses when it cannot be demonstrated that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

*Attributable to the following tax jurisdictions*

- South Africa | 7 830 | 6 764 | 6 038 |
- United States of America | 592 | 560 | 505 |
- Germany | 361 | 179 | 374 |
- Mozambique | 694 | 568 | 212 |
- Italy | (230) | (81) | (104) |
- Other | 60 | (6) | (32) |
| **Total** | 9 307 | 7 984 | 6 993 |

*Calculated tax losses*

*(before applying the applicable tax rate)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available for offset against future taxable income</td>
<td>9 071</td>
<td>10 621</td>
<td>10 762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised against the deferred tax balance</td>
<td>(4 016)</td>
<td>(5 156)</td>
<td>(5 716)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not recognised as a deferred tax asset</td>
<td>5 055</td>
<td>5 465</td>
<td>5 046</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deferred tax assets have been recognised to the extent that it is probable that the entities will generate future taxable income against which these tax losses can be utilised.

A portion of the estimated tax losses available may be subject to various statutory limitations as to its usage.
23 Deferred tax continued

**Calculated tax losses carried forward that have not been recognised**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expiry</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>between one and two years</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>between two and five years</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>1 407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thereafter</td>
<td>2 846</td>
<td>3 345</td>
<td>1 634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite life</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1 337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5 055</td>
<td>5 465</td>
<td>5 046</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries, foreign associates and foreign incorporated joint ventures**

No provision is made for the income tax effect that may arise on the remittance of unremitted earnings by certain foreign subsidiaries, foreign associates and foreign incorporated joint ventures. It is management’s intention that, where there is no double taxation relief, these earnings will be permanently re-invested in these entities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1 389</td>
<td>1 225</td>
<td>9 649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Africa</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>1 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3 838</td>
<td>1 991</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6 580</td>
<td>4 201</td>
<td>12 298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tax effect if remitted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Africa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>131</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secondary Taxation on Companies (STC)**

STC is a tax levied on South African companies at a rate of 10.0% (before 1 October 2007 – 12.5%) on dividends distributed.

Current and deferred tax are measured at the tax rate applicable to undistributed income and therefore only take STC into account to the extent that dividends have been received or paid.

On declaration of a dividend, the company includes the STC on this dividend in its computation of the income tax expense in the period of such declaration.

STC is expected to be replaced by a dividend withholding tax during 2011 as announced by the South African Minister of Finance during 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Undistributed earnings that would be subject to STC</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100 886</td>
<td>92 054</td>
<td>95 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax effect if distributed</td>
<td>10 089</td>
<td>9 205</td>
<td>8 672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available STC credits at end of year</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## current liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>1 542</td>
<td>4 762</td>
<td>3 496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term financial liabilities</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term provisions</td>
<td>2 647</td>
<td>3 592</td>
<td>1 951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term deferred income</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax payable</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>1 532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
<td>13 335</td>
<td>12 921</td>
<td>15 583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>4 049</td>
<td>3 302</td>
<td>3 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22 869</td>
<td>26 242</td>
<td>27 517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 24 Short-term debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank loans</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>1 944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving credit</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>456</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>2 375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>2 375</td>
<td>2 546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans raised</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1 942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans repaid</td>
<td>(199)</td>
<td>(2 091)</td>
<td>(2 292)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation effect of foreign currency loans</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td>456</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>2 375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Currency analysis

- **Euro**: 139, 134, 111
- **US dollar**: 317, 356, 593
- **Rand**: –, –, 1 313
- **Other currencies**: 456, 490, 2 375

---

**Note:**

- Current liabilities as at 30 June 2010, 2009 and 2008. Significant changes in current liabilities may arise due to the revaluation of foreign currency denominated liabilities.

**Reconciliation:**

- Loans raised/repaid for foreign currency operations
- Translation effect of foreign currency debts
- Translation of foreign operations
- Material change to liabilities in disposal groups held for sale.
24 **Short-term debt continued**

**Interest bearing status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest bearing debt</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>2 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-interest bearing debt</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short-term debt bears interest at market related rates. The weighted average interest rate applicable to short-term debt for the year was approximately 18.19% (2009 – 17.98%).

**Security**

All short-term debt is unsecured.

**Business segmentation**

- **Synfuels International**: 14
- **Polymers**: 300
- **Olefins & Surfactants**: 31
- **Financing**: –
- **Other chemical businesses**: 111

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>456</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>2 375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fair value of short-term debt**

The carrying value of short-term external debt approximates fair value because of the short period to maturity. The fair value of the short-term portion of long-term debt is disclosed in note 18.

25 **Short-term financial liabilities**

- **Forward exchange contracts**: 339
- **Cross currency swaps**: –
- **Interest rate derivatives**: 13
- **Commodity derivatives**: 1
- **Short-term portion of financial guarantees**: 4

Arising on short-term financial instruments: 357

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>357</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>used for cash flow hedging</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>held for trading</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short-term financial liabilities include the revaluation of out-of-the-money derivative instruments, refer pages 207 to 222.

**Fair value of derivative financial instruments**

The fair value of derivatives was based upon market valuations.

**Forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps**

The fair value losses were determined by recalculating the daily forward rates for each currency using a forward rate interpolator model. The net market value of all forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps at year end were calculated by comparing the forward exchange contracted rates to the equivalent year end market foreign exchange rates. The present values of these net market values were then determined using the appropriate currency specific discount curve.

**Interest rate and commodity derivatives**

The fair value of interest rate and commodity derivatives were determined by reference to quoted market prices for similar instruments.
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Short-term provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee provisions</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance related provisions</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restructuring provisions</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision in respect of EGTL</td>
<td>1 274</td>
<td>1 280</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other provisions</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion of long-term provisions</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>1 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>2 355</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income statement charge and provisions utilised, net*</td>
<td>(274)</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(40)</td>
<td>(88)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>2 041</td>
<td>2 355</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included in the movement of short-term provisions are changes relating to the increase in emission obligations for the year as well as the utilisation of emission rights in reducing these provisions.

Business segmentation

South African energy cluster

- Mining | 224 | 161 | 134 |
- Gas | 62 | 46 | 47 |
- Synfuels | 1 | 1 | 4 |
- Oil | 141 | 79 | 31 |
- Other | 20 | 35 | 52 |

International energy cluster

- Synfuels International | 1 387 | 2 118 | 441 |
- Petroleum International | 1 326 | 2 085 | 419 |
- Other | 61 | 33 | 22 |

Chemical cluster

- Polymers | 682 | 1 004 | 1 194 |
- Solvents | 65 | 70 | 62 |
- Olefins & Surfactants | 141 | 144 | 139 |
- Other | 275 | 504 | 733 |
- Other businesses | 201 | 286 | 260 |

Total operations | 2 647 | 3 592 | 1 951 |
## Current Liabilities Continued

### 27 Short-term deferred income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion of long-term deferred income</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term deferred income</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>266</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short-term deferred income relates mainly to amounts received in respect of the sale of fuel, to be recognised in income when ownership of inventory passes, as well as emission rights received to be recognised in income as the emissions are generated.

### 28 Tax paid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amounts unpaid at beginning of year</td>
<td>-675</td>
<td>1 522</td>
<td>1 465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net interest and penalties on tax</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax per income statement</td>
<td>5 602</td>
<td>9 413</td>
<td>9 521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net tax payable per statement of financial position</strong></td>
<td>-6 234</td>
<td>10 927</td>
<td>11 094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax payable</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>1 532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax receivable</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per the statement of cash flows</strong></td>
<td>-6 040</td>
<td>10 252</td>
<td>9 572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comprising</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal tax</td>
<td>-4 924</td>
<td>8 802</td>
<td>8 073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>-513</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign</strong></td>
<td>-603</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-6 040</td>
<td>10 252</td>
<td>9 572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 29 Trade payables and accrued expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables</td>
<td>9 132</td>
<td>8 537</td>
<td>11 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>1 069</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related party payables</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1 080</td>
<td>1 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10 675</td>
<td>10 686</td>
<td>13 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duties payable to revenue authorities</td>
<td>2 348</td>
<td>2 044</td>
<td>1 692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value added tax</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13 335</td>
<td>12 921</td>
<td>15 583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses to cost of sales and services rendered (%)</td>
<td>16,8%</td>
<td>14,6%</td>
<td>20,9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Currency analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>2 277</td>
<td>1 793</td>
<td>3 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>2 284</td>
<td>2 747</td>
<td>3 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>5 262</td>
<td>5 381</td>
<td>5 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>1 053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10 675</td>
<td>10 686</td>
<td>13 302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29 Trade payables and accrued expenses continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age analysis of trade payables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not past due date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past due 0 – 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past due 31 – 150 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past due 151 days – 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No individual vendor represents more than 10% of the group's trade payables.

**Fair value of trade payables and accrued expenses**

The carrying value approximates fair value because of the short period to settlement of these obligations.

**Business segmentation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South African energy cluster</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>1 426</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>1 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>3 978</td>
<td>4 112</td>
<td>4 888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International energy cluster</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cluster</td>
<td>5 488</td>
<td>4 858</td>
<td>7 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1 131</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>1 023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>2 475</td>
<td>1 711</td>
<td>3 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1 247</td>
<td>1 165</td>
<td>1 894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>1 280</td>
<td>1 329</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>13 335</td>
<td>12 921</td>
<td>15 583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Other payables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee related payables</td>
<td>2 950</td>
<td>2 426</td>
<td>2 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance related payables</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel related payables*</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4 049</td>
<td>3 302</td>
<td>3 456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Relates to the overrecovery by Sasol Oil on regulated fuel prices, which will be settled by future changes in the regulated fuel price.

Currency analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>2 881</td>
<td>1 908</td>
<td>1 785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 049</td>
<td>3 302</td>
<td>3 456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business segmentation

South African energy cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>1 161</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>463</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>144</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

International energy cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemical cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>1 479</td>
<td>1 293</td>
<td>1 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>464</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>1 296</td>
<td>1 213</td>
<td>1 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>4 049</td>
<td>3 302</td>
<td>3 456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fair value of other payables**

The carrying value approximates fair value because of the short period to maturity.
## results of operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>122 256</td>
<td>137 836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales and services rendered</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>(79 183)</td>
<td>(88 508)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>1 021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation (losses)/gains</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>(1 007)</td>
<td>(166)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23 937</td>
<td>24 666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial instruments (expenses)/income</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(442)</td>
<td>4 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors’ remuneration</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>(86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1 332</td>
<td>1 790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of profit of associates (net of tax)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>(2 114)</td>
<td>(2 531)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>(6 985)</td>
<td>(10 480)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeasurement items affecting operating profit</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>(1 504)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earnings per share</strong></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26,68</td>
<td>22,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>(777)</td>
<td>(2 881)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### for the year ended 30 June

#### 31 Turnover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of products</td>
<td>120 820</td>
<td>136 482</td>
<td>128 492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services rendered</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other trading income</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turnover</strong></td>
<td>122 256</td>
<td>137 836</td>
<td>129 943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comprising**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within South Africa</td>
<td>61 597</td>
<td>68 256</td>
<td>66 836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exported from South Africa</td>
<td>16 100</td>
<td>19 348</td>
<td>15 331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside South Africa</td>
<td>44 559</td>
<td>50 232</td>
<td>47 776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turnover</strong></td>
<td>122 256</td>
<td>137 836</td>
<td>129 943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turnover generated within South Africa includes sales of products manufactured and sold, or services rendered, to customers inside South Africa. Exported from South Africa relates to sales of products manufactured in South Africa and sold elsewhere, while outside South Africa relates to goods manufactured outside South Africa, irrespective of where they are sold as well as services rendered outside South Africa.
for the year ended 30 June

### 31 Turnover continued

#### Business segmentation

**South African energy cluster**
- Mining
- Gas
- Synfuels
- Oil

**International energy cluster**
- Synfuels International
- Petroleum International

**Chemical cluster**
- Polymers
- Solvents
- Olefins & Surfactants
- Other
- Other businesses

**Total operations** 122,256

### 32 Cost of sales and services rendered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>53,493</td>
<td>58,167</td>
<td>58,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African energy cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>2,885</td>
<td>2,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>2,986</td>
<td>2,829</td>
<td>2,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>47,932</td>
<td>51,086</td>
<td>52,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International energy cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>3,198</td>
<td>4,183</td>
<td>3,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>3,027</td>
<td>1,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cluster</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>14,236</td>
<td>15,326</td>
<td>11,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>14,425</td>
<td>16,317</td>
<td>15,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>24,774</td>
<td>28,867</td>
<td>28,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11,951</td>
<td>14,805</td>
<td>13,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>79,183</td>
<td>88,508</td>
<td>74,634</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Cost of sales of products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South African energy cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>78,886</td>
<td>87,995</td>
<td>74,160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>474</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>9,734</td>
<td>6,006</td>
<td>9,515</td>
</tr>
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<td>International energy cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
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<td>1,638</td>
<td>1,080</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
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<td>957</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>4,346</td>
<td>4,951</td>
<td>2,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>4,538</td>
<td>6,651</td>
<td>5,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>18,920</td>
<td>24,922</td>
<td>22,625</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9,015</td>
<td>11,474</td>
<td>8,774</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>79,183</td>
<td>88,508</td>
<td>74,634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Other operating income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission rights received</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on hedging activities</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad debts recovered</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance proceeds</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>854</td>
<td>1 021</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Translation (losses)/gains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Losses)/gains on foreign exchange transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>realised</td>
<td>(334)</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>(533)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unrealised</td>
<td>(673)</td>
<td>(715)</td>
<td>833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 007)</td>
<td>(166)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward exchange contracts</td>
<td>(314)</td>
<td>(406)</td>
<td>(133)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>(141)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/gain on translation of foreign currency loans</td>
<td>(463)</td>
<td>(157)</td>
<td>365</td>
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<tr>
<td>Realisation of foreign currency translation reserve</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(557)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(89)</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 007)</td>
<td>(166)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Operating profit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit includes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation of other intangible assets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(203)</td>
<td>(186)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors’ remuneration</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>(86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(6 509)</td>
<td>(6 059)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of remeasurement items</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>(1 469)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee costs (including employee related share-based payment expenses)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(17 546)</td>
<td>(17 532)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration expenditure</td>
<td>(482)</td>
<td>(426)</td>
<td>(248)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating lease charges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buildings</td>
<td>(390)</td>
<td>(434)</td>
<td>(324)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plant and equipment</td>
<td>(625)</td>
<td>(677)</td>
<td>(563)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research expenditure</td>
<td>(908)</td>
<td>(922)</td>
<td>(761)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restructuring costs</td>
<td>(92)</td>
<td>(117)</td>
<td>(220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical and other fees</td>
<td>(214)</td>
<td>(304)</td>
<td>(348)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission penalty on Sasol Wax</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3 678)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration penalty on Sasol Nitro</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(251)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down of inventories to net realisable value</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(172)</td>
<td>(965)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal of write-down of inventories to net realisable value</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Included in operating profit are other expenses, which include share-based payment expenses (refer note 46), remeasurement items (refer note 42), the effect of crude oil hedging (refer note 36), administrative penalties in respect of competition matters (refer above) and exploration expenditure (refer above).
### 36 Financial instruments (expenses)/income

Financial instruments (expenses)/income recognised in the income statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net (loss)/gain on derivative instruments held for trading</td>
<td>(318)</td>
<td>4,296</td>
<td>-1,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>realised effect of crude oil hedging</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,605</td>
<td>-2,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revaluation of crude oil derivatives</td>
<td>(87)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revaluation of cross currency swaps</td>
<td>(231)</td>
<td>(307)</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of investments available-for-sale</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raised during year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>(138)</td>
<td>(198)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>released during year</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(442)</td>
<td>4,131</td>
<td>(1,436)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 37 Auditors’ remuneration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPMG</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other external auditors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fees paid to auditors for advisory services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax advisory fees</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 38 Finance income

Dividends received from investments available-for-sale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside South Africa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interest received</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>1,461</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside South Africa</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notional interest received</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>1,790</td>
<td>735</td>
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</table>

Interest received on

<table>
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<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>investments available-for-sale</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investments held-to-maturity</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loans and receivables</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
39 **Share of profit of associates (net of tax)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit before tax</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(72)</td>
<td>(95)</td>
<td>(81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of profit of associates (net of tax)</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends received from associates</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Business segmentation**

- **Synfuels**
  - 2010: 4
  - 2009: 3
  - 2008: 3

- **Polymers**
  - 2010: 220
  - 2009: 273
  - 2008: 251

- **Olefins & Surfactants**
  - 2010: (1)
  - 2009: (9)
  - 2008: (1)

- **Other**
  - 2010: (6)

**Total operations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>217</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40 **Finance expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>1 192</td>
<td>1 979</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preference share dividends</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance leases</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation of loan costs</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notional interest</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total finance expenses</td>
<td>2 172</td>
<td>2 565</td>
<td>2 734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts capitalised</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>(1 586)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  - property, plant and equipment | 3   | 1    |
  - assets under construction | 4   | 1    |
| Income statement charge | 2 114| 2 531| 1 148|
| **Total finance expenses comprise** | 2 172| 2 565| 2 734|
| South Africa           | 1 513| 1 692| 1 263|
| Outside South Africa   | 659  | 873  | 1 471|
| **Average capitalisation rate applied for general borrowings** | – | – | 8,5% |
| **Total finance expenses before amortisation of loan costs and notional interest** | 1 781| 2 170| 2 408|
| **Less interest paid on tax payable** | – | (2) | (3) |
| **Per the statement of cash flows** | 1 781| 2 168| 2 405|
### 41 Taxation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African normal tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year</td>
<td>4 270</td>
<td>8 067</td>
<td>8 497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior years</td>
<td>(4 431)</td>
<td>(8 276)</td>
<td>(8 476)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior years</td>
<td>(735)</td>
<td>(511)</td>
<td>(459)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year</td>
<td>5 602</td>
<td>9 413</td>
<td>9 521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior years</td>
<td>(28)</td>
<td>(161)</td>
<td>(209)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax – South Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year</td>
<td>1 058</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior years</td>
<td>(1 191)</td>
<td>(653)</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tax rate change</td>
<td>(86)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax – foreign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current year</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior years</td>
<td>(278)</td>
<td>(246)</td>
<td>(18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognition of deferred tax assets*</td>
<td>(552)</td>
<td>(381)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tax rate change</td>
<td>(259)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 985</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 480</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 129</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included in the charge per the income statement is the recognition of an amount of R259 million relating to a deferred tax asset not previously recognised due to the uncertainty surrounding the utilisation thereof in future years.

