

	25 June 2001	30 June 2002	30 June 2003	30 June 2004	30 June 2005	30 June ⁽¹⁾ 2005 (US\$ in millions)
(Rand in millions) (except per share information and weighted average shares in issue)						
Income Statement Data:						
IFRS						
Turnover	40,768	59,590	64,555	60,151	69,239	10,904
Operating profit	10,619	14,783	11,911	9,314	14,506	2,284
Income before tax	10,664	14,760	11,913	9,182	14,252	2,244
Earnings attributable to shareholders	7,125	9,817	7,817	5,940	9,573	1,508
US GAAP						
Turnover	37,636	55,667	63,769	58,808	67,427	10,618
Operating profit	10,230	14,224	11,011	8,739	14,933	2,351
Income before tax	10,274	14,178	10,947	8,676	14,740	2,321
Earnings attributable to shareholders	6,952	9,434	7,344	5,358	9,787	1,541
Per share information (South African and US cents):						
IFRS						
Basic earnings per share	1,136	1,603	1,283	974	1,560	246
Diluted earnings per share	1,123	1,571	1,262	964	1,533	241
Dividends per share ⁽²⁾	320	450	450	450	540	85
US GAAP						
Basic earnings per share	1,108	1,540	1,206	878	1,594	251
Diluted earnings per share	1,095	1,509	1,185	870	1,567	247
Weighted average shares in issue (in millions):						
Average shares outstanding—basic	627.3	612.5	609.3	610.0	613.8	613.8
Average shares outstanding—diluted	634.7	625.0	619.6	616.2	624.4	624.4
Balance Sheet data:						
IFRS						
Total assets	51,443	65,730	69,619	73,486	87,989	13,857
Total shareholders' equity	23,137	31,315	33,518	35,027	43,530	6,855
Share capital	2,630	2,706	2,783	2,892	3,203	504
US GAAP						
Total assets	51,158	62,493	67,905	68,765	80,428	12,665
Total shareholders' equity	23,658	30,944	32,793	33,669	40,945	6,449
Share capital	2,648	2,772	2,842	2,976	3,356	529

(1) Translations into US dollars in this table are for convenience only and are computed at the noon buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on 30 September 2005 of R6.35 per US dollar. You should not view such translations as a representation that such amounts represent actual US dollar amounts.

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

Exchange rate information

The following table sets forth certain information as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with respect to the noon buying rate of US dollars in terms of rand for the years shown:

Rand per US dollar for the year ended 30 June or the respective month	Average ⁽¹⁾	High	Low
2001 ⁽²⁾	7.64	8.16	6.79
2002	10.20	13.60	8.23
2003	9.04	10.90	7.18
2004	6.88	7.80	6.17
2005	6.21	6.92	5.62
2006 ⁽³⁾	6.50	6.90	6.26
April 2005	6.15	6.28	6.03
May 2005	6.33	6.75	5.96
June 2005	6.74	6.92	6.63
July 2005	6.70	6.90	6.53
August 2005	6.46	6.55	6.34
September 2005	6.36	6.45	6.26

(1) The average exchange rates for each full year are calculated using the average exchange rate on the last day of each month during the period. The average exchange rate for each month is calculated using the average of the daily exchange rates during the period.

(2) Year ended 25 June 2001.

(3) Through 30 September 2005.

The rate on 30 September 2005 was R6.35 per US dollar.

3.B Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

3.C Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

3.D Risk Factors

Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

The rand is our principal operating currency. However, a large part of our group's turnover is denominated in US dollars and some part in euro, derived either from exports from South Africa or from our manufacturing and distribution operations outside South Africa. Also, a significant part of our turnover is determined by the US dollar, as petroleum prices in general and the price of most petroleum and chemical products in South Africa are based on global commodity and benchmark prices which are quoted in US dollars. Hence, a large part of our group turnover (approximately 90%) is denominated in US dollars or influenced by the underlying global commodity and benchmark prices which are quoted in US dollars, while about one third of our costs are rand denominated. Furthermore, a significant part of our capital expenditure is also US dollar-denominated, as it is directed to investments outside South Africa. In our European operations a large part of our costs are euro based and a significant part of our turnover is US dollar based. Accordingly, fluctuations in the exchange rates between the rand and US dollar, the rand and the euro and the euro and the US dollar may have a material effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

The PPI has for many years been above the rate of inflation in the United States. This, among other factors, resulted in a concomitant decline in the value of the rand against the US dollar up until 2002, during which year the average exchange rate was R10.20 against the US dollar. However, since early 2002, due to a variety of reasons, the rand has strengthened against the US dollar, reaching R6.35 at 30 September 2005, which has had a negative impact on our results. Whilst the exchange rate during the current year has been relatively less volatile than in certain previous years we are unable to forecast whether this will continue in the foreseeable future.

