

Transfer of shares and ADSs. Under South African exchange control regulations, our shares and ADSs are freely transferable outside South Africa among persons who are not residents of the CMA. Additionally, where shares are sold on the JSE on behalf of our shareholders who are not residents of the CMA, the proceeds of such sales will be freely exchangeable into foreign currency and remittable to them. The FSD may also require a review to establish that the shares have been sold at market value and at arm's length. While share certificates held by non-resident shareholders will be endorsed with the words "non-resident", such endorsement will, however, not be applicable to ADSs held by non-resident shareholders.

10.E Taxation

South African taxation

The following discussion summarises the South African tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs by a US holder (as defined below). This summary is based upon current South African tax law and the convention between the governments of the United States and the Republic of South Africa for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains, signed on 17 February 1997 (the Treaty). In addition, this summary is based in part upon representations of the Depositary (The Bank of New York Mellon, as Depositary for our ADSs), and assumes that each obligation provided for in, or otherwise contemplated by the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement, will be performed in accordance with its respective terms.

The summary of the South African tax considerations does not address the tax consequences to a US holder that is resident in South Africa for South African tax purposes or whose holding of shares or ADSs is effectively connected with a permanent establishment in South Africa through which such US holder carries on business activities. It equally does not address the scenario where the US holder is not the beneficial recipient of the dividends or returns or, in the case of an individual who performs independent personal services, who has a fixed base situated in South Africa or the source of the transaction is deemed to be in South Africa, or who is otherwise not entitled to full benefits under the Treaty.

The statements of law set forth below are subject to any changes (which may be applied retroactively) in South African law or in the interpretation thereof by the South African tax authorities, or in the Treaty, occurring after the date hereof. For the purposes of the Treaty and South African tax law, a US resident that owns Sasol ADSs will be treated as the owner of Sasol shares represented by such ADSs. Holders are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the consequences under South African, US federal, state and local, and other applicable laws, of the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs.

Taxation of dividends

A dividends tax was introduced in South Africa with effect from 1 April 2012. In terms of these provisions, a dividends tax at the rate of 15% is levied on any dividend declared by a company to a shareholder. The liability to pay such dividends tax is on the shareholder, even though the company generally acts as a withholding agent.

In the absence of any renegotiation of the Treaty, the tax on the dividends paid to a US holder with respect to shares or ADSs, is limited to 5% of the gross amount of the dividends where a US corporate holder holds directly at least 10% of the voting stock of Sasol. The maximum dividends tax rate will be 15% of the gross amount of the dividends in all other cases.

The definition of a dividend currently means any amount transferred or applied by a company that is a resident (including Sasol) for the benefit or on behalf of any person in respect of any share in that

company, whether that amount is transferred or applied by way of a distribution made by the company, or as consideration for the acquisition of any share in that company. It specifically excludes any amount transferred or applied by the company that results in a reduction of so-called contributed tax capital (CTC) or constitutes shares in the company or constitutes an acquisition by the company of its own securities by way of a general repurchase of securities in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements.

The concept of CTC effectively means the sum of the stated capital or share capital and share premium of a company that existed on 1 January 2011, excluding any transfers from reserves to the share premium account or stated capital account. Any application of CTC is limited to the holders of a class of shares and specifically that a distribution of CTC attributable to a specific class of shares must be made proportionately to the number of shares held by a shareholder in a specific class of shares. In other words, CTC can only be used proportionately by a company and cannot be applied by a company for the benefit of only one specific shareholder. The CTC of the company cannot therefore also be used in respect of different classes of shares and the CTC of a specific class is ring-fenced.