### Business segmentation

**South African energy cluster**
- Mining
- Gas
- Synfuels
- Oil

**International energy cluster**
- Synfuels International
- Petroleum International

**Chemical cluster**
- Polymers
- Solvents
- Olefins & Surfactants
- Other
- Other businesses

**Total operations**
for the year ended 30 June

41 Taxation continued

Reconciliation of effective tax rate
Total income tax expense differs from the amount computed by applying the South African normal tax rate to profit before tax. The reasons for these differences are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South African normal tax rate</td>
<td>28,0</td>
<td>28,0</td>
<td>28,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in rate of tax due to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STC</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disallowed preference share dividend</td>
<td>2,7</td>
<td>2,5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disallowed expenditure</td>
<td>2,2</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>3,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disallowed share-based expenses</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>3,8</td>
<td>1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disallowed expenditure on fines</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior year adjustments</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other adjustments</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Increase in rate of tax</strong></td>
<td>36,6</td>
<td>46,5</td>
<td>34,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in rate of tax due to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exempt income</td>
<td>(0,4)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(0,8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduction in tax rate</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(0,9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>different foreign tax rate</td>
<td>(2,5)</td>
<td>(3,2)</td>
<td>(1,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognition of deferred tax assets</td>
<td>(1,1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(0,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utilisation of tax losses</td>
<td>(0,8)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(0,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prior year adjustments</td>
<td>(1,2)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other adjustments</td>
<td>(0,8)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(0,5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effective tax rate</strong></td>
<td>29,9</td>
<td>43,3</td>
<td>30,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42 Remeasurement items affecting operating profit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(110)</td>
<td>(458)</td>
<td>(821)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assets under construction</td>
<td>(47)</td>
<td>(294)</td>
<td>(447)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other intangible assets</td>
<td>(61)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>(371)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investments in securities</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(137)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assets under construction</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other intangible assets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investment in associate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(761)</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investments in businesses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loss on repurchase of participation rights in GTL project</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>(133)</td>
<td>(96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrapping of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(32)</td>
<td>(101)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrapping of assets under construction</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write off of unsuccessful exploration wells</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realisation of foreign currency translation reserve</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(557)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss effect thereon</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>(1 469)</td>
<td>(698)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests effect thereon</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax effect thereon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-controlling interests effect thereon</strong></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>(1 504)</td>
<td>(473)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June 2010

42 Remeasurement items affecting operating profit continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business segmentation</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South African energy cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>(69)</td>
<td>(141)</td>
<td>(116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(137)</td>
<td>(25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International energy cluster</strong></td>
<td>(112)</td>
<td>(794)</td>
<td>(369)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(777)</td>
<td>(396)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>(108)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical cluster</strong></td>
<td>251</td>
<td>(510)</td>
<td>(294)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(158)</td>
<td>(104)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>(106)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>(247)</td>
<td>(229)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>(24)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operations</strong></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>(1 469)</td>
<td>(698)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross 2010 Rm</th>
<th>Tax 2010 Rm</th>
<th>Non-controlling interest 2010 Rm</th>
<th>Net 2010 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings effect of remeasurement items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of</td>
<td>(110)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(47)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assets under construction</td>
<td>(61)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other intangible assets</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investments in securities</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversal of impairment of</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assets under construction</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other intangible assets</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/(loss) on disposal of</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other intangible assets</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investment in associate</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investments in businesses</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrapping of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(124)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrapping of assets under construction</td>
<td>(32)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write off of unsuccessful exploration wells</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
42 Remeasurement items affecting operating profit continued

(Impeachment)/reversal of impairment

The group’s non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. 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 it belongs.

Value-in-use calculations

The recoverable amount of the assets reviewed for impairment is determined based on value-in-use calculations. Key assumptions relating to this valuation include the discount rate and cash flows used to determine the value in use. Future cash flows are estimated based on financial budgets approved by management covering a three, five and ten year period and are extrapolated over the useful life of the assets to reflect the long-term plans for the group using the estimated growth rate for the specific business or project. The estimated future cash flows and discount rates used are post-tax based on an assessment of the current risks applicable to the specific entity and country in which it operates. Discounting post-tax cash flows at a post-tax discount rate yields the same result as discounting pre-tax cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate.

Management determines the expected performance of the assets based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the increase in the geographic segment long-term Producer Price Index. Estimations are based on a number of key assumptions such as volume, price, product mix which will create a basis for future growth and gross margin. These assumptions are set in relation to historic figures and external reports on market growth. If necessary, these cash flows are then adjusted to take into account any changes in assumptions or operating conditions that have been identified subsequent to the preparation of the budgets.

The weighted average cost of capital rate (WACC) is derived from a pricing model based on credit risk and the cost of the debt. The variables used in the model are established on the basis of management judgement and current market conditions. Management judgement is also applied in estimating the future cash flows of the cash generating units. These values are sensitive to the cash flows projected for the periods for which detailed forecasts are not available and to the assumptions regarding the long-term sustainability of the cash flows thereafter.

Main assumptions used for value-in-use calculations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>North America</th>
<th>Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate – long-term Producer Price Index (PPI)</td>
<td>2010 4.80</td>
<td>2010 1.50</td>
<td>2010 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate – Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)</td>
<td>2010 13.25</td>
<td>2010 7.75</td>
<td>2010 7.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Management has considered the sensitivity of the values in use determined above to various key assumptions such as crude oil prices, commodity prices and exchange rates. These sensitivities have been taken into consideration in determining the required impairments and reversals of impairments.
Remeasurement items affecting operating profit continued

Significant reversal/(impairments) of assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business unit</th>
<th>Property, plant and equipment 2010</th>
<th>Assets under construction 2010</th>
<th>Other intangible assets 2010</th>
<th>Total 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Italy Organics business Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>(56)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission rights Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td></td>
<td>348</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin Sulfonate plant in Marl Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents Germany (Herne site) Solvents</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration assets in Nigeria Petroleum International</td>
<td></td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secunda packaged emulsion plant Nitro</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secunda granulation plant Nitro</td>
<td></td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reversal of impairment of the Sasol Italy Organics business

During 2007, the Sasol Italy Organics business was fully impaired due to a decline in the economics of the business. In 2008, management commenced with the implementation of a rigorous turnaround strategy regarding this business which was focused on the reduction of cash fixed costs, improved asset utilisation and a reduction in headcount. Based on the current indicators from the turnaround process, management has concluded that the turnaround would be sufficiently sustainable to the extent that a partial reversal of R350 million of the previous impairment was recognised during 2010.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

During the year, certain upstream exploration assets in Nigeria relating to Sasol Petroleum International 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.

The above impairments were the main contributors to the impairment of property, plant and equipment and assets under construction during the year. Other smaller impairments are in respect of assets which are subject to reduced utilisation.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is derived by dividing attributable earnings by the weighted average number of shares, after taking the share repurchase programme and the Sasol Inzalo share transaction into account. Appropriate adjustments are made in calculating diluted, headline and diluted headline earnings per share.

Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if all of the group’s outstanding share options were exercised and the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares resulting from the Sasol Inzalo share transaction. The number of shares outstanding is adjusted to show the potential dilution if employee share options and Sasol Inzalo share rights are converted into ordinary shares and the ordinary shares that will be issued to settle the A and B preference shares in the Sasol Inzalo share transaction.

| Number of shares |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                  | 2010 million  | 2009 million    | 2008 million    |
| Weighted average number of shares               | 597,6          | 596,1           | 601,0           |
| Potential dilutive effect of outstanding share options | 4,7            | 6,1             | 8,5             |
| Potential dilutive effect of Sasol Inzalo transaction | 13,2           | 11,8            | –               |
| Diluted weighted average number of shares       | 615,5          | 614,0           | 609,5           |

The diluted weighted average number of shares in issue for the year ended 30 June 2010 does not include the effect of ordinary shares issuable upon the conversion of Sasol Inzalo share rights in respect of the Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and Sasol Inzalo Management Trust, as their effect is currently not dilutive.
**Earnings per share continued**

**Diluted earnings is determined as follows**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings attributable to owners of Sasol Limited</td>
<td>15,941</td>
<td>13,648</td>
<td>22,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expense on potentially dilutive shares (Sasol Inzalo share transaction)</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diluted earnings</strong></td>
<td>16,336</td>
<td>13,998</td>
<td>22,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Headline earnings is determined as follows**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings attributable to shareholders</td>
<td>15,941</td>
<td>13,648</td>
<td>22,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effect of remeasurement items</td>
<td>(46)</td>
<td>1,469</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tax effect thereon</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>(229)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-controlling interest thereon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headline earnings</strong></td>
<td>15,876</td>
<td>15,152</td>
<td>22,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance expense on potentially dilutive shares (Sasol Inzalo share transaction)</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diluted headline earnings</strong></td>
<td>16,271</td>
<td>15,502</td>
<td>22,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profit attributable to shareholders**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic earnings per share</td>
<td>26,68</td>
<td>22,90</td>
<td>37,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted earnings per share</td>
<td>26,54</td>
<td>22,80</td>
<td>36,78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of share repurchase programme</td>
<td>0,39</td>
<td>0,80</td>
<td>1,73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Headline earnings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headline earnings per share</td>
<td>26,57</td>
<td>25,42</td>
<td>38,09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted headline earnings per share</td>
<td>26,44</td>
<td>25,25</td>
<td>37,56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of share repurchase programme</td>
<td>0,38</td>
<td>0,88</td>
<td>1,78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dividends per share**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary shares of no par value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim</td>
<td>2,80</td>
<td>2,50</td>
<td>3,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final*</td>
<td>7,70</td>
<td>6,00</td>
<td>9,35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10,50</td>
<td>8,50</td>
<td>13,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Declared subsequent to 30 June 2010 and has been presented for information purposes only. No accrual regarding the final dividend has been recognised.

**Potential dilutive effect of options issued in terms of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of options granted at year end</td>
<td>12,103</td>
<td>14,127</td>
<td>16,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average issue price of options</td>
<td>177,34</td>
<td>174,46</td>
<td>171,92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value at issue price Rm</td>
<td>2,147</td>
<td>2,465</td>
<td>2,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average closing share price during year on JSE</td>
<td>289,81</td>
<td>305,81</td>
<td>360,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent shares at closing share price thousand</td>
<td>7,406</td>
<td>8,059</td>
<td>7,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential dilutive effect of outstanding share options thousand</td>
<td>4,697</td>
<td>6,068</td>
<td>8,476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Potential dilutive effect of shares to be issued to settle debt of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Inzalo Groups Funding debt (A and B preference shares) Rm</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Inzalo Public Funding debt (A and B preference shares) Rm</td>
<td>2,325</td>
<td>2,336</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing share price on JSE</td>
<td>274,60</td>
<td>269,98</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential dilutive effect of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction thousand shares</td>
<td>13,166</td>
<td>13,437</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential dilutive weighted effect of Sasol Inzalo share transaction thousand shares</td>
<td>13,166</td>
<td>11,777</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The potential dilutive effect of share rights issued in terms of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction in 2008 is insignificant as the transaction was concluded only at the end of that year.
44 Other comprehensive income

Components of other comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(802)</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td>3,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of cash flow hedges</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gains/(losses) on effective portion of cash flow hedges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(gains)/losses on cash flow hedges transferred to hedged items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain/(loss) on fair value of investments</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on other comprehensive income</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income for year, net of tax</td>
<td>(777)</td>
<td>(2,881)</td>
<td>3,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tax and non-controlling interest on other comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Gross</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Non-controlling interest</th>
<th>Net</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(802)</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>(802)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on effective portion of cash flow hedges</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on fair value of investments</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>(785)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(770)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(2,481)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses on effective portion of cash flow hedges</td>
<td>(430)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(315)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on cash flow hedges transferred to hedged items</td>
<td>(67)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>(57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on fair value of investments</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>(2,982)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(2,852)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>3,452</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>3,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gains on effective portion of cash flow hedges</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses on cash flow hedges transferred to hedged items</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>(55)</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on fair value of investments</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>3,712</td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>3,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Share capital

**Authorised**
- Ordinary shares of no par value
- Sasol preferred ordinary shares of no par value
- Sasol BEE ordinary shares of no par value

**Issued**
- Shares issued at beginning of year
- Shares issued in terms of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme
- Shares issued in terms of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction²
- Shares cancelled during year
- Shares issued at end of year

**Comprising**
- Ordinary shares of no par value
- Sasol preferred ordinary shares of no par value
- Sasol BEE ordinary shares of no par value

**Held in reserve**
- Allocated to the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme
- Unissued shares

---

1. During May 2008, special resolutions were passed whereby 47 309 410 of the authorised but unissued ordinary shares of no par value of the capital of Sasol Limited were converted into 28 385 646 Sasol preferred ordinary shares of no par value and 18 923 764 Sasol BEE ordinary shares of no par value, respectively.

2. In 2009, 16 085 199 Sasol preferred ordinary shares were issued, at an issue price of R366,00 per share, for R5 888 million to the Black Public pursuant to the funded invitation. 2 838 565 Sasol BEE ordinary shares were issued, at an issue price of R366,00 per share, for R1 039 million to the Black Public pursuant to the cash invitation.

In 2008, 34 693 568 Sasol ordinary shares with a value of R12 698 million were issued at a nominal value of R0,01 per share to the Sasol Inzalo Employee and Management Trusts and the Sasol Inzalo Foundation, with the remaining amount being facilitated by Sasol. In addition, 9 461 882 Sasol preferred ordinary shares were issued, at an issue price of R366,00 per share, for R3 463 million to the selected participants.
45 Share capital continued

Conditions attached to share classifications

The Sasol ordinary shares issued have no conditions attached to them.

The Sasol preferred ordinary shares have voting rights attached to them and will be Sasol ordinary shares at the end of the term of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction. The Sasol preferred ordinary shares rank pari passu with the Sasol ordinary shares and differ only in the fact that they are not listed and trading is restricted.

Further, the Sasol preferred ordinary shares carry a cumulative preferred dividend right where a dividend has been declared during the term of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, with the dividends set out as follows:

– R16,00 per annum for each of the three years until 30 June 2011;
– R22,00 per annum for the next three years until 30 June 2014; and
– R28,00 per annum for the last four years until 30 June 2018.

The Sasol BEE ordinary shares have voting rights attached to them and will be Sasol ordinary shares at the end of the term of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction. The Sasol BEE ordinary shares rank pari passu with the Sasol ordinary shares and differ only in the fact that they are not listed and trading is restricted.

The Sasol BEE ordinary shares receive dividends per share simultaneously with, and equal to, the Sasol ordinary shares.