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

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

Market prices for crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products may fluctuate as they are subject to local and international supply and demand fundamentals and factors over which we have no control. Worldwide supply conditions and the price levels of crude oil may be significantly influenced by international cartels, which control the production of a significant proportion of the worldwide supply of crude oil, and by political developments, especially in the Middle East. Other factors which may influence the aggregate demand and hence affect the markets and prices for petroleum products in regions which influence South African fuel prices through the Basic Fuel Price ("BFP") price formula (used for the calculation of the refinery gate price in South Africa) and/or where we market these products, may include changes in economic conditions, the price and availability of substitute fuels, changes in product inventory, product specifications and other factors. In recent years, prices for petroleum products have fluctuated widely. In recent months the price of crude oil has been at very high levels. See "Item 5.-Operating and Financial Review and Prospects".

A substantial proportion of our turnover is derived from sales of petroleum and petrochemical products. Through our equity participation in the National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Limited ("Natref") crude oil refinery, we are exposed to fluctuations in refinery margins resulting from differing fluctuations in international crude oil and petroleum product prices. We are also exposed to changes in absolute levels of international petroleum product prices through our synfuels operations. Fluctuations in international crude oil prices affect our results mainly through their indirect effect on the BFP price formula. See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Synfuels" and "Sasol Liquid Fuels Business" as well as the impact on oil derived feedstock. Furthermore, prices of petrochemical products and natural gas are also affected by fluctuation in crude oil prices. Fluctuations and, in particular, decreases in the price of crude oil and petroleum products can have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We use hedging instruments to protect us against day to day US dollar price fluctuations affecting the acquisition cost of our crude oil needs, including rand to US dollar exchange rate fluctuations. During the course of the 2005 year, we have again hedged a portion of our synthetic fuel production in respect of the 2006 year. See "Item 8.B-Significant Changes" and "Item 11.-Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk". While the use of these instruments may provide some protection against short-term fluctuation in crude oil prices it does not protect us against longer term fluctuations in crude oil prices or differing trends between crude oil and petroleum product prices.

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

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

The demand for chemicals and especially products such as solvents, alkylates and polymers are cyclical. Typically, higher demand during peaks in the industry business cycles leads producers to increase their production capacity. Although peaks in the business cycle have been characterized by increased selling prices and higher operating margins, in the past such peaks have led to overcapacity and supply exceeding demand growth. Low periods in the business cycle are then characterized by decreasing prices and excess capacity, which can depress operating margins and may result in operating losses. We believe that some areas within the chemicals industry currently show overcapacity with the possibility of further capacity additions in the next few years. We cannot assure you that future growth in demand will be sufficient to absorb current overcapacity or future capacity additions without downward pressure on prices of chemical products. Such pressure may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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

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

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

- The development and commercialization of non-hydrocarbon-dependent energy carrier technologies, including the further development of fuel cells or the large scale broadening of the application of electricity to drive motor vehicles. These may be disruptive to the use of hydrocarbon and refined crude oil-derived fuels.
- The development of improved fuels (and associated automotive technologies) from a crude oil base with equivalent properties to that of Fischer-Tropsch derived fuels, which may erode the competitive advantage of Fischer-Tropsch fuels.
- The development by competitors of next generation catalysts in which catalyst performance is manipulated resulting in highly selective and high purity chemical products, which may render the use of our mixed feed stream catalytic-based production processes uncompetitive.

We cannot predict the effect of these or other technological changes or the development of novel processes on our business or on our ability to provide competitive products. Our ability to meet the competition will depend on our timely and cost-effective implementation of new technological advances. It will also depend on our success in commercializing these advances in spite of competition we face by patents registered by our competitors. If we are unable to implement new technologies in a timely or cost-efficient basis, or penetrate new markets in a timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, we could experience a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Our GTL projects may not prove sufficiently viable or as profitable as planned.

