Facts and Figures

APPENDIX 1 – AGGREGATE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF SAPIA MEMBERS

	Year ended 31 December											
	1993	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Operating profit (R/m)	2 108	1 877	1 649	2 402	2 229	1 987	2 965	5 704	5 687	6 136	3 625	7758
Interest paid (R/m)	(173)	(250)	(323)	(447)	(454)	(683)	(389)	(789)	(673)	(1 141)	(1 062)	(617)
Income tax (R/m)	(596)	(582)	(402)	(568)	(474)	(419)	(667)	(1 249)	(1 682)	(1 178)	(983)	(2 591)
Net income (R/m)	1 339	1 045	924	1 387	1 301	885	1 909	3 666	3 332	3 817	1 579	4 550
Total assets (R/m)	10 845	13 324	14 466	17 634	18 597	19 546	20 492	34 157	41 451	41 849	37 794	57 169
Capital expenditure (R/m)	1 558	1 613	1 389	1 377	1 455	1 511	1 542	1 763	2 627	2 877	1 812	2 555
After tax return on assets (%)	12,3	7,8	6,4	7,9	7,0	4,5	9,3	10,7	8,0	8,4	4,2	8,0
Sales volumes (bn litres)	23,6	24,7	28,0	29,4	33,8	31,0	26,6	26,7	26,9	31,4	30,2	30,6
Net income after tax (c/l)	5,7	4,2	3,3	4,7	3,8	2,9	7,2	13,7	12,4	12,2	5,2	14,9

The above figures reflect the total profits the Sapia member companies earn from their oil importing, refining and marketing activities, including their export trade. As the companies purchase their crude oil and any refined oil requirements on world markets at ruling international prices, they do not earn any further undisclosed profits on such imports.

(See ** below for the details of the members whose results are included in this aggregation. Note the changes in membership in 2000 and 2001.)

SALES VOLUMES were at the level of 30.6 billion litres in 2004, 24 % above the 1994 level.

NET INCOME BEFORE TAX AND INTEREST in 2004, R7.8 billion, was some 114% above the 2003 figure of R3.6 billion, reflecting the much better marketing margins that prevailed in 2004 and an improved level of refining margins in rand terms in 2004. The 2004 income of R7.8 billion is some 25% above the R6.1 billion earned in 2002.

The reasons for the better marketing margins are the growth in domestic sales volumes and the full implementation of the MPAR system that was achieved by the end of 2003. The improved refining margins reflected better dollar margins on world markets more than offsetting continued rand strength against the dollar.

NET INCOME AFTER TAX AND INTEREST at R4.6 billion was, as a result of the above factors, higher than the level in 2003, R1.6 billion.

In the light of the very volatile behaviour of oil prices and the rand dollar exchange rate in recent years, it is necessary to examine the net income figures before the impact of stockholding profits and losses in order to better understand the underlying trends.

After adjusting for stock profits and losses the net income figures on a replacement cost basis since 1998 are:

1998	R1,2 billion
1999	R0,7 billion
2000	R3,0 billion
2001	R2,5 billion
2002	R3,4 billion
2003	R2,6 billion
2004	R4,1 billion

The decline in replacement cost in 1999 reflected the low level of refining margins that prevailed during the year. The industry was in a break-even situation in its refining activities during 1999. In 2000 the figures reflect improved refining margins and include the results of Sasol for the first time. The decrease in 2001 reflects weaker marketing and refining margins. The PetroSA results are included for the first time 2001. The 2002 figures reflect better marketing and refining margins. The latter, being dollar based, also benefited from the weaker Rand which prevailed for much of that year. In 2003 the stronger rand adversely affected income. In the replacement cost income the effect of the strong rand in that year is less marked than in the headline figures as the stockholding losses are excluded.

In replacement cost terms the improvement in 2004 income over that in 2003 is less marked as the reported income in 2004 included stock holding gains due to higher Dollar oil prices.

TOTAL ASSETS increased from R37.8 billion in 2003 to R57.2 billion in 2004. While this increase reflects continued fixed capital investment in the industry, R2.6 billion in 2003, and increased working capital reflecting the higher rand costs of oil products, it was also affected by a change in the accounting basis in respect of the assets included by a member company. The 2002 figure was itself adjusted from that previously reported to exclude certain non-refining/marketing assets that were previously included in the figure.

AGGREGATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT for the ten years from 1995 to 2004 was R18.9 billion. This is over 80% of the net income after tax, R23.4 billion, earned over the same period.

TOTAL INCOME TAX PAYMENTS during the ten years were R10.2 billion. In addition to this the members, during this period, collected R165.6 billion in taxes and levies on petroleum products on behalf of the State.

AFTER TAX RETURN ON ASSETS increased to 8.0%, up from the 4.2% of 2003, which had been the lowest level ever reported by Sapia. After tax profit, expressed as cents per litre, increased from 5.2c/l in 2003 to 14.9c/l in 2004.

Adjusting to a replacement cost basis, 2004 profits represent a return on assets of 7.2 % and a margin of 13.4c/l.

Thus, even though the 2004 results are significantly better than 2003, they are not much more than the return on a bank deposit.