Capital management

The group’s objectives when managing capital (which includes share capital, borrowings, working capital and cash and cash equivalents) are to maintain a flexible capital structure that reduces the cost of capital to an acceptable level of risk, to safeguard the group’s ability to continue as a going concern while taking advantage of strategic opportunities in order to provide sustainable returns for shareholders and benefits to the stakeholders.

The group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, repurchase shares currently issued, issue new shares, issue new debt, issue new debt to replace existing debt with different characteristics and/or sell assets to reduce debt.

The group monitors capital utilising a number of measures, including the gearing ratio. The gearing ratio is calculated as net borrowings (total borrowings less cash) divided by shareholders’ equity. The gearing level takes into account the group’s substantial capital investment and susceptibility to external market factors such as crude oil prices, exchange rates and commodity chemical prices.

In 2009, the targeted gearing ratio was lowered to 20% – 40% from the previous range of 30% – 50%. The group’s gearing level for 2010 of 1,0% (2009 – negative 1,2%) remained low as a result of improved operating results. The gearing ratio is expected to return to the targeted range as the capital expansion programme progresses in the medium- to long-term horizon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Share-based payments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity settled – recognised directly in equity</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>3 293</td>
<td>1 574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Share Incentive Scheme</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Inzalo share transaction</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>3 202</td>
<td>1 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash settled – recognised in long-term provisions</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Appreciation Rights with no corporate performance targets</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Appreciation Rights with corporate performance targets</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>3 325</td>
<td>1 782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46 Share-based payments continued

46.1 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.

The objective of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme is to recognise the contributions of senior staff to the value added to the group’s financial position and performance and to retain 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. These options are settled by means of the issue of ordinary shares of no par value by Sasol Limited. The fair value of the equity settled expense is calculated at grant date.

In terms of the scheme, options to a maximum of 60 000 000 ordinary shares may be offered by the trustees to eligible group employees. Each employee is limited to holding a maximum of 1 000 000 options to acquire Sasol Limited shares.

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 share 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.

Following the introduction of the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme in March 2007, no further options have been issued in terms of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. Unimplemented share options will not be affected by the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme.

It is group policy that employees should not deal in Sasol Limited shares for the periods from 1 January for half year end and 1 July for year end until 2 days after publication of the results and at any other time during which they have access to price sensitive information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shares allotted</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share options granted</td>
<td>45 448 100</td>
<td>43 742 600</td>
<td>41 994 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unallocated share options</td>
<td>12 275 800</td>
<td>14 215 500</td>
<td>16 212 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60 000 000</strong></td>
<td><strong>60 000 000</strong></td>
<td><strong>60 000 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vesting periods of options granted</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already vested</td>
<td>8 225 300</td>
<td>7 369 600</td>
<td>5 595 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>1 893 900</td>
<td>2 484 100</td>
<td>3 331 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>1 368 300</td>
<td>2 005 000</td>
<td>2 643 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>788 300</td>
<td>1 512 500</td>
<td>2 129 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>844 300</td>
<td>1 615 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>896 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12 275 800</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 215 500</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 212 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46 Share-based payments continued

46.1 The Sasol Share Incentive Scheme continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movements in the number of options granted</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>Weighted average option price Rand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2007</td>
<td>21 439 100</td>
<td>142,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4 859 700)</td>
<td>(96,80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(367 400)</td>
<td>(189,07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options converted to shares</td>
<td>16 212 000</td>
<td>155,47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 745 800)</td>
<td>(91,16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(250 700)</td>
<td>(170,70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options lapsed</td>
<td>14 215 500</td>
<td>163,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 792 600)</td>
<td>(114,18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(147 100)</td>
<td>(204,33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>12 275 800</td>
<td>169,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options converted to shares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options lapsed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average market price of options traded during year</th>
<th>2010 Rand</th>
<th>2009 Rand</th>
<th>2008 Rand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>295,70</td>
<td>295,44</td>
<td>366,71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average fair value of share options vested during year</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49,84</td>
<td>43,82</td>
<td>39,29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total intrinsic value of share options exercised during year</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>325</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>1 312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share-based payment expense recognised*</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The unrecongnised share-based payment expense related to non-vested share options, expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 0.9 years, amounted to R49 million at 30 June 2010 (2009 – R106 million; 2008 – R197 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.

There was no income tax recognised as a consequence of Sasol Share Incentive Scheme.
### 46 Share-based payments continued

#### 46.1 The Sasol Share Incentive Scheme continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of exercise prices</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>Weighted average option price Rand</th>
<th>Aggregate intrinsic value Rm</th>
<th>Weighted average remaining life years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Details of unimplemented share options granted up to 30 June 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R60.01 – R90.00</td>
<td>1 653 200</td>
<td>86.12</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R90.01 – R120.00</td>
<td>3 452 100</td>
<td>111.35</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R120.01 – R150.00</td>
<td>421 000</td>
<td>133.81</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R150.01 – R180.00</td>
<td>318 900</td>
<td>158.26</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R180.01 – R210.00</td>
<td>866 300</td>
<td>195.44</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R210.01 – R240.00</td>
<td>4 665 100</td>
<td>225.04</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R240.01 – R270.00</td>
<td>683 500</td>
<td>251.58</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R270.01 – R300.00</td>
<td>215 700</td>
<td>274.71</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 275 800</td>
<td>169.75</td>
<td>1 288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Details of unimplemented share options vested at 30 June 2010 | | | | |
| R30.01 – R60.00        | 7 000           | 54.00                             | 2                           |                                       |
| R60.01 – R90.00        | 1 656 400       | 86.11                             | 312                         |                                       |
| R90.01 – R120.00       | 2 713 600       | 111.31                            | 443                         |                                       |
| R120.01 – R150.00      | 218 000         | 134.36                            | 31                          |                                       |
| R150.01 – R180.00      | 165 800         | 157.94                            | 19                          |                                       |
| R180.01 – R210.00      | 661 300         | 194.98                            | 53                          |                                       |
| R210.01 – R240.00      | 2 469 900       | 223.59                            | 126                         |                                       |
| R240.01 – R270.00      | 225 900         | 252.77                            | 5                           |                                       |
| R270.01 – R300.00      | 107 400         | 274.64                            | –                           |                                       |
|                         | 8 225 300       | 154.20                            | 991                         |                                       |

#### 46.2 The Sasol Inzalo share transaction

In 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 BEE participants. The transaction was introduced to assist Sasol, as a major participant in the South African economy, in meeting its empowerment objectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components of the transaction</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010 % allocated</th>
<th>Value of shares issued 2010 Rm</th>
<th>Share-based payment expense recognised 2010 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust (^1)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>9 235</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sasol Inzalo Foundation (^2)</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3 463</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Participants (^3)</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3 463</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Public Invitations (^4)</td>
<td>iv</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6 927</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>23 088</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46 Share-based payments continued

46.2 The Sasol Inzalo share transaction continued

Components of the transaction Note Value of shares issued 2009 Value of shares issued 2009 Share-based payment expense recognised 2009 % allocated

| The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust¹ | i | 4,0 | 9 235 | 767 |
| The Sasol Inzalo Foundation² | ii | 1,5 | 3 463 | – |
| Selected Participants | iii | 1,5 | 3 463 | – |
| Black Public Invitations | iv | 3,0 | 6 927 | 2 435 |
| | | 10,0 | 23 088 | 3 202 |

Components of the transaction Note Value of shares issued 2008 Value of shares issued 2008 Share-based payment expense recognised 2008 % allocated

| The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust¹ | i | 4,0 | 9 235 | 77 |
| The Sasol Inzalo Foundation² | ii | 1,5 | 3 463 | – |
| Selected Participants | iii | 1,5 | 3 463 | 1 357 |
| Black Public Invitations | iv | 3,0 | – | – |
| | | 10,0 | 16 161 | 1 434 |

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 2,3 years amounted to R2 285 million at 30 June 2010 (2009 – R2 889 million, 2008 – R4 872 million).

2 No share-based payment expense has been recognised for The Sasol Inzalo Foundation.

i. The Sasol Inzalo Employee Trust and The Sasol Inzalo Management Trust (the Trusts)

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 staff 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 ten years, vest according to unconditional entitlement as follows:

– after three years: 30%
– thereafter: 10% per year until maturity

Participants in the Employee Scheme were granted share rights to 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 has been 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 fair value of the equity settled share-based payment expense is calculated at grant date and expensed over the vesting period of the share rights.

The Sasol ordinary shares were issued to the Trusts, funded by contributions from Sasol, which collectively subscribed for 25,2 million Sasol ordinary shares at a nominal value of R0,01 per share, subject to pre-conditions regarding the right to receive only 50% of ordinary dividends paid on 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 ten in accordance with a pre-determined formula. The participant has the right to all ordinary dividends received by the Trusts for the duration of the transaction.

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 Trusts after the distribution to participants may be distributed to The Sasol Inzalo Foundation.
46 Share-based payments continued

46.2 The Sasol Inzalo share transaction continued

ii. The Sasol Inzalo Foundation

On 3 June 2008, The Sasol Inzalo Foundation, which was incorporated as a trust and in the process of being registered as a public benefit organisation, subscribed for 9.5 million Sasol ordinary shares at nominal value of R0,01 per share.

The primary focus of The Sasol Inzalo Foundation is skills development and capacity building of black South Africans, predominantly in the fields of mathematics, science and technology.

The conditions of subscription for Sasol ordinary shares by The Sasol Inzalo Foundation includes the right to receive dividends equal to 5% of the ordinary dividends declared in respect of Sasol ordinary shares held by the Foundation. Sasol is entitled to repurchase a number of Sasol ordinary shares from the Foundation at a nominal value of R0,01 per share at the end of ten years in accordance with a pre-determined formula.

After Sasol has exercised its repurchase right, the Foundation will receive 100% of dividends declared on the Sasol ordinary shares owned by the Foundation.

iii. Selected Participants

In 2008, selected BEE groups (Selected Participants) which included Sasol customers, Sasol suppliers, Sasol franchisees, women’s groups, trade unions and other professional associations, through a funding company, which is consolidated as part of the Sasol group, subscribed in total for 9.5 million Sasol preferred ordinary shares. A portion of these shares have not yet been allocated to Selected Participants and have been subscribed for by a facilitation trust, which is funded by Sasol. As at 30 June 2010, 1,1 million (2009 – 1,1 million; 2008 – 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 funded through preference share debt (refer note 18), including preference shares subscribed for by Sasol.

The fair value of the equity settled share-based payment expense relating to the share rights issued to the Selected Participants is calculated at grant date and is expensed immediately as all vesting conditions had been met at that date.

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 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 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.

iv. Black Public Invitations

The Sasol Inzalo Black Public Invitations aimed to provide as many black people (Black Public) as possible with an opportunity to acquire shares in Sasol. The Black Public owns 3% of Sasol’s issued share capital, through their participation in the Funded and Cash Invitations described below.

The Black Public invitations closed on 9 July 2008 and were included in the results for 2009. On 8 September 2008, the Black Public indirectly subscribed for 16 085 199 preferred ordinary shares and directly for 2 838 565 Sasol BEE ordinary shares.

The fair value of the equity settled share-based payment expense relating to the share rights issued to the Black Public calculated at grant date is expensed immediately as all vesting conditions would have been met at that date. At 30 June 2010, 56 452 (2009 – 57 254) Sasol preferred ordinary shares and 17 405 (2009 – 16 097) Sasol BEE ordinary shares were issued to a facilitation trust funded by Sasol.
46 Share-based payments continued

46.2 The Sasol Inzalo share transaction continued

iv. Black Public Invitations continued

Funded Invitation
The members of the Black Public participating in the Funded Invitation through a funding company, which is consolidated as part of the Sasol group, 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, (refer note 18), including preference shares subscribed for by Sasol.

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, 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 has, 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 Sasol BEE ordinary shares. As at 30 June 2010, the Black Public held 2,8 million (2009 – 2,8 million) Sasol BEE ordinary shares. Participants in the Cash Invitation receive dividends per share simultaneously with, and equal to, Sasol ordinary shareholders. In addition, they are entitled to exercise full voting rights attached to their Sasol BEE ordinary shares.

The Sasol BEE ordinary shares cannot be traded for the first two years of the transaction term of ten 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.

At the end of the transaction term, the Sasol BEE ordinary shares will automatically be Sasol ordinary shares and will then be listed on the JSE Limited.

### at 30 June 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shares and share rights granted</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shares and share rights available for allocation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i) Employee and Management Trusts</th>
<th>ii) Sasol Inzalo Foundation</th>
<th>iii) Selected Participants</th>
<th>iv) Black Public Invitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61 211 846</td>
<td>24 512 080</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 867 368</td>
<td>719 606</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 073 905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 079 214</td>
<td>25 231 686</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vesting periods of shares and share rights granted</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already vested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within three years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to five years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five to ten years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                           | 36 699 766                  | 9 461 882                 | 8 387 977                 | 18 849 907               |
| 7 353 624                       | 7 353 624                  | –                        | –                        | –                        |
| 4 902 416                       | 4 902 416                  | –                        | –                        | –                        |
| 12 256 040                      | 12 256 040                | –                        | –                        | –                        |
| 61 211 846                      | 24 512 080                | 9 461 882                 | 8 387 977                 | 18 849 907               |
46  Share-based payments continued

46.2 The Sasol Inzalo share transaction continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shares and share rights granted</th>
<th>i) Employee and Management Trusts</th>
<th>ii) Sasol Inzalo Foundation</th>
<th>iii) Selected Participants</th>
<th>iv) Black Public Invitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shares and share rights available for allocation</td>
<td>58 333 322</td>
<td>21 633 050</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares and share rights available for allocation</td>
<td>4 745 892</td>
<td>3 598 636</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 073 905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63 079 214</td>
<td>25 231 686</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vesting periods of shares and share rights granted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Already vested</th>
<th>i) Employee and Management Trusts</th>
<th>ii) Sasol Inzalo Foundation</th>
<th>iii) Selected Participants</th>
<th>iv) Black Public Invitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already vested</td>
<td>36 700 272</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within three years</td>
<td>6 489 915</td>
<td>6 489 915</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to five years</td>
<td>4 326 610</td>
<td>4 326 610</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five to ten years</td>
<td>10 816 525</td>
<td>10 816 525</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58 333 322</td>
<td>21 633 050</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

at 30 June 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shares and share rights granted</th>
<th>i) Employee and Management Trusts</th>
<th>ii) Sasol Inzalo Foundation</th>
<th>iii) Selected Participants</th>
<th>iv) Black Public Invitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shares and share rights available for allocation</td>
<td>40 151 859</td>
<td>22 302 000</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares and share rights unissued at year end</td>
<td>4 003 591</td>
<td>2 929 686</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 073 905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63 079 214</td>
<td>25 231 686</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vesting periods of shares and share rights granted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Already vested</th>
<th>i) Employee and Management Trusts</th>
<th>ii) Sasol Inzalo Foundation</th>
<th>iii) Selected Participants</th>
<th>iv) Black Public Invitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already vested</td>
<td>17 849 859</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within three years</td>
<td>6 690 600</td>
<td>6 690 600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to five years</td>
<td>4 460 400</td>
<td>4 460 400</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five to ten years</td>
<td>11 151 000</td>
<td>11 151 000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40 151 859</td>
<td>22 302 000</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46 Share-based payments continued

46.2 The Sasol Inzalo share transaction continued

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valuation model</th>
<th>Employee Management Trusts 2010</th>
<th>Selected Participants 2010</th>
<th>Black Public Invitation – Funded 2010</th>
<th>Black Public Invitation – Cash 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monte Carlo model</td>
<td>Black-Scholes model</td>
<td>Black-Scholes model</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise price</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>11,8</td>
<td>33,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-free interest rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected volatility</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2,67 – 4,5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected dividend yield</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7 to 8 years **</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesting period</td>
<td>7 to 8 years **</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monte Carlo model</td>
<td>Black-Scholes model</td>
<td>Black-Scholes model</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise price</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>11,8</td>
<td>56,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-free interest rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected volatility</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2,67 – 4,5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected dividend yield</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesting period</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** 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.

The expected dividend yield of the share rights granted is determined using the historical dividend yield of the Sasol ordinary shares.

