Sasol Limited

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 461

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Sasol Limited, headquartered in Sandton, Johannesburg, South Africa, is an integrated energy and chemical company established in Sasolburg in 1950. Our South African operations include coal-to-liquids and gas-to-chemicals facilities, as well as crude oil refining, all vertically integrated with a retail liquid fuels network. We also supply fuels to other licensed wholesalers in the region. Sasol has chemical manufacturing and marketing operations across South Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and the Americas. Sasol leads in technological advancements, playing a vital role in developing and commercialising various synthetic fuel technologies. Our diverse portfolio includes the production of liquid fuels, chemicals, nuclear power, coal tar, and electricity. As a publicly traded company, Sasol is listed on both the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE: SOL) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: SSL). With a global workforce of 29,073 employees in 22 countries, we safely and sustainably source and produce a range of high-quality products. In 2023, Sasol Chemicals sold over 6.1 million tons of chemical products to more than 6,500 customers in approximately 120 countries, creating significant value for our stakeholders. Our purpose, "Innovating for a better world," drives us to achieve triple bottom line outcomes of People, Planet, and Profit, always aiming to be a force for good. In 2023, Sasol achieved a 5% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions from its 2017 baseline, putting us on track to meet our 2030 target. We have also made significant progress towards a lower-carbon future, including a 50/50 joint venture with Topsoe to enhance our sustainable aviation fuel offering. Sasol is actively addressing several key environmental challenges, including climate change, water stewardship, biodiversity, and plastics. We have set ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2030 from a 2017 baseline, investing in renewable energy projects and producing green hydrogen. Our water stewardship initiatives focus on conservation, efficiency, and protecting water resources in stressed areas. Sasol is a signatory to the UN Global Compact since 2001. We use the Ten Principles to develop and grow a sustainable Future Sasol. Additionally, Sasol is a signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate since March 2008. We have applied the Mandate's six focus areas to assist us in responding to water risks and reporting comprehensively on our progress. We are committed to enhancing biodiversity through habitat restoration and ecological balance initiatives, including research and monitoring of natural biodiversity assets, ecosystem health assessments using key indicator groups like Odonata (dragonflies), and large-scale wetland rehabilitation projects. Sasol manages two nature reserves near Sasolburg, preserving 14 species of game, and supports biodiversity monitoring at the Ramsar wetland conservancy, Verloren Vallei. In the realm of plastics, we aim to reduce waste, increase recycling, and develop sustainable alternatives. Our recently issued palm oil policy ensures sustainable production and responsible sourcing, addressing deforestation, biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and water pollution. (Sasol Sustainability Report 2023, page 50) For the purposes of CDP reporting, in this report, "Germany" represents our entire Eurasia area and includes our Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Qatar and China operations.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	06/29/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ZAE000006896

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US8038663006

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JSE: SOL; SOLBE1 NYSE: SSL

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

378900A5BC68CC18C276

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	*Sasol only has 2 sites which operate in water stressed areas. The geological data for these sites are provided.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

South Africa - Sasolburg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.8136

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.817

(1.8.1.4) Comment

One of Sasol's chemical and energy operations, including the production of fuels, chemicals, and power generation.

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

South Africa -Secunda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.5006

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.1998

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sasol's largest chemical complexes, including synthetic fuel production and various chemical plants.
[Add row]

(1.18) Provide details on the mining projects covered by this disclosure, by specifying your project(s) type, location and mining method(s) used.

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Sasol mining

(1.18.3) Share (%)

80

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.5503

(1.18.6) Longitude

29.1436

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:
☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:
☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply
☑ Thermal coal

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1952

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2050

(1.18.12) Description of project

Sasol Mining was established in 1952 as part of Sasol's broader mission to develop South Africa's coal-to-liquid (CTL) technology. Sasol, originally founded as the South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation, aimed to harness the country's abundant coal resources to produce synthetic fuels, chemicals, and other products. Sasol Mining operates coal mines primarily in the Mpumalanga province of South Africa, supplying coal to Sasol's Secunda Synfuels Operations (SSO) for its coal-to-liquids (CTL) process and chemical production. Key mines include Shondoni, Impumelelo, Thubelisha, and Twistdraai, located near Secunda to ensure efficient coal supply. These operations are crucial for both domestic energy production and international exports, with Sasol utilizing advanced mining technology for efficiency and safety. The company follows strict environmental regulations and implements rehabilitation programs to mitigate its impact on the surrounding ecosystems. Note: Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company, assessed under the Chemicals and, Oil & Gas Sectors. However, Sasol also has interests in coal mining, operated under the Sasol Mining Division. By confirming in the CDP questionnaire that Sasol has mining interests, the questionnaire has been tailored to focus solely on mining-related biodiversity matters. We believe this approach does not appropriately assess Sasol's overall biodiversity journey across its operations. Therefore, we are providing feedback on biodiversity matters as they pertain to all of Sasol's operations and not just mining. Sasol has begun mainstreaming Biodiversity. The scope included direct operations for the Sasolburg and Secunda Operations. An ecosystem assessment for mining was conducted as part of this work but not in full detail. However, besides this there are many other biodiversity related projects/initiatives that Sasol undertakes to ensure Duty of Care.
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Sasol's value chain mapping process is comprehensive and involves the integration of various operational units, including Procurement and Supply Management, Capital Project Procurement, and Supplier Management. The mapping encompasses both upstream and downstream activities, ensuring a holistic view of the supply chain. The process begins with identifying critical commodities and services essential for our operations, followed by evaluating supplier performance and establishing collaborative relationships. The Supplier Management unit plays a pivotal role in continuously improving processes, conducting supplier evaluations, and implementing a Supplier Code of Ethics. In addition, Sasol's focus on Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) and localisation strategies ensures that our mapping process aligns with socio-economic goals, enhancing supplier diversity and community engagement. The integration of these principles into the mapping process reflects Sasol's commitment to sustainable development and responsible sourcing, ensuring that all supplier tiers are accounted for and effectively managed. This structured approach enables us to optimise procurement strategies, manage risks, and enhance overall supply chain efficiency while maximising value for our stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply
☑ Recycling

☑ Landfill

☑ Other, please specify **:**Plastic waste and ash as raw materials to produce eco-friendly bricks

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Sasol's annual budget process is integral to financial planning and resource allocation. It involves inputs that help shape the budget and align with our strategic goals. Our strategy team considers high level risks and opportunities, and any decisions made in this regard are incorporated in the business planning process. Management monitors the progress monthly against the budget tracking performance against targets throughout the financial year. The budget is updated during monthly forecasting cycles to reflect changes in the external/internal environment. Our short-term horizon (0-5yrs) addresses immediate and near-term risks and opportunities that may affect operations, allowing us to quickly respond to changes in our internal and external environment, including regulatory changes, market fluctuations, and operational challenges. By focusing on this horizon, we manage immediate risks, ensuring we remain within acceptable risk appetite and tolerance levels, optimising business returns and achieving strategic objectives. Managing short-term risks also ensures operational continuity and adaptability minimising business disruptions, enabling us to stay ahead of regulatory requirements and industry standards, reducing the risk of non-compliance and associated penalties. Our risk management processes are integrated into strategic and financial planning across all time horizons, allowing us to address environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities proactively.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The medium-term horizon (5-10yrs) aligns with our mid-term strategic objectives and to address risks, opportunities, dependencies and impacts that evolve over a longer period, allowing for a more comprehensive assessment of trends and potential impacts. This horizon supports alignment of our risk management processes with our strategic imperatives, ensuring we can achieve our medium-term goals while managing evolving risks. By focusing on this period, we can plan for sustainable growth, balancing risk management with strategic investments and initiatives. Medium-term scenario analysis helps us understand potential impacts of climate-related risks and other emerging trends, allowing for better-informed decisions, ensuring our risk management processes are effectively integrated into strategic and financial planning across all time horizons, allowing us to address environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Sasol's annual budget process is a framework for financial planning and resource allocation, involving inputs that help shape the budget and ensure alignment with our goals. Our strategy team considers high level risks and opportunities, and any decisions made in this regard are incorporated in the business planning process. Management monitors progress against the budget monthly to track performance against targets throughout the financial year. The budget is updated during the monthly forecasting cycles to reflect external/internal environment changes.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Sasol's long-term horizon (10 years) focuses on addressing risks and opportunities that can significantly affect business strategy and performance, ensuring sustainable growth and resilience. This long-term approach aligns with global trends and stakeholder expectations, allowing Sasol to assess climate-related risks and reinforce its strategies for long-term sustainability. By integrating long-term risk management into strategic investment decisions, Sasol ensures efficient resource allocation toward initiatives that drive long-term value. Our risk management processes are embedded into both strategic and financial planning across all time horizons, allowing proactive responses to environmental dependencies, impacts, and opportunities. Sasol strategically aligns resource allocation with long-term sustainability goals, optimising capital investments to make infrastructure and assets more resilient and adaptable to future challenges. Additionally, Sasol's annual budget process plays a critical role in financial planning and resource allocation. The group's strategy team incorporates key risks and opportunities into the business

planning process. Management monitors progress against the budget on a monthly basis, updating forecasts to reflect any changes in the external or internal environment, ensuring continuous alignment with Sasol's strategic goals.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process	Biodiversity impacts evaluated before the mining project development stage
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, in all cases

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Circulytics
☑ Collect Earth
☑ IBAT for Business
☑ WWF Water Risk Filter
☑ Biological Diversity Protocol
☑ Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment
☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :GRI Standards, UN SDGs, UNGC CEO Water Mandate, GHG Protocol

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
☑ Regional government databases
☑ Other databases, please specify :DEFRA

Other

☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:Lightning**

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Operations in or adjacent to areas important for biodiversity
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Stigmatization of sector

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

☑ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to increasing renewable content

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Moratoria and voluntary agreement

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

☑ Other, please specify **:Organised labour**

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Sasol employs a comprehensive process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, involving multiple key steps and methodologies. This process begins with identifying and assessing dependencies and impacts across our value chain, which includes screening site locations, business activities, and assets. We strive to understand the interconnections within our organisation and how changes in one area can influence others. Our risk and opportunity assessments cover climate change, sustainability, and other ESG factors. We evaluate the potential financial and strategic effects of these risks and opportunities on our organisation, using various data sources, including internal operational data, external industry reports, research and data from partnerships and collaborations. To ensure data quality, we conduct regular updates, validation, and verification processes, employing standardised methodologies and tools for data collection and analysis. We integrate this process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into our company-wide risk management framework, ensuring all relevant risks and opportunities are considered and managed effectively. Our sustainability management process oversees specific key performance indicators on non-financial matters, ensuring coordinated engagement and feedback mechanisms. We use a combination of qualitative and quantitative criteria to assess the nature, likelihood, and magnitude of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, including evaluating regulatory compliance, market trends, and stakeholder expectations. Scenario analysis is a critical tool we employ to simulate different future scenarios and their potential impacts, which aids in understanding potential risks and opportunities, allowing us to develop strategies to mitigate or capitalise on them. Our established processes and related policies for monitoring dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities include regular reporting and feedback mechanisms, ensuring we remain aware of and can respond to environmental changes. Our Board of Directors oversee the implementation of these processes, ensuring alignment with our overall strategy and risk appetite. We comprehensively cover all areas of our value chain, including operations, investments, and strategic initiatives, ensuring that all relevant dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are identified and assessed. There are no exclusions in our process, as we aim for a thorough assessment and management approach. Our process for managing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities has evolved, incorporating more detailed and structured assessments, especially regarding climate change and sustainability. Improvements in data quality have been significant, with more robust data collection and analysis methods enhancing the accuracy and reliability of assessments and the effectiveness of the risk management process. We maintain external certifications, including ISO 9001, 14001 and 45001, and third-party Responsible Care verification. We conduct SHE regulatory compliance audits within our businesses to support compliance management and assurance, in addition to the Group compliance program. Most of our German operations are validated under the ECO Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), and our North American operations are either Responsible Care (RCMS) or ISO 14001 certified.
[Add row]

(2.2.3) Provide mining-specific details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing biodiversity impacts.

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ A limited or focused environmental and social assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company, assessed under the Chemicals and, Oil & Gas Sectors. However, Sasol also has interests in coal mining, operated under the Sasol Mining Division. By confirming in the CDP questionnaire that Sasol has mining interests, the questionnaire has been tailored to focus solely on mining-related biodiversity matters. We believe this approach does not appropriately assess Sasol's overall biodiversity journey across operations. Therefore, we are providing feedback on biodiversity matters as they pertain to all of our operations and not just mining. Sasol has begun mainstreaming Biodiversity where the scope includes direct operations for the Sasolburg and Secunda Operations. An ecosystem assessment for mining was conducted as part of this work but not in full detail. However, besides this there are many other biodiversity related projects/initiatives that Sasol undertakes to ensure Duty of Care.

Row 2

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ A limited or focused environmental and social assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Critical habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company, assessed under the Chemicals and, Oil & Gas Sectors. However, Sasol also has interests in coal mining, operated under the Sasol Mining Division. By confirming in the CDP questionnaire that Sasol has mining interests, the questionnaire has been tailored to focus solely on mining-related biodiversity matters. We believe this approach does not appropriately assess Sasol's overall biodiversity journey across operations. Therefore, we are providing feedback on biodiversity matters as they pertain to all of our operations and not just mining. Sasol has begun mainstreaming Biodiversity where the scope includes direct operations for the Sasolburg and Secunda Operations. An ecosystem assessment for mining was conducted as part of this work but not in full detail. However, besides this there are many other biodiversity related projects/initiatives that Sasol undertakes to ensure Duty of Care.

Row 3

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ A limited or focused environmental and social assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company, assessed under the Chemicals and, Oil & Gas Sectors. However, Sasol also has interests in coal mining, operated under the Sasol Mining Division. By confirming in the CDP questionnaire that Sasol has mining interests, the questionnaire has been tailored to focus solely on mining-related biodiversity matters. We believe this approach does not appropriately assess Sasol's overall biodiversity journey across operations. Therefore, we are providing feedback on biodiversity matters as they pertain to all of our operations and not just mining. Sasol has begun mainstreaming Biodiversity where the scope includes direct operations for the Sasolburg and Secunda Operations. An ecosystem assessment for mining was conducted as part of this work but not in full detail. However, besides this there are many other biodiversity related projects/initiatives that Sasol undertakes to ensure Duty of Care.

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ A limited or focused environmental and social assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select from:

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company, assessed under the Chemicals and, Oil & Gas Sectors. However, Sasol also has interests in coal mining, operated under the Sasol Mining Division. By confirming in the CDP questionnaire that Sasol has mining interests, the questionnaire has been tailored to focus solely on mining-related biodiversity matters. We believe this approach does not appropriately assess Sasol's overall biodiversity journey across operations. Therefore, we are providing feedback on biodiversity matters as they pertain to all of our operations and not just mining. Sasol has begun mainstreaming Biodiversity where the scope includes direct operations for the Sasolburg and Secunda Operations. An ecosystem assessment for mining was conducted as part of this work but not in full detail. However, besides this there are many other biodiversity related projects/initiatives that Sasol undertakes to ensure Duty of Care.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Sasol employs a framework to integrate the assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities into our processes aligning with reporting standards, including ISO14001 and ISO9001, and internally developed protocols. Key components include a holistic risk management approach, scenario analysis, stakeholder engagement, and data integration and analysis, ensuring environmental factors are assessed as part of a broader risk landscape. Our integrated assessment process is part of the broader risk assessment process. Environmental dependencies and impacts are identified and assessed across our value chain, including site locations, business activities, and assets. Cross-functional collaboration ensures environmental considerations are integrated into strategic planning and operational decisions. Continuous monitoring and reporting mechanisms track environmental performance and enable necessary changes to strategies and actions. Our process for identifying alignment, synergies, contributions, and trade-offs between dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities involves an integrated risk assessment framework, evaluating how different environmental factors interrelate and influence each other. Strategic prioritisation of environmental actions offering the highest overall benefit ensures a balanced approach to mitigating risks and capitalising on opportunities. Examples of considering such interconnections include the water and energy nexus and climate change and air quality. We assess interconnections between water usage and energy consumption, developing strategies to optimise water use efficiency while reducing energy consumption. We also evaluate how climate change mitigation efforts, such as reducing emissions, impact air quality, allowing for strategies addressing both climate and air quality goals. Regardless, we face challenges in integrating all aspects of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities into a holistic approach. The complex and dynamic nature of environmental interdependencies makes it difficult to predict and manage all potential interactions. Data limitations and ensuring high-quality, consistent data across all environmental factors can impact the accuracy of integrated assessments. Additionally, limited resources and competing priorities may hinder our ability to fully integrate all environmental aspects into a single process. The TNFD framework highlights the importance of ecosystem services in corporate risk assessment and management. For us, ecosystem services such as water purification, air quality regulation, and climate regulation are critical dependencies supporting our operations and supply chain. Sasol is working towards adopting the TNFD recommendations to better understand and manage risks and opportunities associated with our reliance on ecosystem services. A gap analysis has already been conducted and work is underway.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Sasol employs a comprehensive process to identify priority locations across our value chain stages, integrating multiple tools, data sources, and metrics. This process ensures that the dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are thoroughly assessed and managed, supporting our sustainability goals and achieving compliance with environmental regulations. To identify priority locations, Sasol uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and environmental risk and assessment tools that incorporate both qualitative and quantitative data. Data sources include satellite imagery, biodiversity databases, water resource information, and climate models. Key indicators and metrics used in this assessment are biodiversity richness, water scarcity levels, climate vulnerability indices, and socio-economic data. Sasol's approach to determining the substantive nature of dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities involves evaluating the sensitivity of the environment and the potential for significant adverse effects. This includes assessing the ecological value of habitats, the availability and quality of water resources, and the socio-economic conditions of surrounding communities. The thresholds used to define an area as a sensitive location are based on international standards, such as those from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), as well as internally developed criteria that consider local context and specific operational impacts. The level of geographic specificity achieved in our assessments is detailed, with analyses conducted at both regional and local scales. This enables the identification of specific sites within broader geographic areas that require focused attention. In instances where priority locations are aggregated, this is done to streamline management efforts and reporting, often based on similar environmental conditions or operational characteristics. The reasons for aggregating priority locations include efficiency in monitoring and management, as well as aligning with regulatory requirements and reporting frameworks. We continuously seek to improve our process for identifying priority locations. Planned enhancements include integrating more real-time data sources, expanding

stakeholder engagement to incorporate local and indigenous knowledge, and adopting advanced predictive analytics to better anticipate future environmental changes and socio-economic developments. These improvements aim to enhance our environmental management strategies, ensuring sustainable operations and minimising adverse impacts on sensitive locations.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Map of Sasol's SA sites in relation to Key Biodiversity Areas.docx
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. The 2023 financial results highlighted challenges from volatile market conditions, emphasising the importance of assessing the likelihood of adverse effects from environmental risks. Additional Factors in Defining Substantive Effects: Proportion of Business Units Affected: The impact on business units is crucial. For example, our energy business, with R128.85 billion in revenue, shows that risks affecting this segment can significantly impact overall performance. Size of the Effect on Business Units: The financial impact, such as impairment losses in the South African wax and Essential Care Chemicals CGUs, highlights the importance of evaluating the size of effects. Dependency on Affected Units: The reliance on key units, like the chemical business which contributed R159.52 billion in revenue, necessitates close monitoring of risks affecting these segments. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level for environmental opportunities is achieved by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. This metric evaluates how frequently environmental opportunities arise, such as regulatory changes favouring sustainability, advancements in climate-related technologies or shifts in market demand for greener products. Our emission reduction roadmap includes strategies to leverage these opportunities and reflects our stance on understanding their frequency and potential benefits. Our commitment to reduce emissions by 2030 addresses immediate regulatory requirements and positions us to capitalise on future market trends that favour low-carbon solutions. We assess these opportunities across short-term, medium-term, and long-term horizons allowing us to identify strategic advantages arising from proactive environmental management, such as enhanced operational efficiencies, cost savings from reduced energy consumption and improved brand reputation. Our risk evaluation process uses a matrix to prioritise opportunities based on the potential impact and likelihood of realisation. Our 2023 financials highlighted how embracing such opportunities can mitigate challenges posed by volatile market conditions, reinforcing the importance of assessing potential benefits from environmental initiatives. The impact on various business units is crucial. For example, our energy business, with R128.85billion in revenue, illustrates how opportunities in this segment can significantly enhance overall performance. The financial benefits, such as increased revenue from sustainable product lines, shows the importance of evaluating the magnitude of opportunities. Our reliance on key units, like the chemical business which contributed R159.52billion in revenue, necessitates close monitoring of opportunities that can enhance performance in these segments. Stakeholder perceptions significantly influence our strategies. Our focus on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns and opens avenues for new market opportunities. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), ensuring an approach to identifying, assessing, and managing opportunities. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. The 2023 financial results highlighted challenges from volatile market conditions, emphasising the importance of assessing the likelihood of adverse effects from environmental risks. Additional Factors in Defining Substantive Effects: Proportion of Business Units Affected: The impact on business units is crucial. For example, our energy business, with R128.85 billion in revenue, shows that risks affecting this segment can significantly impact overall performance. Size of the Effect on Business Units: The financial impact, such as impairment losses in the South African wax and Essential Care Chemicals CGUs, highlights the importance of

evaluating the size of effects. Dependency on Affected Units: The reliance on key units, like the chemical business which contributed R159.52 billion in revenue, necessitates close monitoring of risks affecting these segments. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. The 2023 financial results highlighted challenges from volatile market conditions, emphasising the importance of assessing the likelihood of adverse effects from environmental risks. Additional Factors in Defining Substantive Effects: Proportion of Business Units Affected: The impact on business units is crucial. For example, our energy business, with R128.85 billion in revenue, shows that risks affecting this segment can significantly impact overall performance. Size of the Effect on Business Units: The financial impact, such as impairment losses in the South African wax and Essential Care Chemicals CGUs, highlights the importance of evaluating the size of effects. Dependency on Affected Units: The reliance on key units, like the chemical business which contributed R159.52 billion in revenue, necessitates close monitoring of risks affecting these segments. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. The 2023 financial results highlighted challenges from volatile market conditions, emphasising the importance of assessing the likelihood of adverse effects from environmental risks. Additional Factors in Defining Substantive Effects: Proportion of Business Units Affected: The impact on business units is crucial. For example, our energy business, with R128.85 billion in revenue, shows that risks affecting this segment can significantly impact overall performance. Size of the Effect on Business Units: The financial impact, such as impairment losses in the South African wax and Essential Care Chemicals CGUs, highlights the importance of evaluating the size of effects. Dependency on Affected Units: The reliance on key units, like the chemical business which contributed R159.52 billion in revenue, necessitates close monitoring of risks affecting these segments. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Production capacity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. The 2023 financial results highlighted challenges from volatile market conditions, emphasising the importance of assessing the likelihood of adverse effects from environmental risks. Additional Factors in Defining Substantive Effects: Proportion of Business Units Affected: The impact on business units is crucial. For example, our energy business, with R128.85 billion in revenue, shows that risks affecting this segment can significantly impact overall performance. Size of the Effect on Business Units: The financial impact, such as impairment losses in the South African wax and Essential Care Chemicals CGUs, highlights the importance of evaluating the size of effects. Dependency on Affected Units: The reliance on key units, like the chemical business which contributed R159.52 billion in revenue, necessitates close monitoring of risks affecting these segments. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level for environmental opportunities is achieved by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. This metric evaluates how frequently environmental opportunities arise, such as regulatory changes favouring sustainability, advancements in climate-related technologies or shifts in market demand for greener products. Our emission reduction roadmap includes strategies to leverage these opportunities and reflects our stance on understanding their frequency and potential benefits. Our commitment to reduce emissions by 2030 addresses immediate regulatory requirements and positions us to capitalise on future market trends that favour low-carbon solutions. We assess these opportunities across short-term, medium-term, and long-term horizons allowing us to identify strategic advantages arising from proactive environmental management, such as enhanced operational efficiencies, cost savings from reduced energy consumption and improved brand reputation. Our risk evaluation process uses a matrix to prioritise opportunities based on the potential impact and likelihood of realisation. Our 2023 financials highlighted how embracing such opportunities can mitigate challenges posed by volatile market conditions, reinforcing the importance of assessing potential benefits from environmental initiatives. The impact on various business units is crucial. For example, our energy business, with

R128.85billion in revenue, illustrates how opportunities in this segment can significantly enhance overall performance. The financial benefits, such as increased revenue from sustainable product lines, shows the importance of evaluating the magnitude of opportunities. Our reliance on key units, like the chemical business which contributed R159.52billion in revenue, necessitates close monitoring of opportunities that can enhance performance in these segments. Stakeholder perceptions significantly influence our strategies. Our focus on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns and opens avenues for new market opportunities. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), ensuring an approach to identifying, assessing, and managing opportunities. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Indirect operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level for environmental opportunities is achieved by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. This metric evaluates how frequently environmental opportunities arise, such as regulatory changes favouring sustainability, advancements in climate-related technologies or shifts in market demand for greener products. Our emission reduction roadmap includes strategies to leverage these opportunities and reflects our stance on understanding their frequency and potential benefits. Our commitment to reduce emissions by 2030 addresses immediate regulatory requirements and positions us to capitalise on future market trends that favour low-carbon solutions. We assess these opportunities across short-term, medium-term, and long-term horizons allowing us to identify strategic advantages arising from proactive environmental management, such as enhanced operational efficiencies, cost savings from reduced energy consumption and improved brand reputation. Our risk evaluation process uses a matrix to prioritise opportunities based on the potential impact and likelihood of realisation. Our 2023 financials highlighted how embracing such opportunities can mitigate challenges posed by volatile market conditions, reinforcing the importance of assessing potential benefits from environmental initiatives. The impact on various business units is crucial. For example, our energy business, with R128.85billion in revenue, illustrates how opportunities in this segment can significantly enhance overall performance. The financial benefits, such as increased revenue from sustainable product lines, shows the importance of evaluating the magnitude of opportunities. Our reliance on key units, like the chemical business which contributed R159.52billion in revenue, necessitates close monitoring of opportunities that can enhance performance in these segments. Stakeholder perceptions significantly influence our strategies. Our focus on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns and opens avenues for new market opportunities. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), ensuring an approach to identifying, assessing, and managing opportunities. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Sasol has a comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) process in place, which focuses on all business-related risks, which includes an assessment of any water pollutants as a result of our activities. The ERM process ensures that water risks are systematically identified, assessed, and managed. Sasol's risk management approach delivers risk profiles at a group and operating model entities (OMEs) level. OMEs include our operating business units, regional operating hubs, strategic business units and functions. OME's are responsible for identifying and classifying, amongst others, water quality challenges. Most operations also

have Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans (IWWMPs) with action plans in place to address pollution and water quality deterioration risks. This also demonstrates that processes and plans are in place to identify and address water-related risks. An IWWMP, and the regular updating thereof, is also a standard condition that is included in water use authorisations.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

POTENTIAL IMPACT: Above certain concentration levels, inorganic compounds are detrimental to aquatic and plant life existing in surface and ground water. Thus, these compounds have the potential to negatively impact a water ecosystem. SCALE/ MAGNITUDE: These can contribute to the salt load to the already contaminated Vaal River from which our supply is sourced. Even though in terms of load on the catchment this maybe small, it would be in our interest to mitigate such pollutants entering the river system.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

RISK MANAGEMENT: Our water use and discharge activities are governed by authorisations. Non-compliance to these authorisations can result in compliance enforcement including the withdrawal or suspension of authorisations. Thus, by complying with authorisations and legal requirements, we manage the risk of negatively impacting water ecosystems. SUCCESS: Success is measured by not having any environmental incidents occurring, in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored monthly.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

POTENTIAL IMPACT: Organic compounds can be found in the effluent produced from our operational process. High discharges of organic compounds into surface and ground water can result in damage to aquatic life. SCALE/ MAGNITUDE: This can contribute to the COD (i.e., chemical oxygen demand) load to the already contaminated Vaal River, from which our feedstock supply is sourced. Even though in terms of load this maybe small, it would be in our interest to mitigate such pollutants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

RISK MANAGEMENT: Our water use and discharge activities are governed by water authorisations. Non-compliance to these authorisations can result in compliance enforcement action, including the potential closure of our facilities. Thus, by complying with water regulations we manage the risk of negatively impacting aquatic and plant life existing in surface and ground water. SUCCESS: Success is measured by not having any environmental incidents occurring, in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored monthly.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pathogens

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

POTENTIAL IMPACT: Sasol Operations in Secunda and Sasolburg treat the town's sewerage, and the treated effluent is discharged under authorisation to the river. Inefficient treatment could result in the discharge of E.Coli into the river, which may result in waterborne illnesses. Neighbouring communities use this water as potable water for farming and other domestic needs. Subsequently, these communities may be exposed to a higher risk of contracting waterborne illnesses. SCALE/ MAGNITUDE: This can contribute to the E. Coli contamination in the already contaminated Vaal River from which our feedstock supply is required. Even though in terms of load this maybe small, it would be in our interest to mitigate such pollutants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

RISK MANAGEMENT: Our water use and discharge activities are governed by water authorisations. Non-compliance to these authorisations can result in compliance enforcement action including the potential closure of our facilities. Thus, by complying to water regulations we manage the risk of discharging E. Coli into the river and avoid the spread of waterborne diseases. SUCCESS: Success is measured by not having any environmental incidents occurring, in this regard. Environmental incidents are tracked and monitored on a monthly basis.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

Biodiversity

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have conducted a biodiversity footprint assessment for 2 of our largest Operations, Sasolburg and Secunda. We are actively evaluating biodiversity-related risks in our direct operations and are still in the process of understanding these risks in our upstream/downstream value chain through the ongoing investigation of alternative feedstocks.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ Italy

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Paris Agreement commits countries to transitioning to a low-carbon economy. Sasol, with a significant carbon footprint in South Africa, faces increased carbon-related costs. Under the SA Carbon Tax Act (2019), the 2023 carbon tax rate was R159/tCO2e for emissions before applying allowances. Sasol's carbon tax risk is high due to process emissions, with 64,392ktCO2e linked to production in 2023. Mitigation options are limited, mainly feedstock changes and renewable energy. Sasol relies heavily on Eskom, which currently benefits from tax neutrality. However, from 2026, this may change as Eskom could become liable for carbon tax, passing costs onto customers. The amended Carbon Tax Act allows electricity generators to claim renewable energy deductions for PPAs to avoid undue penalties. Carbon tax impacts Sasol's cash flow, with future risks tied to liability increases in phase 2 of the tax, penalties for exceeding carbon budgets, and pass-through costs from suppliers. In the EU, Sasol is subject to the EU ETS, designed to help achieve our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050. Phase 4 (2021-2030) aims to cut emissions by 55% from 1990 levels by 2030. In 2022, Sasol had to purchase allowances for 770,216tCO2e, including 56,619 additional allowances, increasing carbon-related costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

In the reporting year, Sasol faced financial penalties from carbon pricing mechanisms in South Africa and the EU. The total carbon tax liability for 2023, based on calendar year 2022 emissions, was R1.63 billion before considering offsets and electricity levies. The net carbon tax payment amounted to R1.14 billion. Additionally, Sasol purchased 17 182 additional ETS allowances during the year, further increasing operational costs. The impact on Sasol is seen in increased operational costs and reduced free cash flow. As a direct result, the line items affected in the financial statements include operating expenses and cash flows, with carbon tax liabilities contributing to these costs. While the exact financial impact is difficult to quantify for future periods due to the evolving nature of carbon tax regulation and emissions trading obligations, the immediate effects are visible in our financial reporting. Due to the uncertainty surrounding future regulatory changes and emission reduction requirements, a quantitative figure for some future costs has not been fully quantified.