The ability of Sapia members to continue making the large investments in fixed and working capital that will be required to support the growth of the industry as it strives to meet the liquid fuel needs of the growing South African economy is dependent on these returns.

***Sapia membership currently consists of the South African oil refining and marketing companies i.e. BP, Chevron, Engen, PetroSA, Sasol, Shell, and Total. As Sasol joined Sapia during 2000 their results are included in the above aggregation only wef from 2000, and PetroSA, which joined in 2001, is included from 2001.*
The aggregation of the financial results of its members oil refining and marketing activities, shown in appendices 1 and 2, has been carried out on Sapia's behalf by Sizwe Ntsaluba VSP (SN).

SN aggregated the above financial information from amounts and statistics provided by Sapia and its members. SN did not perform any audit on the information supplied nor was the information verified by them in any way.

APPENDIX 2 – VALUE ADDED STATEMENTS

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Turnover (R/bn)	25,3	27,4	30,3	37,5	40,7	39,6	45,5	67,3	77,4	86,9	85,5	109,0
Net cost of products and services (R/bn)	12,0	12,4	15,5	20,3	22,5	19,8	23,6	43,9	52,6	57,0	55,1	72,0
Total value added (R/bn)	**13,3**	**15,0**	**14,8**	**17,2**	**18,2**	**19,8**	**21,9**	**23,4**	**24,8**	**29,9**	**30,4**	**37,0**
To pay employees gross salaries,												
- Wages and benefits (R/bn)	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,7	2,5	2,8	3,1	3,3
To pay the State tax in the form of												
- Income Tax (R/bn)	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,7	1,4	1,7	1,2	1,0	2,6
- Duties and levies (R/bn)	10,0	11,2	11,5	13,0	13,7	15,7	16,6	16,4	15,6	18,3	20,3	24,5
To pay providers of capital												
- Net finance expense (R/bn)	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,6	1,1	1,0	0,6
- Dividends (R/bn)	0,6	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,9	2,0	2,6	0,5	0,6
Retained for future growth												
- Depreciation (R/bn)	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	1,0	1,3	1,6	2,6	1,8
- Retained income for the year (R/bn)	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,6	1,5	1,4	1,1	2,3	1,9	3,6
Total value added (R/bn)	**13,3**	**15,0**	**14,8**	**17,2**	**18,2**	**19,8**	**21,9**	**23,4**	**24,8**	**29,9**	**30,4**	**37,0**

The value-added statement is a summary of the wealth Sapia members have created and its distribution.

Sapia members contribute extensively to the South African economy and are responsible for about two per cent of the GDP. In comparison, they collect a substantial portion of all taxes on goods and services (some 14%).

The figures for the years 2000 onwards are not comparable with those of earlier years as Sasol's petroleum and synfuel interests were included for the first time in 2000 and PetroSA's results were included for the first time in 2001.

APPENDIX 3 – PARTICIPATION IN THE INDUSTRY BY HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS (HDSA)

Number of Sapia member companies in which HDSA investors held a significant equity holding as at 30 June	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
	1	4	5	5	5***
Other key petroleum industry empowerment statistics:	**2001***	**2002***	**2003***		
Percentage of industry turnover attributable to HDSA investors	13,4%	17,7%	N/A		
Percentage of industry operating profit attributable to HDSA investors	10,7%	16,2%	N/A		
Percentage of senior positions in petroleum companies filled by HDSA's	25%	33%	31%		
Percentage of senior positions in petroleum companies filled by females	7%	16%	11%		
Percentage of goods and services bought by petroleum companies from HDSA suppliers	3%**	10,6%**	17%**		

** These figures were extracted from the 'Report on the Review of the ownership and control of the Petroleum Industry by Historically Disadvantaged South Africans' and are published with the permission of the Department of Minerals and Energy.*

*** Excluding purchases of crude oil and refined products*

**** In September 2005 a sixth member concluded an equity deal*

N/A Not available

Note: The definitions and method of data collection changed in the 2003 review, and again in the 2004 review, the details of which have not yet been released by DME.

This appendix will be updated when the 2004 data becomes available.

APPENDIX 4 – MARKETING OF PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES RETURN (MPAR)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004***	2005
MPAR return (%)	(1,6)	3,4	8,7	13,9	12,0	9,2	6,8	8,8	9,7	7,3	4,0	3,8	1,9	9,72	–	–
Indicated margin increase (c/l)	4,0	4,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	2,7	4,9	3,6	2,5	3,81	6,75	6,93	8,97	3,21	–	–
Increase granted (in succeeding year)	-	4,0	4,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	1,0	0,5	1,23	2,58	6,93	8,97	2,0**	–
Margin at year end (c/l)	5,6	9,6	13,6	14,1	14,1	14,1	14,1	16,1	17,1	17,6	18,8	21,4	28,3	37,3	39,3*	39,3*

Elsewhere in this report Sapia explains how the MPAR formula works. Here we disclose returns since the inception of the formula. Sapia believes this information is of value to those interested in the industry.

The indicated margin increases, based on each year's return, are applied for in the succeeding year.