The valuation of the share-based payment expense requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management.
## Share-based payments continued

### 46.2 The Sasol Inzalo share transaction continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Movements in the number of shares and share rights granted</th>
<th>Number of shares/share rights</th>
<th>Weighted average value Rand</th>
<th>Aggregate intrinsic value Rm</th>
<th>Weighted average remaining life years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Sasol Inzalo Employee and Management Trusts</td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>22 302 000</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(2 038)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2008</td>
<td>22 302 000</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(2 038)</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>236 132</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights forfeited</td>
<td>(905 082)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(249)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>21 633 050</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(2 309)</td>
<td>9,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>2 921 059</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(267)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights forfeited</td>
<td>(42 029)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>24 512 080</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(2 588)</td>
<td>8,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Sasol Inzalo Foundation</td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(865)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2008</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(865)</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(865)</td>
<td>9,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights forfeited</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>9 461 882</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(865)</td>
<td>8,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Selected Participants</td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(767)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2008</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(767)</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(767)</td>
<td>9,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights forfeited</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>8 387 977</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(767)</td>
<td>8,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Black Public Invitations</td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>18 850 413</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(1 723)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>18 850 413</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(1 723)</td>
<td>9,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights granted</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shares and share rights forfeited</td>
<td>(506)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>18 849 907</td>
<td>366,00</td>
<td>(1 723)</td>
<td>8,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Share-based payments continued

#### 46.2 The Sasol Inzalo share transaction continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 30 June 2010</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average price at which shares/share rights were granted during year (Rand)</td>
<td>366*</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average fair value of shares/share rights issued during year (Rand)</td>
<td>71,89</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 30 June 2009</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average price at which shares/share rights were granted during year (Rand)</td>
<td>366*</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>366*</td>
<td>366*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average fair value of rights issued during year (Rand)</td>
<td>121,22</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>137,24</td>
<td>71,99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At 30 June 2008</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average price at which shares/share rights were granted during year (Rand)</td>
<td>366*</td>
<td>366*</td>
<td>366*</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average fair value of rights issued during year (Rand)</td>
<td>221,88</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>161,82</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Underlying value at 60 day volume weighted average price on 18 March 2008, although the shares were issued at a nominal value of R0,01 per share.

No unimplemented share rights relating to the Employee and Management Trusts have vested at year end.
46 Share-based payments continued

46.3 The Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme

During March 2007, the group introduced the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme. This scheme replaces the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. The objectives of the scheme are similar to that of the Sasol Share Incentive Scheme. The 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 receive only share appreciation rights that contain corporate performance targets (refer 46.3.2). These qualifying employees will retain the share appreciation rights with no corporate performance targets that have been previously granted to them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of share appreciation rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights and MTIs granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 505 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for allocation *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 494 674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 000 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In terms of the new Share Appreciation Rights Scheme and the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme (MTIs) (refer 46.4), 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.

46.3.1 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 shares 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 nine year expiry period remains unchanged.

It is group policy that employees should not deal in Sasol Limited shares (and this is extended to the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights) for the periods from 1 January for half year end and 1 July for year end until 2 days after publication of the results and at any other time during which they have access to price sensitive information.
46 Share-based payments continued

46.3 The Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme continued

46.3.1 Share Appreciation Rights with no corporate performance targets continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vesting periods of rights granted</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already vested</td>
<td>1 202 600</td>
<td>261 300</td>
<td>4 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>1 740 500</td>
<td>954 600</td>
<td>310 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>1 917 600</td>
<td>1 779 300</td>
<td>974 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>1 728 200</td>
<td>961 400</td>
<td>296 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>1 927 500</td>
<td>1 790 400</td>
<td>974 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>1 425 700</td>
<td>971 300</td>
<td>295 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
<td>984 800</td>
<td>1 475 000</td>
<td>984 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10 926 900</td>
<td>8 193 300</td>
<td>3 839 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movements in the number of rights granted</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights granted</td>
<td>931 800</td>
<td>242,08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights forfeited</td>
<td>(14 400)</td>
<td>(257,06)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2007</td>
<td>917 400</td>
<td>241,85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights granted</td>
<td>3 037 600</td>
<td>332,77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights forfeited</td>
<td>(30 700)</td>
<td>(310,33)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights lapsed</td>
<td>(85 100)</td>
<td>(275,98)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2008</td>
<td>3 839 200</td>
<td>249,31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights granted</td>
<td>4 712 600</td>
<td>320,85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights exercised</td>
<td>(27 500)</td>
<td>(231,06)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights forfeited</td>
<td>(50 100)</td>
<td>(352,10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights lapsed</td>
<td>(280 900)</td>
<td>(326,71)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>8 193 300</td>
<td>287,24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights granted</td>
<td>3 044 200</td>
<td>296,54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights exercised</td>
<td>(40 700)</td>
<td>(268,68)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights forfeited</td>
<td>(900)</td>
<td>(299,90)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights lapsed</td>
<td>(269 000)</td>
<td>(324,81)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>10 926 900</td>
<td>288,97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average price at which share appreciation rights were granted during year: 296,54
Average market price of share appreciation rights traded during the year: 303,37
Average fair value of share appreciation rights vested during year: 47,23
Average fair value of share appreciation rights issued during year: 75,20

Average intrinsic value of share appreciation rights exercised during the year: 1
Share-based payment expense recognised*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296,54</td>
<td>320,85</td>
<td>332,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303,37</td>
<td>291,88</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47,23</td>
<td>106,31</td>
<td>211,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75,20</td>
<td>110,17</td>
<td>211,56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average intrinsic value of share appreciation rights exercised during the year: 1
Share-based payment expense recognised*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The unrecognised share-based payment expense related to non-vested share appreciation rights, expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 1.6 years, amounted to R327 million at 30 June 2010 (2009 – R502 million; 2008 – R651 million).
The Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme continued

46.3 The Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme continued

46.3.1 Share Appreciation Rights with no corporate performance targets continued

The share-based payment expense is calculated using the binomial tree model based on the following assumptions at 30 June 2010:

- Expected dividend yield: 3.35% in 2010, 3.37% in 2009, and 3.44% in 2008.
- Expected forfeiture rate: 5.00% in 2010, 5.00% in 2009, and 3.30% in 2008.
- Vesting period: 2, 4, 6 years.

The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual term of the rights is based on the South African government bonds in effect at the time of the valuation of the grant.

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 the share-based payment expense requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of exercise prices</th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
<th>Weighted average price per right Rand</th>
<th>Aggregate intrinsic value Rm</th>
<th>Weighted average remaining life years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Details of unimplemented rights granted up to 30 June 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R210.01 – R240.00</td>
<td>348 500</td>
<td>222.50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R240.01 – R270.00</td>
<td>1 452 700</td>
<td>257.29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R270.01 – R300.00</td>
<td>5 476 700</td>
<td>294.57</td>
<td>(109)</td>
<td>7.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R300.01 – R330.00</td>
<td>93 700</td>
<td>327.20</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>6.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R330.01 – R360.00</td>
<td>2 923 500</td>
<td>351.04</td>
<td>(223)</td>
<td>7.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R390.01 – R420.00</td>
<td>242 600</td>
<td>407.50</td>
<td>(32)</td>
<td>6.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R420.01 – R450.00</td>
<td>197 000</td>
<td>444.00</td>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>6.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R450.01 – R480.00</td>
<td>148 200</td>
<td>475.10</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>6.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R480.01 – R510.00</td>
<td>44 000</td>
<td>496.75</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>6.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 926 900</td>
<td>311.17</td>
<td>(399)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of unimplemented rights vested at 30 June 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R210.01 – R240.00</td>
<td>106 900</td>
<td>222.50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R240.01 – R270.00</td>
<td>127 600</td>
<td>258.27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R270.01 – R300.00</td>
<td>619 000</td>
<td>294.46</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R300.01 – R330.00</td>
<td>29 600</td>
<td>327.20</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R330.01 – R360.00</td>
<td>112 700</td>
<td>343.09</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R390.01 – R420.00</td>
<td>79 600</td>
<td>407.50</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R420.01 – R450.00</td>
<td>64 000</td>
<td>444.00</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R450.01 – R480.00</td>
<td>48 400</td>
<td>475.10</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R480.01 – R510.00</td>
<td>14 400</td>
<td>496.75</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 202 600</td>
<td>314.77</td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46 Share-based payments continued

46.3 The Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme continued

46.3.2 Share Appreciation Rights with corporate performance targets

During September 2009, the group introduced the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme (refer note 46.4). 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 shares 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Vesting Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1st third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2nd third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>final third</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vesting period of these rights are the same as the Share Appreciation Rights with no 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 maybe 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 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 nine year expiry period remains unchanged.

It is group policy that employees should not deal in Sasol Limited shares (and this is extended to the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights) for the periods from 1 January for half year end and 1 July for year end until two days after publication of the results and at any other time during which they have access to price sensitive information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vesting periods of rights granted</th>
<th>Number of share appreciation rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already vested</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>157 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>157 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>157 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>157 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
<td>472 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46 **Share-based payments** continued

46.3 **The Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme continued**

46.3.2 **Share Appreciation Rights with corporate performance targets continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of share appreciation rights</th>
<th>Weighted average share price Rand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights granted</td>
<td>472 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>472 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010 Rand</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average price at which share appreciation rights were granted during year</td>
<td>296,49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average market price of share appreciation rights traded during the year</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average fair value of share appreciation rights vested during year</td>
<td>51,91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average fair value of share appreciation rights issued during year</td>
<td>68,47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average intrinsic value of share appreciation rights exercised during the year</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share-based payment expense recognised*</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The 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 2.0 years, amounted to R25 million at 30 June 2010.

The share-based payment expense is calculated using the binomial tree model based on the following assumptions at 30 June:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk free interest rate</td>
<td>7.87 – 8.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected volatility</td>
<td>28.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected dividend yield</td>
<td>3.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected forfeiture rate</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesting period</td>
<td>2, 4, 6 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual term of the rights is based on the South African government bonds in effect at the time of the valuation of the grant.

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 the share-based payment expense requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management.
46 Share-based payments continued

46.4 The Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme

During September 2009, the group introduced the Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme (MTI). The objective of the MTI Scheme is to provide qualifying employees who participate in the Share Appreciation Rights Scheme with corporate performance targets (refer note 46.3.2) the opportunity of receiving incentive payments based on the value of ordinary shares in Sasol Limited. The MTI 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. The MTI is also intended to complement existing incentive arrangements, to retain and motivate key employees and to attract new key employees.

Vesting conditions

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.

On resignation, MTIs which have not yet vested will lapse and MTIs which have vested may be taken up at the employee’s election before their last day of service. Payment on MTIs forfeited will therefore not be required. On death, all MTIs vest immediately and the deceased estate has a period of twelve months to exercise these rights. On retrenchment, all MTIs vest immediately and the employee has a period of twelve months to exercise these rights. On retirement the MTIs vest immediately.

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.

It is group policy that employees should not deal in Sasol Limited shares (and this is extended to the Sasol Share Appreciation Rights and MTIs) for the periods from 1 January for half year end and 1 July for year end until 2 days after publication of the results and at any other time during which they have access to price sensitive information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vesting periods of rights granted</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Already vested</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than four years</td>
<td>105 626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105 626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movements in the number of rights granted</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights granted</td>
<td>105 626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2010</td>
<td>105 626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
46 Share-based payments continued

46.4 The Sasol Medium-term Incentive Scheme continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rand</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average price at which MTIs were granted during year</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average fair value of MTI’s issued during year</td>
<td>202.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average intrinsic value of share appreciation rights exercised during the year</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Share-based payment expense recognised*</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The recognised share-based payment expense related to MTIs, expected to be recognised over a weighted average period of 1.2 years, amounted to R20 million at 30 June 2010.

2010

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk free interest rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.87 – 8.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expected volatility</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>28.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected dividend yield</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Expected forfeiture rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesting period</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 years</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The share-based payment expense is calculated using the Monte Carlo simulation model based on the following assumptions at 30 June.

The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual term of the rights is based on the South African government bonds in effect at the time of the valuation of the grant.

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 the share-based payment expense requires a significant degree of judgement to be applied by management.
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Foreign currency translation reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>(652)</td>
<td>(1 414)</td>
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<td>accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>2 221</td>
<td>2 509</td>
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<td>Assets under construction</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>(67)</td>
<td>(69)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>(69)</td>
<td>(110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>(173)</td>
<td>(209)</td>
</tr>
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<td>99</td>
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<td>(25)</td>
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<td>Investments in associates</td>
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<td>(284)</td>
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<td>Post-retirement benefit assets</td>
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<td>(36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>(51)</td>
<td>(43)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term financial assets</td>
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<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assets held for sale</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>(521)</td>
<td>(394)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>(609)</td>
<td>(373)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short-term financial assets</td>
<td>(1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>(124)</td>
<td>(870)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Non-controlling interest</td>
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<td>Long-term debt</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>Long-term provisions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Long-term financial liabilities</td>
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<td>Post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
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<td>Long-term deferred income</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Short-term debt</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Short-term financial liabilities</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Short-term provisions</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>Tax payable</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>1 037</td>
<td>1 018</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Arising from net investment in foreign operations</td>
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<td>(1 860)</td>
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<td>Less deferred tax effect thereon</td>
<td>(601)</td>
<td>(621)</td>
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<td>Movement for year</td>
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<td>(2 481)</td>
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<td>Realisation of foreign currency translation reserve</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>3 006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June

### 47 Foreign currency translation reserve continued

#### Business segmentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South African energy cluster</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International energy cluster</td>
<td>(1 050)</td>
<td>(932)</td>
<td>(337)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Synfuels International</td>
<td>(1 070)</td>
<td>(959)</td>
<td>(399)</td>
</tr>
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<td>- Petroleum International</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>Chemical cluster</td>
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<td>1 192</td>
<td>2 007</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Polymers</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Solvents</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>956</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>(189)</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>689</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Wax</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>1 012</td>
<td>1 354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other</td>
<td>(338)</td>
<td>(875)</td>
<td>(1 390)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>1 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Financing</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1 282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>3 006</td>
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</table>

#### Number of shares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Shares repurchased</td>
<td>8 809 886</td>
<td>37 093 117</td>
<td>14 919 592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares cancelled</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(31 500 000)</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shares repurchased</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 216 769</td>
<td>22 173 525</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>8 809 886</td>
<td>8 809 886</td>
<td>37 093 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of issued share capital (excluding Sasol Inzalo share transaction)</td>
<td>1,46%</td>
<td>1,46%</td>
<td>5,86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Average cumulative purchase price

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average cumulative purchase price</td>
<td>299,77</td>
<td>299,77</td>
<td>295,73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average purchase price during year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>346,45</td>
<td>329,23</td>
</tr>
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</table>

As at 30 June 2010, a total of 8 809 886 shares (2009 – 8 809 886 shares; 2008 – 37 093 117 shares), representing 1,46% (2009 – 1,46%; 2008 – 5,86%) of the issued share capital of the company, excluding shares issued in relation to the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, had been repurchased by Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Limited since 7 March 2007 at an average price of R346,45 per share at 30 June 2009 (2008 – R329,23). There were no further shares repurchased during 2010. 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.