Taxation of gains on sale or other disposition

With effect from 1 October 2001, South Africa introduced a tax on capital gains, which only applies to South African residents and to non-residents if the sale is attributable to a permanent establishment of the non-resident or if it relates to an interest in immovable property in South Africa. With effect from 1 October 2007, gains realised on the sale of ordinary shares are automatically deemed to be on capital account, and therefore, subject to capital gains tax, if the shares have been held for a continuous period of at least three years by the holder thereof. This deeming provision is limited to ordinary shares and does not extend to preference shares or ADSs. The meaning of the word "resident" is different for individuals and corporations and is governed by the South African Income Tax Act of 1962 (the Act) and by the Treaty. In the event of conflict, the Treaty, which contains a tie breaker clause or mechanism to determine residency if a holder is resident in both countries, will prevail. In terms of the Act and the Treaty, a US resident holder of shares or ADSs will not be subject to capital gains tax on the disposal of securities held as capital assets unless the securities are linked to a permanent establishment conducted in South Africa. In contrast, gains on the disposal of securities which are not capital in nature are usually subject to income tax. However, even in the latter case, a US resident holder will not be subject to income tax unless the US resident holder carries on business in South Africa through a permanent establishment situated therein. In such a case, this gain may be subject to tax in South Africa, but only so much as is attributable generally to that permanent establishment for so long as it does not constitute a repurchase of shares. If the repurchase of shares constitutes a general repurchase of securities (as opposed to a specific repurchase of securities) in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements, the repurchase will not be deemed to be a dividend.

Securities transfer tax

With effect from 1 July 2008, a single security transfer tax of 0,25% was introduced and is applicable to all secondary transfers of shares. No securities transfer tax (STT) is payable on the issue of securities, even though it is payable on the redemption of securities. STT is payable in South Africa regardless of whether the transfer is executed within or outside South Africa. A transfer of a dematerialised share can only occur in South Africa.

A security is also defined as a depository receipt in a company. Accordingly, STT is payable on the transfer of a depository receipt issued by a company. Generally, the central securities depository that has been accepted as a participant in terms of the Financial Markets Act, No. 19 of 2012 (that commenced on 3 June 2013) is liable for the payment of the STT, on the basis that the STT is recoverable from the person to whom the security is transferred.

United States federal income taxation

The following is a general summary of the material US federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs to a US holder (as defined below) that holds its shares or ADSs as capital assets. This summary is based on US tax laws, including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), Treasury regulations, rulings, judicial decisions, administrative pronouncements, all as of the date of this annual report, and all of which are subject to change or changes in interpretation, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, this summary is based in part upon the representations of the Depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement relating to the ADSs and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

This summary does not address all aspects of US federal income taxation that may apply to holders that are subject to special tax rules, including US expatriates, insurance companies, tax-exempt organisations, banks, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, securities broker-dealers, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, persons holding their shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedging transaction or conversion transaction, persons who acquired their shares or ADSs pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or similar derivative securities or otherwise as compensation, persons who directly or indirectly hold more than 10% of the total combined voting power of Sasol's shares or persons whose functional currency is not the US dollar. Such holders may be subject to US federal income tax consequences different from those set forth below.

As used herein, the term "US holder" means a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs that is:

- (a) a citizen or individual resident of the US for US federal income tax purposes;
- (b) a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for US federal income tax purposes) created or organised in or under the laws of the US, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- (c) an estate whose income is subject to US federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- (d) a trust if a court within the US can exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more US persons are authorised to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for US federal income tax purposes) holds shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partner in a partnership that holds shares or ADSs is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the shares or ADSs.

US holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific South African and US federal, state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares or ADSs in light of their particular circumstances as well as any consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction. In particular, US holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding whether they are eligible for benefits under the Treaty.

For US federal income tax purposes, a US holder of ADSs should be treated as owning the underlying shares represented by those ADSs. The following discussion (except where otherwise expressly noted) applies equally to US holders of shares and US holders of ADSs. Furthermore, deposits or withdrawals of shares by a US holder for ADSs or ADSs for shares will not be subject to US federal income tax.

Taxation of distributions

Distributions (without reduction of South African withholding taxes, if any) made with respect to shares or ADSs (other than certain pro rata distributions of Sasol's capital stock or rights to subscribe for shares of Sasol's capital stock) are includible in the gross income of a US holder as foreign source dividend income on the date such distributions are received by the US holder, in the case of shares, or by the Depositary, in the case of ADSs, to the extent paid out of Sasol's current or accumulated earnings and profits, if any, as determined for US federal income tax purposes ("earnings and profits"). Any distribution that exceeds Sasol's earnings and profits will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the US holder's tax basis in the shares or ADSs (thereby reducing a US holder's tax basis in such shares or ADSs) and thereafter as either long-term or short-term capital gain (depending on whether the US holder has held shares or ADSs, as applicable, for more than one year as of the time such distribution is actually or constructively received).