Sapia points out the MPAR Return was from 1994 to 2002 consistently below the lower end of the 10-20% band referred to in the MPAR discussion in this report. In 2003 it improved to close to 10%.

In 2003 the figure recorded was 9.72%.

** As at December 2004 and 2005*

*** There were delays in completing the 2003 MPAR review. The 2c/l increase granted in December 2004 was as a result an interim increase*

**** It is expected that the 2004 MPAR excercise will be completed in the first half of 2006*

This appendix will be updated when the 2004 data becomes available.

APPENDIX 5 – SOURCES OF CRUDE OIL FOR SAPIA MEMBERS: 1995 TO 2004

Country of origin	Thousands of metric tons									
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Iran	11 014	9 301	9 238	6 757	5 824	7 414	5 718	6 239	7 012	8 166
Saudi Arabia	1 114	384	1 810	3 346	8 042	8 545	7 219	7 364	9 521	8 137
South Africa	-	-	403	649	493	689	524	791	570	1 482
Nigeria	-	-	971	287	1286	842	1 246	3 615	3 450	1 313
Angola	122	910	127	-	389	48	382	138	116	654
Yemen	353	299	216	354	-	140	475	62	179	338
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	-	-	191
United Arab Emirates	520	765	387	897	300	758	734	70	106	109
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	106
Egypt	1 024	1 046	343	-	-	292	-	-	135	-
Kuwait	577	2 863	2 589	2 094	833	858	431	342	-	-
Russia	-	-	255	305	-	-	-	267	-	-
Oman	120	131	91	313	71	-	610	8	-	-
Iraq	-	-	943	413	137	-	343	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	589	633	244	-	-	-	-	-
North Sea / U.K.	1 394	541	327	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	137	345	-	76	130	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	127	787	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	197	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**16 435**	**16 426**	**18 553**	**17 180**	**17 637**	**19 662**	**18 185**	**18 896**	**21 360**	**20 496**

The industry is pleased to again disclose this information on the sources of its crude oil.

Sasol became a member of Sapia during the year 2000, and the figures from 2000 onwards include purchases of crude oil by Sasol.

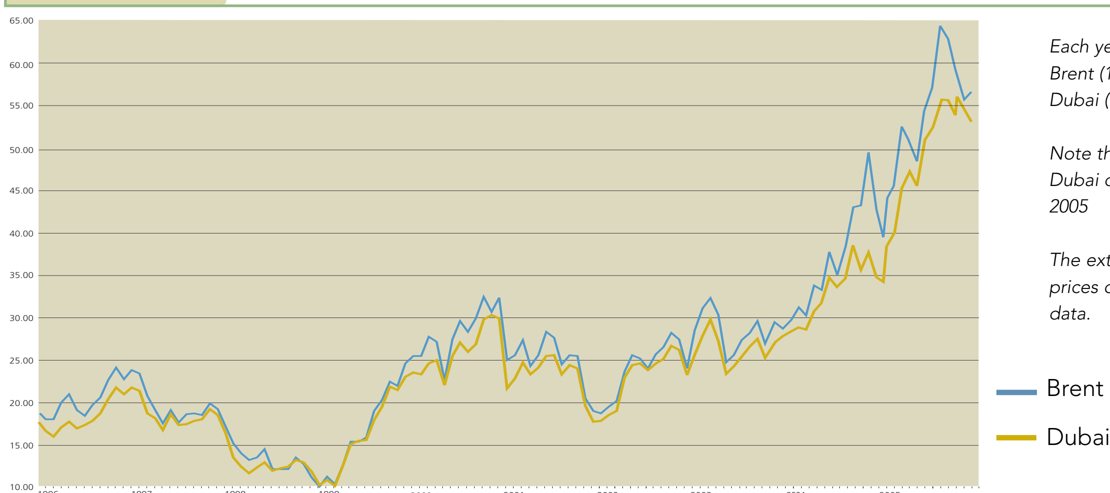
The figures also reflect South Africa's own production of crude oil (from the Oribi, Oryx and Sable fields).

This information does not include purchases by organizations which are not members of Sapia.

APPENDIX 6 – CRUDE OIL PRICE MOVEMENTS: JANUARY 1996 TO DECEMBER 2005

Average monthly prices (US$/bbl)