We are currently developing GTL projects in Qatar and Nigeria. In addition we are considering opportunities for further GTL investments in other areas of the world. The development of these projects, either solely or through our joint venture with Chevron Corporation ("Chevron"), is a capital-intensive process and requires us to commit significant capital expenditure and devote considerable management resources in utilizing our existing experience and know-how, especially in connection with Fischer-Tropsch synthesis technologies. See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Synfuels International". This process and its products may also give rise to patent risks in connection with the use of our GTL technology. See below, "Intellectual property risks may adversely affect our products or processes and our competitive advantage".

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

- prices of crude oil, petroleum products and gas;
- fluctuations in the exchange rate of the US dollar against the rand;
- fluctuations in interest rates;
- fiscal dispensation in the countries in which we invest;
- capital cost of the facilities;
- various operating costs;
- technology and catalyst performance;
- conditions in the countries in which we invest, including factors relating to political, social and economic conditions;
- availability of skills to construct and operate the plants;
- the extent of available gas reserves; and
- timely completion of projects.

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

There are risks relating to the sustainability of wholesale petroleum products supply agreements and to the establishment of our retail service station network.

Following the termination of the Main Supply and Blue Pump agreements in December 2003, [See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Liquid Fuels Business"] we have sold or removed the Blue Pumps and associated infrastructure from service stations owned by other oil companies, and have concluded new short-term arrangements with the oil companies to supply their petroleum products requirements in certain geographic areas. We have sold a substantial portion of our aggregate petroleum production to the oil companies under these arrangements. These agreements tend to be short term of between one and two

years in duration. Further negotiations with these oil companies are ongoing. Furthermore, as a result of the termination of the agreements, the restrictions on our ability to market our petroleum products directly to the South African retail and commercial markets expired. During 2003 we commenced with the development of a service station network with a view to accessing the retail market in South Africa with our own Sasol and Exel brands, and, in order to enhance the profitability of this network, we are concentrating on developing high volume stations in growth areas. See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Liquid Fuel Business". The guidelines developed by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture Conservation and Environment relating to the development and upgrading of service stations within the Gauteng region in South Africa may place constraints on our plans to grow our retail service station network especially if the proposed joint venture with Petroliam Nasional Berhad ("Petronas") referred to below does not materialise. See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Legal Proceedings". We are awaiting a decision by the South African competition authorities to combine our liquid fuels business with that of Engen Limited ("Engen"), a South African subsidiary of Petronas, in a joint venture which will provide us with further access to the South African retail market. See "Item 8.B-Significant Changes".

Nonetheless, we cannot assure you that our ongoing negotiations with other oil companies will result in beneficial arrangements on a sustainable basis. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in competing with the oil companies' established service station networks, or in optimizing the configuration of our network, or that the South African competition authorities will approve the proposed joint venture with Petronas, or that we will be successful in selling the balance of our non-committed petroleum product directly to the commercial or retail markets. Failure to meet any of these objectives may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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

Several of our subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates operate in countries and regions that are subject to significantly differing political, social, economic and market conditions. See "Item 18.-Financial Statements-Note 3-Segmental Analysis" for a description of the extent of our operations in the main countries and regions in which we operate. We are a South African domiciled company. The majority of our operations are located and 51% of our turnover is generated in South Africa.

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

(a) Political, social and economic issues

Sasol has or is in the process of investing in significant operations in African, South-east Asian and Middle Eastern regions that have in the past to a greater or lesser extent experienced social, economic and political uncertainty. More recently certain countries in which Sasol operates have achieved greater social, political and economic stability. Since 1994 South Africa, in particular, has experienced significantly improved social, economic and political conditions.

(b) Fluctuations in inflation and interest rates

Over recent years, the South African economy has had relatively low and stable levels of inflation and interest rates. Should increases in these rates occur, our costs could increase and our operating margins could be affected. High interest rates could also adversely impact on our ability to ensure cost-effective debt financing in South Africa.

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(c) Transportation, water and electricity and other infrastructure

The infrastructure in some countries in which we operate, such as rail infrastructure and electricity and water supply in South Africa, may need to be further upgraded and expanded and in certain instances possibly at our own cost.

(d) Unionized Labor

The majority of our employees worldwide belong to trade unions. These employees comprise mainly general workers, artisans and technical operators. Although in recent years we have not experienced significant labor disruptions and have had constructive relations with our employees and their unions, we cannot assure you that such labor disruptions will not occur in the future.

(e) Southern African regional issues

There have been some instances of social, political, and economic instability in some of the countries in the Southern African region. Although we believe South Africa's growing stature has increasingly separated it from the effects of regional issues, such political or economic instability in neighboring countries could negatively affect conditions in South Africa.