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Sasol has indicated that the risk associated with carbon tax, especially without allowances, poses a significant threat to our financial viability, with modelling showing that this could have a serious negative impact on cash flows by 2030. In the medium term, the anticipated financial effect is quantified to range between ZAR 3.7 to 4.3 billion. These figures represent a potential reduction in free cash flows and profitability. However, beyond these quantified estimates, certain impacts are harder to forecast with precision due to the evolving nature of regulatory frameworks and carbon pricing mechanisms. For example, the future costs passed through from Eskom's carbon tax liability post-2026 and fluctuations in the price of ETS allowances could further amplify operational costs. As such, while the quantified figures provide some idea of the medium-term impact, the full extent of future financial effects, especially in the long term, remains subject to significant uncertainty. If these impacts cannot be mitigated through emission reduction efforts or alternative energy sourcing, we may face further increases in operating costs, which could affect overall profitability, operational performance, and cash flows. Due to the high level of uncertainty associated with the regulatory changes and future emission reduction obligations, certain financial impacts have not been fully quantified. The level of measurement uncertainty for the long-term impact remains high, making it

difficult to provide exact figures. If we are unable to offset the increased costs of carbon tax, the effect could manifest in terms of reduced operating margins and lower net income, affecting key financial line items such as cash flows from operations and net income. While these long-term effects have not been quantified financially, they are expected to have a material impact on Sasol's financial position and performance.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

1138000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

3700000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

4300000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In the reporting year, the financial effect of carbon pricing mechanisms in South Africa and the EU ETS was experienced. Our net carbon tax payment for 2023, based on calendar year 2022's GHG emissions after offsets and electricity levies, amounted to R1.14 billion. This was a reduction from the total carbon tax liability of R1.63 billion before considering any carbon offsets and electricity levies. When assessing the proposed annual Carbon Tax Rate increase up to 2030, Sasol's tax liability without offsets and electricity levies is estimated to be between R3.7 billion in 2026 and may reach R4.3 billion by 2030. Additionally, Sasol purchased 17 182 additional ETS allowances during the year, increasing operational costs. The projected cost of ETS allowances is expected to range between 50 and 100/ton by 2030, which could result in allowance costs between R17 million and R34 million. Factoring in Sasol's carbon tax liability and projected ETS allowance purchases, we estimate a total cost implication of approximately R3.7 billion to R4.3 billion by 2030. The effect on Sasol's financial position is quantifiable in terms of increased operational costs, impacting line items such as operating expenses and cash flows. While the direct effects of these risks are clear, particularly from increased carbon tax liabilities and electricity costs, the high level of uncertainty around future regulatory changes and emission reduction obligations creates challenges in providing exact future quantification. For example, future pass-through costs from Eskom remain difficult to quantify with precision due to the evolving nature of South Africa's carbon tax legislation and Eskom's liabilities.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, Sasol embarked on an increased ambition, setting a net zero emissions ambition by 2050 and aiming to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2030 (from a 2017 baseline). In 2020, Sasol communicated its 2030 emission reduction roadmap for reducing our GHG emissions in our Climate Change Report. We have allocated between R15 and R25 billion in cumulative capital expenditure for our emissions reduction programme up to 2030.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol has implemented a strategy to mitigate and manage the risks posed by carbon pricing mechanisms in South Africa and Europe. This approach focuses on compliance with regulations and initiatives to reduce our GHG emissions. Key elements of the strategy include transitioning to sustainable carbon feedstocks, CCUS technologies, and improving process and energy efficiency. Sasol has committed to reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2030 (from a 2017 baseline), with a capital allocation of R15 to R25 billion for emissions reduction programs. These goals are supported by partnerships with renewable energy suppliers, expanding low-carbon product offerings, and enhancing energy efficiency. This response is expected to significantly reduce Sasol's carbon tax liabilities, particularly as South Africa's carbon tax rises after 2026. By investing in renewable energy and CCUS, Sasol aims to reduce pass-through costs from Eskom's potential carbon tax obligations. In Europe, Sasol's participation in the EU ETS helps ensure compliance and incentivises emissions reductions. Sasol's risk response includes renewable energy PPAs and energy efficiency projects, reducing exposure to carbon tax costs. We have also invested in CCUS pilot projects and are transitioning to sustainable feedstocks for chemical production. The strategy aligns with collective action initiatives, contributing to UN SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG13 (Climate Action). Partnerships with renewable energy providers and industry collaborations are key components of this effort (SDG17).

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Declining water quality

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Vaal

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

For Sasol's Secunda operations, the primary source of supply to Secunda Operations (SO) is via the Grootdraai Dam, within the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS), and associated transfer system. Grootdraai Dam water quality periodically fluctuates and occasionally can reach levels above 300 µS/cm conductivity. The optimum condition for SO is for the water quality to be below 240 µS/cm. This periodic deterioration in water quality has resulted in an increase in SO's demand for river water due to reduced boiler efficiencies and to manage an increase in the salt loading capacity on site. This poses an additional risk to Sasol's business model.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

To deal with this water quality risk Sasol may have to invest in capital expensive water pre-treatment technologies. Focusing on the source of the water quality problem in the catchment will be a more feasible and cheaper option. The range in capital investment was derived from an internal study to consider various technical and managerial options.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

500000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To deal with this water quality risk Sasol may have to invest in capital expensive water pre-treatment technologies. Focusing on the source of the water quality problem in the catchment will be a more feasible and cheaper option. The range in capital investment was derived from an internal study to consider various technical and managerial options.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :reuse models – Promote investment in infrastructure and technologies for water saving, re-use and re-cycling among suppliers.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Secunda Operations committed to fund a multistakeholder approach to a water quality study in the Grootdraai Dam Catchment. The Water Research Commission is the implementing agent and have appointed Rhodes University to carry out the study. The cost of response is the cost associated with conducting this study.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol has been engaging with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), Rand Water and Eskom on collective catchment-based action to address the water quality challenge in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. The water quality study underway to assess the long-term water quality trends for the Grootdraai dam catchment has progressed. This work is being undertaken by the Institute for Water Research at Rhodes University which Secunda Operations (SO) is co-funding. The initial modelling results have been produced and are being reviewed to determine the usefulness of this approach and to identify opportunities for improvement interventions on the catchment.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Growing environmental awareness concerning climate change, is driving significant changes in business models and we recognise the trends influencing this shift. Institutional investors face growing pressure to divest from fossil fuel companies, especially those dependent on coal, in favour of cleaner, more sustainable energy sources. Legislation is tightening due to socio-political factors, forcing companies to reduce environmental impacts. Consumer demand is increasingly favouring eco-friendly, energy-efficient products. Civil society, communities, and activists are also advocating for stronger actions towards sustainability. Our coal-to-liquid operations in SA are GHG-intensive, where these trends pose challenges to our reputation, market access, and product competitiveness in key regions like Eurasia. Shareholders have been pushing for better climate change management and more transparent disclosures since 2018, and investment funds are excluding companies with significant coal exposure. To tackle these challenges and given that we are in the hard to abate sector, Sasol engages with stakeholders to broaden its response to climate change and adapt its strategy for long-term value creation. We are leveraging Fischer Tropsch technology to contribute to a low-carbon future while decarbonising operations to improve productivity, operational efficiency, and reduce emissions to create long-term value and transition to a fossil fuel-free operation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Sasol has estimated that, if unmitigated, the revenue from our Secunda Base Chemicals could potentially be eroded by approximately R1.8 – R2.4 billion by 2030. This estimate is based on Sasol's scenario analysis for our South African Base Chemicals turnover of R34.99 billion for FY23, assuming a revenue erosion between 5% and 7%, depending on the level of global climate ambition achieved. The financial impact of this risk is likely to affect specific line items, such as revenue from Base Chemicals, which is a key contributor to Sasol's total turnover, as well as profit margins within this division due to increased operating costs associated with climate-related mitigation measures. This could potentially lead to a decrease in the cash flows generated by this segment, impacting our capital allocation and ability to reinvest in low-carbon technologies. However, due to the high level of uncertainty surrounding future regulatory changes, market dynamics, and the pace of the energy transition, a precise financial quantification of the total effect is challenging. Thus, while a quantitative figure has been provided for revenue erosion, the total effect on financial performance, such as operating income and net income, is harder to quantify due to the variability of external factors. Additionally, the effect of this risk on our financial position, particularly on key balance sheet items, such as long-term investments and shareholder equity, is also expected but not easily separable from other factors influencing these items. Consequently, the magnitude of uncertainty prevents us from providing a complete financial quantification beyond the revenue impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1800000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

2400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This risk has been quantified by considering that the turnover of our Secunda Base Chemicals, which is GHG-intensive, could potentially be eroded between 5% and 7%, depending on the level of global climate ambition and regulatory frameworks adopted. The estimated financial effect is a revenue loss between R1.8 - R2.4 billion by 2030, these figures are derived from applying a potential revenue erosion percentage to the FY23 South African Base Chemicals turnover of R34.99 billion. This assumes CBAM implemented in Europe for the organic chemicals and polymer sectors by 2028, necessitating a market switch. The financial impact calculation applies a straightforward percentage reduction to the turnover of Sasol's South Africa's Base Chemicals. A potential 5% -7% reduction is projected, but due to mitigation strategies, the revenue erosion range has been narrowed to R1.8 – R2.4 billion by 2030. This is linked to the primary financial effect of decreased revenues, driven by reduced demand for GHG-intensive products and services, especially in key markets like Europe, where regulatory pressures are highest. Key assumptions underlying these figures include the expectation that no major technological advancements or mitigation strategies are implemented within the medium-term, leading to sustained pressures from regulatory changes, carbon pricing, investor divestments, and market demand shifts toward low-carbon products. In addition to revenue erosion, other potential financial impacts include increased operating costs from compliance with carbon pricing mechanisms and capital expenditure required to transition the Chemicals division toward a lower-carbon future. These assumptions reflect global trends in climate change regulation, market shifts, and stakeholder pressures that are likely to impact Sasol's financial performance and cash flows if unmitigated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Sasol supports the transition to a low-carbon economy through our emissions reduction roadmap, addressing key risks. Using annually updated climate change scenario analysis, we set a net zero ambition by 2050 for our Chemicals and Energy operations. Milestone targets include a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Key strategies include shifting to low-carbon feedstocks, reducing coal use and aligning with our strategy to focus on more sustainable energy sources. Our 2050 roadmap aims to mitigate financial impacts, with R1.5 billion allocated for 2023 R&D, of which part was allocated towards driving innovative technologies to reduce emissions and improve sustainability. Additionally, we have allocated R15-25 billion cumulative capex by 2030. The methodology used to calculate the risk management cost includes CAPEX and R&D investment, totaling up to R25 billion by 2030, reflecting costs directly tied to emissions reduction and sustainable technology investments.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol's response to mitigate this risk is centred around our emissions reduction roadmap toward our net-zero ambition by 2050. This roadmap includes specific actions to reduce carbon intensity, such as gradually shifting from coal to low-carbon feedstocks, and investing in sustainable carbon renewable energy projects. The response also includes increasing operational efficiency and leveraging existing technologies like Fischer-Tropsch to produce sustainable aviation fuel and other low-

carbon products. These actions are designed to mitigate the financial impacts of climate change by reducing exposure to carbon risks and ensuring competitiveness in a low-carbon economy. In 2023, Sasol's R&D budget was R1.5 billion, with part allocated toward driving innovative technologies to reduce emissions and improve sustainability. This is part of a broader capital expenditure plan to ensure long-term operational efficiency and sustainability. Future risk management efforts will focus on decarbonising current assets, improving productivity, and scaling sustainable technologies through collaboration with external partners. Sasol's response strategy contributes to the progress of several UN SDGs, including SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). We are actively involved in collective action initiatives, such as partnerships to promote green hydrogen production in South Africa, which is vital for achieving both national and global climate goals (SDG17).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mozambique

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Sasol commissioned the development of a climate change adaptation study. Site-specific engagements were held to determine the extent to which the business is exposed to physical climate change risks. One of the risks identified was the increased intensity of cyclones / hurricanes on our operations impacting production and

infrastructure. Sasol's Central Processing Facility (CPF) situated in the Inhambane province of Mozambique is susceptible to the risk from cyclones. For this reason, the CPF and new expansions are engineered and designed in such a manner to withstand Category 5 Storms. A tiered emergency response plan also allows for proactive interventions to minimise harm to our people and assets and, where possible, protection of our environment. Since start of operations in 2004 the CPF has experienced 4 cyclones (Favio 2007, Idai 2019, Eloise 2021, Freddy 2023). These storms have caused limited or no infrastructure damage to our plants and facilities although there has been significant damage to community and country infrastructure. There has been no interruption to operations or production. Cyclone Freddy in 2023 is on record as having the highest accumulated cyclone energy in history. This storm resulted in additional financial costs not associated with normal operations, but due to ongoing project and drilling activities taking place at the time of the cyclone.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Cyclones and hurricanes have a direct financial impact due to infrastructure damage and potential business interruptions, especially in Mozambique and parts of the U.S. (Houston, Lake Charles). The CPF and new expansions are designed to withstand Category 5 storms, which reduces the likelihood of severe damage. However, storm events such as Cyclone Freddy (2023) and historical events have caused significant costs due to drilling activities and necessary infrastructure repairs, directly impacting capital expenditures. Sasol allocates resources for emergency funds and community relief post-disaster, which affects available cash flows. Sasol has recorded damages related to hurricanes and cyclones in the past. For instance, the total financial impact due to extreme weather events, including hurricanes such as

Laura and Delta in 2020, has cost us approximately US241 million (R3.69 billion) cumulatively. These impacts include property damages and business interruptions, with specific examples such as US56 million (R861 million) in operational property damages from Hurricane Laura, and business interruption costs of US39 million (R600 million). This past data suggests that future cyclone or hurricane events may result in significant financial performance hits due to operational delays or repair costs. The ongoing CAPEX for repairs, community contributions, and project reestablishment in cyclone-affected areas (e.g., Mozambique) include costs like the US11.1 million (R200 million) for repairs and relief programs following Cyclone Eloise. Additionally, business interruptions and delays can lead to cash flow disruptions, particularly as storms may force operational halts (as occurred in 2020 due to Hurricane Laura, resulting in 45 days of lost operations). These interruptions strain short-term liquidity as resources are diverted to cover immediate recovery expenses. Work is still ongoing to better quantify the future financial impact of extreme weather events, but past data provides a benchmark. Given the unpredictability of these events and potential increases in storm intensity due to climate change, Sasol faces medium-high exposure to these risks, particularly in cyclone-prone regions.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

3800000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

3660000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Sasol calculates financial effects by considering both direct and indirect costs from extreme weather, including infrastructure damage, business interruption, repair costs, and lost production capacity. For extreme heat, revenue loss is modelled based on cooling capacity limitations, while storm-related costs are informed by historical impacts. For example, Cyclone Favio in 2017 caused US250,000 (R3.8 million) in damage in Mozambique, serving as a reference for future projections. Primary financial effects include increased capital expenditures and revenue losses due to business disruptions. Hurricanes Laura and Delta in 2020 significantly affected our infrastructure, with Hurricane Laura causing US56 million (R861 million) in property damages and US39 million (R600 million) in business interruptions, leading to 45 days of lost operations. The total financial impact from past hurricanes is estimated at US241 million (R3.69 billion). Future costs depend on the severity of upcoming weather events. Historical data also informs estimates for other risks. For instance, our Lake Charles Chemical Project in 2017 experienced a four-week delay, incurring additional costs of US130 million (R2 billion). Although storms like Cyclone Freddy (2023) caused minimal infrastructure damage, costs arose from ongoing drilling and project activities at the time. Future estimates consider projected increases in storm frequency and intensity, including the resilience of facilities to Category 5 hurricanes. Indirect effects, such as rising insurance premiums, adaptation investments, and emergency funds for community support, are also considered. In Mozambique, we allocate resources for post-storm relief and infrastructure rebuilding, like the US11.1 million (R200 million) spent on repairs after Cyclone Eloise. These indirect effects, including business interruptions and relief contributions, are factored into future risk models and we are continuing to update our financial impact assessments to better quantify future risks. Work is still ongoing to better quantify the future financial impact of extreme weather events, but past

data provides a benchmark. Given the unpredictability of these events and potential increases in storm intensity due to climate change, Sasol faces medium-high exposure to these risks, particularly in cyclone-prone regions.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of managing the risk relating to hurricanes and cyclones in Houston, Lake Charles, and Mozambique, was calculated by aggregating direct expenses incurred due to cyclone damage, including drilling rig and service provider downtime, re-establishment of construction projects, repairs to staff housing complexes and contributions to community relief programs. Each of these elements was assigned a monetary value, and the sum of these values resulted in the total estimated cost of 11.1million (R200million).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol has implemented a strategy to mitigate and manage risks associated with hurricanes and cyclones in its operations, particularly in Mozambique, Houston, and Lake Charles. Sasol has developed hurricane and cyclone preparation procedures, including a pre-season checklist, communication protocols for staff and customers, offsite work allowances, and IT backup systems. A staff paging system ensures real-time communication during emergencies. Facilities are physically secured prior to storm landfall to protect people, equipment, and infrastructure. Engineering design standards have been incorporated to withstand hurricane winds of up to 110 miles per hour. The Central Processing Facility (CPF) in Mozambique is designed to endure Category 5 storms, safeguarding operations and assets. Future expansions follow similar resilient design standards. An annual cyclone emergency relief fund supports immediate care and reconstruction for communities affected by storms in Mozambique, with the total cost of these initiatives being estimated at 11.1million (R200million), covering damages, repairs, and contributions to community relief efforts. These actions have minimised the impact of extreme weather events on operations. Since 2004, despite facing 4 cyclones in Mozambique, there has been limited or no damage to Sasol's facilities, and production has remained uninterrupted. Costs incurred during storms, such as Cyclone Freddy in 2023, were mainly due to ongoing project and drilling activities. Our rebuilding efforts align with UN SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). Sasol works with Mozambique's National Disaster Management Institute (INGD) to follow national reconstruction specifications, contributing to regional disaster preparedness and resilience.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In April 2022, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, experienced unprecedented rainfall, causing severe flooding. Sasol's Natref crude oil storage facility was submerged under 1.5 meters of water, halting operations and disrupting transportation, communication, and electrical systems. Flooding stranded night shift employees for 18 hours, and power outages lasted for 10 days. Road and rail access were limited, and export disruptions resulted in a force majeure declaration. Product losses were assessed, with no losses of ULP 93 but 2,700 m³ of Diesel 50 ppm lost. A carbon products warehouse was also flooded, leading to a cancelled export order. Operations at Natref were suspended, causing jet fuel shortages at OR Tambo International Airport. While heavy rains have continued in the region, no event has matched the April 2022 impact, underscoring the vulnerability of Sasol's operations to extreme weather.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Sasol acknowledges that weather-related events, such as heavy rainfall and flooding, can significantly disrupt operations and supply chains. This could negatively impact our financial position, performance, and cash flows over the medium-term. In the event of similar flooding, key financial statement items that could be affected include: Revenue: Disruptions in operations resulting in lower production volumes and export disruptions could result in reduced revenues. Cost of goods sold: Increased logistics and operational costs due to damage to infrastructure (e.g., road, rail, and storage facilities) could elevate costs during the recovery period. Other expenses: Costs related to repairs, infrastructure recovery, and force majeure events could add substantial financial burdens. As seen in the 2022 event, shortages of jet fuel supplies to OR Tambo International Airport were experienced based due to the damages and suspension of operations at inland Natref refinery. The cost of this production loss impact was estimated to be R242 million. While the exact financial effect of future events is difficult to quantify due to the unpredictable nature of weather-related risks, Sasol estimates that similar-scale events could result in disruptions to operations and negatively impact on revenues for the affected facilities. The effect has not been quantified financially due to the high level of uncertainty surrounding the magnitude and frequency of such future events, but based on historical data, future floods could result in losses within the range of the 2022 event (R242 million).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

240000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

245000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Sasol's Natref Durban Operations (NDO) were suspended following flood occurrences which disrupted road, rail and shipping infrastructure. The sites had no electricity for a period of 10 days and limited road access. Reduced export of certain chemical products resulted in the force majeure impact on the business, with the quarterly volumes outlook for its South African operations anticipated to affected by the flooding events. The product impacts due to the floods were quantified after assessment to determine that there were no losses to ULP 93 but that Sasol lost 2700 m3 of Diesel 50 ppm products. In addition, the warehouse storing carbon products was flooded, resulting in the cancellation of an export order. In addition, shortages of jet fuel supplies to OR Tambo International Airport were experienced based on the damages and suspension of operations at inland Natref refinery. The cost of this production loss impact was estimated to be between R240 to R245 million. Work is still ongoing to better quantify the future financial impact of extreme weather events, but past data provides a benchmark. Given the unpredictability of these events and potential increases in storm intensity due to climate change, Sasol faces medium-high exposure to these risks.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

77500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In response to the heavy rainfall events, Sasol contributed R7.5 million in donations towards emergency relief support efforts in KwaZulu Natal soon after flooding events. Of this money, R5 million was dedicated to infrastructure reconstruction (outside of Sasol) and R2.5 million towards immediate ground-level relief. In addition, Sasol donated mobile clinics and emergency vehicles in early May 2022, to assist reconstruction efforts and improving healthcare access. Support was also given through the provision of food and hygiene packs, bedding and blankets. The cost of infrastructure damages was estimated to be approximately R70 million. In total, the costs associated with responding to this risk therefore sums to R77.5 million, with a large disbursement on a voluntary basis.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Even though there was limited damage to Sasol's warehousing facilities, Supply Chain is sourcing additional storage space for polymers produced in Secunda. This initiative aims to reduce the risk of stock loss and facilitate quicker recovery in the event of future floods or infrastructure damage. As part of Sasol's broader risk management strategy, we engaged in infrastructure audits to identify vulnerable areas in its logistics network, including roads, warehouses, and rail connections. These efforts are aimed at ensuring continuity of operations even during extreme weather events. Climate change can undermine our ability to receive inputs and feedstock, deliver products and execute mitigation projects. On an ongoing basis, we assess the vulnerability of our supply chains with contingency plans to manage potential disruptions, to the extent possible. In addition, Sasol cooperates with local authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and communities to enable adaptation to climate change and build resilience to extreme weather events. This includes developing early warning systems and community outreach programs to improve flood preparedness. These initiatives align with UN Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate Action, by improving Sasol's resilience to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Two Delegated Acts (DAs) to the European Union's Renewable Energy Directive (EU RED II), providing criteria for deeming hydrogen renewable and GHG calculation methods for renewable fuels of non-biological origin, were published in 2023. These DAs are intended to accelerate green hydrogen investments in the region and globally, but in practice, are not delivering on the EU's stated intention. Analysis reveals negative implications for Sasol's ability to place sufficient product volumes in the EU market, particularly due to restrictive rules around co-processing sustainable and fossil inputs. South Africa's gradual transition from a coal to a green economy is likely to be hindered without supportive EU policy, as the EU market can afford green premiums at these early stages while low-carbon products remain costly. A key requirement is recognizing co-processing of fossil fuels and sustainable feedstocks through a flexible lifecycle analysis approach, allowing GHG benefits to be allocated to specific products during the transition. This would enable SAF producers to maximize volumes and access premium markets. Also needed is recognition of fossil CO2 feedstocks as sustainable beyond 2040. The current transition period is insufficient for developing countries like South Africa and misaligned with projected green hydrogen cost curves.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While it is difficult to provide exact figures due to the high level of measurement uncertainty, the anticipated effect of this risk on Sasol's financial position and performance over the medium term could be significant. The financial impact will largely depend on the success of mitigating strategies, the timeline for regulatory changes, and our ability to adapt production processes to meet the EU Renewable Energy Directive II (EU RED II) requirements. The key challenge is maintaining

access to critical EU markets, especially in sectors such as sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), where green hydrogen is not yet economically viable. Without the ability to meet EU RED II criteria, Sasol could face substantial revenue losses in the range of R2.45 billion to R3.4 billion based on projected volumes and market prices, as outlined in the SAF price estimates. If the EU RED II's strict rules on co-processing continue without sufficient flexibility for fossil and sustainable feedstock use, Sasol may see a marked reduction in market access, leading to a decrease in revenues, which could affect profitability and future investment strategies. However, the magnitude of these financial effects is difficult to quantify precisely as the financial impacts are not separately identifiable at this stage. Qualitatively, the risk could represent a medium-high impact relative to Sasol's current European market revenues and investment in green hydrogen infrastructure. We anticipate that this will place upward pressure on capital expenditures due to required investments in new technology and infrastructure over the next decade.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