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Brent	Dubai	Brent	Dubai	Brent	Dubai	Brent	Dubai	Brent	Dubai	Brent	Dubai	Brent	Dubai	Brent	Dubai	Brent	Dubai
January	23,5	21,4	15,1	13,4	11,1	10,7	25,6	23,4	25,7	22,9	19,5	18,5	31,3	28,0	31,2	28,9	44,2	37,9
February	20,8	18,7	13,9	12,3	10,2	10,0	27,9	24,7	27,5	24,8	20,2	19,0	32,6	30,0	30,8	28,6	45,4	39,9
March	19,1	18,1	13,1	11,5	12,5	12,4	27,3	25,1	24,4	23,4	23,7	23,0	30,5	27,4	33,8	30,8	52,9	45,8
April	17,5	16,7	13,4	12,2	15,3	15,0	22,7	22,1	25,7	24,2	25,7	24,5	24,9	23,5	33,2	31,7	51,8	47,2
May	19,1	18,6	14,4	12,8	15,3	15,4	27,6	25,6	28,5	25,6	25,3	24,7	25,7	24,4	37,8	34,7	48,6	45,4
June	17,6	17,3	12,0	11,8	15,8	15,5	29,8	27,2	27,8	25,7	24,1	23,9	27,5	25,5	35,0	33,4	54,5	51,2
July	18,6	17,4	12,0	12,1	19,0	17,9	28,5	26,1	24,6	23,4	25,8	24,7	28,3	26,7	38,3	34,7	57,6	52,8
August	18,7	17,8	12,0	12,3	20,3	19,5	30,1	27,0	25,7	24,5	25,8	24,7	29,8	27,7	43,0	38,5	64,1	56,6
September	18,5	18,0	13,4	13,1	22,5	21,9	32,7	30,0	25,6	24,1	25,8	24,7	27,1	25,4	43,3	35,6	62,9	56,5
October	19,9	19,2	12,6	12,8	22,0	21,5	30,9	30,5	20,5	19,6	27,6	26,3	29,7	27,3	49,6	37,5	58,6	54,0
November	19,2	18,5	11,0	11,7	24,7	23,1	32,6	30,1	19,0	17,7	24,1	23,3	28,7	27,7	42,8	34,8	55,2	51,4
December	17,1	16,3	9,9	10,1	25,6	23,6	25,1	21,7	18,7	17,8	28,7	25,7	29,8	28,1	39,5	34,1	56,9	53,2
12 month average	**19,1**	**18,2**	**12,8**	**12,2**	**17,7**	**17,2**	**28,4**	**26,2**	**24,5**	**22,8**	**25,0**	**23,8**	**28,8**	**26,8**	**38,2**	**33,6**	**54,4**	**49,3**



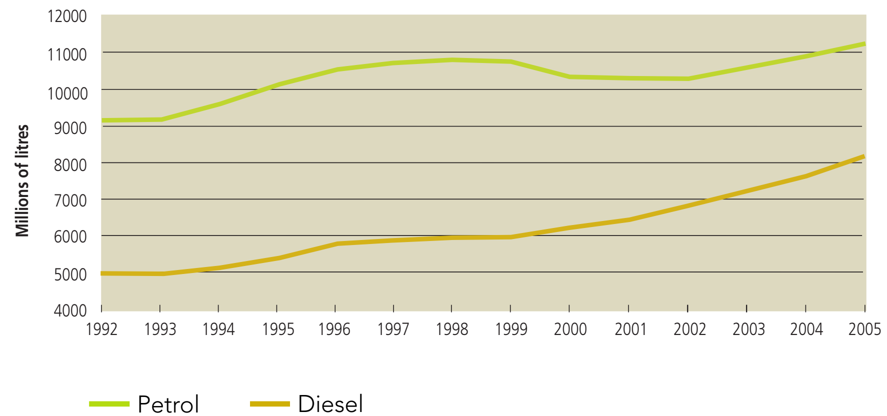
Each year indicates Brent (15 day average) and Dubai (1 month average)

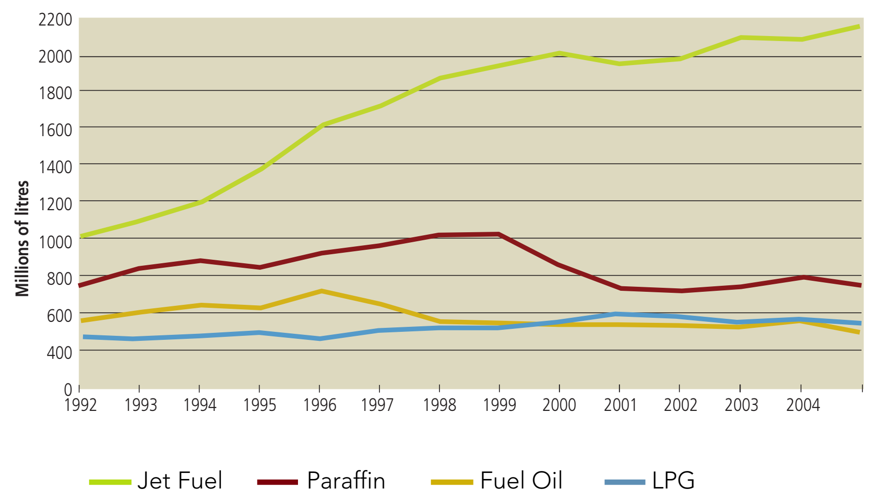
Note the increase in the size of the Brent : Dubai differential that prevailed in 2004 and 2005

The extent of the fluctuations in crude oil prices over the past 9 years is revealed in these data.