(f) Exchange control regulations

South African law provides for exchange control regulations which restrict the export of capital from the Common Monetary Area, which includes South Africa, subject to SARB dispensation. These regulations apply to transactions involving South African residents, including both natural persons and legal entities. These regulations also affect our ability to borrow funds from non-South African sources for use in South Africa or to repay these funds from South Africa and, in some cases, our ability to guarantee the obligations of our subsidiaries with regard to these funds. These restrictions have affected the manner in which we have financed our acquisitions outside South Africa and the geographic distribution of our debt. See "Item 10.D-Exchange Controls" and "Item 5.B-Liquidity and Capital Resources".

(g) HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa

HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, which is exacerbated in the presence of HIV/AIDS, are the major healthcare challenges faced by our South African and other sub-Saharan operations. HIV infection among women in antenatal clinics around South Africa rose from 1% in 1990 to nearly 25% in 2000. Under South African law, we may not run tests to accurately establish the number of our employees who are infected with, or die from, AIDS related illnesses without the express consent of the people to be tested. However, based on the final results of our voluntary counseling and testing program which had an 82% uptake amongst all levels of the organization, we estimate that 7% of our South African workforce may be currently infected, with the highest concentration of infections in our mining operations. This is less than the 10% to 15% initially estimated during the 2004 year. Based on an actuarial study, which excludes the positive impact of any prevention and management intervention program, we estimate that, while the percentage of infected employees may not rise significantly in the forthcoming years, there will be a significant increase in the number of AIDS-related fatalities. See "Item 6.D-Employees".

We incur costs relating to the medical treatment and loss of infected personnel, as well as the related loss of productivity. We also incur costs relating to the recruitment and training of new personnel. We are not in a position to accurately quantify these costs. Based on our actuarial models, we estimate that the impact of HIV/AIDS on our payroll expenses should be less than 1% of our current payroll for our South African employees by the year 2007. This calculation is based on the estimated financial impact on production resulting from the projected prevalence of HIV/AIDS among our workforce, but does not take into account indirect costs of productivity losses. We are investing human and financial resources to

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establish and maintain programs to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic. In September 2002, we launched the Sasol HIV/AIDS Response Programme ("SHARP"), which is our initiative to respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, on which we have spent a total sum of approximately R20 million to June 2005. We are committed to the on-going funding of SHARP.

We cannot assure you that the costs we are currently incurring and will incur in the future in connection with the HIV/AIDS pandemic, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

(h) Transformation issues

In some countries our operations are required to comply with local procurement, employment equity, ownership and other regulations which are designed to address country specific social and economic transformation issues. In this regard, the following South African-specific initiatives apply which are intended to redress historical social and economic inequalities and ensure long-term socio-economic stability.

As a leading and patriotic South African-based company, we embrace and will engender or participate in initiatives to bring about meaningful transformation to assist in correcting the imbalances and injustices of the apartheid era. We consider these initiatives to be a strategic imperative and we acknowledge the risk of not vigorously pursuing them or of them not succeeding and adversely impacting on the long-term sustainable performance and reputation of our company.

As part of an initiative of the government of South Africa to advance the participation of historically disadvantaged South Africans in the country's economy, in November 2000, we became party to an agreement with the government and the liquid fuels industry, the Charter for the South African Petroleum and Liquid Fuels Industry on Empowering Historically Disadvantaged South Africans in the Petroleum and Liquid Fuels Industry (the Liquid Fuels Charter). The Charter deals with the following key matters:

- participation in ownership and control in all facets of the industry by historically disadvantaged South Africans;
- addressing the skills gap in the industry;
- employment equity; and
- procurement from historically disadvantaged South Africans.

See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Liquid Fuel Business" and "Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged South

Africans”.

The Liquid Fuels Charter requires us, amongst other things, to ensure that historically disadvantaged South Africans hold at least 25% equity ownership of our liquid fuels business by the year 2010. If the proposed joint venture with Engen is approved by the South African competition authorities then we will comply with the 25% equity ownership requirement of the Liquid Fuels Charter through the shareholdings of Tshwarisano LFB Investment (Pty) Limited (“Tshwarisano”), Sasol’s Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment partner, and Afric Energy Resources, Engen’s Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment partner, in the joint venture company. If the joint venture is not approved then Tshwarisano will become a 25% equity owner in our liquid fuels business, which will comply with the Liquid Fuels Charter. See “Item 8.B–Significant Changes”.