2450000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

3400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential revenue loss from Sasol's inability to access the EU Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) market due to non-compliance with the EU Renewable Energy Directive II (EU RED II) criteria is estimated to range between R2.45 billion and R3.4 billion. This estimate is based on projected production volumes of approximately 36 to 50 kilotons (kt) of SAF, with reference to the H2Global SAF published price cap of 3660 per ton. The calculation method employed involved multiplying the projected SAF production volumes by the SAF price cap. This pricing is reflective of current market dynamics under H2Global's framework, which sets a benchmark for SAF in the EU. Projected SAF production volumes: 36 to 50 kt SAF price cap under H2Global: 3660/ton Exchange rate assumptions for conversion of the euro price cap to ZAR were based on historical exchange rates for the reporting year. Estimated revenue loss range: R2.45 billion to R3.4 billion This range represents a potential revenue loss if Sasol is unable to meet the EU RED II requirements, which impacts its ability to sell SAF into the EU market. The primary financial effect identified in column 12, "Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services," directly correlates to this risk, as the inability to access the EU market would lead to a significant reduction in demand for Sasol's SAF products. The revenue loss estimates assume that the current EU RED II rules will remain in place, without any additional flexibility or recognition of co-processing of fossil fuel and sustainable feedstock inputs. It also assumes that no alternative markets or premium pricing opportunities will offset this loss in the medium term. In addition to this primary effect, other financial effects may include increased capital expenditures to meet compliance standards, as well as potential lost opportunities in green hydrogen markets, which are not yet included in this calculation due to high measurement uncertainty.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation for Sasol's response to the risk associated with EU RED II is based on capital expenditure needed to meet compliance standards, reduce emissions, and invest in new technologies. The estimated cost ranges from R15 billion to R25 billion by 2030, aligned with our net-zero ambition by 2050 and the targets of a 30% reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions (2017 baseline) and a 20% reduction in scope 3, category 11 emissions (2019 baseline) by 2030. The calculation reviews capital allocation for emission reduction, renewable electricity, SAF, green hydrogen infrastructure, and operational changes like process adjustments and supply chain alignment. It includes R&D, infrastructure upgrades, and partnerships to achieve compliance with EU RED II.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol's response to the risk involves a multifaceted approach focused on long-term financial planning, technology upgrades, and policy engagement. We are actively engaging with regulators and stakeholders to advocate for a more flexible lifecycle analysis approach for fossil and sustainable feedstocks in the transition period. This is crucial for maintaining market access and ensuring that SAF producers can maximise product volumes. Furthermore, we participate in collective action initiatives, including partnerships with governments, industry stakeholders, and NGOs to promote sustainability and achieve UN SDGs, particularly regarding climate action and affordable, clean energy. In addition, Sasol is implementing process modifications to meet renewable energy and emissions standards, aiming to ensure compliance with international regulations while maintaining profitability. This strategy not only addresses immediate compliance issues but also ensures that Sasol remains competitive in the global energy market, securing access to key markets such as the EU, where green premiums can offset production costs.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) poses a significant risk to Sasol, particularly if the organic chemicals and polymers sector is included in future phases. Sasol exports these products to the European Union (EU), and CBAM could impose financial burdens on EU customers, which may be passed on to Sasol. This would reduce revenue and affect the viability of these markets. Additionally, South Africa's reliance on coal-based electricity makes Sasol's exports more carbon-intensive, placing them at a disadvantage if indirect emissions are included in CBAM's calculations. While Sasol is not impacted in the initial reporting phase running through 2025, risks may arise during the mandatory phase, depending on how calculation methodologies are resolved. Sasol is conducting internal analyses to explore alternative markets for these products if needed. More broadly, CBAM could severely affect South Africa's economy, given its coal-intensive exports and the EU accounting for around 20% of South Africa's total exports. Sasol supports the South African government's advocacy for the EU to recognise the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and promote a just transition, urging alternative policies that achieve climate goals without disproportionate impacts on the country.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The CBAM poses a financial risk to Sasol, particularly through increased compliance costs and potential market access restrictions for products exported to the EU. This risk is expected to affect revenue from our Chemicals and Energy businesses. While a precise financial effect has not been quantified due to uncertainties around the final scope and implementation of CBAM, a qualitative estimate can be made. Based on current scenarios, Sasol anticipates that revenue from our Chemicals operations in Secunda (EU exports) could potentially be reduced by 5-7% by 2030, driven by the pass-through of CBAM-related costs and increased competition from lower-carbon products. In the medium term, if indirect emissions from coal-based electricity are factored into CBAM tariffs, this could further erode revenue. Additionally, operating margins could be impacted by the increased costs of compliance and investments needed to reduce embedded carbon in our products. Sasol has initiated decarbonisation efforts, including emission reduction targets, but the costs associated with compliance and carbon reduction measures are expected to increase over time. Although these financial effects have not been fully quantified, the overall impact could affect line items such as revenue, operating income, and capital expenditures. The effect has not been quantified financially beyond the qualitative estimates provided due to measurement uncertainties and evolving regulations. Further analysis is underway to refine these estimates.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1800000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

2400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Saso l could face higher tariffs or adjustments under the CBAM based on our carbon emissions, reducing the competitiveness of our products in the EU market. The financial effect figure was calculated by assuming that revenue from Sasol's Chemicals operations in Secunda, which are GHG-intensive due to coal-based energy reliance, could be eroded by 5-7%.. The calculation method involved applying a 5-7% revenue reduction range to the FY23 turnover of the Chemicals operations in Secunda, which was R35 billion. This resulted in an estimated revenue loss range of approximately R1.8 to R2.4 billion by 2030. The primary financial effect of the risk relates to reduced revenues due to higher compliance costs and reduced demand for products with higher carbon intensity. Underlying assumptions include continued dependence on South Africa's coal-based energy grid and indirect emissions being factored into CBAM tariffs, placing Sasol's products at a competitive disadvantage. These estimates are based on current projections of carbon pricing and regulatory stringency within the EU, and further analysis is underway to refine these figures as more information about CBAM becomes available. This estimate provides a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the potential financial impact, aligned with Sasol's internal decarbonisation targets and scenario analysis outcomes. The revenue impact figure has been calculated based on the assumption that no significant mitigating actions are taken.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

25000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation for managing CBAM-related risks is based on Sasol's decarbonisation roadmap, which targets a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 (from a 2017 baseline), and net zero emissions ambition by 2050. Sasol has allocated R15 to R25 billion in cumulative capital expenditure up to 2030. This includes investments in renewable energy, process optimisation, and operational efficiencies to lower carbon intensity. The calculation methodology involved estimating the capital needed for emissions reduction across high-emission facilities like Secunda and transitioning to renewable electricity for our International Chemicals Business. The figures were derived from internal scenario analysis and reflect costs associated with Sasol's decarbonisation roadmap.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol has developed a multi-faceted response strategy to mitigate the risks posed by CBAM. Several implementing acts and further updates to the CBAM regulations are required before this risk can be fully quantified. However, Sasol is proactively advancing its decarbonisation roadmap to achieve a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and net zero emissions ambition by 2050. Key actions include process optimisation, energy efficiency improvements, and investments in low-carbon technologies such as renewable energy and transitioning to sustainable feedstocks. Our response also includes collaborating with EU customers and

suppliers on joint emissions reduction initiatives and developing lower-carbon products to reduce CBAM-related risks. This approach aligns with the UN SDGs, specifically Goal 13 (Climate Action), by reducing emissions and promoting sustainable industrial practices. For example, transitioning to 100% purchased renewable electricity for the International Chemicals Business by 2030 is one such initiative to lower the carbon footprint of exported products. Our efforts to reduce emissions will help maintain market access in the EU, even under more stringent CBAM regulations. We will continue to adjust our strategy as more CBAM regulations are finalised, ensuring Sasol remains competitive and compliant with international climate goals while mitigating the financial impact of CBAM on our business.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Sasol conducted a climate change adaptation study to evaluate our exposure to physical climate risks through site-specific engagements. A significant risk identified at SA sites is the increasing frequency of extreme weather events like heavy rainfall and flooding. These events impact operations and supply chains, with the potential for environmental discharges from storage facility overflows, threatening nearby communities and municipal infrastructure. Flooding can lead to work stoppages, fines, and penalties. In Sasolburg, instances of flooding have already occurred, with rainfall exceeding 1-in-100-year events. Notable events include 230mm in 3 days in Feb. 2017, 76mm in 24 hrs in Dec. 2017, and 90mm in 24 hrs in Mar. 2018. In Dec. 2020, Secunda operations experienced over 80mm of rain in

one hour due to a tropical cyclone, leading to contaminated stormwater influx. Secunda's design, which stores excess effluent in dams during winter for wetter months, is increasingly vulnerable to more frequent 1-in-50-year rainfall events and changing seasonal patterns. While no production interruptions have occurred, we recognize the growing operational risk. Authorities have been notified, with no fines issued. A significant rainfall event in Nov. 2022 caused flooding and a temporary factory outage. In 2023, Sasol Secunda supported flood-affected communities in the Nkomazi municipality, assisting 55 villages and four towns with food parcels, blankets, mattresses, and hygiene packs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The increasing frequency of heavy rainfall events, driven by climate change, poses a short-term risk to Sasol's operations, particularly in areas like Sasolburg and Secunda where significant flooding has already been observed. Climate models indicate that wet season rainfall could increase, amplifying existing risks of operational disruptions and potential environmental discharges. This, in turn, may result in additional costs related to operational downtime, clean-up, potential regulatory penalties, and damage to infrastructure. While the financial effect of these risks has not been fully quantified due to the high level of uncertainty regarding the frequency and severity of future events, we anticipate that these events could lead to increased expenditure on flood mitigation, infrastructure reinforcement, and potential operational losses due to downtime. The financial effects may impact operating expenses, capital expenditure (for infrastructure upgrades), and potentially revenue due to operational interruptions. However, the exact financial impact on cash flows has not been separately identifiable due to the difficulty in predicting the

scale and timing of future weather events. We are continuously improving our adaptation measures to mitigate these impacts. The financial effect has not been quantified with precise figures due to the measurement uncertainty involved in predicting the severity and frequency of these climate-related risks. Work is still ongoing to better quantify the future financial impact of extreme weather events, but past data provides a benchmark. Given the unpredictability of these events and potential increases in storm intensity due to climate change, Sasol faces medium-high exposure to these risks.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

250000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

780000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures are based on past incidents and future potential losses due to increasing heavy rainfall and flooding events linked to climate change. For example, the November 2022 flooding at our Secunda operations resulted in a production loss of R250 million. Previous flooding events, such as those at Sasolburg, also caused significant disruptions, with stoppages ranging from 24 hours to 3 days. The financial effect is derived from historical production stoppages due to extreme weather. We estimate the revenue loss per operating day to be R260 million, based on past performance. This figure is multiplied by the expected downtime, with historical incidents suggesting a range of 1 to 3 days for severe weather disruptions. The primary financial effect is identified as the disruption to production capacity. Each day of halted operations in South Africa could result in revenue losses of approximately R260 million, based on past disruptions. If a flooding event caused a 3-day stoppage, potential revenue losses could reach up to R780 million (R260 million/day x 3 days). Beyond lost revenue, Sasol also incurs flood mitigation and clean-up costs, infrastructure repairs, and the potential for regulatory penalties. These secondary effects, while harder to quantify, could further impact financial performance.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

139000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of managing the risk has been calculated based on specific infrastructure upgrades and mitigation measures that Sasol implemented to address extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and flooding, amounting to a cumulative total of R139 million for interventions. We invested R39 million in stormwater system upgrades at Sasolburg to enhance stormwater management infrastructure, upgrading the stormwater outlet drains and raising manholes in critical areas. These measures were intended to prevent floodwaters from entering sensitive parts of the site. An additional R100 million was allocated for the development of a pollution control dam aimed at controlling stormwater runoff and seepage from on-site domestic waste facilities, serving as a buffer to protect the local environment and community infrastructure from potential contamination.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol has implemented several measures to mitigate the risks posed by extreme rainfall events, which are expected to increase in frequency due to climate change. At Sasolburg, the stormwater system was enhanced through the installation of permanent lines and pipelines from return water dams to prevent overflows, as well as cleaning all effluent basins to ensure they maintain their buffer capacity during heavy rainfall. At Secunda, berms of soil were constructed to prevent stormwater runoff from entering the site, and the stormwater outlet drains were upgraded to manage increased volumes of rainfall. Additionally, manholes in critical areas were raised to prevent stormwater ingress into operations. Sasol worked with local municipalities to upgrade the sewer networks in both Sasolburg and Secunda, which Sasol operates on behalf of the municipalities. This ensures better handling of wastewater during extreme weather events and reduces the risk of contamination. We also initiated a flood risk management strategy at Secunda to further mitigate the risk of future flooding, which includes investigating long-term solutions to adapt to more frequent heavy rainfall events and improving floodwater management infrastructure. These interventions have been instrumental in preventing major disruptions and environmental discharges due to flooding. They contribute to the progress of UN SDG 13 (Climate Action) by reducing the vulnerability of Sasol's operations to climate-related risks. Sasol continues to monitor and enhance these measures as part of our climate adaptation strategy.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1138000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

250000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The figures illustrate the financial impact of carbon tax liabilities and operational losses from flooding on our revenue generation. In November 2022, an unprecedented rainfall event at our Secunda Operations flooded the west coal processing unit, leading to a factory outage for several days and a production loss of approximately R250 million. Such extreme weather events, if unaddressed, pose a serious risk of system overflow and work stoppages across our sites. In the reporting year, carbon pricing mechanisms in South Africa exerted substantial financial pressure on Sasol. Our net carbon tax payment for 2023, reflecting the greenhouse gas emissions from the calendar year 2022 after offsets and electricity levies, reached R1.14 billion. These factors contributed to decreased revenue generation.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Social Investment

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

83500000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Sasol is dedicated to expanding its involvement with communities beyond just the immediate vicinity of its operations, focusing on critical issues like water and sanitation. To support better health outcomes, the company has launched various initiatives. In this reporting period we invested an order of R83 million towards Social Investments on improving water supply and sanitation in the regions within which we operate.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

While Sasol has extensive operations located and reliant upon the IVRS, water is supplied from dedicated systems, which are managed by the DWS. Continuous performance tracking is undertaken to timeously identify any need for intervention to secure water supply to the operations.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

In the reporting year, there were no material violations of any laws or regulations, nor were any material penalties or fines imposed on Sasol or our Directors for contraventions of any laws or regulations (Integrated Annual Report, page 65).
[Fixed row]

(3.4) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

(3.4.1) Any penalties for violation of biodiversity-related regulation?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.4.2) Comment

In the reporting year, there were no material violations of any laws or regulations, nor were any material penalties or fines imposed on Sasol or our Directors for contraventions of any laws or regulations (Integrated Annual Report, page 65)
[Fixed row]

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1.03

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2021

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2022

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

556512

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

17182

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

603741

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The emissions trading participation of all our European based facilities is listed below. The reported figures are a summary of all operations in Europe.

Germany ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2021

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2022

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

2461

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Under the German ETS, a cap is set on the total amount of emissions allowed from certain industries, such as power generation, manufacturing, and aviation. These industries are required to hold permits, known as allowances, for every ton of CO2 they emit. The number of allowances issued is limited, aligning with the emissions cap. The Germany ETS covers sectors not covered under the EU ETS e.g. combustion emissions from fuels used in transport, domestic/industrial heating etc. Allowances can be bought and sold in the emissions market, creating a financial incentive for industries to reduce their emissions. If a company exceeds its allocated allowances, it must purchase additional allowances to comply with the regulations. Conversely, if a company emits less than its allocated allowances, it can sell the surplus allowances for profit. The German ETS covers those emissions unlike the EU ETS where you have tradeable allowances, it's more like a carbon tax (i.e. a fixed value for the certificates, where 1 certificate is 1 tCO2e. Suppliers of the fuels are required to buy the certificates, but this price gets passed through to the customers. In this case, Sasol is not a supplier but a consumer, in this regard there is a line item for the tax pass through in our invoices for natural gas from producers. We pay this money to the producer who then buys certificates.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2021

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2022

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

96

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

1138000000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

In South Africa, the carbon tax is calculated based on an entity's scope 1 emissions produced (excluding those related to diesel/petrol and sequestration practices) in a calendar year. For previous years, the carbon tax submission date fell after the submission of the CDP Response. It has also been Sasol's custom to report on the carbon tax information for the previous tax year. The carbon tax values reported herein are for the period January 2022 to December 2022. This was reported to the South African government, and payment was made in July 2023.
[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Biodiversity

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

We have conducted a biodiversity footprint assessment for 2 of our largest Operations, Sasolburg and Secunda. We are actively evaluating biodiversity-related opportunities in our direct operations and are still in the process of understanding these opportunities in our upstream/downstream value chain through the ongoing investigation of alternative feedstocks.
[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our Fischer-Tropsch technology allows us to use a variety of feedstocks, making it easier to move away from fossil fuels and towards sustainable sources like carbon and green hydrogen. In June 2023, we successfully produced our first green hydrogen at our Sasolburg plant by converting an existing chlor-alkali electrolyser and powering it with our own solar PV plant on site. Once the Msenge wind farm becomes operational in October 2024, we will be able to increase our daily green hydrogen production to 3.5 tons for sale. We are also working on proof-of-concept demonstrations to further support the growth of the green hydrogen industry. In 2023, Sasol completed a prefeasibility study for the Boegoebaai green hydrogen/ammonia export project, confirming its technical and economic viability, with successful partnering being a key factor for its success. Despite current economic challenges, green hydrogen is expected to become more viable in the long term. Sasol remains committed to partnerships and innovations to stay at the forefront of new developments, identifying large-scale, affordable technologies and renewable electricity as key enablers for our net-zero ambitions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Sasol's investment in green hydrogen technologies is expected to influence our financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Initial investments in pilot projects, feasibility studies, and partnerships will increase capital expenditure and may result in limited immediate returns due to the current economic unviability of large-scale green hydrogen production. However, Sasol anticipates improved margins and cost reductions over time, driven by our strategic shift away from reliance on Eskom's coal-dominated electricity supply and towards renewable energy sources, including green hydrogen. As large-scale renewable energy projects (e.g., the Msenge Emoyeni Wind Farm and green hydrogen projects) begin to stabilise energy-related costs, Sasol is likely to see a reduction in operating costs due to decreased passthrough carbon tax liabilities from Eskom's grid emissions. Additionally, with increasing global demand for sustainable aviation fuels (SAF) and decarbonised industrial operations, there will be new revenue streams from both local and international markets. It is anticipated that Sasol could generate increased revenue from price premiums on SAF and green hydrogen applications, though the precise financial impact remains subject to further analysis and market conditions. In the long term, the full-scale rollout of green hydrogen solutions and integration of renewable energy will significantly reduce Sasol's exposure to carbon-intensive energy liabilities. Revenue is expected to grow through expanded production capacity and market access, particularly in sectors demanding low-carbon solutions. Cost reductions through tax savings and reduced electricity procurement expenses will positively impact Sasol's financial position. However, the effects are not fully quantified at this stage, and qualitative estimates indicate that, if successful, these opportunities could materially enhance Sasol's financial performance and position, enabling sustained cash flow improvements.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

58000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

235000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We have recognised the potential for higher margins and accelerated growth of our products and decreased reliance on the emissions-intensive South African electricity grid (Eskom) for energy provision. Increased interest in and uptake of various renewable energy technologies will act as an enabler for Sasol's investment in green hydrogen technologies and the wide-scale roll-out of these. Sasol has also begun to invest in a proof of concept and demonstration project as greenfield and

brownfield investments. A strategic shift in energy carrier (to green hydrogen) may not be financially favourable to Sasol at present but is seen as critical to position the company in the low carbon economy. In the instance where our Secunda operations are able to obtain all the electricity that is currently obtained from external suppliers (mostly Eskom, a coal-dominated supplier), from renewable energy sources (including green hydrogen technologies), we could decrease our energy-related costs significantly. The potential tax-related savings we could gain from shifting our reliance for energy production for Secunda from coal-dominated to renewable energy sources will result in cost savings (in relation to annual electricity purchases for Secunda). This was calculated by multiplying annual electricity figures for South African operations (16.7 million GJ or 4.6 million MWh) by the anticipated passthrough costs from Eskom. Eskom's current grid emission factor is around 1.0 tCO2e/MWh with the current carbon tax liability (R159/tCO2e) and the anticipated tax-free allowances for the energy sector (between 60% and 90%). Using these considerations above, and the current tax rate, the approximated passthrough carbon tax rate from Eskom could range from R13.32/kWh to R56.52/kWh. Thus, if Sasol maintains electricity demand as required in this reporting year (i.e., 4.6 million MWh), Sasol could save between R58 million and R235 million in passthrough tax liability from Eskom per year. Once full analysis of the growth potential of the hydrogen value chain is undertaken the financial impact will be quantified.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

25000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The hydrogen opportunities are being evaluated and cannot be disclosed. It is anticipated that green hydrogen energy will be utilised for Sasol to achieve its 2050 Net Zero ambition and is therefore anticipated to be implemented by then at the latest. Our cumulative capital expenditure for achieving our targets is anticipated to be between R15 and R25 billion up to 2030 and significantly more post-2030. The cost associated with realising this opportunity by 2030 is expected to be R25 billion.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Sasol recognises the opportunity to enhance margins and accelerate growth by reducing dependence on South Africa's emissions-intensive electricity grid while expanding its low-carbon product portfolio. In 2023, we emphasised the viability of renewable energy technologies, particularly green hydrogen, as crucial for our long-term decarbonization strategy. We initiated both greenfield and brownfield investments focused on proof-of-concept and demonstration projects to commercialise green hydrogen technologies, laying the groundwork for increased production and integration across our operations. Key activities include strategic partnerships aimed at producing sustainable aviation fuels at the Secunda facility. These initiatives are vital for establishing our leadership and competitive position in the global low-carbon energy market. The shift to green hydrogen presents significant potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and ensuring compliance with evolving climate regulations. This transition is also seen as a driver for revenue growth in emerging markets, particularly in aviation and industrial decarbonization. We are committed to targeted investments in infrastructure and technology to create scalable, cost-effective hydrogen production solutions and are exploring opportunities in hydrogen mobility.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Other resilience opportunity, please specify **:**Resource substitutes/diversification

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Vaal

(3.6.1.7) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Water security is a key risk for Sasol, particularly in South Africa, where climate change could worsen water-related challenges. Water is critical to both Sasol's operations and the communities we serve, with many facilities located in areas facing issues of water quantity, quality, or delivery. Sasol sees an opportunity to improve water security not only for our operations but also for the country. By piloting context-based water targets in the Upper Vaal Catchment, Sasol identified that both the company and the region can benefit from setting such targets. The pilot suggested that Sasol reduce surface water demand internally or assist Rand Water and municipalities in reducing water losses. As of 2023, Sasol Energy has developed a methodology for setting short-term (Phase 1) and long-term (Phase 2) water

targets. Phase 1 targets Sasol's three largest water-using operations: Secunda, Sasolburg, and Sasol Mining. Targets include maintaining water intensity at Secunda, achieving a 7.5% freshwater usage reduction at Sasolburg by 2025 (using 2021 as a baseline), and capping potable water use at Sasol Mining to no more than a 15% increase by 2025, using 2019 as the baseline.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Sasol recognises the benefits of implementing context-based water targets to reduce surface water demand in the Upper Vaal Catchment. By either directly addressing water use or supporting Rand Water and its municipal partners in minimising water losses, we can secure sustainable water resources for Sasol while positively impacting local communities. Our strategy involves fostering collaboration among all Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) users to establish these targets. Specifically, we see a valuable opportunity to enhance Rand Water's Project 1600, encouraging other companies reliant on Rand Water to meet their licensed water targets and lower municipal water losses. By achieving a projected 15% reduction in water demand from the IVRS, which currently costs around R25/m³, Sasol could save approximately 13.2 million m³, translating to about R330 million in cost savings for FY32. With an average demand of 116 million m³, this reduction could increase savings to approximately R435 million. While implementing water loss reduction initiatives is estimated to cost around R3/m³, the financial return on investment from reduced demand far outweighs the costs, positioning Sasol for long-term financial resilience while contributing to the sustainability of the IVRS.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

330000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

435000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sasol realises the benefit, for both business and communities in the Upper Vaal Catchment, of piloting context-based water targets for reducing surface water demand throughout the catchment. This can be done either internally by Sasol, or through supporting Rand Water and its municipal customers, assisting them to reduce their water losses. Our aim is to try and protect the catchment, as well as secure water for Sasol well into the future. Our approach, to assist in this regard, is by driving collective actions by all Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) users to set context-based water targets. We have identified an opportunity to support Rand Water's Project 1600, to encourage other companies relying on Rand Water, to meet their licensed water targets and reduce water losses (to reduce municipal water losses). These initiatives will hopefully result in a reduction in water demand from the IVRS system by approximately 15%. This is currently charged at an approximate cost of R25/m3. Sasol's river water demand from the IVRS for FY23 was 87.7 million m3. A 15% reduction in water demand would result in 13.2 million m3 of water being saved. This would result in an overall financial saving of around R330 million. Considering our average demand which is 116 million m3, a 15% reduction would result in 17.4 million m3 of water being saved with a financial savings of around R435 million. Implementing a water loss reduction initiative is estimated to cost R3/m3 and is aimed at helping reduce Rand Water's demand from the IVRS.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

52200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital Expenditure: Sasol recognises that achieving its water targets requires investment in capital projects that improve operational water efficiency and provide alternative water supplies. The company is integrating water-related issues into its financial planning to ensure that appropriate resources are allocated. Beyond acute risks, Sasol is also concerned about chronic physical risks stemming from climate change, such as changing precipitation patterns and temperature increases. These changes could affect water security and operational costs, presenting long-term challenges for the company. For instance, alterations in rainfall could lead to decreased water availability from sources like the Vaal River, impacting operations in South Africa. Sasol's scenario analysis anticipates these chronic changes and

incorporates them into its risk management framework. Implementing a water loss reduction initiative is estimated to cost R3/m3 and is aimed at helping reduce Rand Water's demand from the IVRS. Reducing the demand by 17.4 million m3 would result in an investment cost of R52200000.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Sasol acknowledges the advantages of setting context-based water targets to decrease surface water usage in the Upper Vaal Catchment. By directly managing water consumption or assisting Rand Water and its municipal partners in reducing water wastage, we can ensure sustainable water resources for Sasol while also benefiting local communities. Our approach involves promoting cooperation among all users of the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) to establish these targets. Specifically, we recognise a valuable opportunity to support Rand Water's Project 1600, urging other companies that rely on Rand Water to achieve their authorised water targets and decrease municipal water losses.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

There are several tax incentives, research and development incentives and government grants related to energy efficiency (EnEf) and climate change in South Africa. The most relevant of these is the Section 12L Tax Incentive Scheme managed by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy. The scheme provides tax reduction incentives for businesses that can prove measurable and verifiable energy-related savings, in all energy forms. The tax relief was recently increased to R0.95 deduction on taxable income per kilowatt-hour energy saved – subject to all 12L conditions being met. Energy Operations leveraged the S12L incentive scheme. There are currently 18 registered energy efficiency claims made from 2014 to 2023 with the South African National Energy Development Institute from which Sasol has generated significant savings. Sasol's Secunda Operations, through its EnEf initiatives, and implementing the principles of ISO50001, saved approximately 12 399GWh of utility and process energy input from FY14 till FY23. In addition, our Sasolburg & Natref Operations saved 4 169GWh and mining contributed a saving of 45GWh during the same period. EnEf performance for all Operating Platforms/Regional Platforms is reported monthly, providing insight on the consolidated performance to deliver on our longstanding commitment to improve EnEf as a key business driver from both an emissions and profitability perspective. The overall Group EnEf improvement from FY05 baseline till FY23 was 13.3%.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact of Sasol's energy efficiency initiatives has been substantial, largely due to the Section 12L Tax Incentive Scheme. By verifying energy savings of 17 290 GWh from 2014 to 2023, Sasol has leveraged these savings to secure R16.4 billion in tax relief, calculated by applying a tax reduction rate of R0.95 per kWh

saved. These verified savings, audited by an independent Monitoring & Verification auditor and validated by SANEDI tax certificates, underscore the significant financial benefits derived from our energy efficiency projects. As we look to the future, it's important to note that the expiration of Section 12L in 2025 will end these specific tax savings. However, the introduction of Section 12BA in 2023 presents new opportunities for financial relief through renewable energy investments.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

42000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1800000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures were calculated based on the tax relief received through the Section 12L Tax Incentive Scheme. Sasol calculated the financial benefit by taking the verified energy savings in kilowatt-hours (kWh) and applying the tax reduction rate of R0.95 per kWh saved. The independent Monitoring & Verification auditor verified the energy savings, and SANEDI issued tax certificates to validate the claims. From 2014 to 2023, the verified savings from Sasol's energy efficiency projects amounted to 17 290 GWh, which generated a tax relief of R 16.4 billion. The approach used to quantify the financial effect was based on the total energy savings realised across Sasol's operations, as verified by the third-party auditor, and multiplied by the applicable tax incentive rate. Assumptions for the future include the expiration of Section 12L in 2025, which will result in the cessation of these specific tax savings, but new opportunities like Section 12BA, introduced in 2023, will offer financial effects in the future based on renewable energy investments. Considering savings by our OMEs, this opportunity can generate savings in the range of R42 million to R1.8 billion (averaging the savings materialised from 2019 to the present).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realising this opportunity included the expenses associated with the verification and certification of energy savings, as well as operation, maintenance, monitoring, process engineering, design and implementation of energy efficiency improvements. These costs are initiative-specific and vary depending on the complexity of the energy intensity improvements being realised and verified. The calculation method involved is the aggregation of the mentioned cost elements. In