The amount of any distribution paid in foreign currency, including the amount of any South African withholding tax thereon, will be included in the gross income of a US holder in an amount equal to the US dollar value of the foreign currency calculated by reference to the spot rate in effect on the date the dividend is actually or constructively received by the US holder, in the case of shares, or by the Depositary, in the case of ADSs, regardless of whether the foreign currency is converted into US dollars at such time. If the foreign currency is converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US holder of shares generally should not be required to recognise foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend. If the foreign currency received in the distribution is not converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US holder of shares will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its US dollar value on the date of receipt.

Any gain or loss recognised upon a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the foreign currency will be treated as US source ordinary income or loss. In the case of a US holder of ADSs, the amount of any distribution paid in a foreign currency ordinarily will be converted into US dollars by the Depositary upon its receipt. Accordingly, a US holder of ADSs generally will not be required to recognise foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the distribution. Special rules govern and specific elections are available to accrual method taxpayers to determine the US dollar amount includable in income in the case of taxes withheld in a foreign currency. Accrual basis taxpayers therefore are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the requirements and elections applicable in this regard.

Subject to certain limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement), South African dividend withholding taxes (as discussed above under "Taxation—South African taxation—Taxation of dividends") will be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against a US holder's US federal income tax liability. For this purpose, dividends distributed by Sasol with respect to shares or ADSs generally will constitute foreign source "passive category income" for most US holders. The use of foreign tax credits is subject to complex conditions and limitations. In lieu of a credit, a US holder may instead elect to deduct any such foreign income taxes paid or accrued in the taxable year, provided that the US holder elects to deduct (rather than credit) all foreign income taxes paid or accrued for the taxable year. A deduction for foreign taxes is not subject to the same limitations applicable to foreign tax credits. US holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits.

Dividends paid by Sasol will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to US corporations in respect of dividends received from other US corporations. Certain non-corporate US holders are eligible for preferential rates of US federal income tax in respect of "qualified dividend income". For this purpose, qualified dividend income generally includes dividends paid by a non-US

corporation if, among other things, the US holders meet certain minimum holding periods and the non-US corporation satisfies certain requirements, including that either:

- (i) the shares or the ADSs with respect to which the dividend has been paid are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States; or
- (ii) the non-US corporation is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive US income tax treaty (such as the Treaty) which provides for the exchange of information.

Sasol currently believes that dividends paid with respect to its shares and ADSs should constitute qualified dividend income for US federal income tax purposes (and Sasol anticipates that such dividends will be reported as qualified dividends on Form 1099-DIV delivered to US holders) if Sasol was not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and is not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a Passive Foreign Investment Company (PFIC) for US federal income tax purposes. In computing foreign tax credit limitations, non-corporate US holders may take into account only a portion of a qualified dividend to reflect the reduced US tax rate applicable to such dividend. Each individual US holder of shares or ADSs is urged to consult his own tax advisor regarding the availability to him of the preferential dividend tax rate in light of his own particular situation and regarding the computations of his foreign tax credit limitations with respect to any qualified dividend income paid by Sasol to him, as applicable.

The US Treasury has expressed concern that parties to whom ADSs are released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of creditability of withholding taxes or the preferential tax rates in respect of qualified dividends by US holders of ADSs. Accordingly, the analysis of the foreign tax credits or availability of qualified dividend treatment could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the US Treasury with respect to ADSs.

Sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares or ADSs

Upon a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares or ADSs, a US holder generally will recognise capital gain or loss for US federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the US dollar value of the amount realised on the disposition and the US holder's adjusted tax basis, determined in US dollars, in the shares or ADSs. Such gain or loss generally will be US source gain or loss, and generally will be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period in the shares or ADSs exceeds one year at the time of disposition if Sasol was not, at any time during the holder's holding period, a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations. If the US holder is an individual, long term capital gain generally is subject to US federal income tax at preferential rates.