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In October 2002, the government and representatives of South African mining companies and mineworkers’ unions reached broad agreement on a charter (the Mining Charter), designed to facilitate the participation of historically disadvantaged South Africans in the country’s mining industry. The Charter’s stated objectives include the:

- expansion of opportunities for persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination under the previous political dispensation;
- expansion of the skills base of such persons;
- promotion of employment and advancement of the social and economic welfare of mining communities; and
- promotion of beneficiation, or the crushing and separation of ore into valuable substances or waste within South Africa.

The Charter, together with the scorecard to facilitate the interpretation of and compliance with the Mining Charter, requires mining companies to ensure that historically disadvantaged South Africans hold at least 15% ownership of mining assets or equity in South Africa within 5 calendar years and 26% ownership within 10 calendar years from the effective date of the new Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act which was on 1 May 2004. The Charter further specifies that the mining industry is required to assist historically disadvantaged South Africans in securing finance to fund their equity participation up to an amount of R100 billion within the first 5 calendar years after the implementation of the aforementioned Act. Beyond this R100 billion commitment, the Mining Charter requires that participation of historically disadvantaged South Africans should be increased towards the 26% target on a willing buyer-willing seller basis. See “Item 4.B–Business Overview–Sasol Mining” and “–Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged South Africans”.

Various principles of the Mining Charter have been incorporated in regulations promulgated by the Minister of Minerals and Energy under the new Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act with respect to the South African mining industry. These regulations came into effect on 1 May 2004. We have commenced a process to apply for the conversion of our existing mining licenses under the new Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act. See below “New mining legislation may have an adverse effect on our mineral rights”. When considering applications for the conversion of existing mining licenses under the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, the Minister of Minerals and Energy must take into account, among other factors, the applicant company’s compliance with the Mining Charter. We intend to undertake appropriate action required to ensure conversion of our existing mining rights under the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act.

The financing arrangements for the Tshwarisano transaction are set out in “Item 8.B–Significant Changes”. It is not currently known what financing arrangements may ultimately be put in place to support any further transactions required in order to comply with the above-mentioned Charters and we cannot assure you that we will not participate in these arrangements.

In December 2004 the Minister of Trade and Industry issued certain draft Codes of Good Practice for Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment for public comment pursuant to the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act of 2003. These codes are intended to provide business with guidance on implementing the requirements of the Act. It is uncertain when these Codes will be published in the South African Government Gazette.

It is not currently known what additional costs or implications will arise for us to comply with the said Act and other requirements of both the Liquid Fuels and Mining Charters or the Codes of Good Practice for Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment and we cannot assure you that these costs or implications will not have a material adverse effect on our shareholders or business operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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

- external acts of warfare and civil clashes;
- government interventions, including protectionism and subsidies;
- regulatory, taxation and legal structure changes;
- the control of field developments and transportation infrastructure;
- failure to receive new permits and consents;
- cancellation of contractual rights;
- expropriation of assets;
- lack of capacity to deal with emergency response situations; and
- the introduction of selective environmental and carbon taxes.

Some of the countries where we have already made, or other countries where we may consider making, investments are in various stages of developing institutions and legal and regulatory systems that are characteristic of parliamentary democracies. However, institutions in these countries may not yet be as firmly established as they are in parliamentary democracies in South Africa, the United States and some European countries. Some of these countries are also transitioning to a market economy and, as a result, experience changes in their economies and their government policies that could affect our investments in these countries. Moreover, the procedural safeguards of the new legal and regulatory regimes in these countries are still being developed and, therefore, existing laws and regulations may be applied inconsistently. In some circumstances, it may not be possible to obtain the legal remedies provided under those laws and regulations in a timely manner.

As the political, economic and legal environments remain subject to continuous development, investors in these countries face uncertainty as to the security of their investments. Any unexpected changes in the political or economic conditions in the countries in which we operate (including neighboring countries) may have a material adverse effect on the investments

that we have made or may make in the future, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act came into effect on 1 May 2004. The fundamental principle of the Act is that mineral resources are the common heritage of all South Africans and collectively belong to all the people of South Africa. The Act provides that the right to prospect and mine, including the right to grant prospecting and mining rights on behalf of the nation, be administered by the government of South Africa which will have the right to exercise full and permanent custodianship over mineral resources.