FY23 there were no verification costs for energy savings due to no 12L applications, however there are still significant resource investments made to develop and implement improvements that will in future result in 12L claims. The verification costs are considered a critical component to realise the financial benefits from tax incentives.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Sasol's strategy to realise this opportunity is multi-faceted, focusing on both energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The energy efficiency drive is managed through the implementation of ISO 50001 principles and other best practice initiatives, such as steam trap maintenance, waste heat recovery, and optimisation of operating philosophies. These efforts align with Sasol's long-term energy productivity target under the EP100 commitment to improve energy efficiency by 30% by 2030. To exploit the new Section 12BA incentive, Sasol is actively investing in renewable energy, with plans to procure over 600 MW of renewable energy to power operations. This strategy has been prioritised as part of Sasol's decarbonisation pathway, aiming to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels, improve energy efficiency, and transition to more sustainable energy sources, with ongoing monitoring and adjustments as opportunities for additional efficiency gains and renewable projects are identified.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

389000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The figure represents the capital expenditure associated with our green hydrogen proof of concept and piloting at our Sasolburg operations. In June 2023, we successfully produced our first green hydrogen by converting an existing chlor-alkali electrolyser and powering it with our on-site solar PV plant. Once the Msenge wind farm becomes operational in October 2024, we will significantly enhance our production capacity, increasing the volume of green hydrogen available for sale to 3.5 tons per day. This initiative marks a crucial step in our commitment to sustainable energy solutions and positions us to capitalize on emerging market opportunities.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Social Investment

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

52000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Sasol is dedicated to expanding its involvement with communities beyond just the immediate vicinity of its operations, focusing on critical issues like water and sanitation. To support better health outcomes, the company has launched various initiatives. One significant investment is the R52 million allocated to the Charles Cilliers Water Supply pipeline, which aims to provide local communities safe, clean drinking water. This project reflects Sasol's commitment to enhancing quality of life and addressing essential needs in the areas it serves.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Sasol Board Charter, approved on May 20, 2022, provides, amongst others, a concise overview of the roles, responsibilities, functions and powers of the Board, individual directors and the executives of the Company and the policies and practices of the Board in respect of matters such as corporate governance, composition of the Board and the nomination, appointment, induction, training and evaluation of directors and members of Board committees. The Board's diversity and skills ensure that Sasol is guided to deliver a sustainable organisation. Directors are chosen for their corporate leadership skills, experience, and expertise. A combination of different business, geographic and academic backgrounds as well as diversity in age, gender and race allow for robust debate and more considered decision-

making, supporting the sustainable growth of the business. It is the Board's policy that broader diversity at Board level will be promoted, all facets of diversity will be considered in determining the optimal composition of the Board and, where possible, be balanced appropriately. All Board appointments are made on merit, having due regard for the benefits of diversity which the Board as a whole requires to be effective.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

SL Board Charter APPROVED 20 May 2022.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board mandate
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Terms of Reference of Safety, Social and Ethics Committee

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sasol Board and its committees provide oversight and guidance on our climate change strategy, targets, and performance. The Board with the support of the Safety, Social and Ethics Committee, approves relevant policies and commitments, oversees the development of Sasol's climate transition plan, and monitors progress towards emissions reduction goals. The Board, through the Safety, Social and Ethics Committee, also ensures appropriate reporting, audit, and verification processes are in place to maintain accountability and transparency on climate-related matters.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Terms of Reference of Safety, Social and Ethics Committee

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

While water is not a standing item on the Board Committee's agenda, SHE and sustainability covers all ESG related matters inclusive of water, which falls within the remit of the report. Water is discussed as part of the Sustainability Report and if and when there are major issues that needs to be dealt with. The Board's Safety, Social and Ethics Committee provides oversight of Sasol's risk management activities specifically in relation to SHE and Sustainability matters. Recommendations are made on water risk mitigation plans, including Sasol operations' Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans (IWWMPs) which have supporting action plans. Sasol has the CEO commitment to the CEO water mandate and progress is reported annually as per the UNGC reporting requirements.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Director on board
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Terms of Reference of the Safety, Social and Ethics Committee

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

While biodiversity is not a standing item on the Board Committee's agenda, the sustainability report covers all ESG related matters inclusive of biodiversity. Biodiversity gets discussed as part of the Sustainability Report and if and when there are major issues that need to be dealt with. Biodiversity dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are being determined through a Biodiversity footprint assessment process following the Biodiversity Protocol. Suppliers need to comply with the Sasol code of conduct and have been engaged regarding biodiversity issues and their environmental impacts.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**MSc (Environmental Change and Management)

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify **:**Executive Certificate: Climate Change and Development

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**MSc (Environmental Change and Management)

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify **:**Executive Certificate: Climate Change and Development

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sasol's President and CEO serves as the highest executive authority on climate change matters. This role includes the delegation of authority to the Group Executive Committee (GEC), which is the top collective executive decision-making body at Sasol. The GEC is responsible for developing and recommending the approval of our strategic initiatives and long-term plans, including those related to climate change management, to the Board. Additionally, the GEC oversees the implementation of Sasol's 2030 targets and 2050 ambitions, along with the associated roadmaps for achieving these goals. This structured governance ensures that climate change considerations are integrated into our overall strategy and operational framework, reinforcing Sasol's commitment to sustainability and responsible corporate governance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Commitment to the CEO water mandate

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

POSITION: Sasol's President and CEO is part of the Group Executive Committee (GEC), alongside the Executive Vice Presidents of the group. The CEO, through the GEC, is accountable for recommending to the Board for approval the Company's strategy and long-term plans. The GEC guides sustainability management throughout the group and coordinates development of the Group's objectives, targets and initiatives including water management. REPORTING: Quarterly, the Group Risk and Sustainability function prepares a Dashboard update and a Risk Report, which features 19 top risks and major developments of Sasol's business. This is signed off by the GEC (and ultimately the CEO). Water management is included in these reports based on the risk of production interruptions due to water supply. RESPONSIBILITIES: Accountability for our response to water challenges rests with the GEC (and in turn the CEO), which receives advice and assistance from various GEC sub-committees & specialists within the Group.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Commitment to the CEO water mandate

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sasol's President and CEO, as a key member of the Group Executive Committee (GEC), collaborates with the Executive Vice Presidents to recommend the company's strategy and long-term plans to the Board, with a strong focus on sustainability, including biodiversity management. The GEC oversees the development and implementation of initiatives aimed at preserving biodiversity, ensuring that environmental targets are met. Quarterly, the Group Risk and Sustainability function prepares a Dashboard update and Risk Report, highlighting Sasol's top 19 risks, which include biodiversity-related risks such as habitat disruption and ecosystem impacts. This report is reviewed and signed off by the GEC and CEO. Responsibility for addressing biodiversity challenges rests with the GEC and CEO, who receive guidance from sub-committees and biodiversity specialists to mitigate the company's environmental footprint.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2023, Sasol continues to link a significant percentage of its C-suite and board-level monetary incentives to the management of climate change issues. We integrate climate change targets into both Short-Term Incentives (STIs) and Long-Term Incentives (LTIs). For Short-Term Incentives, climate-related metrics are weighted at 20% in the group scorecard. This includes key performance indicators focused on energy efficiency improvements and GHG emissions reductions. In terms of Long-Term Incentives, 25% of the LTI awards for 2023 are tied to climate change targets, particularly aimed at reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions, reflecting our commitment to sustainability and its strategic goals for achieving significant emissions reductions by 2030. Therefore, about 20-25% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives are directly linked to climate change management and the attainment of related targets.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

Individual Operating Management Entities have set short term incentives (STI). Our Sasolburg Ekundustria Operation (SEO) have set STI on their short-term water targets.

Biodiversity

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Proposals to include biodiversity related STIs are being considered.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :(EVP: Business Building, Strategy and Technology, EVP: Operations and Projects, EVP: International Chemicals, Group Chief Financial Officer)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Deliver on 2030 GHG emissions reduction programme and environmental compliance commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Sasol's incentive structure integrates climate change targets into our performance scorecards at both group and business unit levels. The Remuneration Committee reviews performance quarterly, ensuring that the incentives remain aligned with our sustainability objectives, which include differentiated weightings based on roles, with specific targets related to emissions reduction and energy efficiency improvements.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentives for positions linked to environmental performance are designed to drive accountability and progress towards Sasol's environmental commitments. By aligning monetary rewards with the achievement of specific climate-related targets, we encourage our executives and managers to prioritise sustainability initiatives, thereby advancing our climate transition plan and overall environmental stewardship. This alignment is crucial for achieving our net-zero ambitions and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Remuneration Committee reviews performance quarterly, ensuring that the incentives remain aligned with production performance.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentives for positions linked to environmental performance are designed to drive accountability and progress towards Sasol's environmental commitments. By aligning monetary rewards with the achievement of specific production related environmental targets, we encourage our managers to prioritise environmental initiatives, thereby advancing our environmental stewardship.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify **:**Deliver on 2030 GHG emissions reduction programme and environmental compliance commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Sasol's incentive structure integrates climate change targets into our performance scorecards at both group and business unit levels. The Remuneration Committee reviews performance quarterly, ensuring that the incentives remain aligned with our sustainability objectives, which include differentiated weightings based on roles, with specific targets related to emissions reduction and energy efficiency improvements.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The incentives for positions linked to environmental performance are designed to drive accountability and progress towards Sasol's environmental commitments. By aligning monetary rewards with the achievement of specific climate-related targets, we encourage our executives and managers to prioritise sustainability initiatives, thereby advancing our climate transition plan and overall environmental stewardship. This alignment is crucial for achieving our net-zero ambitions and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☑ Other sustainability specialist, please specify **:**Climate Change specialists

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify **:**Deliver on 2030 GHG emissions reduction programme and environmental compliance commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Risk manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify **:**Deliver on 2030 GHG emissions reduction programme and environmental compliance commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Sasol's incentive structure integrates climate change targets into our performance scorecards at both group and business unit levels. The Remuneration Committee reviews performance quarterly, ensuring that the incentives remain aligned with our sustainability objectives, which include differentiated weightings based on roles, with specific targets related to emissions reduction and energy efficiency improvements.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify **:**Deliver on 2030 GHG emissions reduction programme and environmental compliance commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environmental, Health, and Safety manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify **:**Deliver on 2030 GHG emissions reduction programme and environmental compliance commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Sasol's incentive structure integrates climate change targets into our performance scorecards at both group and business unit levels. The Remuneration Committee reviews performance quarterly, ensuring that the incentives remain aligned with our sustainability objectives, which include differentiated weightings based on roles, with specific targets related to emissions reduction and energy efficiency improvements.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Sasol's environmental policies are designed to address the full spectrum of environmental impacts associated with our operations. This includes comprehensive strategies for mitigating climate change through emissions reduction, water stewardship initiatives to conserve and manage water resources, and biodiversity protection measures to ensure sustainable ecosystems. The policies are implemented across all operational facilities and are integrated into our overall sustainability strategy, ensuring compliance with local and international regulations while promoting best practices in environmental management.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

sasol-focus-story-climate-change-4.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ CEO Water Mandate

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Climate Action 100+

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ National Business Initiative

☑ Industry Task Team on Climate Change

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)

☑ Other, please specify **:National Biodiversity and Business Network (NBBN), EP100**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Climate Action 100 Sasol reports on the Climate Action 100 initiative as part of our obligation to disclose information, but we do not align with or endorse the initiative. While the framework encourages companies to reduce emissions and improve climate-related disclosures, our reporting is focused on meeting these requirements rather than indicating support. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Sasol supports the TCFD framework, which promotes transparent reporting on climate-related financial risks. We have committed to enhancing our disclosures related to climate change impacts, risks, and opportunities, ensuring that stakeholders are informed about our strategies and progress towards our emissions reduction targets. This aligns with Sasol's broader goal of integrating sustainability into our financial and operational decision-making. We are also looking to incorporate ISSB. UN Global Compact We have been a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) since 2001 and are committed to embedding the Ten Principles into our strategies, policies and procedures. We also submit our Communication on Progress (CoP) to the UNGC together with our CEO's statement of continued support further solidifying our position as an ethical and responsible corporate citizen. CEO Water Mandate As part of our commitment to advancing water management, we are a signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate and have adopted the Mandate's Water Stewardship Framework in responding to water risks. National Business Initiative (NBI) We work closely with the NBI to develop strategies and form synergistic collaborations. National Biodiversity and Business Network (NBBN) The National Biodiversity and Business Network (NBBN) and the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) have partnered with Sasol Energy Operations and Technology to integrate biodiversity into Sasol's business operations. Through this partnership, we join other international companies in applying the Biological Diversity Protocol (BDP), which is developed by the NBBN to measure and present a baseline of biodiversity impacts. The BDP is the first standardised accounting framework for biodiversity impacts, allowing Sasol to track

changes in ecosystems transparently. A pilot assessment for Sasol's operations in Secunda and Sasolburg is being completed, which will guide future biodiversity management, reporting, and disclosure efforts. EP100 Sasol is committed to improving energy productivity as part of our sustainability and climate action efforts within EP100. Our involvement underscores our commitment to responsible energy use and supports our overarching decarbonisation goals as we transition towards more sustainable operations. International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) Sasol plays a key role in promoting sustainability through its participation in the International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) system. Its facilities in Germany and Italy have achieved ISCC-PLUS certification, which recognises the use of mass-balanced bio-based and recycled feedstocks in chemical production. This certification ensures that Sasol's supply chains meet strict ecological and social sustainability criteria, enabling the company to trace and verify the sourcing of renewable and recycled materials. Sasol's involvement in the ISCC aligns with its broader goals of reducing carbon emissions, enhancing sustainability, and moving toward net zero by 2050. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member Sasol's role as a member of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community involves adhering to its sustainability reporting standards. This means Sasol follows GRI guidelines to disclose its environmental, social, and governance performance, promoting transparency and accountability in its sustainability efforts. By complying with these standards, Sasol ensures that its activities are aligned with globally recognised sustainability metrics, demonstrating its commitment to minimising environmental impacts, improving social responsibility, and enhancing corporate governance. This also helps Sasol communicate its sustainability progress effectively to stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

SASOL Climate Advocacy Policy Supplement 2023.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register: 507044544698-69

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Sasol is an active member of various industry associations, which enhances our understanding of key issues and facilitates the exchange of knowledge and expertise. These associations operate under governance requirements that ensure broad business mandates are adopted, preventing any single business perspective from dominating. Each year, we publish our Climate Change Report, outlining our stance on climate change and the low-carbon transition. This report is aligned with our business strategy and operating environment, detailing our commitments to decarbonization and the progress made. Having a clear and consistent position on climate-related matters is crucial for both our business and stakeholders, which is why we share insights into our five guiding principles for climate engagement: acknowledging and supporting climate science, backing the Paris Agreement, advocating for carbon pricing, developing low and lower-carbon energy solutions, and maintaining transparency and disclosure. The report, along with our climate advocacy policy, serves to clarify our position and guide employees in alignment with our climate change strategy. Managing industry relationships is integral to our governance and risk management, which includes compliance with competition and anti-trust laws. We are part of key national and international industry associations, where we work on technical outcomes and advocate for policies relevant to our business. Our participation spans different levels, from general membership to leadership roles on committees and boards. These platforms enable the collective voice of businesses to drive positive change. We conduct annual reviews of our industry associations to ensure alignment with our 2050 Net Zero ambition. Through engagements with initiatives like CA 100, we align our climate policy indicators with their Net Zero Benchmark and advocacy assessment criteria. If a

misalignment arises between an association's stance and our climate position, we clearly express our views and reserve the right to communicate this publicly. In some cases, we may also reconsider our membership if it no longer aligns with Sasol's interests.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

South Africa's Carbon Tax Act (Act No. 15 of 2019) and its subsequent amendments.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)
☑ Carbon taxes
☑ Carbon offsets
☑ Sustainable finance
reduction technologies
☑ Emissions trading schemes
☑ Subsidies on infrastructure
☑ Subsidies on products or services
☑ Subsidies for renewable energy projects
☑ Other financial mechanisms, please specify **:Incentives for emission**

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Sasol supports carbon pricing and considers carbon taxes an important part of policies and measures to achieve effective decarbonisation in South Africa. We emphasised the devastating impact that rapid hikes in carbon prices, specifically the proposed rates of US20/t by 2026 and US30/t by 2030 without allowances, would have on our business and our ability to drive a just transition. Such increases could significantly impede our progress towards achieving our GHG emissions reduction goals, as well as the objectives outlined in the Future Sasol strategy. In addition, we strongly advocate for the introduction of incentives to bridge the gap between production costs and market prices, in order to accelerate the development of lower-carbon industries. If higher tax rates are to be retained, we urge that allowances also be preserved to support a balanced transition.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

South Africa’s Carbon Tax Act (Act No. 15 of 2019) and its amendments are integral to Sasol’s environmental commitments and transition plan, driving our efforts to reduce emissions. As a company operating in energy-intensive sectors, the tax has influenced our approach to decarbonisation, prompting greater engagement with government and industry stakeholders to advocate for practical carbon tax implementation and allowances. This engagement aims to balance regulatory compliance with operational competitiveness, given the carbon-intensive nature of South Africa's energy supply. Success is measured through policy outcomes, such as favourable tax amendments, our progress in emissions reduction, and stakeholder feedback on our sustainability efforts.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Climate Change Bill

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Carbon taxes

☑ Other financial mechanisms, please specify **:**Mandatory carbon budgets will incur penalties if exceeded.

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Sasol continues to advocate for a dedicated Climate Change Act that addresses both adaptation and mitigation activities and supports the Act as recently promulgated. In our 2022 submission to Parliament, Sasol identified areas needing refinement to improve the Bill’s regulatory effectiveness, considering sectoral challenges in the just transition. Sasol emphasised the need for the Bill to account for varying sectoral mitigation capacities when allocating carbon budgets. The Government’s Mitigation Potential Analysis must be fully integrated into this process to ensure fair application across sectors, some of which face significant external barriers to rapid transition. Sasol advocates for addressing carbon budget exceedances through the carbon tax as a fiscal penalty. While this aligns with Government’s intention, it has yet to be explicitly included due to opposing views. We believe such inclusion, based on the polluter pays principle, would improve accountability and enable alignment between carbon budgets and tax policy. The Bill currently suggests that incentives 'may' be introduced, but Sasol proposes provision for obligatory inclusion of concrete mechanisms to support the transition. These include expanding green funds, extending Section 12L tax breaks, and providing targeted subsidies for decarbonisation projects. Such incentives are essential to achieving meaningful GHG reductions and stimulating investment in low-carbon technologies, in line with the National Development Plan. There is still uncertainty about integrating carbon budgets with the existing environmental authorization framework (NEMA). Sasol has called for clearer guidance to avoid regulatory overlap or conflict. For effective implementation, the carbon budget and tax systems must be aligned within a cohesive policy framework. This would streamline regulations and provide clear obligations for businesses. Sasol supports exploring the possibility of extending current carbon tax allowances beyond 2030, as this could provide industries with greater flexibility to meet long-term decarbonisation goals while helping to maintain economic stability during the transition.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Bill's relevance to Sasol lies in its structured approach to carbon budgets, emission reduction targets, and regulatory measures aimed at accelerating the country's climate transition. Specifically, the Bill's focus on carbon budgeting aligns with Sasol's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while recognising the unique challenges and potential for mitigation within the industrial sector. By advocating for a carbon budget allocation grounded in the Department's Mitigation Potential Analysis, Sasol aims to ensure that emission reduction targets are not only ambitious but also feasible within the technical and operational realities. Moreover, the Bill's framework on carbon budgets and taxation serves as a mechanism to embed carbon management into Sasol's broader transition plan. Sasol's call for clarity on the integration of carbon budgets with tax systems underscores our focus on ensuring that the policy environment is enabling and coherent, avoiding misalignment that could hinder our ability to meet climate commitments. Our submission to Parliament included the recommendation of imposing financial penalties for deviations from the carbon budget through a carbon tax, which aligns with Sasol's Strategy to embed financial accountability and incentivize emission reductions across our operations. To avoid double penalties, we emphasised the need for a fair and equitable approach to carbon budgets and sector-specific emission targets. This ensures that we can focus on meaningful emissions reductions without being disproportionately burdened by overlapping regulations, promoting a balanced transition in line with global best practices. Sasol's engagement in shaping the Climate Change Bill reflects our broader strategy to foster an environment conducive to sustainable transition. Our advocacy for policy harmonization and adequate incentives, similar to the models in the US and EU, reflect our proactive stance in promoting the uptake of low-carbon technologies and innovations. Through this engagement, Sasol ensures that the regulatory framework supports its transition objectives while safeguarding the competitiveness of South African industries. The success of Sasol's engagement is measured through the alignment of its transition objectives with national climate policies, the establishment of an enabling regulatory environment, and the achievement of specific emission reduction milestones in line with the carbon budget.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Just Energy Transition

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

☑ Electricity grid access for renewables

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Sasol welcomed the approval of the national Just Transition Framework by the President and Cabinet in 2022, as well as its intended aims. Sasol actively participated in the 2022 consultation process and is currently embedding the principles of the Framework into its own just transition approach. However, we submitted that for the Framework to serve as a practical and effective policy tool, several areas needed further elaboration. First, we proposed that the responsibilities and accountabilities of all role players should be clearly defined. The absence of this clarity in the current version raises concerns about potential fragmentation, misalignment, and duplication of efforts. We expect that these critical aspects will be addressed in the upcoming Just Transition Implementation Plan being advanced by the Presidential Climate Change Commission (PCC). In addition, we highlighted the need for mechanisms beyond tax penalties and incentives. We believe the Framework should include grants, subsidies, and loans, as well as special economic zones focused on renewable and green energy. Furthermore, the shift to cleaner energy sources and low-carbon products will require different skill sets, necessitating supportive policy and regulatory interventions to foster this transition. Sasol also advocated for a stronger focus on immediate or ‘quick win’ priorities that deliver significant economic impact, such as the development of a green hydrogen ecosystem. This would support decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors like transport and petrochemicals, furthering economic diversification and innovation. Lastly, we stressed that securing international support is essential, not only for funding but also for technology transfer, capacity building, trade cooperation, and partnerships. The PCC’s implementation plan should comprehensively address these areas to ensure South Africa’s just transition objectives are met effectively.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Our engagement in the JET framework is informed by this principle, ensuring that we contribute to South Africa's climate goals in a manner that benefits all stakeholders, particularly those most vulnerable. We supported the efforts of the PCC and the South African government in promoting a fair and just transition, as set out in the NDCs. These commitments guide Sasol's own decarbonisation efforts, aligning with national objectives while pursuing our 2050 net zero ambition. To this end, we view the national Just Transition framework as essential for clarifying the roles of both local and international policies. This clarity enables Sasol to better understand how to leverage resources to meet our sustainability targets while balancing socio-economic priorities. Key to our strategy is the JET-Investment Plan (JET-IP), which we consider a critical tool in mobilizing the funding needed to drive South Africa's energy transition. The plan not only supports the country in becoming a low-carbon economy but also aligns with our ambition to lead in clean energy innovation, sustainable industrialisation, and socio-economic upliftment. Sasol's ongoing investments in renewable energy and lower-carbon technologies are strategically positioned within the framework of this plan to ensure that the transition occurs equitably and inclusively. Our approach is measured through several metrics. First, we assess our progress based on emissions reductions, which are directly tied to our transition plan and aligned with both NDC targets and Sasol's own climate goals. Additionally, our engagement is evaluated through socio-economic indicators such as job creation, skills development, and the fostering of inclusive growth within communities impacted by the transition. We also track the extent to which we influence and shape policy, ensuring that both national and international frameworks address the specific challenges faced by developing economies like South Africa. Sasol's continued support for the PCC, the government's JET framework, and related policy initiatives will remain central to our environmental commitments. These frameworks provide the foundation upon which Sasol's transition efforts are built, with clear measures in place to ensure that we deliver both our climate and socio-economic objectives.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy (GHCS)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Electricity grid access for renewables

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Sasol welcomed the release of the Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy (GHCS) and appreciated the opportunity to contribute to its development. We support the overarching goal of fostering an internationally competitive green hydrogen sector that can stimulate both domestic and export markets by 2050. However, in our engagement with the GHCS, we identified several critical areas that requires further attention and proposed alternative approaches to address these challenges effectively. We acknowledge the ambitious vision of the GHCS but highlighted that the high costs associated with green hydrogen production and infrastructure limitations pose significant barriers to large-scale deployment. To address these issues, we proposed the development of a comprehensive cost-

reduction strategy that includes encouragement for collaborative investments between government and industry to share costs and risks. The current GHCS framework lacks sufficient incentives to drive the adoption of green hydrogen technologies. We recommended expanding the incentive mechanisms to include grants and subsidies to provide financial support for research, development, and deployment of green hydrogen technologies. Continuous and uninterrupted access to basic utilities is essential for green hydrogen projects. We suggested that the GHCS incorporate measures to ensure reliable utility services, such as developing agreements or guarantees to ensure consistent utility provision for green hydrogen facilities. To effectively build the green hydrogen sector, the GHCS should provide more detailed guidance on the technical aspects and value-chain development and we proposed, creating detailed roadmaps outlining the technical requirements and milestones for each stage of the green hydrogen value chain. Securing international support is crucial for overcoming the challenges faced by the green hydrogen sector. We recommended enhancing collaboration with global partners for technology transfer, capacity building, and joint ventures and pursuing trade agreements that facilitate the export of green hydrogen and related products. We believe these alternative approaches will help address the current gaps and support the successful commercialization of green hydrogen in South Africa.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Sasol recognises the Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy (GHCS) as a critical component in advancing our environmental commitments and transition plan. We fully support the GHCS's objective of establishing a competitive green hydrogen sector that can drive both domestic and international markets by 2050. Our engagement with the GHCS is guided by the understanding that overcoming the high costs and infrastructure challenges associated with green hydrogen production is essential for achieving our environmental goals. The GHCS is particularly relevant to our environmental strategy as it outlines a pathway for scaling up green hydrogen technology, which is integral to Sasol's commitment to reducing carbon emissions and transitioning to sustainable energy solutions in the long term towards our net zero ambition. Our alignment with the GHCS framework helps us ensure that our strategies for green hydrogen are not only effective but also supportive of South Africa's broader climate objectives. Our engagement with the GHCS has highlighted several areas that need further development to ensure the successful commercialization of green hydrogen. Success in our engagement with the GHCS will be measured through several key metrics. We will track progress in reducing

production costs, the effectiveness of new incentive mechanisms, improvements in utility access, and the development of a robust technical roadmap. Additionally, we will monitor the growth of international collaborations and their impact on advancing green hydrogen technologies.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Delegated Acts

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

☑ Renewable energy generation

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

☑ Energy attribute certificate systems

☑ Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

☑ Electricity grid access for renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Oppose

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

The current EU Delegated Acts (DAs) pose significant challenges for the growth of the green hydrogen sector in South Africa. Given South Africa's early stages of developing its regulatory and fiscal environment for green hydrogen amidst competing national priorities of energy security, poverty, and unemployment, cross-border policy enabling is crucial for stimulating green industries and accessing market premiums to foster low-carbon job creation and realise South Africa’s potential in this sector. We are closely monitoring the opportunities arising from the European Union Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and its DAs. However, we are concerned that the DAs do not accommodate a flexible attributional Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) approach. Such an approach would enable the GHG benefits of incremental green hydrogen to be allocated to specific products, such as sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). The current standard (non-flexible) LCA mandate limits SAF production volumes, adversely affecting project economics and constraining the ability to produce sufficient volumes of eligible sustainable products. Additionally, other aspects of the DAs present obstacles for renewable energy deployment in support of green hydrogen. Regulations concerning the timing and location of renewable fuel production and the generation of renewable electricity do not fully consider the realities in non-EU countries like South Africa. This regulatory misalignment hampers the potential for South African facilities to become low-cost producers of sustainable fuels, thereby affecting our ability to contribute effectively to the EU's low-carbon ambitions. We proposed the following alternative approach to the DAs: Amend the DAs to incorporate a flexible LCA approach that allows for the allocation of GHG benefits to specific products in the transition period. Extend the recognition of fossil CO2 feedstocks as sustainable carbon sources beyond 2035. The current transition period does not align with the projected green hydrogen cost curves or the developmental needs of countries like South Africa. With appropriate funding and regulatory support, our 'brownfields' Fischer-Tropsch (FT) facilities in Secunda and Sasolburg have the potential to become some of the lowest-cost producers of sustainable fuels globally.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The EU Delegated Acts (DAs) have been thoroughly analysed and present substantial challenges for South Africa and Sasol, particularly in relation to placing sufficient volumes of low-carbon products in the EU market. The DAs' stipulations around the coprocessing of sustainable and fossil inputs create significant barriers for Sasol's ability to justify project economics and enable a just transition. This is crucial because the EU market is currently a key opportunity for Sasol to promote its low-carbon products and realise the necessary economic benefits for transitioning towards greener operations. South Africa's planned transition from a coal-dependent to a green economy stands to be severely impacted without a supportive EU policy framework. The DAs' stringent requirements could hinder South Africa's ability to leverage this critical market, which is uniquely positioned to afford green product premiums at early stages of market development. This limitation on accessing the EU market at a time when low-carbon products are still scaling down their cost curve could undermine Sasol's efforts to meet its environmental commitments and transition goals. Our engagement strategy has been informed by these challenges, prompting us to actively advocate for policy adjustments that would enable a more supportive environment for decarbonisation and a just transition. We are working to align our transition plan with evolving regulations and seeking to shape policy discussions to reflect the realities of the transition journey in developing countries. Success in this engagement is measured by our ability to secure policy adjustments that reduce barriers for low-carbon product integration, thereby improving the feasibility of our projects. Additionally, we assess success through our increased market access and economic viability of our low-carbon initiatives, which will be reflected in our ability to meet environmental targets and demonstrate progress in our transition plan.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Sasol's engagement with BUSA aligns with our commitment to sustainable business practices and environmental stewardship. Both organisations advocate for policies that promote climate resilience and responsible water management and a just energy transition. Managing relationships with industry associations is firmly embedded in our governance and risk management processes, including compliance with competition/anti-trust laws. We subscribe to key national and international industry associations relevant to our business, where we constructively and collectively pursue technical outcomes and advocate for policy that supports sustainable development. Sasol actively participates at different levels within these associations, including holding general memberships, chairing specific committees, and sitting on board committees. These platforms enable a collective business voice and create momentum to effect positive change. Through BUSA and other industry associations, Sasol engages in advocacy efforts that align with our strategic objectives of balancing economic growth with environmental responsibility.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