At the annual general meeting held on 28 November 2008, shareholders renewed the directors’ authority, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and the requirements of the JSE Limited, to repurchase up to 4% of the issued ordinary shares of the company. At the annual general meeting held on 27 November 2009, shareholders again renewed the authority to buy back up to 4% of the issued share capital for a further 12 months. No shares have been repurchased under this authority.
**liquidity and capital resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated by operating activities</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>27 338</td>
<td>48 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from operations</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30 762</td>
<td>37 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(increase)/decrease in working capital</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>(3 424)</td>
<td>10 993</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance income received</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1 372</td>
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<td>Dividends paid</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>(5 360)</td>
<td>(7 193)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-current assets sold</td>
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<td>208</td>
<td>697</td>
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<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(30)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 486</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**for the year ended 30 June**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Cash generated by operating activities</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30 762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(increase)/decrease in working capital</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>(3 424)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cash flow from operations</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>23 937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operating profit</td>
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<td>Adjusted for</td>
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<td>amortisation of intangible assets</td>
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<td></td>
<td>depreciation of property, plant and equipment</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td></td>
<td>effect of remeasurement items</td>
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<td>movement in impairment of trade receivables</td>
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<td>movement in long-term prepaid expenses</td>
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<td>(76)</td>
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<td>319</td>
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<td>movement in short-term provisions</td>
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<td>movement in post-retirement benefit assets</td>
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<td>(601)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>obligations</td>
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<td>translation effect of foreign currency loans</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>118</td>
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<td>translation of net investment in foreign operations</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>(5)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>penalties paid on tax</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>write-down of inventories to net realisable value</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other non cash movements</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>30 762</td>
<td>37 194</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## 50 Cash flow from operations continued

### Business segmentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South African energy cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
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<td>Gas</td>
<td>2 793</td>
<td>2 778</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>15 754</td>
<td>27 346</td>
<td>20 185</td>
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<td>Oil</td>
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<td>393</td>
<td>6 112</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>(170)</td>
<td>(53)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>32 784</td>
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<td>International energy cluster</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>(349)</td>
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<td>1 157</td>
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<td>Petroleum International</td>
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<td>1 340</td>
<td>1 244</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>2 401</td>
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<td>Chemical cluster</td>
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<td>Polymers</td>
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<td>Solvents</td>
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<td>2 979</td>
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<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
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<td>1 020</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>1 641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7 937</td>
<td>2 545</td>
<td>9 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>(588)</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operations</strong></td>
<td>30 762</td>
<td>37 194</td>
<td>42 558</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 51 (Increase)/decrease in working capital

#### (Increase)/decrease in inventories

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per the statement of financial position</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down of inventories to net realisable value</td>
<td>(1 883)</td>
<td>5 499</td>
<td>(5 689)</td>
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<td>Transfer from other assets</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reclassification to held for sale</td>
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<td>(226)</td>
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<td>Effect of cash flow hedge accounting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>(394)</td>
<td>1 558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>(2 509)</td>
<td>4 143</td>
<td>(4 261)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### (Increase)/decrease in trade receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per the statement of financial position</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in impairment</td>
<td>(70)</td>
<td>(132)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification to held for sale</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(609)</td>
<td>(373)</td>
<td>1 530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>(4 127)</td>
<td>7 127</td>
<td>(6 491)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Decrease/(increase) in other receivables and prepaid expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per the statement of financial position</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>(223)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in short-term portion of long-term receivables</td>
<td>(243)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassification to held for sale</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(421)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of foreign operations</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of businesses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>174</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>(271)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**51 (Increase)/decrease in working capital continued**

**Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and accrued expenses**

| Per the statement of financial position | 414 | (2 662) | 6 207 |
| Acquisition of businesses | 55 | – | – |
| Reclassification to held for sale | – | 28 | 525 |
| Effect of cash flow hedging | – | (1) | – |
| Translation of foreign operations | 47 | 355 | 224 |
| Disposal of businesses | 56 | – | – |
| **Total** | **769** | **(2 411)** | **5 561** |

**Increase/(decrease) increase in other payables**

| Per the statement of financial position | 747 | (154) | (1 321) |
| Acquisition of businesses | 55 | – | – |
| Reclassification to held for sale | – | 15 | 159 |
| Reclassification to long-term provisions | 54 | – | – |
| Effect of cash flow hedging | (18) | – | – |
| Translation of foreign operations | 47 | 1 037 | 1 018 |
| **Total** | **1 820** | **879** | **(1 393)** |

**Movement in financial assets and liabilities**

| Long-term financial assets | 13 | 674 | (393) |
| Short-term financial assets | 459 | (424) | (239) |
| Long-term financial liabilities | (54) | 103 | – |
| Short-term financial liabilities | 31 | 133 | (331) |
| **Total** | **449** | **486** | **(963)** |

**(Increase)/decrease in working capital**

| **(3 424)** | **10 993** | **(7 818)** |

**52 Finance income received**

| Interest received | 38 | 1 288 | 1 760 |
| Interest received on tax | – | (3) | (4) |
| Dividends received from investments | 38 | 31 | 27 |
| Dividends received from associates | 8 | 53 | 480 |
| **Total** | **1 372** | **2 264** | **957** |

**53 Dividends paid**

| Final dividend – prior year | (3 653) | (5 674) | (3 597) |
| Interim dividend – current year | (1 707) | (1 519) | (2 169) |
| **Total** | **(5 360)** | **(7 193)** | **(5 766)** |

Forecast cash flow on final dividend – current year

| 4 682 |

Forecast STC charge on final dividend – current year

| 452 |

The forecast cash flow on the final dividend is calculated based on the net number of ordinary shares in issue at 30 June 2010 of 639,2 million. The actual dividend payment will be determined on the record date of 15 October 2010.

**54 Non-current assets sold**

| Property, plant and equipment | 49 | 54 | 128 |
| Assets under construction | 7 | 507 | 8 |
| Other intangible assets | 152 | 136 | 48 |
| **Non-current assets sold** | **208** | **697** | **184** |
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55   Acquisition of businesses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>(305)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets under construction</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term financial assets</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred taxation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term provisions</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax payable</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interest</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(228)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consideration per the statement of cash flows</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(431)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil – Exelem Aviation (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents – Sasol Dia Acrylates (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(229)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil – Tosas Holdings (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax – Luxco &amp; Merkur</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymers – Peroxide Chemicals (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consideration</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(431)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acquisitions in 2009**

In July 2008, Exel Petroleum (Pty) Limited acquired the remaining 50,1% of Exelem Aviation (Pty) Limited for a purchase consideration of US$1,7 million.

During 2009, Sasol acquired a hotel 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.

**Acquisitions in 2008**


With effect from 31 March 2008, Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited acquired the remaining 30% of Tosas Holdings (Pty) Limited for a purchase consideration of R110 million.

During 2008, Sasol Wax acquired the remaining 50% of both Lux International Corporation and Merkur Vaseline GmbH & Co. KG for a total consideration of R87 million.

With effect from 1 January 2008, Sasol Chemical Industries Limited acquired the remaining 40% of Peroxide Chemicals (Pty) Limited for a total consideration of R5 million.
### Disposal of businesses continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment cost</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(516)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets held for sale</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>3 833</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables and prepaid expenses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term provisions</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred taxation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale</td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax payable</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interest</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>3 831</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in associate retained</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>3 831</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consideration</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>2 562</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consideration comprising</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>3 486</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision in respect of business disposed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realisation of accumulated translation effects</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1 280)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/(loss) on disposal of businesses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(770)</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consideration comprising</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(770)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total consideration comprising

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Synfuels International – Escravos GTL</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 486</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitro – Sasol Dyno Nobel (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax – Paramelt RMC BV</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses – FFS Refiners (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consideration</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 486</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disposal of businesses continued

Disposals in 2010

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.

In 2010, the group also disposed of other smaller investments realising a loss of R7 million.

Disposals in 2009

During 2008, Sasol decided in principle that it would not continue with its 37,5% participation in the EGTL project. Following negotiations with Chevron Nigeria Limited, Sasol reduced its economic interest from 37,5% to 10% for which a consideration of R3 486 million (US$360 million) was received. Due to uncertainties that have recently arisen from the fiscal arrangements for the project, management reassessed the impact on its commitments relating to the project. This resulted in a provision of R1 280 million being recognised. The loss on the disposal as at 30 June 2009 amounted to R771 million. Sasol’s retained 10% economic interest in EGTL has been recognised as an investment in an associate at its fair value on the disposal date plus additional investments and loans advanced (refer note 8).

In 2009, Sasol also disposed of other smaller investments realising a profit of R1 million.

Disposals in 2008

With effect from 17 September 2007, Sasol Nitro disposed of 50% of its investment in Sasol Dyno Nobel (Pty) Limited in South Africa to form a joint venture, realising a profit of R114 million. The investment was classified as an asset held for sale at 30 June 2007.

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. The investment was classified as an asset held for sale at 30 June 2007.

In August 2007, Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Limited disposed of its investment in FFS Refiners (Pty) Limited in South Africa, for a consideration of R147 million, realising a profit of R108 million. The investment was classified as an asset held for sale at 30 June 2007.

On 13 November 2007, Sasol Chemical Industries Limited disposed of its joint venture investment in African Amines (Pty) Limited in South Africa, realising a loss of R3 million. The investment was classified as an asset held for sale at 30 June 2007.

## other disclosures

at 30 June Note

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guarantees and contingent liabilities</th>
<th>57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commitments under leases</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related party transactions</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation reporting</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiaries with a year end different to that of the group</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent events</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest in joint ventures</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial risk management and financial instruments</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for the year ended 30 June Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guarantees and contingent liabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 57 Guarantees and contingent liabilities

#### 57.1 Guarantees

**Performance guarantees**

- In respect of EGTL
  - i. $3,779, $1,759 (guarantees) $3,455, $1,728 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- In respect of GTL ventures
  - ii. $1,444, – (guarantees) $2,920, – (liability included on statement of financial position)
- Other performance guarantees
  - iii. $444, $73 (guarantees) $1,529, $638 (liability included on statement of financial position)

**Other guarantees**

- In respect of the natural gas project
  - iv. $2,471, $2,070 (guarantees) $3,708, $2,454 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- In respect of letter of credit
  - v. $2,184, – (guarantees) $1,884, 11 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- In favour of BEE partners
  - vi. $519, $16 (guarantees) $508, 19 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- Subsidiaries’ financial obligations
  - vii. $3,285, 32 (guarantees) $5,141, 21 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- Guarantee in favour of Sasol Inzalo share transaction
  - viii. $3,345, $3,345 (guarantees) $3,103, $3,103 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- In respect of Natref debt
  - ix. $1,325, $1,325 (guarantees) $1,160, $1,159 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- In respect of crude oil purchases
  - x. $921, $921 (guarantees) –, – (liability included on statement of financial position)
- In respect of development of retail convenience centres
  - xi. $736, $736 (guarantees) $1,500, 408 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- To RWE-DEA AG
  - xii. $283, – (guarantees) $325, – (liability included on statement of financial position)
- Eurobond
  - xiii. –, – (guarantees) $3,253, 3,253 (liability included on statement of financial position)
- Other guarantees and claims
  - xiv. $1,267, $11 (guarantees) $1,059, 1 (liability included on statement of financial position)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guarantees included on statement of financial position</th>
<th>Liabilities included on statement of financial position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,003</td>
<td>10,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Sasol Limited has issued the following significant guarantees for the obligations of its associate Escravos GTL in Nigeria, including inter alia:

A performance guarantee has been issued in respect of the construction of Escravos GTL for the duration of the investment in the associate to an amount of US$250 million (R1 918 million).

A guarantee has been issued for Sasol’s portion of its commitments in respect of the fiscal arrangements relating to the Escravos GTL project to an amount of US$166 million (R1 274 million). An amount of R1 274 million has been recognised as a provision in this regard.

A provision has been recognised in respect of a performance guarantee related to the construction of Escravos GTL plant for an amount of US$16 million (R123 million).

A guarantee has been issued in respect of the catalyst performance to an amount of €29 million (R272 million).
57 Guarantees and contingent liabilities continued

57.1 Guarantees continued

ii. 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$123 million (R944 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 (R460 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.

iii. Various performance guarantees issued by subsidiaries. Provisions have been recognised in relation to certain performance guarantees that were issued as part of the licensing of Sasol’s GTL technology and catalyst performance in respect of Oryx GTL. The events that gave rise to these provisions are not expected to have a material effect on the economics of the group’s GTL ventures. Included are performance guarantees for the development of the coal blocks in India and for a lease agreement in respect of a mobile offshore drilling rig.

iv. Guarantees have been issued to various financial institutions in respect of the obligations of its subsidiaries (Sasol Petroleum International (Pty) Limited (SPI) and Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investment Company (Pty) Limited (Rompc)) for the natural gas project. The guarantee in respect of Rompco’s obligations to the financial institutions has been reduced to 50% of the outstanding obligation upon selling a 25% interest each in Rompco to Companhia de Moçambicana de Gasoduto, S.A.R.L (CMG) and South African Gas Development Company (Pty) Limited (iGas). The liability on the statement of financial position of R2 070 million represents the gross amount owing by SPI and Rompc to the financial institutions at 30 June 2010.

v. Various guarantees issued in respect of letters of credit issued by subsidiaries.

vi. In terms of the sale of 25% in Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited to Tshwarisano LFB Investment (Pty) Limited (Tshwarisano), facilitation for the financing requirements of Tshwarisano has been provided. The undiscounted exposure at 30 June 2010 amounted to R519 million. A liability for this guarantee at 30 June 2010, amounting to R16 million, has been recognised.

vii. Guarantees issued to financial institutions in respect of subsidiaries’ debt obligations. Included are guarantees of $300 million (R2 302 million) and $62 million (R581 million) in respect of rolling credit facilities with various banks (debt of R32 million at 30 June 2010).

viii. As part of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction, the C Preference shares issued by the Sasol Inzalo Groups Funding (Pty) Limited and Sasol Inzalo Public Funding (Pty) Limited to the financing institutions are secured against a guarantee of R3 345 million.

ix. Guarantees issued in favour of various financial institutions in respect of the debt facilities of R1 325 million for the National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Limited (Natref) crude oil refinery. The outstanding debt on the statement of financial position was R1 325 million at 30 June 2010.

x. Sasol Limited issued a guarantee for Sasol Oil International Limited’s term crude oil contract for the Natref crude oil refinery. The outstanding debt on the statement of financial position was R921 million at 30 June 2010.

xi. Guarantees issued to various financial institutions in respect of debt facilities for the establishment of the retail convenience centres network of R733 million. The outstanding debt on the statement of financial position was R733 million at 30 June 2010.

xii. Various performance guarantees issued in favour of RWE-DEA AG.

xiii. A guarantee has been issued in respect of the Eurobond which is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange issued by its wholly owned subsidiary, Sasol Financing International plc. The outstanding debt on the statement of financial position was repaid on 29 June 2010.

xiv. Included in other guarantees are customs and excise guarantees of R133 million, R188 million in respect of feedstock purchases, R322 million relating to guarantees in respect of product shipments and environmental guarantees of R127 million.
Guarantees and contingent liabilities continued

57.2 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 annual financial statements.

57.3 Other contingencies

Subsidiaries
Sasol Limited has guaranteed the fulfilment of various subsidiaries’ obligations in terms of contractual agreements. Sasol Limited has guaranteed the borrowing facilities of certain of its subsidiaries. Further details of major banking facilities and debt arrangements at 30 June 2010 are provided on page 135.

Mineral rights
As a result of the promulgation of legislation in South Africa, the common law (mineral rights) and associated statutory competencies of Sasol Mining have been converted to interim statutory rights (Old Order Rights). Sasol Mining is entitled to convert these Old Order Rights to statutory mining and prospecting rights (New Order Rights) after complying with certain statutory requirements. As at 30 June 2010, all applications to acquire prospecting and mining rights were granted by the Department of Minerals Resources (DMR). These rights cover all the prospecting rights in the Free State and Waterberg as well as the prospecting and mining rights in Secunda. No value has been attributed to these rights in the financial statements.

Legal costs
Legal costs expected to be incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

57.4 Litigation

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. The prospect of future loss is deemed to be remote.

Sasol Nitro
In 2004, the South African Competition Commission (Commission) commenced with investigations against Sasol Nitro, a division of Sasol Chemical Industries Limited, 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 (Tribunal) by the Commission. The Nutri-Flo complaint was referred in May 2005, alleging findings of prohibited horizontal practices (namely, price fixing and the prevention or lessening of competition) and abuses of dominance (namely, charging excessive prices and engaging in exclusionary conduct) in the fertiliser industry. The Profert complaint was referred in May 2006, alleging prohibited horizontal practices (namely, entering into agreements which divided the relevant market and which substantially lessened or prevented competition in that market) and abuses of dominance (namely, refusing to supply scarce goods to competitors, discriminating between customers in relation to sale prices and engaging in other exclusionary acts).

During this time Sasol Nitro was also advised by the Commission that it was investigating whether or not there were any other unlawful agreements amounting to contraventions of the Competition Act’s prohibitions against restrictive horizontal practices between Foskor and Sasol Nitro relating to toll manufacturing arrangements concluded between the parties in 2004, pending consideration of a merger application to the Commission relating to the intended sale by Sasol Nitro of its phosphoric acid production facilities to Foskor. In terms of the toll manufacturing agreements Sasol Nitro would toll manufacture phosphoric acid for Foskor.

Sasol Nitro initially defended all three matters, but 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 2010.
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 will restructure 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 will withdraw from certain downstream fertiliser activities with increased focus on the core activities of its fertiliser business.

Sasol Nitro approached the Commission with this structural solution and has undertaken the following salient changes to its fertiliser business model:

- Divesting its regional blending capacity in Bellville, Durban, Kimberley, Potchefstroom and Endicott whilst retaining its full production activities in Secunda.
- Altering Sasol Nitro’s fertiliser sales approach to a Secunda ex-works model. All fertiliser retail agent contracts will be 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.

The 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. As the Commission is of the view that the settlement will address their competition concerns, the Commission did not seek an administrative penalty.

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.

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. A non-material liability has been recognised in this respect at 30 June 2010.

The settlement confirmed by the Tribunal on 14 July 2010, together with the changes to the Sasol Nitro business will not have a material adverse impact on the Sasol group. With the decrease in the price of phosphoric acid following the economic downturn, Sasol elected to cease the manufacturing of phosphoric acid and closed its plant at Phalaborwa on 31 October 2009. Sasol has commenced a process to dispose of this plant and is currently in discussion with a prospective purchaser.