The Act requires mining companies, including our company, to apply for conversion of their existing prospecting and mining permits. A wide range of factors and principles must be taken into account by the Minister of Minerals and Energy when considering these applications. These factors include the applicant's access to financial resources and appropriate technical ability to conduct the proposed prospecting or mining operation, the environmental impact of the operation and, in the case of prospecting rights, considerations relating to fair competition. Other factors include considerations relevant to promoting employment and the social and economic welfare of all South Africans and showing compliance with the provisions of the Mining Charter for the empowerment of historically disadvantaged persons in the mining

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industry. See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Regulation of Mining Activities in South Africa" and "—Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged South Africans".

The Act also provides that a mining right granted under the Act may be cancelled if the mineral to which such mining right relates is not mined at an optimal rate. Furthermore, royalties from mining activities may become payable to the state under provisions contained in the "Mineral and Petroleum Royalty Bill". This bill was published in March 2003. The bill provides for a royalty rate of 2% on anthracite and bituminous coal (low ash and steam) and 1% on bituminous coal for South African energy consumption. The royalty is payable quarterly in arrears to the state. The Minister of Finance in his budget speech to Parliament in February 2004 confirmed that these royalties will be revenue based and will take effect in 2009. There is uncertainty as to whether or not further amendments will be made to the bill and when the bill will become law. Due to this uncertainty we are unable to assess the potential impact on our future business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

It is the declared intent of the South African government not to disrupt operations as a result of the introduction of the new legislation and we intend to undertake the appropriate actions in order to ensure conversion of our existing prospecting and mining rights. However, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in all our applications for conversion and that our rights on existing coal mine reserves will not be affected, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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

The Petroleum Products Amendment Act was assented to by the President of South Africa on 26 April 2004. We are uncertain when the Act will take effect. The Act, and the subsequent Amendment Bill, will amend the existing Petroleum Products Act, enacting provisions regulating a range of matters including the licensing of persons involved in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail sale of petroleum products. As the Act and regulations to be promulgated there under will regulate matters pertaining to wholesale and retail sales of petroleum products, including their retail prices, its provisions may impact the conditions and cost of our entry into the retail fuel market in South Africa. See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Liquid Fuels Business" and "—Regulation of Petroleum-Related Activities in South Africa".

The Petroleum Pipelines Act was signed by the President of South Africa on 31 May 2004. We are uncertain when the Act will take effect. The Act will regulate petroleum pipelines and storage facility activities, including the construction and operation of petroleum pipelines and the delivery of certain commercial services in connection with these pipelines and storage facilities. The Act grants broad discretion to the Minister of Minerals and Energy to adopt different pricing methodologies in connection with the setting of tariffs, which may prove advantageous for some competitors, because of different market and geographic positions. Regulations that may be promulgated under the Act may affect our advantage due to the location in the economic heartland of the country of our Natref refinery and our synfuels facilities at Secunda. See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Liquid Fuels Business" and "—Regulation of Petroleum-Related Activities in South Africa". We cannot assure you that the enactment of new legislation or the amendment of existing laws and regulations will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

The Gas Act, which is expected to take effect on a date to be determined by the President, will regulate matters relating to gas transmission, storage, distribution, liquefaction and re-gasification activities. Although Sasol has negotiated a ten calendar year regulatory dispensation with the South African government covering the supply of Mozambican natural gas to the South African market, we cannot assure you that the enactment of the new Gas Act and the appointment of a new National Energy Regulator (appointed in terms of the National Energy Regulator Act which was signed by the

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president in March, 2005) will not have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Gas" and "—Regulation of Gas-Related Activities in South Africa".

The South African government issued guidelines relating to new fuel specifications, portions of which are intended to come into effect in January 2006 and other times in the calendar years up to 2010. These specifications relate to the phasing out of lead from the petroleum products we manufacture, a reduction in the sulfur content in certain of these products and a new national octane structure. There is uncertainty as to what additives we will be allowed to use in the manufacture of these petroleum products. To meet these new specifications we are making significant capital investments at our manufacturing sites to modify our current petroleum production processes. It is as yet uncertain what the market demand will be for the various new products. Should the demand for particular products outstrip our ability to manufacture them as a result of a delay in completing modifications to our plants and/or anticipated demand projections being exceeded this could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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

We are highly dependent on the continuous development and successful application of new technologies. In order to achieve this, we need to maintain a focus on recruiting and retaining qualified scientists and engineers. In the past, we have been successful in recruiting such personnel. We have also established certain research and development facilities overseas. However, demand for personnel with the range of capabilities and experience required in our industry is high and success in attracting and retaining such employees is not guaranteed. The risk exists that our scientific and engineering skills base may be depleted over time because of, for example, natural attrition and a shortage of people being available in these

disciplines. Failure to attract and retain people with the right capabilities and experience could negatively affect our ability to introduce and maintain the appropriate technological improvements to our business and our ability to successfully construct and commission new plants. This may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Intellectual property risks may adversely affect our products or processes and our competitive advantage.