190000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Sasol’s membership fee (R190 000 in FY23) to Business Unity South Africa (BUSA) is aimed at supporting a unified voice for South African business to engage in policy-making, focusing on economic and socio-economic issues, including environmental sustainability. BUSA plays a crucial role in providing a business view in key policies related to climate change, energy transition, and economic transformation. BUSA advocates for policies that balance business growth with environmental sustainability. By representing business interests, BUSA advocates for regulations that govern carbon pricing, low-carbon energy solutions, and transparency in climate-related disclosures, ensuring that business interests align with broader societal and environmental objectives. Sasol fully supports BUSA's efforts, actively engaging on these advocacy initiatives to advance sustainable practices and a just energy transition.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Minerals Council South Africa

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Sasol's sustainability strategy emphasises a holistic approach to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, which is generally consistent with the Minerals Council's stance. However, Sasol advocates for more stringent climate action, particularly in terms of emissions reduction targets and the adoption of renewable energy technologies within the mining sector, indicating a proactive stance in influencing the Council's position on specific environmental regulations, aiming for a more aggressive approach to climate change mitigation. Managing relationships with industry associations, such as the Minerals Council of South Africa, is an integral part of Sasol's governance and risk management framework. Our indirect engagement through collaborative efforts contributes to industry standards and policy advocacy considerations. Sasol subscribes to key industry associations that influence sectors relevant to its business operations, including mining and energy. These associations provide a platform for Sasol to engage indirectly in policy discussions and technical outcomes that align with our broader environmental and governance objectives. Through our indirect participation, Sasol supports collective advocacy on regulatory matters, particularly those related to environmental management and compliance, climate change, and energy transition. The Council’s collective voice helps drive positive change in the industry, and Sasol, by maintaining memberships and providing input where necessary, ensures our views on key issues such as emissions reduction targets and renewable energy adoption are considered in the broader industry discourse. While Sasol may not directly lead committees or sit on board committees within the Minerals Council, our ongoing association enables us to stay aligned with industry trends and participate in indirect advocacy that fosters constructive engagement with regulators and policymakers on issues critical to our sustainability goals.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

6380000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding is not applicable but rather payment of membership fees as determined by the applicable organisation(s)The membership fee (R6 380 000 in FY23) enables the performance of activities by MINCOSA which includes advocacy to represent the interests of its members. As a member, Sasol contributes to and informs the aligned position to be advocated, including the context of participation in law reform and policy making initiatives of the law makers and regulators. As such, Sasol also supports the promotion and upholding of reputable and good industry standards and practices for appropriate consideration also in the development of environmental regulations and associated regulatory practices, which enable sustainable development and viable reduction the environmental footprint of mining and energy operations.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Other trade association in Africa, please specify **:**The Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We are aligned with the organisation on several key aspects. First, both parties advocate for climate policy based on scientific evidence and support the goals of the Paris Agreement. Additionally, we share a commitment to an ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and endorse carbon pricing within a holistic policy framework. Furthermore, we view carbon offset regulations as a mechanism to offer pricing flexibility and support the use of renewables and natural gas as a bridge to a low-carbon economy. While we find common ground in many areas, our alignment on transparency and disclosure is only partial. The organisation's top-line communications are broadly positive, but they remain somewhat limited in scope. In the reporting year, we have not taken any direct actions to influence the organisation's position. However, we remain committed to engaging with them and advocating for more ambitious climate policies and increased transparency moving forward. Managing relationships with industry associations, such as the Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA), is an important aspect of our governance and risk management processes, ensuring compliance with competition and anti-trust regulations. Sasol subscribes to CAIA to remain engaged with the broader industry on key topics relevant to our business and sector. While our involvement is primarily indirect, we participate through membership contributions and by supporting technical discussions. This enables us to stay informed on regulatory developments and collectively advocate for balanced and evidence-based policies. Through our indirect engagement, CAIA serves as a platform for the collective voice of the chemical industry, promoting best practices and driving positive change on shared environmental and industry issues.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

6700000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

CAIA represents and advocates for its members' interests while promoting the Responsible Care initiative. The association monitors the implementation of the initiative and works to earn public trust for the chemical industry. CAIA has taken a positive stance on climate policy, and Sasol remains committed to ongoing engagement and dialogue in order to foster alignment on climate matters. It is important to note that the R6,700,000 fee in FY23 is strictly for membership purposes and does not constitute a funding fee.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Other trade association in Africa, please specify **:**South African Petroleum Industry Association (SAPIA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Sasol’s position is consistent with SAPIA’s on several key aspects related to climate policy and energy transition. Firstly, we align with SAPIA's commitment to a scientific approach for understanding and addressing climate change. This shared perspective underpins our strategies and actions related to environmental sustainability. Managing relationships with industry associations, including SAPIA, is firmly embedded in our governance and risk management processes, particularly concerning competition/anti-trust law compliance. We subscribe to key national and international industry associations relevant to our business, where we constructively and collectively pursue technical outcomes and advocate for policy that supports our sustainability objectives. Secondly, both Sasol and SAPIA support the goals of the Paris Agreement, sharing a commitment to net-zero ambitions, with many of our members actively promoting and implementing strategies to achieve these goals.Regarding carbon pricing, we are in agreement with SAPIA on the need for mechanisms to facilitate a just transition. We support carbon pricing approaches that consider national circumstances, including the use of allowances. Our stance advocates for such mechanisms as part of a broader strategy to mitigate climate impacts. In terms of renewable energy, we echo SAPIA's advocacy for increasing the use of renewable and low-carbon energy sources in South Africa. Both our organisation and SAPIA work towards creating conducive policies, financing, and technical innovations that support the development of less carbon-intensive energy alternatives. Finally, we are committed to transparent communication, which aligns with SAPIA’s practices. Both organisations prioritise clear and open dialogue on environmental issues and climate strategies. In the reporting year, we have actively participated in forums and discussions organised by SAPIA to reinforce our shared positions. We have also contributed to policy consultations and provided input on frameworks that support carbon pricing and renewable energy adoption. Our engagement with SAPIA has been aimed at reinforcing our collective goals and ensuring that our actions align with shared climate objectives. We have not undertaken specific actions to alter SAPIA’s position but have worked collaboratively to strengthen alignment on key issues. Our focus has been on enhancing our joint efforts rather than influencing SAPIA’s stance.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

2950000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Funding is not applicable but rather payment of membership fees as determined by the applicable organisation(s)The membership fee (R2 950 000 in FY23) enables the performance of activities by SAPIA which includes advocacy to represent the interests of its members. As a member, Sasol contributes to and informs the aligned position to be advocated, including the context of participation in law reform and policy making initiatives of the law makers and regulators. As such, Sasol also supports the promotion and upholding of reputable and good industry standards and practices for appropriate consideration also in the development of environmental regulations and associated regulatory practices, which enable sustainable development and viable reduction the environmental footprint of mining and energy operations.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify **:**Louisiana Chemical Association (LCA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We are closely aligned with the Louisiana Chemical Association (LCA) on several important climate-related priorities and believe that managing these relationships is firmly embedded in our governance and risk management processes, including compliance with competition and anti-trust laws. We subscribe to key national and international industry associations relevant to our business, including the LCA, where we constructively and collectively pursue technical outcomes and advocate for policies that align with our business goals. Sasol participates at different levels within these associations, including holding general memberships, chairing specific committees, and sitting on board committees. These associations provide a platform for the collective voice of business and create momentum to effect positive change. Our engagement with the LCA is focused on promoting sustainable practices and advancing climate action within the chemical industry in Louisiana. In this context, we fully acknowledge and support the science behind climate change. Both Sasol and the LCA recognise the urgent need to address this global challenge through concrete actions. In line with this, we are committed to supporting the objectives of the Paris Agreement, aiming to contribute to limiting global temperature rise in accordance with international climate targets. We also share the LCA's focus on low-carbon energy solutions. At Sasol, we actively advocate for and invest in technologies that promote a transition to lower-carbon energy sources. This includes our commitment to both low- and lower-carbon energy choices as essential components of our strategy to reduce GHG emissions and contribute to a sustainable future. Additionally, we are aligned with the LCA in our strong support for transparency and disclosure. We believe in the importance of openly reporting our progress on climate-related initiatives and ensuring that our stakeholders are well-informed about our actions and commitments toward achieving a lower-carbon economy.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1488080

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Sasol's membership fee (R1 488 080 in FY23) to the Louisiana Chemical Association (LCA) supports the organisation's efforts to represent the interests of chemical manufacturers in policy, law, and regulatory matters. The LCA advocates for policies that promote the competitiveness of the chemical industry while addressing regulatory challenges, including those related to environmental and climate issues. As members of the LCA, Sasol helps bolster the association's capacity to lobby for industry-friendly regulations that balance environmental protection with economic feasibility, ensuring that new rules are not overly burdensome or costly. This funding

may also influence the design of carbon pricing mechanisms by supporting policies that incentivise innovation and low-carbon choices, encouraging investment in cleaner technologies while minimising financial impact on the industry. Additionally, Sasol's funding supports the LCA's efforts to promote low-carbon transition policies, such as renewable energy and natural gas as transition feedstocks, potentially shaping incentives, subsidies, and regulations that facilitate the industry's shift toward cleaner energy sources. Furthermore, through our membership and funding, we may help shape environmental regulations on emissions reductions, waste management, and energy efficiency standards, ensuring alignment with both environmental goals and the industry's capacity to comply.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2023, Sasol actively engaged in the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) policy advocacy workstreams, particularly focusing on Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) and Power-to-X (PtX) technologies. This involvement, including sponsoring and presenting at the annual RSB conference, highlights our commitment to advancing sustainable fuel technologies. Managing relationships with industry associations, such as the RSB, is firmly embedded in our governance and risk management processes, including in respect of competition/anti-trust law compliance. We subscribe to key national and international industry associations relevant to our business. Through these engagements, we constructively and collectively pursue technical outcomes and advocate for policies that align with our strategic objectives. Our participation at different levels within an industry association, such as the RSB, includes holding general memberships, chairing specific committees, and sitting on board committees. These associations provide a platform for the collective voice of business and create momentum to effect positive change. RSB advocates for sustainable bio-based production, ensuring that SAF and PtX adhere to strict sustainability criteria, including reducing GHG emissions, promoting social responsibility, and protecting biodiversity. Our alignment with these principles is demonstrated by our participation in RSB's workstreams and sponsorship of discussions on SAF development, which emphasise overcoming deployment challenges while adhering to sustainability standards.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

271602.88

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We are not funding the RSB; instead, we contribute annual membership fees of EUR 13 600 (R271,602.88)in FY23. These fees are not a form of funding but rather a means to maintain our membership within the organization. By paying these membership fees, we gain access to the RSB's global network, tools, and certification systems, which support our sustainability initiatives. As a member, we benefit from RSB's expertise in sustainable biomaterials, particularly in advancing the responsible production and sourcing of bio-based products. This aligns with our commitment to meeting international sustainability standards and improving our environmental performance. Membership also enables us to participate in discussions, working groups, and industry collaborations that help shape the future of sustainable biomaterials, which is critical for staying competitive in evolving global markets.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Global Alliance Powerfuels (GAP)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Sasol's position on sustainable fuels is largely aligned with the goals and objectives of the Global Alliance Powerfuels (GAP). Both organisations recognise the importance of developing and promoting alternative fuels, particularly Power-to-X (PtX) technologies, as a means to reduce GHG emissions and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. Sasol is involved in the Global Alliance Powerfuels (GAP) as a participant, contributing to discussions and policy advocacy related to sustainable fuels. Specifically, Sasol has engaged in working groups focused on Power-to-X (PtX) technologies and has provided input on the Alliance's policy positions concerning social sustainability criteria for PtX development. Managing relationships with industry associations like GAP is firmly embedded in Sasol's governance and risk management processes, including in respect of competition and anti-trust law compliance. Sasol subscribes to key national and international industry associations relevant to its business. Within these associations, Sasol constructively and collectively pursues technical outcomes and advocates for policy that supports sustainable fuel development. Sasol participates at different levels within these associations, including holding general memberships, chairing specific committees, and sitting on board committees. These associations provide a platform for the collective voice of business, creating momentum to effect positive change in the field of sustainable fuels.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Other trade association in Africa, please specify **:**Energy Council of South Africa

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Despite no policy engagements having taken place thus far, Sasol's position is largely consistent with the Energy Council of South Africa's (ECSA) stance on key climate and energy transition issues. Both Sasol and ECSA acknowledge the importance of climate science and support the need for the energy sector to transition to a low-carbon future. Sasol actively engages in discussions and initiatives supporting climate policies, aligning itself with ECSA's recognition of the importance of decarbonization in response to growing environmental pressures. Managing relationships with industry associations, such as ECSA, is firmly embedded in our governance and risk management processes, including in respect of competition and anti-trust law compliance. Sasol subscribes to key national and international industry associations relevant to our business. In these associations, we constructively and collectively pursue technical outcomes and advocates for policies that relate to strategic priorities. Sasol participates at different levels within these associations, including holding general memberships, chairing specific committees, and sitting on board committees. These associations provide a platform for the collective voice of business and create momentum to effect positive change. In terms of the Paris Agreement, Sasol and ECSA both advocate for a clear pathway to decarbonization, emphasising support for SA's climate commitments. Sasol aligns with ECSA's stance on carbon pricing, endorsing mechanisms like the carbon tax that provide incentives for low-carbon innovation, while recognizing the need for allowances to ensure a just transition. Sasol's commitment to developing low-carbon energy solutions, such as renewable energy, green hydrogen, and natural gas as a transition feedstock, mirrors ECSA's strategy. We both recognise the importance of energy efficiency and the role of natural gas during SA's energy transition. Additionally, we both emphasise transparency and disclosure, with Sasol supporting regular climate-related reporting and adhering to frameworks like the TCFD. As a founding member of ECSA, Sasol plays a key role in shaping the council's policy positions, particularly in areas like carbon pricing and energy transition strategies. Through our active participation, we intend to influence the broader industry's alignment with our own low-carbon priorities, ensuring that the energy transition is economically viable and socially just for South Africa

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1250000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

No policy engagements have taken place thus far, but our annual membership fee amounts to approximately R1.25million. The membership fee to ECSA serves several strategic purposes. Primarily, it supports the operational activities of ECSA, which brings together key stakeholders from both the public and private sectors to

engage on critical energy policy, climate change, and energy transition issues in South Africa. This fee contributes to research, policy development, stakeholder engagement, and advocacy initiatives aimed at shaping South Africa's energy landscape.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Other trade association in Africa, please specify **:**National Business Initiative (NBI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual’s position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Sasol's position aligns with the NBI’s commitment to addressing climate change. This year, we engaged with NBI through participation in the Climate Pathways Study, which involves various steering and technical committees working on developing pathways for achieving net zero emissions, in support of the Paris Agreement. Managing our relationship with the NBI is an integral part of Sasol’s governance and risk management processes. As a member of NBI, Sasol constructively engages on the development of policies and strategies that are relevant to both our business and the broader industry. We actively engage at multiple levels within the NBI, participating in various steering and technical committees, and playing a key role in shaping initiatives such as the Climate Pathways Study. Our involvement allows us to collaborate on technical outcomes and collectively advocate for balanced and pragmatic approaches to climate change policy that align with our operational needs and long-term strategy. This collaboration not only provides a platform for meaningful dialogue but also enhances our potential ability to drive positive change across the industry However, Sasol maintains that while its alignment with NBI on the broad goals of climate change mitigation is strong, there may be areas where their positions diverge in terms of specific policy approaches, such as the pace of transitioning away from fossil fuels. For example, Sasol supports a balanced energy mix, including natural gas as a transitional energy source, which might differ from the more aggressive decarbonisation pathways promoted by NBI in some contexts. In such cases, we have actively engaged with NBI and other stakeholders to ensure that our advocacy reflects our operational needs while contributing to broader climate goals. Through ongoing assessments of industry associations' policy positions, Sasol ensures that our advocacy is both transparent and aligned with its climate-related principles.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

150000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We are not funding the NBI; rather, we contribute annual membership fees of R150 000 (Just Transition Sector Reports R459 752). These fees are not intended to fund the organisation but to secure our participation in its network and activities. By paying membership fees, we gain access to valuable resources, insights, and collaborative opportunities with other leading businesses and stakeholders. The NBI focuses on advancing sustainable development, climate action, and social transformation in South Africa, aligning with our broader strategic goals. Our membership allows us to engage in key discussions, leverage research, and participate in initiatives that support both our sustainability objectives and the wider business community's role in addressing national challenges.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Energy Productivity 100 (EP 100)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Sasol's position aligns with EP100's goals of improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions, but it faces challenges due to its energy-intensive operations, particularly in coal-to-liquids (CTL) and chemical production. Managing relationships with industry associations is firmly embedded in Sasol's governance and risk management processes, including in respect of competition and anti-trust law compliance. Sasol subscribes to key national and international industry associations relevant to its business. Through these associations, Sasol constructively and collectively pursues technical outcomes and advocates for policies related to its operations, including in the context of energy efficiency and climate commitments. To influence EP100, Sasol may engage in discussions about industry-specific challenges, advocating for a balanced approach that considers the needs of high-emission sectors. Sasol also shares its own energy efficiency initiatives, emphasising the importance of a just and phased transition. By leveraging these associations, Sasol aims to provide a platform for a collective voice that helps shape policies and practices, while also sharing its own energy efficiency initiatives and highlighting the importance of a just and phased transition. These engagements allow Sasol to navigate complex industry challenges while promoting positive change and aligning with EP100's objectives.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

106800

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of Sasol's membership in EP100, which involves a membership fee of R 106,800 (USD 6,000) in FY23, is to enhance energy productivity by committing to energy efficiency improvements across its operations. This initiative aligns with Sasol's public commitments to reduce GHG emissions. As a major player in South

Africa's industrial sector, Sasol's initiatives under EP100 may shape future environmental regulations focused on reducing energy consumption and emissions, contributing to broader national and international climate targets.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify **:**(United Nations Advanced Reporting Criteria and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), JSE Sustainability and Climate Disclosure Guidelines)

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:Adaptation and Just Transition; Climate Policy Advocacy**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: 25-27 Value chain engagement: 75-77 Governance: 57-61 Other, please specify: Adaptation and Just Transition: 46-55 Climate Policy Advocacy: 63-67 Emission targets: 7-8 Dependencies & Impacts: 7, 14-15 Emissions figures: 69-70 Risks & Opportunities: 15-17 Public policy engagement: 63-67 Content of environmental policies: 16,43

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SASOL Climate Change Report 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In our 2023 Climate Change Report, we detailed our environmental strategies and performance across various dimensions, including climate change and water management. The report aligns with recognised standards such as GRI, United Nations Advanced Reporting Criteria and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

JSE Sustainability and Climate Disclosures Guidelines and TCFD, ensuring comprehensive disclosure of material environmental issues. Key focus areas include our strategic initiatives to transition towards a low-carbon future, governance structures supporting climate action, and ongoing policy advocacy efforts. Notably, the report also addresses our adaptation strategies and just transition plans, underscoring Sasol's commitment to integrating sustainability into our core operations. The publication provides a detailed account of emission targets, dependencies, impacts, and risk management strategies, alongside governance frameworks and public policy engagements that guide Sasol's approach to addressing environmental challenges. This holistic coverage makes the report a crucial reference for stakeholders interested in our environmental performance and future direction.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify **:**(United Nations Advanced Reporting Criteria and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), JSE Sustainability and Climate Disclosure Guidelines)

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: 3 Value chain engagement: 9 Governance: 7-8 Emission targets: 10-11, 40 Dependencies & Impacts: 4, 19, 29, 40-51 Emissions figures: 40-42, 56-58 Biodiversity indicators: 50-52 Risks & Opportunities: 40-41, 50-52 Public policy engagement: 52-53 Water accounting figures: 46-48 Water pollution indicators: 46-48 Content of environmental policies: 52-55

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SASOL Sustainability Report 2023 20-09_1.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Sasol 2023 Sustainability Report demonstrates our commitment to transparency and accountability in environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices. The report is published in line with various recognised standards, including GRI, United Nations Advanced Reporting Criteria and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), JSE Sustainability and Climate Disclosures Guidelines and TCFD, ensuring that our disclosures meet the highest expectations for sustainability reporting. We have addressed critical environmental issues such as climate change, water management, and biodiversity, reflecting our dedication to sustainable practices. The publication is complete and provides comprehensive insights into our strategies, governance structures, and performance metrics, including emissions, water figures and targets, which are crucial for tracking our progress towards a sustainable lower-carbon future. The report also highlights our value chain engagement and public policy initiatives, emphasising our proactive approach to stakeholder engagement and collaboration. We are committed to continuous improvement and will integrate feedback from this report into our future sustainability efforts.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ IFRS

☑ Other, please specify :(United States Securities and Exchange Commission, rules and regulations, Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: 4,11,13,28,31 Governance: 33, 77-83 Emission targets: 7,32 Risks & Opportunities: 8,11,46,50 Content of environmental policies: 11,13,47 Value chain engagement: G-5,43 Public policy engagement: 11,13,47

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Sasol 20-F for the year ended 30 June 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Sasol 2023 Form 20F Report demonstrates a comprehensive approach to sustainability and transparency in line with established environmental disclosure standards, as it adheres to notable frameworks such as IFRS, ensuring alignment with global best practices in corporate reporting. Key environmental issues addressed in the publication encompass climate change and water management, reflecting Sasol's commitment to addressing critical sustainability challenges. The report provides stakeholders with a thorough overview of our strategies, governance, and risks/opportunities. Content elements such as strategy, governance, risks and opportunities are well-documented and serves as a vital tool for stakeholders to understand our value creation and preservation efforts, reinforcing our dedication to sustainable business practices and responsible corporate citizenship.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify **:**The International Integrated Reporting Framework, South African Companies Act 71 of 2008, as amended, JSE Listings Requirements, King IV™ Report on Corporate Governance for SA, 2016, JSE Sustainability and Climate Disclosures Guidelines

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: 3-4; 15-18 Governance: 64-69 Emission targets: 7 Risks & Opportunities: 30-35; 39-42 Dependencies & Impacts: 12-14; 43-46

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SASOL Integrated Report 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Sasol 2023 Integrated Annual Report demonstrates a comprehensive approach to sustainability and transparency in line with established environmental disclosure standards, as it adheres to notable frameworks including JSE Sustainability and Climate Disclosures Guidelines, IFRS, and TCFD, ensuring alignment with global best practices in corporate reporting. Key environmental issues addressed in the publication encompass climate change, water management, and biodiversity, reflecting Sasol's commitment to addressing critical sustainability challenges. The report provides stakeholders with a thorough overview of our strategies, governance, and performance. Content elements such as strategy, governance, emission targets, risks and opportunities, and dependencies and impacts are well-documented and serves as a vital tool for stakeholders to understand our value creation and preservation efforts, reinforcing our dedication to sustainable business practices and responsible corporate citizenship.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ More than once a year
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Drivers that impact cost of capital like inflation, exchange rates, macroeconomics

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :demand for commodities and willingness to pay for product

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :policy uncertainty and public and political response to impacts of regulation and policy

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :commercial availability of technology

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :geopolitical tensions, global supply chains, regulation and policy, commodity supply, demand and price

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Sasol's bespoke 1.5C scenario is based on key assumptions, primarily anticipating steady global economic growth. However, current global economic conditions are challenging due to geopolitical tensions, uneven economic growth, inflation and rising interest rates. Technological advancements are vital, particularly in low-carbon technologies, which require significant progress to meet emissions targets. We plan to utilise our in-house technology advantage and existing assets for sustainable growth and to develop sustainable fuels and chemicals opportunities globally. Stringent regulatory frameworks are also anticipated, with effective global enforcement promoting sustainable practices. The recently promulgated Climate Change Act in South Africa introduces uncertainties regarding carbon budget allocations and sectoral emission targets. Consumer behaviour is likely to shift strongly towards sustainable products, influenced by increased environmental awareness, which will further affect reputation and market dynamics. Several uncertainties could impact strategic outcomes. The unpredictable speed and severity of climate change may affect ecosystem services and operational continuity. We are committed to decarbonising operations and transitioning to sustainable solutions. Changes in policy and regulation pose further uncertainty regarding the timing and enforcement of climate-related policies. Additionally, global market dynamics, including shifts in demand for fossil fuels versus renewable energy, introduce further complexity. Financial constraints are significant, requiring substantial investments in new technologies and infrastructure to reduce emissions. Our disciplined capital allocation approach aims to strengthen our balance sheet and support this transition. Operational constraints involve modifying existing operations and supply chains to meet new regulatory requirements. Social and political constraints may arise from resistance to changes in business practices from stakeholders such as consumers, investors, and governments. Resource constraints highlight the limited availability of critical materials needed for deploying new technologies and renewable energy infrastructure. Our commitment to decarbonisation is integral to navigating these challenges while pursuing sustainable growth and maintaining competitive advantage in a rapidly evolving energy landscape.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The bespoke transition scenario allows for a realistic assessment of future conditions. The scenario reflects a balanced growth trajectory, compatible with our approach to sustainable growth and realistic target setting. It includes required policy interventions to achieve the required changes to the external environment. By utilising this scenario, Sasol can effectively evaluate its resilience to climate-related changes, assessing potential impacts on operations and supply chains and explore various developments in climate policy and economic growth. This approach is consistent with international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, and aligns with Sasol's initiatives toward lower-carbon solutions and investments in renewable energy projects. The scenario assumptions on technological progress complement Sasol's innovation strategy, facilitating incremental advancements in operations and ensuring robust strategies against a range of

future conditions. Sasol's Net Zero World scenario is a normative scenario that is built backwards from an outcome of reaching the global temperature of 1.5C. This scenario is crucial for understanding the potential physical impacts of climate change on our operations and infrastructure, guiding adaptation strategies and investments to build resilience. The scenario is also important for evaluating long-term risks and informing proactive measures to mitigate climate-related disruptions. By considering the scenario, Sasol can develop strategies to reduce weather-related impacts on our people, communities, and assets, leading to fewer production losses and lower costs for adaptation measures. This scenario helps Sasol align our business strategies with global sustainability goals and support the collective effort to limit global warming.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Bespoke water scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :drivers that impact cost of capital like inflation, exchange rates, macroeconomics

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :drivers that impact cost of capital like inflation, exchange rates, macroeconomics

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :demand for commodities and willingness to pay for product

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :policy uncertainty and public and political response to impacts of regulation and policy

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :commercial availability of technology

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify **:**geopolitical tensions, global supply chains, regulation and policy, commodity supply, demand and price