The tax basis of shares purchased with foreign currency will generally be the US dollar value of the purchase price on the date of purchase, or the settlement date for the purchase, in the case of shares traded on an established securities market that are purchased by a cash basis US holder (or an accrual basis US holder that so elects). The amount realised on a sale or other disposition of shares for an amount in foreign currency will be the US dollar value of this amount on the date of sale or disposition (in the case of an accrual basis US holder or) the date payment is received (in the case of a cash basis US holder). On the settlement date, the US holder will recognise the US source foreign currency gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the difference (if any) between the US dollar value of the amount received based in the exchange rates in effect on the date of sale or other disposition and the settlement date. However, in the case of shares traded on an established securities market that are sold by a cash basis US holder (or an accrual basis US holder that so elects), the amount realised will be based on the exchange rate in effect on the settlement date for the sale, and no exchange gain or loss will be recognised at that time. If an accrual basis US holder makes an election described above, it must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be revoked without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

If any South African income tax is withheld on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares or ADSs, the amount realised by a US holder will include the gross amount of the proceeds of that sale, exchange or other taxable disposition before deduction of the South African income tax withheld. Any gain and loss recognised by a US holder in respect of the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares or ADSs generally will be treated as derived from US sources for foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, in the case of a gain from the disposition of shares or ADSs that is subject to South African income tax (see "Taxation–South African taxation–Taxation of gains on sale or other disposition" above), the US holder may not be able to benefit from the foreign tax credit for that South African income tax (i.e., because the gain from the disposition would be US source), unless the US holder can apply the credit against US federal income tax payable on other income from foreign sources. Alternatively, the US holder may take a deduction for the South African income tax, provided that the US holder elects to deduct all foreign income taxes paid or accrued for the taxable year.

Passive foreign investment company considerations

Sasol believes that it should not be classified as a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes for the taxable year ended 30 June 2014. US holders are advised, however, that this conclusion is a factual determination that must be made annually and thus may be subject to change. If Sasol were to be classified as a PFIC, the tax on distributions on its shares or ADSs and on any gains realised upon the disposition of its shares or ADSs may be less favourable than as described herein. Furthermore, dividends paid by a PFIC are not "qualified dividend income" and are not eligible for the reduced rates of taxation for certain dividends. In addition, each US person that is a shareholder of a PFIC, may be required to file an annual report disclosing its ownership of shares in a PFIC and certain other information. US holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules (including applicable reporting requirements) to their ownership of the shares or ADSs.

US information reporting and backup withholding

Dividend payments made to a holder and proceeds paid from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of shares or ADSs may be subject to information reporting to the IRS. US federal backup withholding generally is imposed on specified payments to persons who fail to furnish required information. Backup withholding will not apply to a holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number or certificate of foreign status and makes any other required certification, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. US persons who are required to establish their exempt status generally must provide IRS Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification) or applicable substitute form. Non-US holders generally will not be subject to US information reporting or backup withholding. However, these holders may be required to provide certification of non-US status (generally on IRS Form W-8BEN or applicable substitute form) in connection with payments received in the United States or through certain US-related financial intermediaries.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a holder's US federal income tax liability. A holder may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by timely filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information.

Additional reporting requirements

Under recently enacted legislation and Treasury regulations, US holders who are individuals may be required to report to the IRS on Form 8938 information relating to their ownership of shares or ADSs, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for shares or ADSs held in accounts maintained by certain US financial institutions). US holders should consult their tax advisors regarding

the effect, if any, of this legislation and these regulations on their obligations to file information reports with respect to the shares or ADSs.

10.F Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable.

10.G Statement by experts

Not applicable.

10.H Documents on display

All reports and other information that we file with the SEC may be obtained, upon written request, from the Bank of New York Mellon, as Depositary for our ADSs at its Corporate Trust office, located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286. These reports and other information can also be inspected without charge and copied at prescribed rates at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. These reports may also be accessed via the SEC's website (www.sec.gov). Also, certain reports and other information concerning us will be available for inspection at the offices of the NYSE. In addition, all the statutory records of the company and its subsidiaries may be viewed at the registered address of the company in South Africa.

10.I Subsidiary information

Not applicable. For a list of our subsidiaries see Exhibit 8.1 to this annual report on Form 20-F.