APPENDIX 7 – INLAND CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Year	Millions of litres					
	Petrol	Diesel	Paraffin	Jet Fuel	Fuel Oil	LPG
1988	7 995	5 409	641	784	524	406
1989	8 395	5 350	678	835	546	432
1990	8 612	5 273	723	866	576	434
1991	8 906	5 130	725	861	526	464
1992	9 171	4 950	743	1 009	549	465
1993	9 202	4 940	834	1 095	595	454
1994	9 630	5 110	875	1 193	633	485
1995	10 153	5 432	850	1 368	616	472
1996	10 566	5 759	917	1 601	704	450
1997	10 798	5 875	970	1 777	635	502
1998	10 883	5 959	1 052	1 877	574	523
1999	10 861	5 993	1 054	1 995	561	540
2000	10 396	6 254	857	2 020	555	567
2001	10 340	6 488	786	1 924	555	599
2002	10 335	6 831	745	1 967	536	586
2003	10 667	7 263	769	2 099	528	558
2004	10 985	7 679	797	2 076	569	563
2005	11 165	8 115	761	2 180	489	550





In 2005 all the major products showed growth over 2004. The combined growth of all products over 2004 was 2,7%.

APPENDIX 8 – DEMAND/REFINING CAPACITY BALANCE

	Millions of litres							
	2005 Refining capacity actual	**2005 Demand actual**	**2005 Surplus/ (shortfall) actual**	**2012 Refining capacity**	**2012 Low growth demand**	**2012 Low growth surpl/(shortf)**	**2012 High growth demand**	**2012 High growth surpl/(shortf)**
Petrol	13 300	12 106	1 194	13 000	13 440	(440)	15 400	(2 400)
Diesel	9 000	9 091	(091)	9 300	10 090	(790)	11 570	(2 270)
Kerosene*	3 700	3 044	656	3 800	3 380	420	3 870	(70)

** Kerosene includes jet fuel and illuminating paraffin*

Notes:
2005 Actual refining capacity is based on maximising petrol production and assumes a 92% capacity availability.

Capacity includes synfuel production.

Demand includes inland** sales in South Africa plus sales to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia.

The figures for the year 2012 show the expected range
of demand for key petroleum products and indicate the surplus/shortfalls in low and high demand scenarios (forecasts) against anticipated 2012 refining capacity.

2012 refining capacity takes account of the need to produce cleaner fuels, but does not include any capacity increases that may be made by the companies concerned between now and 2012.

As product shortfalls can be met by planned imports, deficits do not mean that South Africa will suffer shortages of petroleum products.

*** "Inland" means all sales in South Africa, but excludes sales of bunker fuels to oceangoing ships.*

APPENDIX 9 – CAPACITY OF SOUTH AFRICAN REFINERIES

	Capacity (bbl/day)		
Refineries	**1992**	**1997**	**2005**
Sapref	120 000	165 000	180 000
Enref	70 000	105 000	125 000
Calref	50 000	100 000	100 000
Natref	78 000	86 000	108 000
Sasol	150 000*	150 000*	150 000*
PetroSA	45 000*	45 000*	45 000*
Total	**513 000**	**651 000**	**708 000**

* *Crude equivalent*

These figures reflect the expansion in capacity at the conventional refineries since the early 1990's.

PetroSA came on stream in the 4th quarter 1992.

APPENDIX 10 – MAJOR PRODUCT MARKET SHARES (%)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Company	**Petrol**	**Diesel**	**Petrol**	**Diesel**	**Petrol**	**Diesel**	**Petrol**	**Diesel**	**Petrol**	**Diesel**	**Petrol**	**Diesel**
Afric Oil	0,02	0,19	0,04	0,99	0,09	1,46	0,13	2,13	0,20	2,50	0,52	2,91
BP	15,98	15,38	16,24	15,73	16,37	14,95	16,18	14,23	16,30	14,70	16,02	13,87
Caltex	17,89	15,82	17,43	16,69	17,09	16,69	16,84	16,10	16,90	15,80	16,28	15,54
Engen	26,78	27,95	27,02	27,25	27,10	25,95	27,02	25,22	27,50	24,80	26,89	24,34
Exel	1,86	4,98	2,23	4,84	2,79	5,84	3,55	7,20	-	-	-	-
Sasol	6,12	0,65	6,06	0,85	4,62	0,37	4,02	0,38	6,20	8,30	8,46	9,96
Shell	17,90	18,33	17,53	17,80	17,78	17,89	17,70	16,74	17,90	16,00	17,45	15,18
Tepco	0,38	2,90	0,33	2,22	0,32	2,68	0,21	2,96	0,10	2,30	0,14	2,64
Total	13,07	13,80	13,12	13,63	13,84	14,17	14,36	15,04	14,80	15,70	14,24	15,56
Zenex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100,00	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**	**100,00**

In response to frequent requests for information on the market shares of products, Sapia is pleased to provide the statistics, notwithstanding a general principle that Sapia does not publish specific information about individual oil companies.

It is pleasing to note the growth in the market shares of the empowerment-controlled companies. In 1999 their market shares totalled 4,29% for petrol and 11,35% for diesel.

In 2000 Engen acquired Zenex and an empowerment group acquired a 20% share in Engen. In 2001 empowerment groups acquired 25% of BP.