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Sasol's water scenario analysis involves several critical assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints that shape its water resource management strategy. We operate under various regulatory frameworks across countries, mainly South Africa, assuming continued alignment with national water policies and compliance with local water use authorisations and environmental regulations. Macroeconomic assumptions include stable conditions supporting industrial activity in the chemicals and energy sectors, with sustained demand for energy and chemical products and economic growth facilitating infrastructure development. Local variables, such as increased rainfall variability, potential drought conditions, demographic shifts, urban water demand, and the state of water supply infrastructure, are integral to the analysis. Sasol anticipates that while current infrastructure will generally remain sufficient, upgrades may be necessary to reliably meet future needs. Access to natural resources is also a consideration, with the assumption that freshwater availability will be maintained despite potential competition from specifically agricultural and urban sectors. Technological developments play a significant role in Sasol's scenario analysis. We foresee advancements in water recycling and treatment technologies that could enhance operational efficiency and reduce water usage. Key assumptions include investments in innovative technologies to improve water use efficiency and the development of alternative water sources, such as desalinated waste water. The scenario also factors in a gradual shift towards renewable energy, which may reduce water demand from traditional energy generation. However, several uncertainties may impact the scenario's outcomes. Regulatory changes could impose stricter requirements or affect operational costs, while unpredictable climate patterns could exacerbate water scarcity or quality issues. Additionally, the pace of technological development and adoption can significantly influence the efficiency gains anticipated in the scenario. Constraints include limited availability of high-quality freshwater due to competing demands and financial limitations that could restrict investments in necessary infrastructure upgrades or new technologies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for choosing this scenario is closely tied to its relevance for Sasol's business strategy. It addresses critical risks associated with water scarcity and quality, supporting long-term sustainability goals by emphasising efficient water use and management practices aligned with operational needs. Moreover, by considering climate-related changes, the scenario helps assess potential impacts on operations, ensuring preparedness for adverse conditions. The scenarios used are aligned with international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement. To inform our scenario analysis, Sasol utilises a combination of internal data, industry reports, and external models. Key sources include historical data on water usage and quality from operational sites, macroeconomic forecasts from reputable financial institutions, water resource planning and climate models predicting regional weather patterns affecting water availability. This approach ensures that Sasol's scenario analysis is robust, reflecting both current realities and future uncertainties related to the management of water resources.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Drivers that impact cost of capital like inflation, exchange rates, macroeconomics

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :including demand for commodities and customer willingness to pay

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :policy uncertainty and public and political response to impacts of regulation and policy

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :commercial availability of technology

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :geopolitical tensions, global supply chains, regulation and policy, commodity supply, demand and price

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Sasol's strategy for our bespoke Cooperative World scenario is based on key assumptions, primarily anticipating steady global economic growth. However, current global economic conditions are challenging due to geopolitical tensions, uneven economic growth, inflation and rising interest rates. Technological advancements are vital, particularly in low-carbon technologies, which require significant progress to meet emissions targets. We plan to utilise our in-house technology advantage and existing assets for sustainable growth and to develop sustainable fuels and chemicals opportunities globally. Stringent regulatory frameworks are also anticipated, with effective global enforcement promoting sustainable practices. The recently promulgated Climate Change Act in South Africa introduces uncertainties regarding carbon budget allocations and sectoral emission targets. Consumer behaviour is likely to shift towards sustainable products, influenced by increased environmental awareness, which will further affect reputation and market dynamics. Several uncertainties could impact strategic outcomes. The speed and severity of climate change may affect ecosystem services and operational continuity. We are committed to decarbonising operations and transitioning to sustainable solutions. Changes in policy and regulation pose further uncertainty regarding the timing and enforcement of climate-related policies. Additionally, global market dynamics, including shifts in demand for fossil fuels versus renewable energy, introduce further complexity. Financial constraints are significant, requiring substantial investments in new technologies and infrastructure to reduce emissions. Our disciplined capital allocation approach aims to strengthen our balance sheet and support this transition. Operational constraints involve modifying existing operations and supply chains to meet new regulatory requirements. Social and political constraints may arise from resistance to changes in business practices from stakeholders such as consumers, investors, and governments. Resource constraints highlight the limited availability of critical materials needed for deploying new technologies and renewable energy infrastructure. Our commitment to decarbonisation is integral to navigating these challenges while pursuing sustainable growth and maintaining competitive advantage in a rapidly evolving energy landscape.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The bespoke scenario allows for a realistic assessment of future conditions. The scenario reflects a balanced growth trajectory, compatible with our approach to sustainable growth and realistic target setting. It includes required policy interventions to achieve the required changes to the external environment. By utilising this scenario, Sasol can effectively evaluate its resilience to climate-related changes, assessing potential impacts on operations and supply chains, and explore various developments in climate policy and economic growth. This scenario aligns with Sasol's initiatives toward lower-carbon solutions and investments in renewable energy projects. The scenario assumptions on technological progress complement Sasol's innovation strategy, facilitating incremental advancements in operations and ensuring robust strategies against a range of future conditions. Sasol's Cooperative World scenario considers significant effort to transition without managing to reach the desired 1.5oC goal. This scenario is crucial for understanding the impact of some physical impacts of climate change on our operations and infrastructure, guiding adaptation strategies and investments to build resilience. By considering the scenario, Sasol can develop strategies to reduce weather-related impacts on our people, communities, and assets, leading to fewer production losses and lower costs for adaptation measures. This scenario helps Sasol align our business strategies with global sustainability goals.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Drivers that impact cost of capital like inflation, exchange rates, macroeconomics

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :demand for commodities and customer willingness to pay

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :policy uncertainty, public and political response to impacts of regulation and policy changes

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :commercially availability of the technologies

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :geopolitical tensions, global supply chains, regulation and policy, commodity supply, demand and price

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Sasol's strategy for our Current Pathway scenario is based on key assumptions, primarily anticipating steady global economic growth. However, current global economic conditions are challenging due to geopolitical tensions, uneven economic growth, inflation and rising interest rates. Technological advancements are vital, particularly in low-carbon technologies, which require significant progress to meet emissions targets. We plan to utilise our in-house technology advantage and existing assets for sustainable growth and to develop sustainable fuels and chemicals opportunities globally. Stringent regulatory frameworks are also anticipated, with effective global enforcement promoting sustainable practices. The recently promulgated Climate Change Act in South Africa introduces uncertainties regarding carbon budget allocations and sectoral emission targets. Some consumer behaviour is likely to shift towards sustainable products, influenced by increased environmental awareness, which will still impact reputation and market dynamics. Several uncertainties could impact strategic outcomes. The speed and severity of climate change regulation and policy, impacts on macro-economics, as well as the supply, demand and price of commodities. We are committed to decarbonising operations and transitioning to sustainable solutions. Global market dynamics, including shifts in demand for fossil fuels versus renewable energy, introduce complexity. Financial constraints are significant, requiring substantial investments in new technologies and infrastructure to reduce emissions. Our disciplined capital allocation approach aims to strengthen our balance sheet and support this transition. Operational constraints involve modifying existing operations and supply chains to meet new regulatory requirements. Social and political constraints may arise from resistance to changes in business practices from stakeholders such as consumers, investors, and governments. Resource constraints highlight the limited availability of critical materials needed for deploying new technologies and renewable energy infrastructure. Our commitment to decarbonisation is integral to navigating these challenges while pursuing sustainable growth and maintaining competitive advantage in a rapidly evolving energy landscape.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The bespoke scenario allows for a realistic assessment of future conditions. The scenario reflects a balanced growth trajectory, compatible with our approach to sustainable growth and realistic target setting. It includes required policy interventions to achieve the required changes to the external environment. By utilising this scenario, Sasol can effectively evaluate its resilience to climate-related changes, assessing potential impacts on operations and supply chains, and explore various developments in climate policy and economic growth. This approach is consistent with international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, and aligns with Sasol's initiatives toward lower-carbon solutions and investments in renewable energy projects. The scenario assumes moderate technological progress which complements Sasol's innovation strategy, facilitating incremental advancements in operations and ensuring robust strategies against a range of future conditions. Sasol's Current Pathway scenario assumes that current trends continue. This scenario includes more physical impacts of climate change on our operations and infrastructure, guiding adaptation strategies and investments to build resilience. The scenario is also important for evaluating long-term risks of moderate change and informing proactive measures to mitigate climate-related disruptions. By considering the scenario, Sasol can develop strategies to reduce weather-related impacts on our people, communities, and assets, leading to fewer production losses and lower costs for adaptation measures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :drivers that impact cost of capital like inflation, exchange rates, macroeconomics

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :demand for commodities and customer willingness to pay

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :policy uncertainty and public and political response to impact of regulatory and policy changes

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :commercial availability of technology

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :geopolitical tensions, global supply chains, regulation and policy and commodity supply, demand, price

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Sasol's strategy for our Fragmented World scenario is based on key assumptions, primarily anticipating steady global economic growth. However, current global economic conditions are challenging due to geopolitical tensions, uneven economic growth, inflation and rising interest rates. Technological advancements are less emphasised. Our in-house technology advantage and existing assets can still be used for sustainable growth and to develop sustainable fuels and chemicals opportunities globally. Even though the transition is slower in this scenario, some changes to regulatory frameworks are also anticipated, with effective global enforcement promoting sustainable practices. The recently promulgated Climate Change Act in South Africa introduces uncertainties regarding carbon budget

allocations and sectoral emission targets. Some consumer behaviour is likely to shift more slowly towards sustainable products, influenced by increased environmental awareness, which will still impact reputation and market dynamics. Several uncertainties could impact strategic outcomes. The speed and severity of climate change regulation and policy, impacts on macro-economics, as well as the supply, demand and price of commodities. We are committed to decarbonising operations and transitioning to sustainable solutions. Global market dynamics, including some shifts in demand for fossil fuels versus renewable energy, introduce complexity. Financial constraints are significant, requiring substantial investments in new technologies and infrastructure to reduce emissions. Our disciplined capital allocation approach aims to strengthen our balance sheet and support this transition. Operational constraints involve modifying existing operations and supply chains to meet new regulatory requirements. Social and political constraints may arise from resistance to changes in business practices from stakeholders such as consumers, investors, and governments. Resource constraints highlight the limited availability of critical materials needed for deploying new technologies and renewable energy infrastructure. Our commitment to decarbonisation is integral to navigating these challenges while pursuing sustainable growth and maintaining competitive advantage in a rapidly evolving energy landscape.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The bespoke scenario allows for a realistic assessment of future conditions in the event of a slower transition. The scenario reflects a balanced growth trajectory, compatible with our approach to sustainable growth and realistic target setting. It includes some required policy interventions to achieve some changes to the external environment. By utilising this scenario, Sasol can effectively evaluate its resilience to significant climate-related changes (due to delayed reactions, climate change implications are likely to be worse), assessing potential impacts on operations and supply chains, and explore various developments in climate policy and economic growth. The scenario assumes moderate to slow technological progress. Sasol's Fragmented World scenario assumes that there is a slower response to the climate transition and hence tests resilience to significant climate impacts. This scenario includes significant physical impacts of climate change on our operations and infrastructure, guiding adaptation strategies and investments to build resilience. The scenario is also important for evaluating long-term risks of moderate change and informing proactive measures to mitigate climate-related disruptions.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 4.5 scenario outlines a moderate approach to global greenhouse gas emissions, predicting a peak around 2040 followed by a decline. This scenario anticipates that technological advancements will drive a transition to a lower-carbon economy, characterised by increased adoption of renewable energy, enhanced energy efficiency, and widespread technology transfer to developing nations. The global cooperation envisioned includes rapid advancements in solar, wind, and battery technology, alongside significant investment in grid infrastructure and interconnectivity between countries. These developments lower costs over time, making the energy transition more affordable and scalable. Moreover, the RCP 4.5 scenario assumes energy efficiency gains, lifestyle changes, and strong political commitments that result in reduced energy consumption globally. As part of this transition, global coal consumption comes under increased pressure, and natural gas demand peaks in the mid-2030s, primarily being used as a peaking fuel. Demand for oil in transport is also expected to peak in the mid-to-late 2020s, driven by increased adoption of electric vehicles, infrastructure improvements, and behavioural shifts. The aviation sector is expected to see flatter growth in oil-derived jet fuel demand due to efficiency gains and the increased penetration of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF). However, uncertainties exist in the assumptions surrounding technological progress, policy enforcement, and market behaviour, which may vary considerably. Political shifts, economic changes, or insufficient global cooperation could undermine the effectiveness of climate strategies and the speed of the energy transition. Constraints include technological readiness and financial implications of scaling decarbonization efforts, while uncertainties revolve around evolving regulatory landscapes, market dynamics, and the availability of funding to support energy transitions, particularly in developing countries. The RCP 4.5 scenario presents limitations by focusing on global averages, potentially overlooking regional climate variations critical for local decision-making and adaptation strategies, including the specific needs of Sasol's operations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sasol's decision to utilise the RCP 4.5 scenario is informed by the goal of exploring a balanced, cooperative pathway for climate action, aligning with global efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions while adapting to the realities of ongoing technological, social, and policy changes. The RCP 4.5 scenario represents a future

where international collaboration leads to significant, though not complete, climate mitigation. This scenario anticipates a temperature increase in the range of 1.5C to 2C, reflecting progress made through global cooperation, but acknowledging that more ambitious efforts are still required. Key drivers of this scenario include rapid advances in solar, wind, and battery technology, coupled with technology transfer to developing nations, which accelerates the adoption of low-cost, clean energy solutions. Efficiency gains in energy consumption, supported by political commitments, lifestyle changes, and legislative frameworks, contribute to reduced global energy demand. At the same time, significant investments in electricity grids and interconnectivity between nations help to lower transmission and distribution costs, making the energy transition more accessible and affordable. The insights gained from the RCP 4.5 scenario enable Sasol to anticipate changes in market demand, consumer preferences, and regulatory expectations, while fostering a strategic approach to resilience and adaptation. The scenario's assumptions around international cooperation, technological innovation, and reduced dependence on fossil-based energy provide a robust framework for Sasol's long-term planning, ensuring that the company's operations remain aligned with global sustainability goals and the energy transition. The modelling simulations, covering the period from 1960 to 2099, ensure Sasol's strategies are both forward-looking and grounded in real-time developments, strengthening the company's ability to navigate future climate risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario is built on several key assumptions regarding future global conditions. It presumes continued high population growth, slow income growth, and modest rates of technological advancements and energy efficiency improvements. Additionally, this scenario assumes that no significant climate policies will be implemented to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. These assumptions are critical for understanding the potential impacts of climate change on Sasol's operations and the broader environment in which we operate. There are notable uncertainties associated with the RCP 8.5 scenario. The accuracy and completeness of the assumptions used as inputs in the modelling process can vary, leading to potential misestimations of risks and impacts. Furthermore, the scenario may not capture all possible future developments, such as unforeseen technological advancements or changes in regulatory frameworks. These uncertainties can significantly affect Sasol's strategic planning and risk management efforts. The RCP 8.5 scenario also presents certain constraints. The modelling focuses on specific climate indicators, such as temperature changes, rainfall patterns, and the increased likelihood of extreme weather events, which may not encompass all potential risks. This limited scope can restrict the comprehensiveness of the analysis and may lead to insufficient preparation for less predictable climate-related challenges.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sasol's decision to utilise the RCP 8.5 scenario stems from our aim to understand the wide range of potential changes in greenhouse gas emissions and their impacts. By modelling both RCP 8.5 and the intermediate RCP 4.5 scenario, Sasol can assess the physical impacts of climate change on out operations and develop strategies to enhance resilience. This scenario analysis is vital for informing Sasol's Future Sasol strategy, particularly as we seek to evaluate market demand, consumer preferences, and stakeholder acceptance. The insights gained from this analysis help us to prepare for various climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring that we remain adaptable in a rapidly changing global landscape. The modelling spans from 1960 to 2099, aligning with Sasol's long-term strategic planning and enabling us to anticipate and respond to future climate challenges effectively.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Sasol's 2024 scenario analysis yielded insights into our resilience against climate change and other environmental issues. The analysis considered a range of climate transition scenarios, including our bespoke scenario aligning with a 1.5C temperature increase or lower. This scenario revealed that fossil fuel feedstock acceptability is increasingly constrained, prompting Sasol to reduce our exposure to coal and diversify our feedstock mix. Despite the challenges posed by the transition to a low-carbon economy, we recognise the continued relevance of local market demand for liquid fuels up to 2030 and beyond, across various scenarios. As such, preserving returns in this market remains a strategic imperative for the company. To mitigate vulnerabilities in our strategy, we will closely monitor and reduce risks associated with the pace of technology development, carbon tax design, sustainability obligations, and macroeconomic drivers and social impacts. The physical climate scenarios, such as RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, highlighted the potential impacts of climate change on Sasol's operations. The analysis revealed that the 1.5C scenario results in fewer production losses, infrastructure damage, and supply chain disruptions compared to the Current Pathway, leading to lower sustenance capital expenditure. This underscores the importance of proactive adaptation measures to build resilience against physical climate risks. Beyond climate change, Sasol's scenario analysis also considered other environmental issues, including the number of ecosystems impacted, changes to the state of nature, changes in ecosystem services provision, and water risks. These factors were incorporated into the assessment of physical and transition risks across the various scenarios, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the interconnected nature of environmental challenges.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Sasol's 2024 scenario analysis yielded insights into our resilience against climate change and other environmental issues, including water. The analysis considered a range of climate transition scenarios, including our bespoke scenario aligning with a 1.5C temperature increase or lower. This scenario revealed that fossil fuel feedstock acceptability is increasingly constrained, prompting Sasol to reduce our exposure to coal and diversify our feedstock mix. Despite the challenges posed by the transition to a low-carbon economy, we recognise the continued relevance of local market demand for liquid fuels up to 2030 and beyond, across various scenarios. As such, preserving returns in this market remains a strategic imperative for the company. To mitigate vulnerabilities in our strategy, we will closely monitor and reduce risks associated with the pace of technology development, carbon tax design, sustainability obligations, and macroeconomic drivers and social impacts. The physical climate scenarios, such as RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, highlighted the potential impacts of climate change on Sasol's operations. The analysis revealed that the 1.5C scenario results in fewer production losses, infrastructure damage, and supply chain disruptions compared to the Current Pathway, leading to lower sustenance capital expenditure. This underscores the importance of proactive adaptation measures to build resilience against physical climate risks. Beyond climate change, Sasol's scenario analysis also considered other environmental issues, including the number of ecosystems impacted, changes to the state of nature, changes in ecosystem services provision, and water risks. These factors were incorporated into the assessment of physical and transition risks across the various scenarios, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the interconnected nature of environmental challenges.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Sasol has not explicitly committed to ceasing all spending on and revenue generation from fossil fuel expansion due to several critical considerations that require a balanced and phased transition. Our business model has historically been rooted in coal and natural gas, which have been integral to our profitability and operational capacity, as well as energy security for South Africa. While we are committed to our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050, we recognise that an immediate cessation of fossil fuel-related activities would have significant social and financial impacts. To facilitate this transition, natural gas is viewed as a "bridge" fuel that allows us to gradually reduce our reliance on coal while maintaining revenue streams that are essential for funding future investments in renewable energy and sustainability projects, while also reducing emissions. The regulatory landscape in South Africa further complicates our approach. At the same time, while we are exploring renewable energy and green hydrogen initiatives, these projects are still in the early stages, and significant infrastructure and regulatory challenges hinder their rapid scalability. Moreover, Sasol plays a crucial role in the South African economy, contributing approximately 5% to the country's GDP and enabling employment for over 500 000 people, both directly and indirectly. Abruptly ceasing fossil fuel activities could have far-reaching consequences on jobs and livelihoods, particularly in the communities that depend on our operations. Therefore, we are committed to a just and equitable transition that takes into account both environmental goals and the economic realities of South Africa. This approach allows us to address climate change while ensuring economic sustainability and social responsibility.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Sasol's transition plan is built upon key assumptions and dependencies that are critical for our success. Central to this plan is the expectation that essential technologies, including CCS, green hydrogen production, and SAF development, will advance sufficiently to be deployed at scale and become economically viable. A supportive and enabling regulatory framework is also necessary and incentives for renewable energy and low-carbon technologies. Furthermore, the plan

emphasises the importance of continued engagement and support from vital stakeholders—such as employees, communities, governments, and investors—to ensure a just and inclusive transition. Access to financing and funding opportunities for transition activities, including renewable energy projects and emissions reduction initiatives, is another critical dependency. The transition strategy is predicated on the assumption that global demand for petrochemicals and fuels will remain strong, driven by population growth and the expansion of the middle class, despite a global shift toward a lower-carbon economy. A successful transition from coal to natural gas as the primary feedstock for chemical and fuel production is deemed necessary for advancing towards more sustainable energy sources in the long term. The plan also assumes that Sasol can maintain our competitive advantage and deliver sustainable returns while shifting to a lower-carbon business model. The effective advancement and deployment of critical technologies must align with market readiness and prevailing economic conditions. The success of the plan also hinges on establishing a stable and predictable regulatory environment that encourages innovation and investment in low-carbon technologies. Adequate financing and funding mechanisms are essential to support transition activities, including the development of renewable energy projects

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Sasol's progress against its climate transition plan, as disclosed in our 2023 reporting period, reflects a commitment to achieving our net-zero GHG emissions ambition by 2050. We have several key initiatives and developments that demonstrate our ongoing efforts in this regard. One significant advancement is our focus on renewable energy procurement, which has exceeded initial expectations. We are actively working on projects that involve replacing self-generated power from fine coal with renewable energy sources, aiming to deliver 1.2 GW of renewable energy to our operations in South Africa. Additionally, Sasol is progressing with the design of a coal briquetting solution, which is intended to convert fine coal into usable coarse coal feedstock for our production processes. Our climate transition plan also emphasises the importance of securing gas supplies, particularly from Mozambique. We aim to extend the gas supply plateau from this region, which is essential for maintaining production levels while transitioning to cleaner energy sources. However, uncertainty surrounding the financial viability of importing liquefied natural gas (LNG) has raised concerns about our ability to meet our gas supply needs. Despite these advancements, there are challenges that we must address to ensure the successful implementation of our transition plan. Investors and stakeholders have expressed the need for more tangible evidence of progress and a credible feedstock strategy to restore production volumes while adhering to climate goals. Therefore, we have made notable progress in our transition plan through renewable energy procurement. However, ongoing challenges related to gas supply and the need for accelerated action highlight the importance of continued commitment and transparency as we work towards our climate objectives.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

SASOL Climate Change Report 2023.pdf,SASOL Climate Advocacy Policy Supplement 2023.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Other, please specify :Air quality management, product stewardship, SDGs, waste management, climate change adaptation

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Sasol's climate transition plan considers various interconnected environmental issues, recognising that addressing climate change requires a holistic approach that encompasses biodiversity, water stewardship, emissions reduction, waste management, and product stewardship. For biodiversity, we understand that healthy ecosystems are vital for climate resilience. We have partnered with a local NGO to conduct a comprehensive biodiversity footprint assessment, which helps us identify and manage the impacts of our operations on local habitats and species, which informs our development of a Group biodiversity position, ensuring that climate change considerations are integrated into our decision-making processes related to biodiversity management. Our ongoing engagement with stakeholders further promotes biodiversity conservation and enhances our efforts to protect local ecosystems. Water stewardship is another critical aspect of our climate transition plan, as it is an essential resource for our operations and we are committed to mitigating risks associated with water scarcity and pollution. We implement responsible water management practices and have initiated stewardship initiatives aimed at sustainable water resource management in the catchments where we operate. By addressing water-related challenges, we also enhance our overall climate resilience and support sustainable development in these areas.To combat climate change, we prioritise reducing emissions from our operations to improve air quality and contribute to healthier communities. Our commitment includes implementing advanced technologies and practices aimed at minimising emissions, thereby enhancing our contribution to global climate goals. Waste management and land risk are also integral to our climate transition plan. We adopt a waste hierarchy approach that prioritises waste reduction and recycling, thereby minimising the environmental footprint of our activities. This addresses waste-related issues and supports our broader climate objectives by reducing emissions associated with waste disposal. Our focus on product stewardship promotes the development and use of safe, environmentally friendly products throughout their lifecycle, ensuring sustainability considerations are embedded from production to disposal. Our integrated GHG and SOx transition plan is designed to further reduce our emissions and sulfur oxides, reinforcing our commitment to minimising our overall environmental impact
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The impact of climate change has greatly influenced Sasol's approach to our products and services by bringing both risks and opportunities. The risk of regulatory pressures and changing consumer preferences towards sustainability has motivated us to improve the environmental performance of our products. In response, we have invested in developing cleaner technologies like green hydrogen and carbon capture and storage (CCS), which help us reduce emissions and comply with new regulations. At the same time, these changes have created opportunities for growth and innovation. By expanding our portfolio to include low-carbon and sustainable products, we can meet the rising demand for sustainable solutions, capture new market segments, and strengthen our competitive position in the evolving energy landscape. Water security is considered a key risk for Sasol and it is understood that the effects of climate change in the future could exacerbate this risk further, particularly for our South African operations. Water is a critical feedstock for our business and a key resource for the communities we operate in and many of our current or planned facilities are located in areas with water quantity, quality or delivery challenges Sasol remains committed to improving our water use efficiency and pollution prevention initiatives whilst partnering with host governments to resolve water related challenges.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate change: Climate change risks and opportunities have profoundly shaped Sasol's strategy by driving substantial changes across both upstream and downstream operations. Upstream, the physical risks of extreme weather and regulatory pressures, such as carbon pricing, have prompted Sasol to gradually transition from coal to natural gas, a lower-carbon alternative, and to invest in technologies like carbon capture and storage (CCS). These measures are essential for mitigating emissions and aligning with tightening regulations. Downstream, the growing demand for sustainable energy solutions has led Sasol to innovate and expand its product offerings, including green hydrogen and low-emission fuels, to capture new market opportunities and enhance competitive positioning. Overall, climate change has led Sasol to integrate these risks into its enterprise risk management framework, ensuring that its long-term strategy is resilient, sustainable, and aligned with global climate goals. Water: Sasol's upstream operations are affected by water scarcity and the need for sustainable water management practices. We have implemented strategies to optimise water use and mitigate risks associated with water availability. Downstream, the demand for sustainable energy solutions presents opportunities for Sasol to innovate and enhance our product offerings, thereby improving our competitive position in the market. The Group Risk and SHE function is responsible for developing risk management processes monitoring the implementation thereof by OMEs across the group including water risks related to security of supply and extreme weather. The Vaal Water Resource Planning tool is used to identify and respond to catchment risks

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Sasol's investment in research and development focuses on addressing climate change and water-related challenges. We are exploring alternative energy sources and advanced technologies to reduce our carbon footprint. This R&D investment not only mitigates risks associated with regulatory compliance and environmental sustainability but also positions Sasol as a leader in developing innovative solutions that can capitalise on emerging market opportunities.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Sasol's operational strategies are increasingly influenced by environmental risks, particularly those related to climate change and water usage. We have adopted measures to enhance operational efficiency and reduce emissions, such as improving energy efficiency and implementing carbon capture technologies. These operational improvements not only help mitigate risks but also create opportunities for cost savings and improved environmental performance, aligning with our long-term sustainability goals. Sasol is a signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate, and we adopt the Mandate's water stewardship framework for responding to water risks.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Sasol's financial planning has been significantly influenced by environmental risks and opportunities, particularly in the context of climate change and water management. This has led to a re-evaluation of capital allocation strategies, with increased investments directed towards sustainable technologies and initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions. Access to capital has also been affected, as investors increasingly prioritise ESG factors in their decision-making processes. Our commitment to sustainability and our Net Zero ambition by 2050 are critical in attracting investment and maintaining favourable financing conditions. The growing demand for sustainable products has created new revenue opportunities, driving us to innovate and expand our market offerings with low-carbon and green technologies. Our capital expenditures are now strategically allocated to projects that align with our environmental goals, such as reducing GHG emissions and advancing clean energy solutions. Overall, Sasol's financial planning is intricately linked with our climate strategies, reflecting a comprehensive approach to managing risks and capitalising on opportunities. This integration is essential for ensuring long-term financial resilience and alignment with evolving regulatory and market expectations. The mitigation of water security risks (as detailed in our business strategy) requires investment into capital projects that, for example, improve operational water efficiency or provide an alternative water supply. Thus, financial planning is an essential part of the long-term business strategy to ensure that appropriate water projects and initiatives can be implemented. Our water-related financial planning is done based on the needs of the various operating entities,

subject, however, to governance on capital allocation. Our largest water using OME's are our Sasol Secunda Operations and Sasolburg Ekundustria Operations. Accordingly, these two operations are advancing options of reducing river water demand.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :capital allocation priorities aligned with decarbonisation strategies and emissions-reduction roadmaps

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

13

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

15

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

15

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Sasol employs a structured methodology to assess the alignment of our spending and revenue with our climate transition objectives. This methodology is integrated into Sasol's overall capital allocation framework, which prioritises investments in sustainability and decarbonisation initiatives and is designed to ensure that capital is allocated towards projects that contribute to reducing GHG emissions and align with our long-term climate goals. Sasol’s capital allocation priorities emphasise "Transform" capital, which is directed towards projects that support our GHG reduction targets. This includes investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and the development of low-carbon technologies, such as green hydrogen and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). We have committed R15-25 billion in cumulative capital expenditure by 2030 for these emission-reduction initiatives. Sasol’s climate strategy is underpinned by a three-pillar emission-reduction framework (Reduce, Transform, and Shift), guiding us towards achieving our medium-term target of reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% and scope 3, category 11 emissions by 20% by 2030. The framework also supports our long-term ambition of reaching net-zero emissions by 2050. Sasol conducts climate-related scenario analyses to evaluate the resilience of our business model under various climate futures. These analyses are aligned with the TCFD recommendations and help inform our strategic decisions, ensuring that our financial commitments effectively contribute to our climate transition objectives while maintaining business viability. Examples of activities classified as aligned with climate transition include: Investments in renewable energy projects, including an initial 600MW procurement in partnership with Air Liquide, as part of Sasol's broader commitment to securing up to 1,200MW of renewable energy by 2030, as well as the development of green hydrogen projects. Spending on energy efficiency initiatives, including the implementation of energy and process efficiencies across operations. Development of low-carbon product lines, including SAF. Feedstock transitioning – integrating to sustainable feedstock. In contrast, Sasol generally does not classify investments in new fossil fuel exploration as aligned with our climate transition objectives, as these activities do not contribute to the reduction of emissions in line with its targets. We anticipate that the proportion of spending aligned with climate transition objectives will increase over time, driven by evolving regulatory pressures, advancements in sustainable technologies, and shifts in consumer preferences towards sustainable products.
[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Sasol is actively engaged in research and development (R&D) aimed at advancing low-carbon products and services that are integral to our sector activities. Our R&D investments are primarily focused on technologies that support our decarbonisation strategy. This includes the ongoing work to transform from grey hydrogen to green hydrogen by incorporating renewable power, which significantly reduces ghg emissions associated with our operations. Additionally, Sasol is investing in the production of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) through strategic partnerships, such as our joint venture with Topsoe. This collaboration leverages our proprietary Fischer-Tropsch (FT) technology to produce SAF from non-fossil fuel feedstocks, utilising green hydrogen and sustainable carbon sources. These initiatives are part of our broader effort to transform our operations and shift our portfolio towards more sustainable, low-carbon products, thus positioning Sasol at the forefront of the global energy transition. Our commitment to R&D also extends to exploring and developing alternative low-carbon feedstocks, enhancing process efficiencies, and integrating renewable energy sources into our operations. We are not only focused on internal R&D but also on collaborating with external partners, including governments, industry bodies, and academic institutions, to accelerate the commercialisation of low-carbon technologies. These efforts are aligned with our Future Sasol strategy, which aims to achieve significant emissions reductions and contribute to global decarbonisation goals, ultimately supporting our ambition to reach net-zero emissions by 2050.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.3) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Chemical production using variable renewables

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

7

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sasol is committed to reducing our reliance on fossil fuels by integrating renewable energy into our chemical production processes. We recognize that chemical production is energy-intensive and contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, we prioritise innovative solutions that utilize renewable energy sources. This strategy is crucial for decarbonising our energy supply chain and reducing direct emissions. Our research and development investments are focused on advancing technologies that optimise the use of renewable energy, addressing our immediate emissions and laying the groundwork for a sustainable future. Transitioning to renewable energy is essential for reducing emissions associated with our operations and energy consumption. Furthermore, developing technologies that incorporate renewables into our processes will help decrease Sasol's overall carbon footprint. This is important for complying with stricter environmental regulations and meeting stakeholder expectations. By aligning our R&D efforts with our climate commitments, we ensure that Sasol remains resilient to regulatory changes and market shifts, securing our long-term success in a low-carbon economy.