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. The fine has been paid in accordance with the legal requirements on 7 January 2009. As a result of the fine imposed on Sasol Wax GmbH, it is possible that customers may institute court proceedings against Sasol Wax for compensation of damages. The result of such proceedings cannot be determined at present and accordingly, no provision was made at 30 June 2010.

Veolia Water Systems

On 15 July 2008, Veolia Water Systems (Veolia) issued summons against Sasol Synfuels arising from a contract concluded between Sasol Synfuels and Veolia in June 2004. The contract entailed the detailed engineering, construction and commissioning of a water desalination plant at Unit 544 of Sasol Synfuels’ facilities at Secunda. Veolia claimed an amount of R438,6 million, including interest, for breach of contract, from Sasol Synfuels. The claim was originally defended. A counterclaim against Veolia was also made by Sasol. The parties underwent mediation proceedings during April 2010 and on 29 June 2010, a settlement agreement between Veolia and Sasol Synfuels was reached. Sasol Synfuels has agreed to settle the claim with Veolia by the payment of an amount of R160 million (including interest) to Veolia. This is in full and final settlement of all claims and the amount has been provided for at 30 June 2010.
57 Guarantees and contingent liabilities continued

57.4 Litigation continued

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 has referred its findings to the Tribunal for adjudication.

The complaints that the Commission has 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 6(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) Limited (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 has simultaneously reached a settlement with Safripol in which Safripol admits 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 was confirmed by the Tribunal on 25 August 2010.

The Commission’s allegation of collusion relates to an agreement of the Sasol Polymers division of SCI with Safripol, which was structured at the behest of the former Competition Board following the formation of Polifin (the Sasol/AECI joint venture) in 1994. The agreement was structured to ensure Safripol’s ongoing access to propylene supply at a market-related price. South African propylene and polypropylene prices are comparable to international prices and hence Sasol believes that there is no legitimate basis for the Commission’s excessive pricing allegations.

At this time, there is no reasonable certainty as to whether or not SCI will be found to have contravened the Act as alleged, whether a penalty will be imposed and the quantum thereof. SCI intends defending the matter before the Tribunal should an amicable resolution of the matter with the Commission not be achieved and accordingly, no provision was made at 30 June 2010.

The Commission has indicated that it is seeking an administrative penalty of 10% of SCI’s annual turnover for each of these alleged contraventions and an order compelling SCI to sell polypropylene and propylene on an ex-works basis without discriminating in price between customers on the basis of their location. SCI houses a number of Sasol’s South African chemical businesses such as Sasol Nitro, Sasol Polymers, Sasol Solvents and Sasol Wax. In Sasol Limited’s public disclosures, Sasol has reported on a business segment basis and has not provided the turnover of SCI as a legal entity. The turnover of SCI excluding transfers to the Sasol group for the 2009 financial year was R22,13 billion. There is, however, no certainty that SCI is the correct base from which to calculate a potential administrative penalty.

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.

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.

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 for this amount in 2009. Spring Lights has also made an application to the Competition 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.
Guarantees and contingent liabilities continued

57.4 Litigation continued

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.

57.5 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, wax 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. To the extent appropriate, further announcements will be made in future.

During 2010, Sasol received two notices of non-referral in regard to investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the South African candle wax industry. Sasol is not aware of any further investigations by the Commission in respect of this industry.

57.6 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 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 2010 was R6 109 million compared to R4 819 million in 2009. Included in this balance is an amount accrued of approximately R3 328 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.

57.7 Augusta Bay pollution investigation

The local prosecutor’s office in Augusta, Italy, is investigating a pollution incident at Augusta Bay, allegedly caused by the infiltration of pollutants into the sea. The investigation involves all the companies located within the Melilli-Priolo-Augusta industrial area, which includes Sasol Italy. The Prosecutor’s office and the involved companies have each appointed experts to evaluate the environmental situation which includes a broad range of ecological impacts. It is currently not clear what product is the cause of the pollution and Sasol Italy’s potential involvement will only be able to be determined after collection and analysis of samples, sea sediments and sea water. Experts have, at the request of the judge, filed their opinions on the cause of the pollution. Depending upon the final determination of environmental impacts resulting from the investigation, administrative fines or criminal penalties may be imposed on the guilty party or parties.

The judge requested the court for an extension of the preliminary investigation. According to our expert, there is not a clear connection between the pollution and Sasol Italy’s operations. Consequently, no provisions have been raised.
58 Commitments under leases

Minimum future lease payments – operating leases
The group rents buildings under long-term non-cancellable operating leases and also rents offices and other equipment under operating leases that are cancellable at various short-term notice periods by either party.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,228</td>
<td>2,411</td>
<td>2,574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Included in operating leases for equipment is the rental of a pipeline for the transportation of gas products. The rental payments are determined based on the quantity of gas transported. The lease may be extended by either party to the lease for a further three year period prior to the expiry of the current lease term of 17 years.

Water reticulation for Sasol Synfuels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
<td>2,618</td>
<td>2,660</td>
<td>2,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,182</td>
<td>3,141</td>
<td>3,352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The water reticulation commitments of Sasol Synfuels relate to a long-term water supply agreement. The rental payments are determined based on the quantity of water consumed over the 20 year period of the lease.

Total minimum future lease payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,159</td>
<td>7,227</td>
<td>7,516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These leasing arrangements do not impose any significant restrictions on the group or its subsidiaries.
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>58 Commitments under leases continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Business segmentation – minimum future operating lease payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South African energy cluster</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>1 412</td>
<td>1 495</td>
<td>1 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels</td>
<td>3 188</td>
<td>3 145</td>
<td>3 352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International energy cluster</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synfuels International</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum International</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical cluster</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymers</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olefins &amp; Surfactants</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other businesses</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 159</td>
<td>7 227</td>
<td>7 516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contingent rentals

The group has contingent rentals in respect of operating leases that are linked to market related data such as the rand/US dollar exchange rate and inflation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum future lease payments – finance leases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to two years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to four years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four to five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less amounts representing finance charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contingent rentals

The group has no contingent rentals in respect of finance leases.
59 Related party transactions

Group companies, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various purchase and sale transactions with associates and joint ventures. 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.

Disclosure in respect of joint ventures is provided in note 63 and of associates in note 8.

Material related party transactions were as follows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales and services rendered to related parties</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>joint ventures</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>1 975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>associates</td>
<td>1 606</td>
<td>1 241</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third parties</td>
<td>2 770</td>
<td>3 188</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 585</td>
<td>4 715</td>
<td>3 661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchases from related parties</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>joint ventures</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>associates</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third parties</td>
<td>1 352</td>
<td>1 820</td>
<td>1 056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retirement funds</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 664</td>
<td>3 457</td>
<td>2 277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amounts owing (after eliminating intercompany balances) to related parties are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements for those statement of financial position items. No impairment of receivables related to the amount of outstanding balances is required.

Included in the above amounts are a number of transactions with related parties which are individually insignificant.

Identity of related parties with whom material transactions have occurred

Except for the group’s interests in joint ventures and associates, there are no other related parties with whom material individual transactions have taken place.

Directors and senior management

Details of the directors’ and group executive committee remuneration and the shareholding in Sasol Limited are disclosed in the remuneration report on page 50 to 68.

Shareholders

An analysis of major shareholders is provided on pages 46 and 47.
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 60 Inflation reporting

The financial statements have not been restated to a current cost basis as the group does not operate in a hyperinflationary economy.

- Consumer Price Index – South Africa: 5.7, 10.2, 9.3
- Producer Price Index – South Africa: 1.4, 9.1, 11.5

### 61 Subsidiaries with a year end different to that of the group

Sasol Italy SpA, a wholly owned subsidiary, has a statutory year end of 31 May and is included in the consolidated annual financial statements up to that date. The different year end would not result in a significant effect on the consolidated annual financial statements.

### 62 Subsequent events

The following non-adjusting events occurred subsequent to 30 June 2010:

- Sasol Nitro, a division of Sasol Chemical Industries Limited concluded a settlement agreement with the Competition Commission of South Africa. Refer note 57.4 for more detail.
- The Competition Commission of South Africa referred its complaints on collusion and excessive pricing in the polymers market to the Competition Tribunal. Refer note 57.4 for more detail.
- On 24 August 2010, SPI and Petronas announced the joint assignment of a 15% participating interest in the offshore M-10 Block, in Mozambique to Empresa Naçional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH), the Mozambique national hydrocarbon exploration company. This results in an equity split in the M-10 Block of a 42.5% participating interest to each of SPI and Petronas with the remaining 15% to be held by ENH.
63 Interest in joint ventures

In accordance with the group’s accounting policy, the results of joint ventures are proportionately consolidated on a line-by-line basis. The information provided below includes intercompany transactions and balances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement of financial position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External non-current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets under construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany non-current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany current assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income/(expenses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/(loss) before tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributable profit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement of cash flows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in working capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash available from operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash retained from operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from investing activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from financing activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase)/decrease in cash requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Comprising Arya Sasol Polymer Company and Petlin.
** Includes Sasol Dyno Nobel, Sasol Fibres, Sasol Huntman, Sasol Lurgi, Sasol Oil Petromec, Sasol Yihai and Sasol Uzbekistan.

At 30 June 2010, the group’s share of the total capital commitments of joint ventures amounted to R444 million (2009 – R590 million; 2008 – R675 million).

The GTL businesses results are associated with the GTL project in Qatar and the evaluation of other projects in accordance with the group’s strategy.
64 Financial risk management and financial instruments

Introduction
The group is exposed to liquidity, credit, foreign currency, interest rate and commodity price risks arising from its financial instruments. The group executive committee (GEC) has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group’s risk management framework. The GEC established the risk and safety, health and environment committee, which is responsible for providing the board with the assurance that significant business risks are systematically identified, assessed and reduced to acceptable levels. A comprehensive risk management process has been developed to continuously monitor and control these risks. The Sasol group has a central treasury function that manages the financial risks relating to the group’s operations. The group business committee, a sub-committee of the GEC consisting of the managing directors of the business units and functional core representatives, meets regularly to review and, if appropriate, approve the implementation of optimal strategies for the effective management of financial risks. The committee reports on a regular basis to the GEC on its activities.

Risk profile
Risk management and measurement relating to each of these risks is discussed under the headings below (subcategorised into liquidity risk, credit risk, and market risk) which entails an analysis of the types of risk exposure, the way in which such exposure is managed and quantification of the level of exposure in the statement of financial position. The group’s objective in using derivative instruments is for hedging purposes to reduce the uncertainty over future cash flows arising from foreign currency, interest rate and commodity price risk exposures.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity in the group will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due. The group manages liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows, making use of a central treasury function to manage pooled business unit cash investments and borrowing requirements. Currently the group is maintaining a positive cash position, conserving the group’s cash resources through renewed focus on working capital improvement and capital reprioritisation. The group meets its financing requirements through a mixture of cash generated from its operations and, short- and long-term borrowings. Adequate banking facilities and reserve borrowing capacities are maintained (refer note 18). The Sasol group is in compliance with all of the financial covenants per its loan agreements, none of which is expected to present a material restriction on funding or its investment policy in the near future. The group has sufficient undrawn borrowing facilities, which could be utilised to settle obligations.
64 Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

The maturity profile of the contractual cash flows of financial instruments at 30 June were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Contractual cash flows* Rm</th>
<th>Within one year Rm</th>
<th>One to two years Rm</th>
<th>Two to three years Rm</th>
<th>Three to four years Rm</th>
<th>Four to five years Rm</th>
<th>More than five years Rm</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

#### Con- 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractual</th>
<th>One to</th>
<th>Two to</th>
<th>Three to</th>
<th>Four to</th>
<th>More than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cash</td>
<td>one year</td>
<td>two years</td>
<td>three years</td>
<td>four years</td>
<td>five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flows*</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 2009

### Financial assets

**Loans and receivables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rm</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments available-for-sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments held-to-maturity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in securities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-derivative instruments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward exchange contracts</td>
<td>6 581</td>
<td>6 351</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross currency swaps</td>
<td>1 647</td>
<td>1 647</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate derivatives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Derivative instruments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward exchange contracts</td>
<td>6 933</td>
<td>6 605</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross currency swaps</td>
<td>1 209</td>
<td>1 209</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Investment derivatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical derivatives</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial liabilities

**Non-derivative instruments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial guarantees¹</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(31 469)</td>
<td>(17 217)</td>
<td>(984)</td>
<td>(1 247)</td>
<td>(1 164)</td>
<td>(1 223)</td>
<td>(9 634)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Derivative instruments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rm</th>
<th>Rm</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward exchange contracts</td>
<td>(6 933)</td>
<td>(6 605)</td>
<td>(320)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross currency swaps</td>
<td>(1 209)</td>
<td>(1 209)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodity derivatives</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Note

*The amount disclosed is the contractual cash flows excluding finance expenses. Where a derivative is linked to an index, the amount payable or receivable has been based on the estimated forward exchange rates at the settlement date. Foreign exchange contracts and cross currency swaps are settled on a gross basis, while all other derivatives are net settled. For gross settled derivatives, the cash outflow has been included in financial liabilities, while the cash inflow is included in financial assets.*

¹Issued financial guarantees contracts are all repayable on demand, however the likelihood of default is considered remote. Refer to note 57.1.
64 Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

The expected future timing of the recycling of derivatives used for hedging on the income statement at 30 June were as follows:

<table>
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<td>tial</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flows*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative instruments – cash flow hedges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative instruments – cash flow hedges</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit risk

Credit risk, or the risk of financial loss due to counterparties not meeting their contractual obligations, is managed by the application of credit approvals, limits and monitoring procedures. Where appropriate, the group obtains collateral to mitigate risk. Counterparty credit limits are in place and are reviewed and approved by the respective subsidiary credit management committees. The central treasury function provides credit risk management for the group-wide exposure in respect of a diversified group of banks and other financial institutions. These are evaluated regularly for financial robustness especially in the current global economic environment. Management has evaluated treasury counterparty risk and does not expect any treasury counterparties to fail in meeting their obligations.

The carrying value of financial assets as detailed below represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Carrying value</th>
<th>Carrying value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
<td>2009 Rm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15 296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
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<td>1 841</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14 870</td>
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<td>Investments available-for-sale</td>
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<td>Investments held-to-maturity</td>
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<td>Non-derivative instruments</td>
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<td>Cross currency swaps</td>
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<td>Commodity derivatives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>39 258</td>
<td>44 793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trade and other receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. The exposure to credit risk is influenced by the individual characteristics, the industry and geographical area of the counterparty with whom we have transacted. Trade and other receivables are carefully monitored for impairment. An allowance for impairment of trade receivables is made where there is an identified loss event, which based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. Details of the credit quality of trade receivables and the associated provision for impairment is disclosed in note 14.

No single customer represents more than 10% of the group’s total turnover or more than 10% of total trade receivables for the years ended 30 June 2010 and 2009. Approximately 51% (2009 – 50%; 2008 – 52%) of the group’s total turnover is generated from sales within South Africa, while about 22% (2009 – 23%; 2008 – 22%) relates to European sales. Approximately 51% (2009 and 2008 – 53%) of the amount owing in respect of trade receivables is from counterparties in South Africa, while European receivables amount to about 24% (2009 – 25%; 2008 – 29%). The group does not typically renegotiate terms of trade receivables, however if renegotiation does take place, the outstanding balance is included in the analysis based on renegotiated payment terms.
Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

Credit risk exposure in respect of long-term receivables and trade receivables is further analysed in notes 10 and 14, respectively. The carrying value represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

The group has provided guarantees for the financial obligations of subsidiaries, joint-ventures and third parties. The outstanding guarantees at 30 June 2010 are provided in note 57.1.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future cash flows of the business. The market price movements that the group is exposed to include foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and oil and natural gas prices (commodity price risk). The group has developed policies aimed at managing the volatility inherent in these exposures which are discussed in the risks below.

Foreign currency risk

The group’s transactions are predominantly entered into in the respective functional currency of the individual operations. However, the group’s operations utilise various foreign currencies on sales, purchases and borrowings and consequently, are exposed to exchange rate fluctuations that have an impact on cash flows and financing activities. These operations are exposed to foreign currency risk in connection with contracted payments in currencies not in their individual functional currency. The translation of foreign operations to the presentation currency of the group is not taken into account when considering foreign currency risk. Foreign currency risks are managed through the group’s financing policies and the selective use of forward exchange contracts, cross currency swaps and cross currency options.