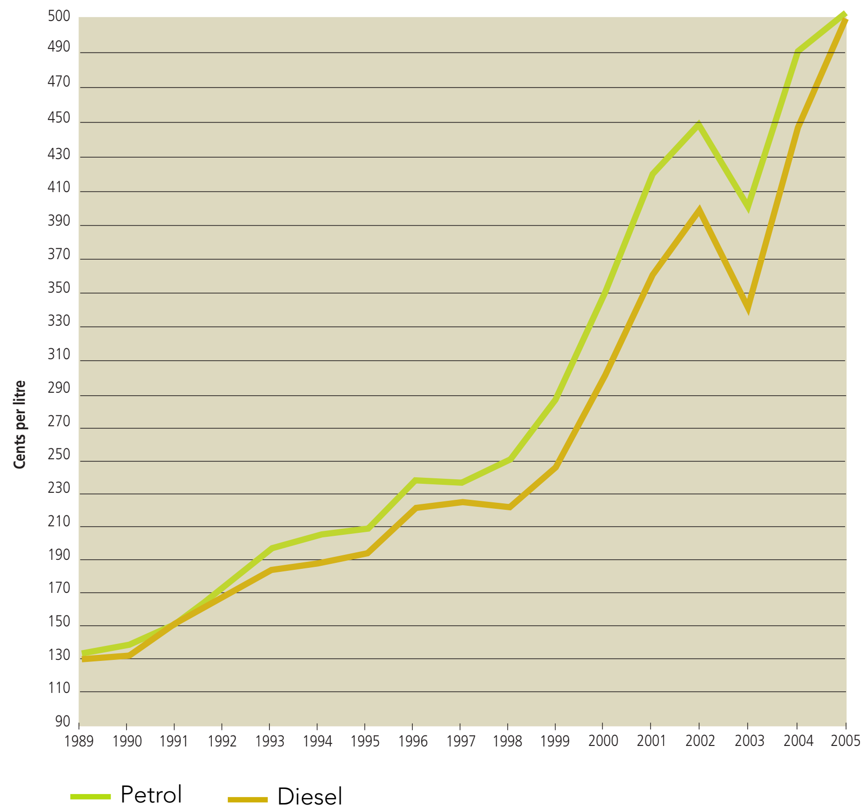
In 2002 an empowerment group acquired a 25% holding in Shell Marketing and Shell acquired Tepco. Also in 2002, a consortium of empowerment interests acquired
a 25% holding in Caltex. In 2003, an empowerment group acquired 25% of Total.

Including these interests the empowerment market shares in 2004 were 22,2% in petrol and 23,7% in diesel.

In 2005 an epowerment group acquired a 25% share in Sasol Oil. Including all these interests, the empowerment market share in 2005 was 24,04% in petrol and 25,96% in diesel.

APPENDIX 11 – RETAIL PRICES IN GAUTENG: 30 JUNE EACH YEAR

Year	93 Octane Leaded Petrol Cents per litre	Diesel Cents per litre
1985	90,1	91,7
1986	83,0	84,0
1987	83,0	84,0
1988	82,0	76,0
1989	112,0	109,0
1990	118,0	111,0
1991	130,0	131,0
1992	152,0	146,0
1993	175,0	162,0
1994	183,0	166,0
1995	187,0	172,0
1996	219,0	202,0
1997	217,0	207,0
1998	232,0	203,0
1999	268,0	226,0
2000	331,0	284,0
2001	401,0	341,5
2002	419,0	378,0
2003	361,0	320,0
2004	471,0	428,0
2005	506,0	498,0



Between 1985 and 2005 the retail price of petrol and diesel increased by 461% and 443% respectively. Over the same period the consumer price index increased by over 500%.

The petrol price on 30 June 2005 was 25c/l (5%) above the June 2004 price. The diesel price was 70c/l (16%) higher than the 2004 price. Price movements are discussed in detail elsewhere in this report.

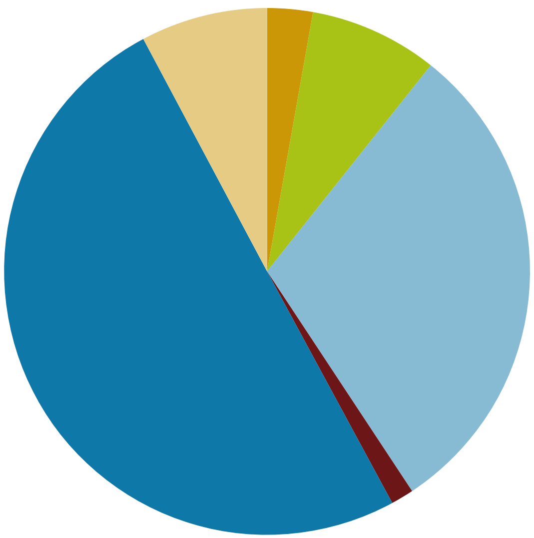
Note:

1) The diesel pump price is not controlled; diesel retail prices are indicative only.

2) The quality of diesel was improved in January 2002 from 0,55% sulphur by mass to 0,3%.