Row 2

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**low-carbon, bio-based feedstocks

(5.5.3.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.05

(5.5.3.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0.5

(5.5.3.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sasol's R&D investment in renewable feedstock is an essential element of our climate transition strategy, focusing on developing sustainable processes and products that can effectively replace traditional fossil fuel-based methods. This approach is directly aligned with our emissions reduction roadmap goals. A key aspect of this strategy involves the active pursuit of sustainable carbon feedstocks, such as biogenic materials and recycled process CO2 from industrial sources. By transitioning from carbon-intensive feedstock, we aim to reduce our carbon footprint and foster the development of a circular economy, where resources are reused, and emissions are minimised. To effectively implement these changes, Sasol is engaging in strategic partnerships and enterprise supplier development initiatives, which are designed to optimise the sourcing of sustainable feestocks and address challenges associated with its implementation. By working closely with partners, we are committed to achieving sustainable land and water use practices that align with our environmental goals. Moreover, Sasol's investment in sustainable feedstocks is integrally linked to our broader strategy of incorporating renewable energy sources, such as green hydrogen, into our chemical production processes. By integrating these technologies, we are striving to create a more sustainable and efficient production system that supports our long-term climate goals and contributes to a cleaner, more sustainable future.
[Add row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Alternative liquid fuels

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

23

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

25

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sasol's investment in Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) aligns with our climate commitments and transition plan, particularly in the context of reducing scope 3 emissions. SAF can achieve up to an 85% reduction in GHG emissions over its lifecycle compared to conventional jet fuels. By focusing on SAF, we are targeting one of the most challenging areas for emissions reduction, helping us to comply with our climate commitments while positioning us as a leader in providing sustainable solutions for the aviation industry. Sasol's collaboration with Topsoe (JV set up between Sasol and Topsoe) to advance SAF production demonstrates the innovative approaches needed to scale up sustainable fuel production. These partnerships are essential for developing new technologies and processes that can further reduce emissions across the aviation sector, fostering innovation and collaboration in sustainable fuel development. One of the key projects currently ongoing in Sasol is the CARE-O-SENE program. This program has been funded by the German Department of Research & Education (BMBF) and includes industrial and academic partners from across South Africa and Germany. The key focus of this program is the development of newer generations of FT catalyst that specifically target higher yields of SAF and enabling a circular economy by investigating options like catalyst regeneration and completing life cycle assessments for the potential plants. From the Sasol side, this program is currently our largest investment in terms of manhours, resources and costs within the sustainability research focus areas, and it aims to leverage our existing strong research base in this space.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

7

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

12

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

CCUS is integral to Sasol's decarbonisation strategy, particularly for our operations in South Africa and the United States. We are investing in CCUS technologies to capture and utilise carbon emissions, which is critical for reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions. This investment supports Sasol's commitment to our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050 and aligns with our broader climate transition plan by facilitating the transition to low-carbon operations and enabling the reduction of emissions from hard-to-abate sectors. Our research teams have partnered with the Council of Geosciences to understand local (South Africa) opportunities for larger scale storage opportunities and developing a better understanding for the technologies, the chemistry and sustainability of these routes. On the "USE" part of CCUS we investigate many routes to convert CO2 to chemicals or fuels. On a larger scale we have been developing improvements to our existing iron FT catalyst, together with the University of Cape Town, that will enable more CO2 to be converted in our FT reactors in Secunda. This program has activities in the fundamental space (UCT), lab scale and pilot scale at Sasol's R&D facilities in Sasolburg.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

4

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

7

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sasol recognises green hydrogen as a sustainable energy carrier essential for achieving our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050. We are actively investing in hydrogen projects, including partnerships with organisations like Air Liquide and Haldor Topsoe to produce sustainable aviation fuels (SAF). By supporting pilot projects and feasibility studies, such as the 200 MW green hydrogen initiative, we aim to develop a robust green hydrogen economy in South Africa. This aligns with our climate commitments by reducing GHG emissions and fostering local economic growth through green technology initiatives. Our research teams have also been investigating options to integrate various scales of electrolysers (kW to MW) into our existing facilities in Sasolburg. This will help us understand the technology better from a performance and integration perspective.
[Add row]

(5.6) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Exploration of new oil fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable

Exploration of new natural gas fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

893000000

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The cash flow is based on project stage estimates and optimisation studies. The reporting year CAPEX is disclosed in our Analyst Report, R893 million, and to get the percentage, this value is divided by our total Capital spend for FY-23. The planned CAPEX is included in the R25 - R35 billion (bn) cumulative total capital up to 2030, including gas feedstock and the roadmap costs (Transform capital).

Expansion of existing oil fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

(5.6.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4400000000

(5.6.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

14

(5.6.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years

15

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The cash flow is based on project stage estimates and optimisation studies. The reporting year CAPEX is disclosed in our Analyst Report, R4.4 billion, and to get the percentage, this value is divided by our total Capital spend for FY-23. The planned CAPEX Equates to R25 - R35 billion (bn) cumulative total capital up to 2030, including gas feedstock and the roadmap costs (Transform capital).
[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

3.37

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

17.4

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

The CAPEX expenditure for 2023 was within anticipated percentage change. The cost containment drive stemming form 2020 curb excessive CAPEX expenditure for 2023 but did result in an increase in OPEX. Capital avoidance was achieved trough the rental of water purification infrastructure to negate a possible positive factory water balance. Notwithstanding the cost expenditure containment drive, significant capital and renewal funds will need to be spend on essential water related infrastructure the following years. T The above-mentioned CAPEX avoidance actions overstressed the need to spend more than the anticipated forward trend for OPEX forecasted for 2023. Therefore, assuming this action will continue and based on the recorded increase in labour, electricity and cost of water, it is anticipated that the increasing OPEX trend will continue for 2024. We are unable to disclose forward looking CAPEX and OPEX, however it is monitored and managed internally. [Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Regulated carbon tax

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Sasol calculates its internal carbon price based on anticipated liabilities from carbon taxes and emissions trading systems, considering both current regulations and projected future changes. The methodology incorporates the existing and pending legislation, as well as possible variations that could be considered in future regulation.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The differentiated pricing mechanism reflects varying carbon pricing structures and market conditions across Sasol's global operations, allowing us to tailor our approach to local economic contexts and regulatory environments. This strategy enables us to prioritise investments and operational decisions that offer the greatest potential for emissions reductions, supporting our long-term goal of transitioning to a lower-carbon economy while maintaining economic viability. By applying higher internal prices in areas with greater emissions, Sasol incentivises the development and adoption of low-carbon technologies and practices. Geographic variability in carbon pricing allows Sasol to account for local market dynamics and regulatory frameworks, ensuring relevance and effectiveness. The internal carbon price is integrated into business decision-making processes, including operations, procurement, and capital expenditure, influencing areas where emissions can be reduced most effectively. Project evaluations incorporate this price, guiding investments toward more sustainable choices. Regular reviews and adjustments of the pricing strategy ensure responsiveness to changing regulations, market conditions, and technological advancements, aligning Sasol's business strategies with environmental goals for a sustainable, low-carbon future.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Sasol anticipates that its internal carbon pricing will adapt to evolving regulatory frameworks, market dynamics, and advancements in low-carbon technologies. We are committed to regularly reviewing and adjusting this pricing to ensure alignment with these factors. For the calendar year 2024, we established an internal carbon price of R190/tCO2e, with a projected increase to approximately US30 per tCO2e by 2030, in real terms before allowances. This approach reflects our proactive stance in managing carbon-related risks and supports our broader sustainability goals as we work towards achieving our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050 in 2024.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

190

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

462

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations
☑ Remuneration
☑ Product and R&D
☑ Risk management
☑ Capital expenditure
☑ Opportunity management
☑ Dependencies management
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Other, please specify **:strategic decision making**

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**internal carbon price to inform specific strategic decisions, project evaluations, and investment assessments, particularly in relation to emissions reduction and sustainability initiatives.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

64

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Sasol's South Africa internal carbon price is developed with reference to South African regulated carbon prices and attached conditions up to calendar year 2030. Post calendar year 2030 up to 2050, the internal carbon price consists of various scenario alternatives, developed by varying the end point carbon price in 2050, different escalation rates of the carbon tax itself and then variations to the allowances over the period. These are available for testing the economics of the strategy alternatives available to Sasol going forward (in line with Sasol's strategy) and helping to direct decision making. External references are used to test edges of the variation envelop e.g. the World Bank carbon tax document. These views are regularly updated at least once per year.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :River water costs

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :to justify funding decisions on all projects requiring any water utilities

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Costs of disposing water

☑ Costs of treating water

☑ Existing water tariffs

☑ Social cost of environmental impact

☑ Other, please specify :cost of procurement

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Sasol uses an internal price on water to justify funding decisions on all projects requiring any water utilities. The price was established after considering the cost of procurement, treatment and environmental impacts of water usage. The price we pay for water differs due to the infrastructure needs to supply water. River water costs Secunda Operation and Sasolburg Operations approximately R7/m3 and R3/m3 respectively. These Operating Model Entities (OME's) plan for inflation-related increase has a context menu.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Project/site specific coverage

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The price we pay for water differs due to the infrastructure needs to supply water

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Projected water pricing is included in the Group assumptions used for investment decision making

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The Operating Model Entities (OME's) plan for inflation related increases
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Sasol classifies suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on climate change based on the following criteria: significant contribution to Scope 3 emissions, energy intensity of operations, reliance on fossil fuels, vulnerability to climate risks such as extreme weather events, and alignment with carbon reduction targets. Suppliers meeting these thresholds are prioritised for engagement to drive climate action and mitigation efforts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We have not yet done so, we are in the process of doing this

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Although suppliers are required to meet ESG requirements in their supplier contracts and comply with our supplier code of conduct. We have not yet assessed the relevance of environmental issues of each supplier. We have therefore not prioritised engagements on such issues. Sasol however has began a process to better understand the position of our suppliers in the ESG space. We have thus far sent out a survey including ESG topics such as climate change, water, biodiversity etc. Further actions will be determined based on the outcome of this survey.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We have not yet assessed the relevance of environmental issues of each supplier as yet

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Although suppliers are required to meet ESG requirements in their supplier contracts and comply with our supplier code of conduct. We have not yet assessed the relevance of environmental issues of each supplier. We have therefore not prioritised engagements on such issues. Sasol however has began a process to better understand the position of our suppliers in the ESG space. We have thus far sent out a survey including ESG topics such as climate change, water, biodiversity etc. Further actions will be determined based on the outcome of this survey.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Sasol mandates that our suppliers comply with specific environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process, as outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct. These requirements are integrated into supplier contracts, ensuring that suppliers adhere to applicable environmental laws and standards. Non-compliance with these requirements can lead to significant consequences, including the termination of business relationships. We have established a comprehensive policy to address non-compliance, which includes audits, inspections, and the obligation for suppliers to report any violations. This proactive approach underscores Sasol's commitment to sustainability and responsible environmental practices throughout our supply chain, fostering collaboration with suppliers who share these values. By implementing these measures, we aim to minimise environmental impacts and promote a culture of accountability and continuous improvement in sustainability practices among our suppliers.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Process still underway to develop an internal response mechanism for supplier non-compliance

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Process still underway to develop an internal response mechanism for supplier non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

According to Sasol's Code of Conduct, suppliers are required to minimise environmental impacts, support sustainability initiatives, and comply with local environmental regulations. Sasol reserves the right to terminate its business relationship with any supplier who violates this Code or fails to confirm that a programme is in place to monitor compliance. While the current approach meets requirements, we would like to highlight that there is an ongoing process to develop a more effective method to address non-compliance.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :comply to regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Process still underway to develop an internal response mechanism for supplier non-compliance

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Sasol's 2023 sustainability reporting highlights a robust approach to environmental compliance for suppliers, focusing on measurable outcomes and continuous improvement. We have established stringent environmental standards that suppliers must meet, covering critical areas such as emission reduction initiatives, water management, waste reduction, and the procurement of renewable energy. These standards align with our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050. To ensure compliance, Sasol employs various monitoring mechanisms, including supplier self-assessments, third-party audits, and performance tracking through supplier scorecards. This framework enhances transparency and fosters accountability among suppliers, aligning their operations with our sustainability objectives. In addressing non-compliance, Sasol emphasises engagement over exclusion. We work collaboratively with non-compliant suppliers to develop improvement plans with quantifiable, time-bound targets, providing guidance to help them meet compliance standards. Suppliers need to meet requirement in their supplier contracts. Comply with Sasol policy and the Sasol code of conduct.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Sasol strengthened our engagement with suppliers to reduce scope 3 emissions, focusing on collaborations and initiatives that align supplier practices with our environmental and climate objectives. This engagement centred around enhancing the accuracy of emissions accounting, promoting the adoption of low-carbon materials, and exploring sustainable alternatives within our supply chain. One key area of engagement was improving scope 3 accounting accuracy. We collaborated with the University of Pretoria and the DFFE to develop country-specific emission factors for various fuel products. This initiative was part of a broader effort to refine Sasol's baseline accounting, allowing for more precise measurement and reporting of scope 3 emissions. The improved accuracy in accounting enables us to better understand our emissions profile and identify areas where targeted reductions can be made. We also worked closely with suppliers to introduce low-carbon feedstocks, particularly in our Chemicals business. Key raw materials like ethylene, kerosene, and benzene, which contribute significantly to Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) emissions, were targeted for reduction. By sourcing low-carbon alternatives and implementing these changes, we took a proactive approach to reducing our environmental impact within our supply chain. Additionally, Sasol initiated a study to convert the Natref refinery into a hybrid operation by incorporating bio-based feedstocks, which would help reduce Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) emissions and align with South Africa's clean-fuels standards. Further, Sasol upgraded our transportation fleet to more fuel-efficient Euro 5 and Euro 6 vehicles, which are used for delivering transport fuels, provided better fuel consumption rates and lower carbon dioxide emissions, contributing to a reduction in scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation. We also offset emissions from business

travel by purchasing verified carbon credits, further mitigating our environmental impact. The improved emissions accounting accuracy allowed us to set more precise targets and measure progress effectively, leading to targeted and impactful emissions reduction strategies. The introduction of low-carbon feedstocks and fleet upgrades directly contributed to a reduction in scope 3 emissions, aligning with our long-term ambition of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models
☑ Encourage suppliers to take Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM) actions
☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions
☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our collaboration with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), our key water supplier, encompasses a range of strategic initiatives aimed at ensuring the reliability and sustainability of the water supply to Sasol's operations within the integrated Vaal River system. One of the primary efforts involves our participation in a dedicated joint task team, which focuses on addressing and resolving critical infrastructure challenges associated with the water supply network. In addition to the formal joint task team, we maintain ongoing communication and collaboration with various DWS personnel as needed. These ad-hoc engagements allow for rapid response to emerging issues, ensuring that both parties can address operational challenges efficiently and collaboratively.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Unknown
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sasol recognises that our customers are at the core of our business model, and engaging with them is crucial for responding to evolving needs and expectations. This customer-centric approach not only enhances overall customer experience and satisfaction but also strengthens our market position. Meeting customer demands requires more than just delivering products; it involves understanding and anticipating needs, which is achieved through regular and meaningful engagement. A significant driver of our customer engagement strategy is the growing market demand for low-carbon and sustainable products. As global environmental concerns intensify, both consumers and businesses are increasingly seeking products that align with sustainability goals. Sasol sees this as an opportunity to collaborate closely with our customers to co-develop solutions that reduce carbon footprints and contribute to the broader sustainability agenda. This collaboration is not just a response to market trends; it is integral to our long-term strategy of transitioning to a lower-carbon economy. Building trust and transparency is another critical aspect of Sasol's engagement with our customers. Regular communication fosters trust, which is foundational for long-term relationships. By engaging transparently, we not only manage customer expectations more effectively but also enhance our reputation as a reliable and credible partner. Trust and transparency are essential for navigating the complexities of today's business environment, where stakeholders demand greater accountability and ethical practices from the companies they do business with. Furthermore, our engagement extends to providing innovation and technical support, which are essential for helping customers optimise their processes and reduce environmental impacts. By promoting the adoption of sustainable alternatives and offering technical assistance, Sasol supports our customers in achieving their own sustainability objectives. This, in turn, drives innovation within Sasol's product offerings, as we continuously adapt and evolve our products to meet the changing demands of the market.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sasol has strengthened partnerships with key customers through joint sustainability initiatives, fostering long-term business opportunities. This approach has led to a notable shift in customer preferences toward sustainable offerings, driving growth in Sasol's portfolio of lower-carbon products. Additionally, by collaborating with customers on sustainable solutions, Sasol contributes to emissions reduction not only within our own operations but also across our value chain, significantly impacting Scope 3 emissions. This alignment with sustainability goals is essential in today's environmentally conscious market. Sasol measures the success of our customer engagement through several key indicators. Positive customer feedback regarding engagement experiences and the effectiveness of Sasol's sustainable solutions demonstrates the success of these initiatives. Furthermore, an increase in the volume and diversity of sustainable products delivered to customers reflects Sasol's commitment to sustainability. Quantifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in Scope 3 emissions, serve as tangible evidence of the collaborative efforts between Sasol and our customers. Establishing long-term partnerships focused on sustainability has also led to repeat business and joint innovation, further enhancing Sasol's market position.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage Rand Water the largest water board in the IVRS for potable water supply, Eskom who requires large volumes of water for electricity supply and DWS who supplies our SA operations with river water. Participated in a 3-year Localised Water Management Investor engagement with Sustainalytics. The purpose was to have positive impacts on water management and stewardship on a company, basin and societal level. We covered six discussion points including water governance, water risk and opportunity management, water quantity, water quality, integrated water resources management, and public water management. Information is also readily available in our Sustainability Report and Integrated report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A task team has been formalised between DWS, Eskom and Sasol to resolve IVRS challenges. Real time information gets provided on status of water supply pumps and jointly address challenges as they arise. A multistakeholder study between Water Research commission, DWS, Rand Water, Eskom and Sasol is underway to address water quality challenges in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. A model is being developed to predict water quality for the future based on planned activities.

Measurement: Feedback from Sustainalytics based on their engagements with us and investors. Impact: The engagement highlighted gaps in water reporting, measurement and governance.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale for engaging: As climate risks and opportunities become a critical focus for customers, investors, and shareholders, Sasol recognizes the importance of transparently addressing environmental concerns across its value chain. The rationale for engaging investors and shareholders stems from the following key factors:

Investors and shareholders increasingly demand clarity on how Sasol identifies and manages risks and opportunities related to climate change. They seek to understand the company's exposure to transition risks, such as carbon pricing, as well as physical risks associated with climate impacts. Sasol's core focus is on minimizing its contribution to climate change by addressing direct and indirect GHG emissions. By engaging these stakeholders, Sasol can align its climate-related goals with the expectations of its investor community and gain their support for its transition strategies. Investors are interested in the financial implications of Sasol's environmental strategies,, which can impact the profitability of the business. Engaging these stakeholders ensures that Sasol is transparent about the costs and opportunities associated with its climate commitments. Scope of engagements: Sasol regularly provides updates on its progress toward achieving emissions reduction targets, including scope 3 emissions reduction and the broader transition of its portfolio, though roadshows engagement after interim and final financial results disclosures, as well as ad-hoc shareholder engagements at investor conferences, Sasol-organised ESG roundtables and capital markets days. Sasol's refinement of its scope 3 emissions baseline and target setting, particularly in relation to category 11 emissions (which stem from sold energy products), is a key focus area for investor and shareholder engagement. As Sasol embarks on clean energy initiatives post-2030, engagement with investors is vital to ensure they are informed and aligned with these transformational changes. The scope of engagement includes dialogues along the value chain, helping investors understand Sasol's commitment to addressing embedded GHG emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of engagements Investor and shareholder feedback has helped shape Sasol's climate transition strategy, ensuring alignment between the company's goals and the expectations of its financial stakeholders. Measure of success Increased buy-in and support from investors and shareholders for Sasol's climate commitments, including approval of emissions reduction targets and transition strategies. Achievement of incremental reductions in emissions, with clear progress towards the 2030 target. Successful anticipation and mitigation of financial risks related to carbon pricing mechanisms, ensuring that Sasol remains competitive while reducing its carbon footprint. Greater collaboration with value chain partners on sustainability initiatives, leading to improved responsible sourcing practices and a reduction in embedded GHG emissions.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Government and NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sasol engaged with government and NGOs to ensure regulatory compliance, and support sustainable development goals. Engaging with government stakeholders, such as regulatory bodies and local authorities, was essential for aligning with evolving environmental and socio-economic regulations, particularly in areas like the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) initiatives. This engagement facilitated Sasol's contribution to national climate commitments and policy shaping. Collaboration with NGOs focused on addressing social and environmental challenges through partnerships on projects such as water stewardship, biodiversity conservation, and community upliftment initiatives within our fenceline and broader communities. areas impacted by Sasol's operations. These collaborations helped leverage NGO expertise and resources, enhancing the impact and credibility of Sasol's sustainability efforts. This strategic engagement approach enables Sasol to manage regulatory and reputational risks effectively while contributing positively to the broader societal and environmental objectives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of Sasol's engagement with government and NGOs is seen in enhanced regulatory compliance, improved community relations, and strengthened sustainability outcomes. For government engagement, successful outcomes include Sasol's alignment with national policies and contributions to shaping frameworks like the Just Energy Transition, as well as securing support for strategic projects such as carbon capture and storage (CCS). For NGO collaborations, the impact is measured through the successful implementation of community development and environmental projects, such as improved water management, biodiversity conservation, and social upliftment in local communities. Key measures of success include meeting specific project goals, positive stakeholder feedback, progress on sustainability targets like reduced carbon emissions, and demonstrable social benefits, such as increased skills development and employment in affected communities.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage Rand Water the largest water board in the IVRS for potable water supply, Eskom who requires large volumes of water for electricity supply and DWS who supplies our SA operations with river water. Participated in a 3-year Localised Water Management Investor engagement with Sustainalytics. The purpose was to have positive impacts on water management and stewardship on a company, basin and societal level. We covered six discussion points including water governance, water risk and opportunity management, water quantity, water quality, integrated water resources management, and public water management. Information is also readily available in our Sustainability Report and Integrated report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A task team has been formalised between DWS, Eskom and Sasol to resolve IVRS challenges. Real time information gets provided on status of water supply pumps and jointly address challenges as they arise. A multistakeholder study between Water Research commission, DWS, Rand Water, Eskom and Sasol is underway to address water quality challenges in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. A model is being developed to predict water quality for the future based on planned activities. Measurement: Feedback from Sustainalytics based on their engagements with us and investors. Impact: The engagement highlighted gaps in water reporting, measurement and governance.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers, regulatory bodies, investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage Rand Water the largest water board in the IVRS for potable water supply, Eskom who requires large volumes of water for electricity supply and DWS who supplies our SA operations with river water. Participated in a 3-year Localised Water Management Investor engagement with Sustainalytics. The purpose was to have positive impacts on water management and stewardship on a company, basin and societal level. We covered six discussion points including water governance, water risk and opportunity management, water quantity, water quality, integrated water resources management, and public water management. Information is also readily available in our Sustainability Report and Integrated report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A task team has been formalised between DWS, Eskom and Sasol to resolve IVRS challenges. Real time information gets provided on status of water supply pumps and jointly address challenges as they arise. A multistakeholder study between Water Research commission, DWS, Rand Water, Eskom and Sasol is underway to address water quality challenges in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. A model is being developed to predict water quality for the future based on planned activities. Measurement: Feedback from Sustainalytics based on their engagements with us and investors. Impact: The engagement highlighted gaps in water reporting, measurement and governance.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Sasol uses operational control for the consolidation of its GHG emissions data because this approach ensures that the company includes 100% of the emissions from operations over which it has direct control and can implement emission reduction initiatives effectively. This approach aligns with the requirements of the GHG Protocol and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines, which provide a standardized framework for GHG emissions accounting and reporting.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Sasol uses operational control for the consolidation of its water performance data because this approach ensures that the company includes 100% of the operational water performance data over which it has direct control and can implement better water management practices effectively.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Sasol uses operational control for the consolidation of its management of plastic. Plastic waste generated during operations is managed at our Redundant Materials Management (RMM) facility. All plastics that is recyclable (typically the sweepings from operations) are sold to auctioneers, which is auctioned off to recyclers. Reclaimers retrieve other plastic waste which they sell on to buy back centers.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Sasol uses operational control for the consolidation of the reporting of its biodiversity initiatives because this approach ensures that the company reports on all biodiversity initiatives and projects over which it has direct control and can implement better management practices effectively.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2023, Sasol implemented changes to its emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and reporting year definition. These changes aim to improve accuracy and transparency, aligning with international standards and regulatory requirements. Firstly, Sasol enhanced its scope 3 emissions accounting methodologies, particularly for crude oil and energy products. Emission factors were updated, and a more accurate baseline was established, which is reviewed annually. A new methodology for country-specific emission factors for natural gas was approved in January 2023 and published on the South African Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting System (SAGERS). This change ensures Sasol's emissions reporting is more precise and reliable. Additionally, Sasol updated methodologies for several scope 3 categories, such as purchased crude oils and fuel products, based on more accurate data and industry studies. These enhancements provide a comprehensive and accurate

representation of emissions across the value chain. Furthermore, Sasol's scope 1 and 2 emissions now include methane and nitrous oxide from stationary sources, complying with South African regulations. This inclusion represents a holistic approach to capturing significant greenhouse gas emissions from operations, expanding the emissions accounting boundary to provide a complete environmental impact picture.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Sasol's base year emissions recalculation policy includes provisions for adjusting the baseline emissions in the event of significant structural changes. Structural changes include mergers, acquisitions, divestments, and outsourcing or insourcing of emitting activities. The recalculations ensure that the baseline remains representative of the company's operational boundaries and activities. As part of our commitment to continuous improvement, we undertake periodic reviews and updates to our GHG inventory, its methodologies and emission factors. We do this to enable a well-designed and maintained corporate GHG inventory and to continuously align with the IPCC and GHG Protocol. Sasol applies a significance threshold of 5% to determine when recalculations are necessary. This means that if the cumulative impact of structural changes results in a variation of 5% or more in the total baseline emissions, a recalculation is warranted to maintain the integrity and accuracy of emissions reporting.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure	*None.*