Forward exchange contracts are utilised primarily to reduce foreign currency exposure arising from imports into South Africa. Forward cover is required on both capital expenditure and imports (payables) in excess of US$ 50 000. This is an established policy of our group based on anticipated long-term trends and is designed to hedge our exposure in South Africa to exchange rate-based volatility in cash flows on both operating and capital expenditure. This policy enables us to more accurately forecast our cash flows for purchases of both capital items and operating materials thereby improving our management of both working capital and debt.

The Sasol group executive committee sets intervention levels to specifically assess large forward cover amounts for long periods into the future which has the potential to materially affect Sasol’s financial position. These limits are reviewed from time to time. The group also makes use of customer foreign currency accounts, where needed.

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency Combination</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rand/Euro</td>
<td>10.55</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>9.39</td>
<td>10.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand/US dollar</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>9.04</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>7.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand/Pound sterling</td>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>14.42</td>
<td>11.47</td>
<td>12.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Financial risk management and financial instruments

The exposure of the group’s financial assets and liabilities to currency risk is as follows:

#### 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Euro</th>
<th>US dollar</th>
<th>Pound sterling</th>
<th>Rand</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>3,842</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>3,005</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>2,597</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>(2,492)</td>
<td>(2,379)</td>
<td>(101)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>(91)</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
<td>(1,314)</td>
<td>(176)</td>
<td>(858)</td>
<td>(36)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(234)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>(108)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(55)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure on external balances</td>
<td>4,265</td>
<td>(645)</td>
<td>3,982</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net exposure on balances between group companies</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>(563)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>(242)</td>
<td>(24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure on non-derivative instruments</td>
<td>4,637</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>3,419</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange contracts</td>
<td>(2,763)</td>
<td>(1,603)</td>
<td>(993)</td>
<td>(55)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(112)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross currency swaps</td>
<td>(475)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(475)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total exposure</td>
<td>1,399</td>
<td>(1,081)</td>
<td>1,951</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>(78)</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Euro</th>
<th>US dollar</th>
<th>Pound sterling</th>
<th>Rand</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>2,603</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>3,445</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>2,061</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>(2,623)</td>
<td>(2,476)</td>
<td>(131)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>(3,271)</td>
<td>(3,249)</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
<td>(1,134)</td>
<td>(120)</td>
<td>(967)</td>
<td>(31)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>(365)</td>
<td>(160)</td>
<td>(162)</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure on external balances</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>(3,235)</td>
<td>3,281</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net exposure on balances between group companies</td>
<td>9,062</td>
<td>8,301</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(208)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure on non-derivative instruments</td>
<td>9,985</td>
<td>5,066</td>
<td>4,267</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>(84)</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange contracts</td>
<td>5,321</td>
<td>2,509</td>
<td>2,652</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross currency swaps</td>
<td>(1,626)</td>
<td>(1,626)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total exposure</td>
<td>13,680</td>
<td>5,949</td>
<td>6,919</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>(84)</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Financial assets and liabilities foreign currency exposure to the total financial position including inter-company balances (R million)*

![Graph 2010](image)

![Graph 2009](image)
**64 Financial risk management and financial instruments continued**

*Sensitivity analysis*

A 10 percent strengthening of the rand on the group’s exposure to foreign currency risk at 30 June would have decreased/(increased) either the equity or the income statement by the amounts below before the effect of tax. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and has been performed on the same basis for 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Income statement</th>
<th>Equity</th>
<th>Income statement</th>
<th>Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 10 percent weakening in the rand against the above currencies at 30 June would have the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.
Forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps

All forward exchange contracts are supported by underlying commitments or transactions.

The fair value (losses)/gains calculated below were determined by recalculating the daily forward rates for each currency using a forward rate interpolator model. The net market value of all forward exchange contracts at year end was then calculated by comparing the forward exchange contracted rates to the equivalent year end market foreign exchange rates. The present value of these net market values were then calculated using the appropriate currency specific discount curve.

The following forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps were held at 30 June:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forward exchange contracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Derivative instruments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related to transactions which</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>– cash flow hedges</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have already occurred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Imports – capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9,43</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>12,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9,23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11,47</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivalent</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>242</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exports</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>9,23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other payables (liabilities)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,39</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,67</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9,39</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivalent</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other receivables (assets)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9,39</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7,62</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Derivative instruments – held for trading</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imports – capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>11.75</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9.64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar equivalent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imports – goods</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>9.97</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.96 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>8.09 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11.33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>12.49 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar equivalent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exports</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.31</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>8.01 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10.80</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12.03 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar equivalent</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>7.56</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7.85 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other payables (liabilities)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11.27</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>12.53 (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.71 –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.53</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar equivalent</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.62 (1)</td>
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## Financial risk management and financial instruments

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<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,59</strong></td>
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<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,59</strong></td>
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<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,97</strong></td>
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<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,72</strong></td>
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<td><strong>–</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,72</strong></td>
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<td><strong>–</strong></td>
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<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,96</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>–</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8,35</strong></td>
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<td><strong>469</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,59</strong></td>
<td><strong>–</strong></td>
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</table>

**Estimated fair value**          | **2010**                         | **2009**                         | **2010**                         | **2009**                         |                                 |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |       |
The maturity profile of contract amounts of forward exchange contracts and cross currency swaps at 30 June were as follows:

### 2010

**Forward exchange contracts**

Related to transactions which have already occurred

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<th>Contract amount Rm</th>
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<th>One to two years Rm</th>
<th>Two to three years Rm</th>
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<td>173</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Pound sterling</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>299</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td>243</td>
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<td>US dollar</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>39</td>
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**Related to future commitments**

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<th>One to two years Rm</th>
<th>Two to three years Rm</th>
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<td></td>
<td>2 288</td>
<td>2 098</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

|                |                    |                    |                     |                       |
| Other payables (liabilities) | | | | |
| Euro           | 594                | 483                | 111                 | –                     |
| US dollar      | 38                 | 38                 | –                   | –                     |
| Pound sterling | 24                 | 24                 | –                   | –                     |
| Other currencies – US dollar equivalent | 2 | 2 | – | – |
|                | 658                | 547                | 111                 | –                     |

**Cross currency swaps**

|                |                    |                    |                     |                       |
| Euro to Rand   | 469                | 469                | –                   | –                     |
### Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

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<td>13</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>–</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar equivalent</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5 283</td>
<td>4 832</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar equivalent</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables (liabilities)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies – US dollar equivalent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>980</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables (assets)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross currency swaps</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro to Rand</td>
<td>1 209</td>
<td>1 209</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
64 Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

Interest rate risk

Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of short term investments and financing activities, giving rise to interest rate risk. Exposure to interest rate risk is particularly with reference to changes in South African, European and US interest rates.

The group’s policy is to borrow funds at floating rates of interest as this is considered to give somewhat of a natural hedge against commodity price movements, given the correlation with economic growth (and industrial activity) which in turn shows a high correlation with commodity price fluctuation. In certain circumstances, the group uses interest rate swap contracts to manage its exposure to interest rate movements.

The debt of the group is structured on a combination of floating and fixed interest rates. The benefits of fixing or capping interest rates on the group’s various financing activities are considered on a case-by-case and project-by-project basis, taking the specific and overall risk profile into consideration. For further details on long-term debt refer note 18 and note 10 for long-term receivables.

In respect of financial assets, the group’s policy is to invest cash at floating rates of interest and cash reserves are to be maintained in short-term investments (less than one year) in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the group’s interest-bearing financial instruments was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carrying value</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable rate instruments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>16 631</td>
<td>22 416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities</td>
<td>(10 725)</td>
<td>(10 185)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed rate instruments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>5 906</td>
<td>12 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities</td>
<td>1 330</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4 307)</td>
<td>(7 605)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2 977)</td>
<td>(7 605)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83:17</td>
<td>81:19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash flow sensitivity for variable rate instruments

Financial instruments affected by interest rate risk include borrowings, deposits, derivative financial instruments, trade receivables and trade payables. A change of one percent in the prevailing interest rate in that region at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) the income statement by the amounts shown below before the effect of tax. The sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the basis that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant and has been performed on the same basis for 2009.

Income statement – 1% increase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 June 2010</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 2009</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income statement – 1% decrease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 June 2010</td>
<td>(36)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 2009</td>
<td>(77)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A one percent decrease in the interest rate at 30 June would have the equal but opposite effect on the above regions to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

* A decrease of 1% in interest rates for the United States of America will not have an effect on the income statement as it is not reasonably possible that interest rates will decrease below 0% in the next financial year.
### Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

The following interest rate derivative contracts were in place at 30 June:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract amount – Rand equivalent</th>
<th>Average fixed rate 2010</th>
<th>Estimated fair value losses 2010</th>
<th>Contract amount – Rand equivalent</th>
<th>Average fixed rate 2009</th>
<th>Estimated fair value gains 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong interest rate derivatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Derivative instruments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– cash flow hedges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pay fixed rate receive floating rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>3,6</td>
<td>19/12/2010 (11)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>6,6</td>
<td>15/12/2012 (15)</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>7,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>(26)</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative instruments – held for trading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest rate cap or collar (relating to long-term debt)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand – cap</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1 033</td>
<td>17,5</td>
<td>03/10/2011 –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand – cap</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2 022</td>
<td>15,9</td>
<td>03/10/2011 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 055</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maturity profile of gross contract amounts of interest rate derivatives at 30 June were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest rate derivatives 2010</th>
<th>Contract amount Rm</th>
<th>Within one year Rm</th>
<th>One to two years Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay fixed rate receive floating rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Pay fixed rate receive floating rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
64  Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

Commodity price risk

The group makes use of derivative instruments, including commodity swaps, options and futures contracts of short duration as a means of mitigating price and timing risks on crude oil purchases and sales. In effecting these transactions, the business units concerned operate within procedures and policies designed to ensure that risks, including those relating to the default of counterparties, are minimised. In the past, the group has entered into a zero cost collar to hedge approximately 30% of Sasol Synfuels’ production and 30% of Sasol Petroleum International’s West African output. The group has not entered into a similar crude oil hedge for 2010. Together with the group’s other risk mitigation initiatives, such as cost containment, cash conservation and capital prioritisation, the group’s hedging strategy is considered in conjunction with these initiatives. The situation is monitored regularly to assess when a suitable time might be to reverse this strategy.

Dated Brent crude prices applied during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>88,09</td>
<td>143,95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>74,37</td>
<td>68,14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>58,25</td>
<td>39,41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following commodity derivative contracts were in place at 30 June:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity derivatives</th>
<th>Contract amount</th>
<th>Contract equivalent</th>
<th>Average price</th>
<th>Estimated fair value gains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
<td>2010 US$</td>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative instruments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– cash flow hedges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Futures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil (US dollar)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– held for trading</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>76,12</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The high crude oil prices seen over the recent years are expected to decline over the next ten years. For every US$1/b increase in the average crude oil price, group operating profit increased by approximately R615 million during 2010 (2009 – R572 million; 2008 – R402 million).

The average crude oil price achieved during the year resulted in a neutral position with no net gain or loss. The recognition of the fair value of the oil hedges resulted in an unrealised fair value loss of R87 million at the end of the year owing to the significant increase in crude oil prices from 2009.

The maturity profile of contract amounts of commodity derivatives at 30 June were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity derivatives</th>
<th>Contract amount</th>
<th>Within one year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Futures</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity derivatives</th>
<th>Contract amount</th>
<th>Within one year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009 Rm</td>
<td>2009 Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Futures</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
64 Financial risk management and financial instruments continued

Sensitivity analysis

A 10 percent increase of the commodity prices at 30 June would have increased the fair value of commodity derivatives recognised in other operating costs in the income statement by the amounts shown below, before the effect of tax. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and should not be considered predictive of future performances. The calculation has been performed on the same basis for 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 10 percent decrease in the commodity prices at 30 June would have the equal but opposite effect on the fair value amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below sets out the group’s classification of financial assets and financial liabilities, and their fair values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial assets</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 317</td>
<td>1 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15 296</td>
<td>15 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash restricted for use</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1 841</td>
<td>1 841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18 870</td>
<td>18 870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments held-to-maturity</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets measured at fair value</td>
<td>34 782</td>
<td>34 782</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments available-for-sale</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative instruments</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow hedges</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held for trading</td>
<td>34 782</td>
<td>34 782</td>
<td>37 099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial liabilities</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(14 554)</td>
<td>(15 197)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term debt</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>(456)</td>
<td>(456)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables and accrued expenses</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(10 675)</td>
<td>(10 675)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>(1 099)</td>
<td>(1 099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(119)</td>
<td>(119)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial guarantees</td>
<td></td>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative instruments</td>
<td>(27 335)</td>
<td>(27 978)</td>
<td>(28 936)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow hedges</td>
<td>(174)</td>
<td>(174)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held for trading</td>
<td>(228)</td>
<td>(228)</td>
<td>(488)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Carrying value has been used where it closely approximates fair values. Fair value estimates are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. Where available, the most suitable measure for fair value is the quoted market price. In the absence of market prices which are not always available, the fair value of was calculated on the basis of valuation techniques using current market parameters.

2 The fair value of financial assets measured at fair value are calculated using valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices). This includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

3 The fair value of the unlisted equity investments cannot be determined as there is no observable market price information available on these investments. The fair value of these instruments is measured at cost less impairment losses. Refer to note 7.
## Statement of Financial Position

### At 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments in subsidiaries</td>
<td>37 037</td>
<td>35 254</td>
<td>35 811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in security</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financial assets</td>
<td>15 500</td>
<td>14 043</td>
<td>12 807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>2 884</td>
<td>2 678</td>
<td>1 086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current assets</strong></td>
<td>55 427</td>
<td>51 980</td>
<td>49 707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>20 056</td>
<td>19 449</td>
<td>1 913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax receivable</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td>20 082</td>
<td>19 463</td>
<td>1 923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>75 509</td>
<td>71 443</td>
<td>51 630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equity and liabilities</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shareholders' equity</td>
<td>74 358</td>
<td>70 277</td>
<td>50 403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>1 057</td>
<td>1 057</td>
<td>1 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term financial liabilities</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term provision</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>1 087</td>
<td>1 091</td>
<td>1 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term financial liabilities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term provision</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td>75 509</td>
<td>71 443</td>
<td>51 630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income Statement

### For the Year Ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating loss</td>
<td>(415)</td>
<td>(2 633)</td>
<td>(1 456)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 270</td>
<td>35 596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 854</td>
<td>32 962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17 080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 854</td>
<td>32 962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

223
### Statement of Comprehensive Income

**for the year ended 30 June**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit for year</td>
<td>8 854</td>
<td>32 962</td>
<td>17 075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment available-for-sale</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income for year</td>
<td>8 855</td>
<td>32 964</td>
<td>17 076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of Changes in Equity

**for the year ended 30 June**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Share capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>27 025</td>
<td>20 176</td>
<td>3 628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares issued on implementation of share options</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares issued on Sasol Inzalo share transaction</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 927</td>
<td>16 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares repurchased and cancelled</td>
<td></td>
<td>(198)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share issue costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>(88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>27 229</td>
<td>27 025</td>
<td>20 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Share-based payment reserve</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>5 833</td>
<td>2 540</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share-based payment expense</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>3 293</td>
<td>1 574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>6 713</td>
<td>5 833</td>
<td>2 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retained earnings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>37 415</td>
<td>27 685</td>
<td>16 630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective share cancellation</td>
<td></td>
<td>(7 680)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive income for year</td>
<td>8 855</td>
<td>32 962</td>
<td>17 075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid</td>
<td>(5 859)</td>
<td>(15 552)</td>
<td>(6 020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>40 411</td>
<td>37 415</td>
<td>27 685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment fair value reserve</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive income for year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shareholders’ equity</strong></td>
<td>74 358</td>
<td>70 277</td>
<td>50 403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash utilised in operating activities</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>(771)</td>
<td>(17 719)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income received</td>
<td>7 603</td>
<td>34 124</td>
<td>18 425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expenses paid</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax received</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash available from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 832</td>
<td>16 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>(5 859)</td>
<td>(15 552)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash retained from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>973</td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in subsidiaries</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(6 471)</td>
<td>(13 428)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term receivables</td>
<td>(1 165)</td>
<td>(1 361)</td>
<td>(1 066)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash utilised in investing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1 165)</td>
<td>(7 832)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share capital issued</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>7 082</td>
<td>4 025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs on implementation of Sasol Inzalo share transaction</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(35)</td>
<td>(88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of long-term debt</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(63)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash effect of financing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>204</td>
<td>6 984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at beginning of year</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Investments in subsidiaries

### Reflected as non-current assets
- **Shares at cost**: 13,683, 13,683, 1,600
- **Share-based payment expenses**: 2,627, 1,752, 904
- **Long-term loans to subsidiaries**: 20,984, 19,819, 33,307
- **Impairment of loan to subsidiary**: (257), –, –

### Reflected as current assets
- **Short-term loans to subsidiaries (refer note 6)**: 20,056, 19,446, 1,895

### Reflected as non-current liabilities
- **Long-term loans from subsidiaries (refer note 8)**: (1,057), (1,057), (1,120)

### Reflected as current liabilities
- **Short-term loans from subsidiaries (refer note 15)**: (7), (44), (56)

### Net investments at cost
- **2010**: 56,029
- **2009**: 53,599
- **2008**: 36,530

**Investments in subsidiaries** are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

In terms of Sasol’s group funding policy subsidiaries are funded by way of equity from the holding company as well as long-term interest free loans. These long-term loans granted by the holding company are considered to form part of the equity of the subsidiaries and therefore not deemed to form part of the debt of the subsidiaries. The long-term interest free loans granted by Sasol Limited to its subsidiaries are accordingly deemed to be part of its investment in these subsidiaries. These long-term loans are unsecured and there are no fixed terms of repayment.