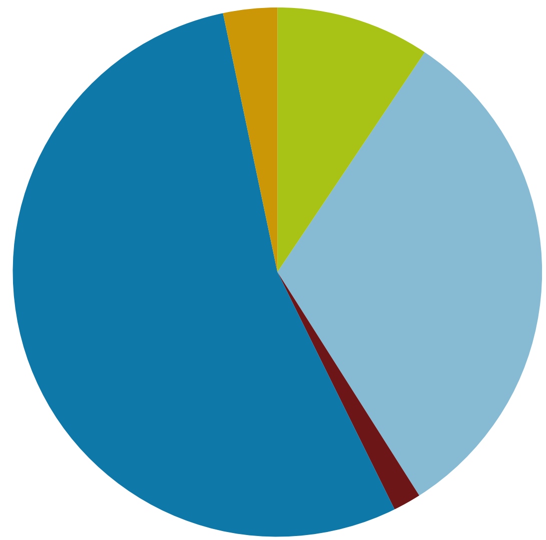
APPENDIX 12 – PETROL AND DIESEL PRICE BREAKDOWN

93 Octane leaded petrol: Gauteng retail price 506,0 c/l in June 2005



Contribution to the Basic Price 254,2c/l*	50,1%
Government Duties & Taxes 151,5c/l	29,9%
Zone Differential 13,4c/l	2,6%
Industry Margin 39,3c/l	7,8%
Service Differential 7,0c/l	1,4%
Dealer Margin 40,6c/l	8,2%

Diesel: Gauteng wholesale price 467,5 c/l in June 2005



Contribution to the Basic Price 272,3c/l*	58,2%
Government Duties & Taxes 135,5c/l	29,0%
Zone Differential 13,4c/l	2,9%
Industry Margin 39,3c/l	8,4%
Service Differential 7,0c/l	1,5%

**Including state levy*

APPENDIX 13 – FUELS TAXATION HISTORY - SOUTH AFRICA (RATES AS AT 31 DECEMBER EACH YEAR)

Year	LEADED PETROL					DIESEL[4]					ILLUMINATING PARAFFIN	
	Customs & Excise Duty	Fuel Levy	Road Accident Fund Levy	Equalisation Fund Levy	Total Imposts	Customs & Excise Duty	Fuel Levy	Road Accident Fund Levy	Equalisation Fund Levy	Total Imposts	Equalisation Fund Levy	GST% # VAT%
1988	4,0	22,9	3,6	7,0	37,5	4,0	19,9	2,1	7,0	33,0	5,3	12% #
1989	4,0	31,9	3,6	7,0	46,5	4,0	31,4	2,1	7,0	44,5	7,0	12% #
1990	4,0	31,9	4,2	7,0	47,1	4,0	31,4	2,1	7,0	44,5	7,0	12% #
1991	4,0	46,9	4,2	7,0	62,1	4,0	33,4	2,4	7,0	46,8	7,0	10%
1992	4,0	54,9	6,2	7,0	72,1	4,0	47,4	4,0	7,0	62,4	7,0	10%
1993	4,0	60,9	9,2	7,0	81,1	4,0	47,4	4,0	7,0	62,4	7,0	14%
1994	4,0	60,9	9,2	9,4	83,5	4,0	53,4	6,0	8,0	71,4	7,0	14%
1995	4,0	62,9	9,2	9,4	85,5	4,0	53,4	6,0	8,0	71,4	7,0	14%
1996	4,0	71,6	10,5	5,4	91,5	4,0	61,6	5,8	5,0	76,4	Nil	14%
1997	4,0	76,6	12,5	0,4	93,5	4,0	63,6	6,8	3,0	77,4	Nil	14%
1998	4,0	86,6	14,5	8,0	113,1	4,0	76,1	10,3	8,0	98,4	Nil	14%
1999	4,0	90,6	14,5	8,0	117,1	4,0	76,1	10,3	8,0	98,4	Nil	14%
2000	4,0	95,6	14,5	Nil	114,1	4,0	79,1	10,3	Nil	93,4	Nil	14%
2001	4,0	98,0	16,5	Nil	118,5	4,0	81,0	16,5	Nil	101,5	Nil	Nil
2002	4,0	98,0	18,5	Nil	120,5	4,0	81,0	18,5	Nil	103,5	Nil	Nil
2003	4,0	101,0	21,5	Nil	126,5	4,0	85,0	21,5	Nil	110,5	Nil	Nil
2004	4,0	111,0	26,5	Nil	141,5	4,0	95,0	26,5	Nil	125,5	Nil	Nil
2005	4,0	116,0	31,5	-	151,5	4,0	100,0	31,5	-	135,5	Nil	Nil

Gauteng retail price c/l - December 2005	542,0	Gauteng wholesale price c/l - December 2005	510,9	N/A
Taxes and levies as a % of this wholesale price	27,9%		26,5%	N/A

Notes:

1) Fuel Levy: Since the introduction of unleaded petrols in 1996, the Fuel Levy on these petrol grades has been decreased to encourage their use. This practise ceased when leaded petrol was phased out in 2006.

2) Illuminating paraffin was VAT zero-rated in April 2001 to lower the cost of this important fuel to the poorer sections of the community.