Our various products and processes, including most notably, our chemical, CTL and GTL products and processes have unique characteristics and structures and, as a result, are subject to patent protection, the extent of which varies from country to country. The expiry of a patent results in increased competition in the market for the previously patented products and processes. In addition, aggressive patenting by our competition may result in an increased patent infringement risk.

A high percentage of our products can be regarded as commodity chemicals, some of which have unique characteristics and structure. These products are normally utilized by our clients as feedstock to manufacture specialty chemicals or application-type products. We have noticed a worldwide trend of increased filing of patents relating to the composition of application-type products. These patents may create pressure on our clients who market these application-type products which may adversely affect our sales to these clients. Patent-related pressures may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We believe that our proprietary technology, know-how and trade secrets, especially in the Fischer-Tropsch area, provide us with a competitive advantage. A possible loss of experienced personnel to competitors, and a possible transfer of know-how and trade secrets associated therewith, may negatively impact this advantage. Similarly, operating and licensing technology in countries in which intellectual property laws are not well established and enforced may result in some transfer of our know-how and trade secrets to our competitors. This may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

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

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

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

Our products are required to comply with legislation relating to the protection of the environment, health and safety and/or the end consumer, as well as customer needs. As these regulations may grow stricter, we may be required in some cases to incur additional expenditure in providing additional test data in order to register our products or to adjust the manufacturing processes for certain of our products, including liquid fuels and chemicals, or even withdraw some of them, in order to be in a position to comply with market needs or more stringent regulatory requirements. For example, compliance with the registration, evaluation and authorization of chemicals ("REACH") procedure proposed by the European Commission ("EC") may have significant cost implications as we may be required, among other things, to provide risk assessments and apply for registration of our products. Similarly, public opinion is growing more sensitive to consumer health and safety and environmental protection matters, and, as a result, markets may apply pressure on us concerning certain of our products. Should we be required to comply with REACH requirements we may incur significant additional costs. We may be required to withdraw from the market certain products which we consider uneconomical given these additional costs of compliance or otherwise due to public opinion considerations. These factors may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Our exploration, mining and production operations are required to conform with legislation relating to the protection of the environment, health and safety of the workforce and/or neighboring communities. As these regulations may grow stricter, we may be required in some cases to incur additional expenditure in order to provide additional protection or to adjust specifications or manufacturing processes or transport and distribution arrangements for certain of our operations or products. Should we make changes or incur such costs this may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. More specifically:

- The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act was published on 24 February 2005 and certain portions of it came into effect on 9 September 2005. This will enable the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to set ambient air quality and emission standards, declare Priority Areas for the purpose of implementation of Air Quality Management Plans, and prepare for the review of atmospheric emission licenses. More stringent air quality standards may have significant cost implications for us; and
- The nature of some of our processes, like the gasification of coal to produce synthetic fuels and petrochemicals, result in relatively high emission of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. Although certain countries in which we operate are exempt from greenhouse gas reduction targets set in terms of the Kyoto Protocol, it is uncertain how any future developments in carbon dioxide restrictions will affect our group.

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

We operate coal mines, explore for and produce oil and gas and operate a number of plants and facilities for the storage, processing and transportation of oil, chemicals and gas related raw materials, products and wastes. These facilities and their respective operations are subject to various risks, including, but not limited to, fire, explosion, leaks, ruptures, discharges of toxic hazardous substances, soil and water contamination, flooding and land subsidence, among others. As a result, we are subject to the risk of experiencing, and have in the past experienced, industry-related accidents.

The terrorist attacks in the United States on 11 September 2001 and subsequent attacks in various parts of the world demonstrated the increased risk posed by the threat of terrorism. Our facilities, located mainly in South Africa, the United States and various European countries, as well as in various African countries, the Middle East and South-east Asia, are subject to the risk of experiencing deliberate acts of terror.