Sasol Limited shall not demand payment in respect of these loans until such time that its subsidiaries are in a position to settle all their external obligations.

For further details of interests in subsidiaries and incorporated joint ventures, refer page 234.

## Investment in security

### Investment available-for-sale at fair value
- **Long-term investment – unlisted**: 6, 5, 3

### Fair value
- **Balance at beginning of year**: 5, 3, 2
- **Revaluation to fair value**: 1, 2, 1
- **Balance at end of year**: 6, 5, 3

The investment in security comprises 1,077,261 ordinary shares of R1.00 each in Business Partners Limited. This shareholding represents 0.6% of that company’s issued share capital.

**Fair value of investment available-for-sale**

The fair value of the investment is estimated based on the market value of the security.
### 3 Long-term financial assets

**Sasol Inzalo share transaction**
- Sasol Inzalo Employee Trusts: 11 346, 10 253, 9 314
- The Sasol Inzalo Foundation: 4 154, 3 790, 3 493

The long-term financial assets consist of:
- Notional vendor funding of 25.2 million ordinary Sasol Limited shares for the benefit of certain employees in the Sasol group.
- Notional vendor funding of 9.5 million ordinary Sasol Limited shares for skills development and capacity building of black South Africans.

**Interest bearing status**
- Sasol Inzalo Employee Trusts: 11.5%*, 11.5%*, 11.5%*
- The Sasol Inzalo Foundation: 11.5%*, 11.5%*, 11.5%*

* The interest rate is per the pre-determined formula as stipulated in the notional vendor funding agreements.

**Maturity profile**
- More than five years: 15 500, 14 043, 12 807

**Fair value of long-term financial assets**
- The fair value of long-term financial assets approximates the carrying value.

### 4 Long-term receivables

**Sasol Inzalo share transaction**
- Sasol Inzalo Groups Funding (Pty) Limited: 1 293, 1 202, 1 086
- Sasol Inzalo Public Funding (Pty) Limited: 1 591, 1 476, –

The long-term receivable consists of D preference shares as part of funding the Selected Participants and the Black Public invitations.

**Interest bearing status**
- Interest bearing at 73% of the prime overdraft rate: 7.30%, 8.03%, 11.31%

**Maturity profile**
- More than five years: 2 884, 2 678, 1 086

The interest and amount owing on these preference shares are repayable on maturity in October 2018.

**Fair value of long-term receivable**
- 2 860, 2 457, 1 086

The fair value of long-term receivables is determined using a discounted cash flow method using market related rates at 30 June.

The long-term receivable has not been impaired as there has not been a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost.
### 5 Deferred tax asset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reconciliation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current year charge per income statement</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of operating business</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arising from the following temporary difference**  
Assessed loss

The deferred tax asset has been recognised to the extent that it is probable that the company will generate future taxable income against which the tax losses can be utilised.

### 6 Other receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related party receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit with Sasol Financing (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>19 997</td>
<td>19 386</td>
<td>1 880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany receivables</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other receivables</strong></td>
<td>20 056</td>
<td>19 446</td>
<td>1 895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fair value of other receivables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short period to maturity of these receivables.

### 7 Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash – per statement of cash flows</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fair value of cash and cash equivalents**  
The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the short term to maturity.

### 8 Long-term debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total long-term debt</strong></td>
<td>1 057</td>
<td>1 057</td>
<td>1 120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis of long-term debt**  
At amortised cost – intercompany debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reconciliation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>1 057</td>
<td>1 120</td>
<td>1 058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans repaid</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(63)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans raised</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at end of year</strong></td>
<td>1 057</td>
<td>1 057</td>
<td>1 120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The unsecured long-term debt comprised interest free loans from subsidiaries for which there are no fixed terms of repayment.

**Fair value of long-term debt**  
The fair value of long-term debt approximates the carrying value of the debt.
9 Long-term financial liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial guarantees recognised</th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less amortisation of financial guarantees</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion (refer note 12)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arising on long-term financial instruments</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The long-term financial liabilities consist of:

The fair value of a guarantee issued in favour of Standard Bank of South Africa Limited as a result of the disposal of 25% of Sasol Limited’s investment in its wholly owned subsidiary Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited on 1 July 2006. The carrying value of this guarantee at 30 June 2010 is R16 million.

The fair value of a guarantee issued on 27 June 2008 in respect of the C preference shares issued to various financiers as part of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction (refer to the consolidated annual financial statements). The carrying value of this guarantee at 30 June 2010 is R3 million.

The fair value of a guarantee issued on 8 September 2008 in respect of the C preference shares issued to various financiers as part of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction (refer to the consolidated annual financial statements). The carrying value of this guarantee at 30 June 2010 is R7 million.

The fair value of a guarantee issued on 23 December 2009 in favour of Nedbank Limited securing the debt of National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Limited for capital expansion. The carrying value of this guarantee at 30 June 2010 is R1 million.

Fair value of long-term financial liabilities

The fair value is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. The interest rates used range between 10.2% and 11.3% (2009 – 11.2% and 12.6%).

10 Long-term provision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reconciliation</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income statement charge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less short-term portion (refer note 13)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term provision</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comprising

| Share appreciation rights | 8 | 7 | – |

Expected timing of future cash flows

| Within one year | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| One to two years | 2 | 2 | – |
| Two to three years | 2 | 1 | – |
| Three to four years | 1 | 1 | – |
| Four to five years | 1 | 1 | – |
| More than five years | 1 | – | – |
| Total | 8 | 7 | 1 |
### 11 Post-retirement benefit obligations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-retirement healthcare benefits</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Post-retirement healthcare benefits**

The company provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to certain of its retirees employed prior to 1 January 1998, who retire and satisfy the necessary requirements of the medical fund.

The post-retirement healthcare liability forms part of the Sasol group’s post-retirement benefit obligation. Full disclosure is provided in the consolidated annual financial statements.

### 12 Short-term financial liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion of long-term financial liabilities (refer note 9)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13 Short-term provision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee provision</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reconciliation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at beginning of year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to accounts payable</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision utilised</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term portion of long-term provision (refer note 10)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at end of year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 14 Tax received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount receivable at beginning of year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax per income statement</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax receivable per statement of financial position</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per the statement of cash flows</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African normal tax</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 15 Trade and other payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intercompany payables</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>72</strong></td>
<td><strong>72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age analysis of trade payables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not past due date</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fair value of trade and other payables**

The carrying value approximates fair value because of the short period to maturity.
16 Operating loss

Operating loss includes
Auditor’s remuneration – audit fees
Directors’ remuneration
– total remuneration
– paid by subsidiaries
Employee costs
Management fee paid to subsidiary
Remeasurement items affecting operating loss (refer note 21)
Share-based payment expenses (refer note 17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Rm</th>
<th>2009 Rm</th>
<th>2008 Rm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auditor's remuneration – audit fees</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors’ remuneration</td>
<td>(31)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– total remuneration</td>
<td>(45)</td>
<td>(43)</td>
<td>(65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– paid by subsidiaries</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee costs</td>
<td>(59)</td>
<td>(39)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management fee paid to subsidiary</td>
<td>(66)</td>
<td>(62)</td>
<td>(45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeasurement items affecting operating loss (refer note 21)</td>
<td>(257)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share-based payment expenses (refer note 17)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(2 449)</td>
<td>(1 357)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 Share-based payment expenses

- Sasol Share Incentive Scheme
- Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme
- Sasol Inzalo share transaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Share Incentive Scheme</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Share Appreciation Rights Scheme</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Inzalo share transaction</td>
<td>3 2435</td>
<td>1 357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2 449</td>
<td>1 357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full disclosure is provided in the consolidated annual financial statements.

18 Finance income

Dividends received
South Africa | 7 602 | 34 121 | 18 422 |
Amortisation of financial guarantee | 4 | 4 | 6 |
Interest received
South Africa | 1 664 | 1 471 | 112 |

Total interest received on
loans and receivables – long-term financial assets | 1 457 | 1 237 | 108 |
- long-term receivables | 206 | 231 | 1 |
- external | – | 1 | – |
bank accounts | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Total interest received on | 1 664 | 1 471 | 112 |

19 Finance expenses

Notional interest | 1 | – | 4 |
Other | – | 1 | – |
Total | 1 | 1 | 4 |

20 Taxation

Deferred tax
- current year | – | – | (5) |

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Total income tax expense differs from the amount computed by applying the South African normal tax rate to income before tax. The reasons for these differences are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South African normal tax rate</td>
<td>28,0</td>
<td>28,0</td>
<td>28,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in rate of tax due to share-based payment expenses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,1</td>
<td>2,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other disallowed expenditure</td>
<td>1,3</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,3</td>
<td>30,2</td>
<td>30,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in rate of tax due to exempt other income</td>
<td>(29,3)</td>
<td>(30,2)</td>
<td>(30,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective tax rate</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21 Remeasurement items affecting operating loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of loan to subsidiary</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax effect thereon</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>257</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 Other comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components of other comprehensive income</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gain on revaluation of investment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income for year, net of tax</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23 Share capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorised</td>
<td>1 175 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issued</td>
<td>667 673 462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further details of share capital, refer note 45 in the consolidated annual financial statements.

24 Cash utilised in operating activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from operations (refer note 25)</td>
<td>(150)</td>
<td>(183)</td>
<td>(98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in working capital (refer note 26)</td>
<td>(621)</td>
<td>(17 536)</td>
<td>(1 748)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>(771)</td>
<td>(17 719)</td>
<td>(1 846)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 Cash flow from operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating loss</td>
<td>(415)</td>
<td>(2 633)</td>
<td>(1 456)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impairment of loan to subsidiary</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>share-based payment expenses</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2 449</td>
<td>1 357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movement in short-term provision</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>(150)</td>
<td>(183)</td>
<td>(98)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Increase in working capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in other receivables per statement of financial position</td>
<td>(607)</td>
<td>17 536</td>
<td>1 728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in trade and other payables per statement of financial position</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(621)</td>
<td>17 536</td>
<td>1 748</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dividends paid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final dividend – prior year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external shareholders</td>
<td>(3 654)</td>
<td>5 674</td>
<td>3 597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsidiary company</td>
<td>(53)</td>
<td>8 054</td>
<td>(118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related parties – Inzalo</td>
<td>(212)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim dividend – current year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external shareholders</td>
<td>(1 707)</td>
<td>1 519</td>
<td>2 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsidiary company</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related parties – Inzalo</td>
<td>(208)</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(5 859)</td>
<td>15 552</td>
<td>6 020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Guarantees and contingent liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guarantees and claims</td>
<td>21 999</td>
<td>36 486</td>
<td>46 406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The company has guaranteed the fulfilment of various subsidiaries’ obligations in terms of contractual agreements. For further details of guarantees and contingent liabilities, refer note 57 of the consolidated annual financial statements.
## Interest in Significant Operating Subsidiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nature of business</th>
<th>Nominal issued share capital</th>
<th>Interest %</th>
<th>Investment at cost</th>
<th>Long-term loans to subsidiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
<td>2009 Rm</td>
<td>2010 Rm</td>
<td>2009 Rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating subsidiaries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Mining (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Coal mining activities.</td>
<td>R m</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Synfuels (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Production of liquid fuels, gases chemical products and refining of tar acids.</td>
<td>R m</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Technology (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Engineering services, research and development and technology transfer.</td>
<td>R m</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Financing (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Management of cash resources, investment and procurement of loans for South African operations.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Holding company of the group’s foreign investments and investment in movable and immovable property.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Chemical Industries Limited</td>
<td>Production and marketing of mining explosives, gases, petrochemicals, and fertilisers.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Gas Holdings (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Holding company of the group’s gas interests.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Marketing of fuels and lubricants.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1 200</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operating subsidiaries

**Indirect**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nature of business</th>
<th>Nominal issued share capital</th>
<th>Interest %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemcity (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Supporting empowered small and medium manufacturing enterprises’ requirements in order to enable them to thrive in the chemical industry.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investment Company (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Owning and operating of 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.</td>
<td>R m</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Chemicals Europe Limited</td>
<td>Marketing and distribution of chemical products.</td>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Chemicals Pacific Limited</td>
<td>Marketing and distribution of chemical products.</td>
<td>HKD</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Chemical Holdings International (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Investment in the Sasol Chemie group.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Financing International Plc</td>
<td>Management of cash resources, investment and procurement of loans for operations outside South Africa.</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>1 009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Gas Limited</td>
<td>Marketing, distribution and transportation of pipeline gas and the maintenance and operation of pipelines used for the transportation of various types of gas.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Germany GmbH</td>
<td>Production, marketing and distribution of waxes and wax related products.</td>
<td>Euro m</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Group Services (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Supplier of functional core and shared services to the Sasol group of companies.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Italy SpA</td>
<td>Trading and transportation of oil products, petrochemicals and chemical products and their derivatives.</td>
<td>Euro m</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol North America Inc.</td>
<td>Manufacturing of commodity and special chemicals.</td>
<td>US$ m</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Oil International Limited</td>
<td>Buying and selling of crude oil.</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Petroleum International (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Exploration, production, marketing and distribution of petroleum and natural gas.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Polymers International Investments (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Holding company of Sasol Polymers foreign investments.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Synfuels International (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Conversion and marketing of liquid fuels and chemical products.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Wax International Aktiengesellschaft</td>
<td>Holding company of the Sasol Wax operations.</td>
<td>Euro m</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Refining of crude oil.</td>
<td>R m</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The investment in the company is held by Sasol Oil (Pty) Limited, a subsidiary in which Sasol Limited has a 75% shareholding, thereby reducing their effective interest held in the company.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nature of business</th>
<th>Nominal issued share capital</th>
<th>Interest %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incorporated joint ventures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arya Sasol Polymer Company</td>
<td>Production of polyethylene.</td>
<td>Rial m</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merisol LP</td>
<td>Production, marketing and distribution of phenolics.</td>
<td>US$ m</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol Chevron Holdings Limited</td>
<td>Management of the group’s joint venture interests with Chevron corporation.</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>12 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasol-Huntsman GmbH &amp; Co KG</td>
<td>Production and marketing of maleic anhydride.</td>
<td>Euro m</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryx GTL Limited (Q.S.C.)</td>
<td>Manufacturing and marketing of synthetic fuels from gas.</td>
<td>US$ m</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petlin (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd</td>
<td>Manufacturing and marketing of low-density polyethylene pellets.</td>
<td>RM m</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Lights Gas (Pty) Limited</td>
<td>Marketing of pipeline gas in the Durban South area.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except as indicated below, all companies are registered in the Republic of South Africa.

**Foreign registered companies**

(a) Registered in the United Kingdom. Share capital stated in Pound sterling.
(b) Registered in Hong Kong. Share capital stated in Hong Kong dollars.
(c) Registered in the United States of America. Share capital stated in United States dollars.
(d) Registered in the Isle of Man. Share capital stated in Euro.
(e) Registered in Germany. Share capital stated in Euro.
(f) Registered in Italy. Share capital stated in Euro.
(g) Registered in Iran. Share capital stated in Rials.
(h) Registered in Bermuda. Share capital in United States dollars.
(i) Registered in Qatar. Share capital in United States dollars.
(j) Registered in Malaysia. Share capital in Malaysian ringgits.


The group maintains a register of all subsidiaries and incorporated joint ventures, available for inspection at the registered office of Sasol Limited.
These reports provide a complete view of the group's strategy, businesses, performance against objectives, and prospects.