3) Not reflected above is an illuminating paraffin tracer dye levy of 0,01 c/l on diesel.

4) Certain classes of customer qualify for rebates on some levies on diesel.

APPENDIX 14 – THE TOTAL ANNUAL AMOUNTS OF FUEL TAXES COLLECTED ON PETROL, DIESEL AND PARAFFIN (CALCULATED ON 2005 VOLUMES AT JUNE 2005 UNIT RATES)

	Rand Billions			
	Petrol	**Diesel**	**Illuminating Paraffin**	**Total**
Customs / Excise duty	0,45	0,32	-	0,77
Fuel Levy	12,94	8,12	-	21,06
Road Accident Fund	3,52	2,56	-	6,08
Equalisation Fund Levy*	-	-	-	-
Value Added Tax (VAT)	-	-	-	-
Total	**16,91**	**11,00****	**-**	**27,91**

** The Equalisation Fund Levy was not applicable in 2005*

*** This is the total amount collected by the oil industry. Certain classes of consumers are able to claim rebates. These rebates are not allowed for in these figures.*

APPENDIX 15 – AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGES IN THE BUILD UP OF THE 93 OCTANE LEADED PETROL* PRICE IN GAUTENG BETWEEN OCTOBER 1996 AND JUNE 2005

93 Octane Leaded Petrol	October 1996 R/l	March 1999 R/l	Change Oct '96 to Mar '99 R/l	June '05 R/l	Change Mar '99 to June '05 R/l	Change Oct '96 to June '05 R/l
Basic price	R0,75	R0,68	-R0,07	R2,73	R2,05	R1,98
Under/over recovery	-R0,04	-R0,06	-R0,02	-R0,19	-R0,13	R0,15
External factor contribution	**R0,71**	**R0,62**	**-R0,09**	**R2,54**	**R1,92**	**R1,83**
Taxes	R0,92	R1,13	R0,21	R1,52	R0,39	R0,60
Transport	R0,10	R0,11	R0,01	R0,13	R0,02	R0,03
Dealer margin	R0,18	R0,23	R0,05	R0,41	R0,18	R0,23
Oil company margin	R0,14	R0,17	R0,03	R0,39	R0,22	R0,25
Service differential	R0,05	R0,05	R-	R0,07	R0,02	R0,02
Pump price	**R2,10**	**R2,31**	**R0,21**	**R5,06**	**R2,75**	**R2,96**
Input data						
Dollar:Rand exchange rate	4,57	6,22		6,77		
Crude oil price:						
in $/bbl (Dubai)	22	10	-12	51,2	41,2	29,2
in R/bbl	100	62	-38	347	285	247
in SA cents/litre	63	39	-24	217	178	154

** Information for diesel on next page*

APPENDIX 15 (continued) – AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGES IN THE BUILD UP OF THE DIESEL PRICE IN GAUTENG BETWEEN OCTOBER 1996 AND JUNE 2005

Diesel	**October 1996 R/l**	**March 1999 R/l**	**Change Oct '96 to Mar '99 R/l**	**June '05 R/l**	**Change Mar '99 to June '05 R/l**	**Change Oct '96 to June '05 R/l**
Basic price	R0,95	R0,69	-R0,26	R3,11	R2,42	R2,16
Under/over recovery	-R0,09	R0,01	R0,10	-R0,38	-R0,39	-R0,29
External factor contribution	**R0,86**	**R0,70**	**-R0,16**	**R2,73**	**R2,03**	**R1,87**
Taxes	R0,77	R0,98	R0,21	R1,36	R0,38	R0,59
Transport	R0,10	R0,11	R0,01	R0,13	R0,02	R0,03
Oil company margin	R0,14	R0,17	R0,03	R0,39	R0,22	R0,25
Service differential	R0,05	R0,05	R-	R0,07	R0,02	R0,02
Wholesale price	**R1,92**	**R2,01**	**R0,09**	**R4,68**	**R2,67**	**R2,76**
Input data						
Dollar:Rand exchange rate	4,57	6,22		6,77		
Crude oil price:						
in $/bbl (Dubai)	22	10	-12	51,2	41,2	29,2
in R/bbl	100	62	-38	347	285	(247)
in SA cents/litre	63	39	-24	217	178	154

APPENDIX 16 – HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicators (Not including refineries)	**2004**	**2005**
Safety: Staff and Contractors		
Fatalities	25*	35
Lost time injuries	66*	68
Hours worked	29,3 million	30,9 million
Total Recordable Rate (TRR), fatalities plus lost time injuries per 200 000 hours worked	0,62	0,92
Environment:		
Rose Foundation: waste oil collected (Litres)	36,6 million	39,0 million
Fires	41	67
Health:		
Occupational Illnesses	5	1
Security:		
Hijackings: on Retail Forecourts	16	20
Cash in transit robberies	41	29
Retail robberies	297	358

Sapia is pleased to present a selection of health, safety and environment performance indicators. In future years it will be possible to monitor trends longer term in these indicators.

These figures are the aggregate of incidents at Sapia member companies' operations and exclude refinery incidents.

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