Industry-related accidents and acts of terror may result in damages to our facilities and may require shutdown of the

affected facilities, thereby disrupting production and increasing production costs. Furthermore, acts of terror, accidents or our historical operations may cause, or may have caused, environmental contamination, personal injuries, health impairment or fatalities and may result in exposure to extensive environmental remediation costs, civil litigation, the imposition of fines and penalties and the need to obtain costly pollution control technology.

We obtain insurance cover over our assets and against business interruption. We also obtain insurance to limit certain of our exposures. In some cases we also have indemnity agreements with the previous owners of acquired businesses which limit certain of our exposures to environmental contamination. As a result of the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001 and more recently hurricanes Katrina and Rita, our insurance costs have increased significantly. We are implementing a number of programs, including on-the-job safety training, in order to increase safety, and we closely monitor our safety, health and environmental procedures. However, there can be no assurance that accidents or acts of terror will not occur in the future, that insurance will adequately cover the entire scope or extent of our losses or that we may not be found directly liable in connection with claims arising from these events.

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

Failure to comply timely with safety, health and environmental and other laws may adversely affect our market position and our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

We are subject to a wide range of general and industry-specific environmental, health and safety and other legislation in jurisdictions in which we operate. Environmental requirements govern, among other things, land use, air emissions, use of water, wastewater discharge, waste management and site remediation. These regulations often require us to obtain and operate in compliance with the conditions of permits and authorizations from the appropriate regulatory authorities. Compliance with these laws, regulations, permits and authorizations is a significant factor in our business, and we incur, and expect to continue to incur, significant capital and operating expenditures in order to continue to comply, in all material respects, with applicable laws, regulations, permits and authorizations.

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

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

In order to comply with these safety, health and environmental laws and regulations we may have to incur costs which we could finance from our available cash flows or from alternative sources of financing. No assurance can be given that changes in safety, health and environmental laws and regulations or their application or the discovery of previously unknown contamination or other liabilities will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Whilst it is our policy that asbestos-containing materials will be phased out as part of our routine maintenance program there are currently certain asbestos-containing materials at our facilities. In addition, we produce carcinogenic materials at some of our facilities. We cannot assure you that no liabilities may arise as a result of the use or exposure to these materials.

In addition to undertaking internal investigations we are also subject to review from time to time by Government authorities on our compliance with, inter alia, tax and customs and excise duty and anti-trust laws and regulations impacting our operations. Our product pricing structures are also reviewed from time to time by regulatory authorities. Whilst it is our policy to conduct our operations in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and we have established control systems to monitor such compliance, no assurance can be given that these control systems will not fail or that some of our product pricing structures will not change in the future. Failure to interpret correctly and comply with such laws and regulations and/or changes to our product pricing and cost structures may have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition.

Our coal, crude oil and natural gas reserve estimates may be materially different from reserves that we may actually recover.

Our reported coal reserves are estimated quantities that under present and anticipated conditions have the potential to be economically mined and processed. Our proved developed and undeveloped crude oil and natural gas reserves are estimates based on applicable reporting regulations. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves and in projecting potential future rates of coal, oil and natural gas production, including many factors beyond our control. In addition, reserve/reservoir engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground deposits of reserves that cannot be measured in an exact manner and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Estimates of different engineers may vary and results of our mining/drilling and production subsequent to the date of an estimate may justify revision of estimates. Reserve estimates may require revision based on actual production experience and other factors. In addition, several factors including the market price of coal, oil and natural gas, reduced recovery rates or increased production costs due to inflation or other factors may render certain of our estimated proven and probable coal reserves and proved developed and undeveloped oil and natural gas reserves uneconomical to exploit and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves. This may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. See "Item 4.D-Property, Plants and Equipment".

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There is a possible risk that sanctions may be imposed by the US Government as a result of our Iran-related activities.

There are possible risks posed by the potential imposition of US economic sanctions in connection with activities we are undertaking in the polymers field and considering in respect of a GTL opportunity in Iran. For a description of our activities in Iran see "Item 4.B-Business Overview-Sasol Polymers" and "-Sasol Synfuels International". The risks relate to two sanctions programs administered by the US Government that we have considered: the Iranian Transactions Regulations ("ITR") administered by the US Treasury Department Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act ("ILSA") administered by the US Department of State.

The ITR, administered by OFAC, do not apply directly to either Sasol or the group entities involved in activities in Iran, because none of them would be considered a US person under these regulations. Nonetheless, because the group is a multinational enterprise, we are aware that the ITR may apply to certain entities associated with the group, including US