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60173000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emissions, Sasol employs an operational control approach to measure direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company. This includes emissions from fuel combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions. The measurement approach involves collecting data on the quantity of fuel combusted, production data, and specific activity data. Emission factors used in these calculations are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines and the GHG Protocol. Assumptions are made regarding the efficiency of combustion processes and the composition of

fuels used. The rationale for using this approach is to ensure comprehensive coverage of all direct emissions, allowing for accurate tracking and reporting of emissions that the company has direct control over. By adhering to internationally recognized standards for GHG accounting (GHG Protocol), Sasol ensures the credibility and comparability of its emissions data. External verification by an assurance provider further validates the accuracy of the reported emissions levels.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5708000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on the indirect emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling. Sasol measures these emissions by gathering data on the total electricity purchased and consumed, along with the energy mix of the purchased electricity. Emission factors for Scope 2 emissions are derived from regional grid emission factors provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. This approach allows Sasol to accurately reflect the emissions associated with its energy consumption. Assumptions include the accuracy of regional grid emission factors and the proportional use of different energy sources. The rationale behind this methodology is to ensure that the reported emissions accurately represent the environmental impact of the energy consumed by Sasol's operations. This method aligns with reporting requirements and best practices, providing stakeholders with a clear understanding of the indirect emissions associated with Sasol's energy use.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5432140.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions related to purchased goods and services, Sasol utilizes activity data sourced from internal business data management systems, capturing the volume of goods and services purchased. The emission factors applied in these calculations are cradle-to-gate emission factors derived from reliable data sources such as GaBi, DESNZDESNZ, and Sasol's Lifecycle Inventory Database, which are based on primary data. The methodology and assumptions include using cradle-to-gate emissions, which account for transport and indirect emissions, combined with appropriate emission factors. When country-specific emission factors are available, a weighted product carbon footprint is calculated to ensure accuracy. The rationale behind this approach is to capture the full environmental impact of the procurement process from the point of raw material extraction to delivery. Sasol also engages in ongoing supplier engagement programs to improve the completeness and accuracy of emission factors.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240993.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities, Sasol uses activity data on the quantities of fuel and energy purchased, obtained from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are cradle-to-gate, sourced from the GaBi database and conversion factors from DESNZ, with transmission and distribution loss factors sourced from literature when not embedded in the original data. The methodology involves using these cradle-to-gate emission factors alongside emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fossil fuels for power and steam generation. The rationale behind this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of emissions associated with fuel and energy procurement, accounting for all stages from extraction to delivery. Sasol's continued supplier engagement program aims to enhance the accuracy of these emission factors. This approach supports Sasol's commitment to accurate and transparent GHG reporting, aligning with best practices and improving the robustness of their emissions inventory.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

478974

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from upstream transportation and distribution, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities and types of goods procured from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are derived from various sources, depending on the mode of transportation, including DESNZ, GaBi, and studies from the European Chemical Industry Council. The methodology focuses on analyzing emissions from road, rail, pipeline, and marine shipping. GHG emissions are calculated using appropriate emission factors and the quantities of products transported via each mode. The rationale for this approach is to comprehensively assess the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods, ensuring that all relevant modes of transport are accounted for accurately. Sasol engages with value-chain partners, focusing on road operators in South Africa and marine operators in Europe and North America, to enhance the accuracy of the data. This approach helps Sasol maintain a robust and transparent GHG emissions inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70159.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in operations, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated from internal business data management systems. Emission factors for this category are sourced from the GaBi database and DESNZ, providing default values applicable to various types of waste. The methodology involves using these emission factors in conjunction with the quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste to calculate the associated GHG emissions. The rationale for this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from waste management activities, accounting for all relevant types of waste produced during operations. Sasol's value-chain engagement includes ongoing programs with suppliers to improve the accuracy and completeness of waste registers, ensuring that all waste data is accurately captured and reported. This approach to measuring and reporting emissions from waste generated in operations helps Sasol maintain a transparent and reliable GHG inventory, aligning with best practices and supporting continuous improvement in environmental performance.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from business travel, Sasol collects activity data on miles and kilometres travelled by employees through third-party travel agencies. The emission factors used for these calculations are derived from the United States EPA's Climate Leaders programme and DESNZ. The methodology involves calculating GHG emissions by combining the miles and kilometres travelled with the appropriate conversion and emission factors for each mode of transport used in business-related activities. The rationale for this approach is to accurately account for the emissions associated with business travel, ensuring comprehensive coverage of all transportation modes utilized by employees. Sasol engages with its appointed consultant to continually improve the accuracy of the data collected and the emission factors applied. This systematic approach helps Sasol maintain an accurate and transparent GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to monitor and manage the environmental impact of business travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32584.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting, Sasol collects activity data on the number of employees per region, delineated by employee type, from internal business data management systems. The emission factors used are obtained from the EPA's Emission Factor database, applicable to North America, Europe, and South Africa. The methodology involves calculating the distance travelled by employees and applying the appropriate emission and conversion factors to estimate the GHG emissions associated with commuting. The rationale for this approach is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from employee travel to and from work, ensuring that all relevant data is captured accurately. Unlike other categories, no value-chain engagement is undertaken for employee commuting emissions. This methodical approach to measuring and reporting emissions from employee commuting helps Sasol maintain a transparent GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to understand and manage the environmental impact of employee commuting activities.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4785.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from upstream leased assets, Sasol collects activity data on leased office and storage space from internal business data management systems. The emission factors used are sourced from the GaBi database and the International Energy Agency (IEA). The methodology involves calculating the emissions based on the leased space and the annual energy consumption per square meter. The rationale for this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from the use of leased assets, accurately capturing the energy consumption and associated emissions. Unlike other categories, no value-chain engagement is undertaken for upstream leased assets emissions. This approach helps Sasol maintain a transparent and reliable GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting continuous improvement in managing the environmental impact of leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253280

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities and types of products sold, along with their means of transportation, from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are derived from various sources, including internal calculations. The methodology involves calculating the distance travelled by the products, using appropriate emission and conversion factors, and considering the quantity of products carried for each mode of transport. The rationale for this approach is to accurately capture the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of products to customers, ensuring that all relevant data is accounted for. Sasol engages in a continued supplier engagement program as part of continuous improvement initiatives to enhance the accuracy of the data. This approach ensures Sasol maintains a transparent and accurate GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to optimize transportation and distribution processes.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35618580.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products, Sasol considers the complete combustion of all products sold to customers for energy generation in their operations. The emission factors are derived from internal analysis and external sources such as DESNZ and the GaBi database. The methodology involves calculating the direct use phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime, focusing on the combustion of natural gas, diesel, petrol, other fuels and exported coal. The rationale for this approach is to capture the emissions resulting from the use of Sasol's products by customers, ensuring all relevant emissions are accounted for. Value-chain engagement is not applicable for this category. This approach allows Sasol to maintain accurate and transparent reporting of emissions associated with the use of its sold products, aligning with best practices in environmental performance assessment.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141412.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from franchises, Sasol collects activity data on the number of franchisees and the area occupied, sourced from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are obtained from the South African National Standards (SANS) 204 Building Energy Efficiency requirements and Eskom. The methodology involves assessing the total area of the franchises and the annual energy consumption per square meter. The rationale for this approach is to accurately capture the emissions associated with the energy use of franchise operations. Sasol engages monthly with the Sasol Franchisee Regional Development Network to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of data collection and reporting. This approach ensures that Sasol maintains precise and transparent reporting of emissions from its franchise operations, supporting efforts to monitor and manage the environmental impact of these entities.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1330133.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from investments, Sasol collects activity data on the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of its equity-accounted joint ventures (JVs) and associated companies. This data is obtained directly from the respective companies in which Sasol holds at least a 10% shareholding. Since emission factors are not applicable in this context, the methodology involves using the actual emissions data reported by these equity-accounted entities. The rationale for this approach is to ensure that emissions from investments are accurately accounted for based on their reported data, reflecting Sasol's shareholding proportion. Sasol engages with the respective JV companies to collect and verify this data. This approach ensures precise and transparent reporting of emissions associated with Sasol's investments, aligning with best practices in environmental performance assessment and supporting continuous improvement efforts.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58644000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Sasol uses an operational control approach to measure direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from sources it owns or controls. This includes emissions from fuel combustion, processes, and fugitive sources. The approach involves gathering data on fuel quantities, production, and specific activities. Emission factors are based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the GHG Protocol. Assumptions cover combustion efficiency and fuel composition. This approach ensures accurate tracking and reporting of emissions directly under Sasol's control, adhering to international GHG accounting standards. External verification further validates the reported emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5748000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Sasol calculates Scope 2 emissions from the indirect emissions tied to the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling. These emissions are measured by gathering data on total electricity consumption and the energy mix. Emission factors are derived from regional grid data provided by the IEA and IPCC 2006 Guidelines. This approach ensures that Sasol's reported emissions accurately reflect its energy use's environmental impact. Assumptions include the accuracy of grid emission factors and energy source proportions. This method meets reporting requirements and best practices, giving stakeholders a clear view of the indirect emissions linked to Sasol's energy consumption.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4780323

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Other, please specify :weighted product carbon footprint

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

40

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions related to purchased goods and services, Sasol utilizes activity data sourced from internal business data management systems and suppliers or value chain partners (where possible) - capturing the volume of goods and services purchased. The emission factors applied in these calculations are cradle-to-gate emission factors derived from reliable data sources such as GaBi, DESNZ, and Sasol's Lifecycle Inventory Database, which are primarily based on primary data. The methodology and assumptions include using cradle-to-gate emissions, which account for transport and indirect emissions, combined with appropriate emission factors. When country-specific emission factors are available, a weighted product carbon footprint is calculated to ensure accuracy. The rationale behind this approach is to capture the full environmental impact of the procurement process from the point of raw material extraction to delivery.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Although this category is not yet actively reported, Sasol is working to identify a relevant reporting mechanism for inclusion of these emissions in the future. All segments of Sasol's global procurement related to the sourcing of capital equipment, such as turnkey projects, machinery and fabricated equipment would be analysed based on the monetary purchasing volume in the reporting year.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

232099

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify

☑ Other, please specify :cradle-to-gate emission factors

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities, Sasol uses activity data on the quantities of fuel and energy purchased, obtained from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are cradle-to-gate, sourced from the GaBi database and conversion factors from DESNZ, with transmission and distribution loss factors sourced from literature when not embedded in the original data. The methodology involves using these cradle-to-gate emission factors alongside emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fossil fuels for power and steam generation. The rationale behind this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of emissions associated with fuel and energy procurement, accounting for all stages from extraction to delivery. Sasol's continued supplier engagement program aims to enhance the accuracy of these emission factors. In 2023, emissions from this category reduced overall, primarily due to a decrease in upstream gas purchases, reflecting efforts to optimize energy procurement and reduce environmental impact. This approach supports Sasol's commitment to accurate and transparent GHG reporting, aligning with best practices and improving the robustness of their emissions inventory.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

408021

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify **:**Transport specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

30

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from upstream transportation and distribution, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities and types of goods procured from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are derived from various sources, depending on the mode of transportation, including DESNZ, GaBi, and studies from the European Chemical Industry Council. The methodology focuses on analyzing emissions from road, rail, pipeline, and marine shipping. GHG emissions are calculated using appropriate emission factors and the quantities of products transported via each mode. The rationale for this approach is to comprehensively assess the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods, ensuring that all relevant modes of transport are accounted for accurately. Sasol engages with value-chain partners, focusing on road operators in South Africa and marine operators in Europe and North America, to enhance the accuracy of the data. In 2023, there was a marginal increase in emissions from this category due to increased road transport and distribution activities. This detailed and methodical approach helps Sasol maintain a robust and transparent GHG emissions inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

75981

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in operations, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated from internal business data management systems. Emission factors for this category are sourced from the GaBi database and DESNZ, providing default values applicable to various types of waste. The methodology involves using these emission factors in conjunction with the quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste to calculate the associated GHG emissions. The rationale for this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from waste management activities, accounting for all relevant types of waste produced during operations. Sasol's value-chain engagement includes ongoing programs with suppliers to improve the accuracy and completeness of waste registers, ensuring that all waste data is accurately captured and reported. In 2023, there was a slight decrease in overall emissions from this category, primarily due to lower volumes of non-hazardous waste generated. This meticulous approach to measuring and reporting emissions from waste generated in operations helps Sasol maintain a transparent and reliable GHG inventory, aligning with best practices and supporting continuous improvement in environmental performance.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3576

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify **:**Vehicle specific and distance travelled method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from business travel, Sasol collects activity data on miles and kilometres travelled by employees through third-party travel agencies. The emission factors used for these calculations are derived from the United States EPA's Climate Leaders programme and DESNZ. The methodology involves calculating GHG emissions by combining the miles and kilometres travelled with the appropriate conversion and emission factors for each mode of transport used in business-related activities. The rationale for this approach is to accurately account for the emissions associated with business travel, ensuring comprehensive coverage of all transportation modes utilized by employees. Sasol engages with its appointed consultant to continually improve the accuracy of the data collected and the emission factors applied. In 2023, there was an increase in emissions from business travel due to the lifting of COVID-19 measures and a corresponding rise in face-to-face meetings and travel. This detailed and systematic approach helps Sasol maintain an accurate and transparent GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to monitor and manage the environmental impact of business travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36986

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify **:**Transportation mode and type method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting, Sasol collects activity data on the number of employees per region, delineated by employee type, from internal business data management systems. The emission factors used are obtained from the EPA's Emission Factor database, applicable to North America, Europe, and South Africa. The methodology involves calculating the distance travelled by employees and applying the appropriate emission and conversion factors to estimate the GHG emissions associated with commuting. The rationale for this approach is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from employee travel to and from work, ensuring that all relevant data is captured accurately. Unlike other categories, no value-chain engagement is undertaken for employee commuting emissions. In 2023, there was an increase in emissions from this category, primarily due to an increase in the employee headcount. This methodical approach to measuring and reporting emissions from employee commuting helps Sasol maintain a robust and transparent GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to understand and manage the environmental impact of employee commuting activities.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3662

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

80

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from upstream leased assets, Sasol collects activity data on leased office and storage space from internal business data management systems. The emission factors used are sourced from the GaBi database and the International Energy Agency (IEA). The methodology involves

calculating the emissions based on the leased space and the annual energy consumption per square meter. The rationale for this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from the use of leased assets, accurately capturing the energy consumption and associated emissions. Unlike other categories, no value-chain engagement is undertaken for upstream leased assets emissions. In 2023, there was a slight decrease in emissions from this category, primarily due to updated grid emission factors, reflecting changes in the energy mix and efficiency improvements. This systematic approach helps Sasol maintain a transparent and reliable GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting continuous improvement in managing the environmental impact of leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

230114

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify **:**Quantity of product carried

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities and types of products sold, along with their means of transportation, from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are derived from various sources, including internal calculations. The methodology involves calculating the distance travelled by the products, using appropriate emission and conversion factors, and considering the quantity of products carried for each mode of transport. The rationale for this approach is to accurately capture the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of products to customers, ensuring that all relevant data is accounted for. Sasol engages in a continued supplier engagement program as part of continuous improvement initiatives to enhance the accuracy of the data. In 2023, there was a decrease in emissions from this category due to changes in

transportation and distribution routes and decreased tonnages of products transported. This comprehensive approach ensures Sasol maintains a transparent and accurate GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to optimize transportation and distribution processes.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Covers almost all chemical products. This category is complex to estimate since many chemicals have multiple applications with details of chemicals processing and conversion by customers not always known. Efforts are focused on active engagement with our customers to understand their target setting for these emissions. Where customers request focused engagements, we collaborate and innovate on process improvements.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29108286

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify **:**Complete combustion

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products, Sasol considers the complete combustion of all products sold to customers for energy generation in their operations. The emission factors are derived from internal analysis and external sources such as DESNZ and the GaBi database. The methodology involves calculating the direct use phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime, focusing on the combustion of natural gas, diesel, petrol, and exported coal. The rationale for this approach is to capture the emissions resulting from the use of Sasol's products by customers, ensuring all relevant emissions are accounted for. Value-chain engagement is not applicable for this category. In 2023, there was a decrease in emissions due to production variances and lower coal sales. This approach allows Sasol to maintain accurate and transparent reporting of emissions associated with the use of its sold products, aligning with best practices in environmental performance assessment.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Baseline being developed for future reporting.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is no longer applicable as emissions have been re-categorised under Category 15.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

143007

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

☑ Franchise-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from franchises, Sasol collects activity data on the number of franchisees and the area occupied, sourced from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are obtained from the South African National Standards (SANS) 204 Building Energy Efficiency requirements and Eskom. The methodology involves assessing the total area of the franchises and the annual energy consumption per square meter. The rationale for this approach is to accurately capture the emissions associated with the energy use of franchise operations. Sasol engages monthly with the Sasol Franchisee Regional Development Network to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of data collection and reporting. In 2023, there was a slight decrease in emissions due to a lower South African grid emission factor. This systematic approach ensures that Sasol maintains precise and transparent reporting of emissions from its franchise operations, supporting efforts to monitor and manage the environmental impact of these entities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1642528

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

90

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from investments, Sasol collects activity data on the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of its equity-accounted joint ventures (JVs) and associated companies. This data is obtained directly from the respective companies in which Sasol holds at least a 10% shareholding. Since emission factors are not applicable in this context, the methodology involves using the actual emissions data reported by these equity-accounted entities. The rationale for this approach is to ensure that emissions from investments are accurately accounted for based on their reported data, reflecting Sasol's shareholding proportion. Sasol engages with the respective JV companies to collect and verify this data. In 2023, there was a slight increase in emissions due to higher contributions from investments. However, emissions are expected to decrease in future reporting years as renewable energy installations at some of Sasol's investments come online. This approach ensures precise and transparent reporting of emissions associated with Sasol's investments, aligning with best practices in environmental performance assessment and supporting continuous improvement efforts.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream emissions captured under the other 15 Scope 3 categories.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All downstream emissions captured under the other 15 Scope 3 categories.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Sasol_Limited_Sustainability_Report_for_the_year_ended_30_June_2023_0.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 63

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Sasol_Limited_Sustainability_Report_for_the_year_ended_30_June_2023_0.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 63

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

SASOL Climate Change Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

pg 71 Climate Change Report 2023

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

820000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.29

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY23, we observed a 1.29% increase in our direct Scope 1 CO2e GHG emissions amounting to 820,000tCO2e. Higher production rates compared to 2022 contributed to marginally higher year-on-year emissions. These increases were anticipated and primarily due to process inefficiencies, external power interruptions, and a shortage of natural gas, which hindered emission reductions relative to 2022. It is important to note that this should not be viewed as undermining our mitigation efforts to reduce emissions. Instead, we are working on restoring production levels, aiming to bring us back to where we would have been prior to Covid-19 had we adhered to our planned production schedule and decarbonisation roadmap. This approach aligns with the feedback received during Sasol's 2022 Climate Change Roundtable.
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

54999000

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3092580

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

553520

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) **:**Combined flaring, fugitives and combustion

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

455000

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

16483

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

833685

(7.15.4.7) Comment

These values relate to emissions from Sasol's pipeline and combustion activities in Mozambique, including associated gas operations.
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Germany	*543000*	*173000*	*0*
Mozambique	*842000*	*0*	*`Numeric input*
South Africa	*56237000*	*5105000*	*`Numeric input*
United States of America	*1022000*	*469998*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chemical Complex Eurasia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

543000

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.550747

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.025634

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gas Upstream (SEPI)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

842000

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.750824

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

35.058217

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CTL/GTL South Africa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55191000

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.539253

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.180121

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chemical Complex NAO

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1022000

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.245755

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.27757

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Oil & Gas downstream (Natref)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

954000

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.816937

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.784282

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mining South Africa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92000

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.507572

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.176174
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*1565000*	*`Numeric input*	*Scope 1 emissions from the North America and Eurasia Chemicals Operations*
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*934000*	*934000*	*Scope 1 emissions from Sasol Mining and Mozambique gas Operations*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*55191000*	*55191000*	*Scope 1 emissions from the Secunda and Sasolburg Operations sites*

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*954000*	*954000*	*Scope 1 emissions from the Natref refinery site.*

[Fixed row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Mining South Africa*	*687000*	*0*
Row 2	*Oil and Gas downstream*	*261000*	*0*
Row 3	*Gas Upstream (SEPI)*	*0*	*0*
Row 4	*Chemical Complex NAO*	*470000*	*0*
Row 5	*Chemical Complex Eurasia*	*173000*	*0*
Row 6	*CTL/GTL South Africa*	*4157000*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*643000*	*Scope 2 emissions from the North America and Eurasia Chemicals Operations*
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*687000*	*Scope 2 emissions from Sasol Mining and Mozambique gas Operations*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*4157000*	*Scope 2 emissions from the Secunda and Sasolburg Operations sites*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*261000*	*Scope 2 emissions from the Natref refinery site*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58644000

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5748000

(7.22.4) Please explain

Sasol included emissions from Sasol Energy, Sasol Chemicals and for the following joint ventures: Natref in South Africa and Gas Sourcing & Operations in Mozambique. This covers all of the emissions that are aligned with Sasol's consolidation approach of operational control.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All of Sasol's emissions fall within the consolidated accounting group, as such no emissions are applicable under any other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.24.2) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0.44

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0.44

(7.24.4) Indicate whether your methane emissions figure is based on observational data

Select from:
☑ Both observational data and estimated or modelled data

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Sasol's approach to monitoring and managing methane emissions incorporates both observational and modelled data to ensure accurate and comprehensive assessments, including emissions from pipelines and coal-to-liquids (CTL) processes. For the Mozambique Pande-4 site, Sasol employs a combination of satellite surveillance and on-the-ground verification methods to track methane emissions. Observational data is gathered using advanced satellite technology, specifically the GHGSat satellite, which monitors greenhouse gas emissions with a high degree of precision. By April 2023, 27 satellite surveys had been conducted at the Mozambique Pande-4 site, with two surveys taking place monthly. This frequency enables Sasol to continually detect and quantify methane emissions, allowing for the identification of trends and fluctuations in emissions. In addition to satellite observations, Sasol utilises modelled data to estimate and forecast methane emissions from both pipeline infrastructure and CTL operations. These models are developed using various inputs, including operational data, environmental conditions, and the physical characteristics of the gas fields and CTL facilities. The modelled data helps simulate potential emission scenarios, providing a robust understanding of methane sources and their scale across the value chain.
[Add row]

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:
☑ Other (please specify) **:**Feedstocks purchased for North American Operations

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

27

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The fraction of emissions attributed to the listed chemical feedstocks procured by Sasol North America in relation to the total reported Scope 3 Category 1 emissions for all Sasol operations.

Row 2

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) **:**Feedstocks purchased for Eurasian Operations

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

22

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The fraction of emissions attributed to the listed chemical feedstocks procured by Sasol Eurasia in relation to the total reported Scope 3 Category 1 emissions for all Sasol operations.

Row 3

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) **:**Feedstocks purchased for South African Operations

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

51

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The fraction of emissions attributed to the listed chemical feedstocks procured by Sasol South Africa in relation to the total reported Scope 3 Category 1 emissions for all Sasol operations.
[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

71382

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Carbon dioxide from our Sasolburg plant and joint venture refinery plant (Natref) in South Africa is sold to a customer that further treats the product for on-selling to users including carbonated drinks manufacturers and water treatment plants.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

22960000

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Natural gas is supplied to the market in Mozambique and South Africa, while methane rich gas is supplied to the market in South Africa from our Secunda complex. The gas is primarily used by customers as an energy source and an alternative to coal.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None
[Fixed row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Sasol provides its customers with Product Carbon Footprint (cradle-to-gate) information upon request and if available. We work continuously to increase the coverage of our production. This enables Sasol's customers to make the required calculations on their own.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Complexity, infrastructure and participation constraints

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

We do receive a large number (and growing) requests for Product Carbon Footprint information. Requests from customers to allocate emissions to products purchased by them hardly occur. If this information is needed by customers, they can use Product Carbon Footprint Information provided by Sasol to calculate the value.
[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

99549444

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

99549444

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

95000.1

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5574726.7

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5669726.8

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

63611.2

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1349723.3

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1413334.5

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

220000

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

220000

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

158611.3

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

106693894

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

106852505.3
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

9557222

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

9557222

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

95000.08

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

666111.64

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

761111.72

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

63611.16

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1349723.3

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1413334.46

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

220000

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

220000

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

158611.24

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

11793057

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

11951668
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No biomass energy source is used in Sasol's operations.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No biomass energy source is used in Sasol's operations.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No renewable hydrogen fuel or other renewable fuels are used in Sasol’s operations yet.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

78760556

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

9776667

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

68983888

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Using the feedstock to electricity and steam, although it is listed as a "feedstock" it's for utilities so its included in our calculations as per FY23 Sustainability Report p59.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sasol uses crude oil as a feedstock and hence it is not relevant to this question related to energy production from fuels excluding feedstock.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18075570

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

18075570

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

As per fuel gas consumption under energy use in FY23 Sustainability Report p59.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2932975

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2932975

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This amount includes mobile and stationary fuels used for energy usage, as well as other energy use (see Sustainability Report page 59). Other Energy populated in our sustainability tables p59 for Secunda Operations mainly accounts for the fuel oil consumed in our boilers due to start up. The remaining other energy includes, waste fuels, renewable fuels, Steam generated on site from burning solid, liquid & gaseous wastes and Steam generated through exothermic reactions during the production process.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

99769101

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

30785212

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

68983889

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

9776674.5

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

9776674.5

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

68983889

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

68983889

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

785834

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

785834

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

259444.7

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

259444.7

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

213889

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

428056

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

259445

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

901390.00

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

236389

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

236389.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4908615

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8754451

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

68724499

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

82387565.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

547223

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

785834

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

985279

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2318336.00
[Fixed row]

(7.31.1) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Row 1

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Natural gas

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

2927700

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2.69

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

14.81

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

Due to Sasol's highly integrated production processes, it is not practically feasible to separate emissions, electricity and steam intensity, or heat recovery between energy and chemical production activities.

Row 2

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Coal

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

15614000

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2.5

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

5.04

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

The consumption data is based on the dry-ash free basis of the total coal feedstock. Due to Sasol's highly integrated production processes, it is not practically feasible to separate emissions, electricity and steam intensity, or heat recovery between energy and chemical production activities.

Row 4

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Crude Oil

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

3767324

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

3.1

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

12

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

Due to Sasol's highly integrated production processes, it is not practically feasible to separate emissions, electricity and steam intensity, or heat recovery between energy and chemical production activities.
[Add row]

(7.31.2) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

Oil

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

14.13

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Decreased

Natural Gas

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

10.98

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Increased

Coal

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

58.56

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ Increased

Biomass

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:

☑ No change

Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Unknown source or unable to disaggregate

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

16.33

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Decreased
[Fixed row]

(7.38) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

Crude oil and condensate, million barrels

(7.38.1) In-year net production

0

(7.38.2) Comment

None

Natural gas liquids, million barrels

(7.38.1) In-year net production

117

(7.38.2) Comment

The reported figure refers specifically to condensate, a high-value liquid hydrocarbon that is separated from natural gas during production. Sasol's hydrocarbon accounting involves tracking the production and consumption of hydrocarbons within its operations. The reported production figures for hydrocarbons include both liquid fuels and chemicals produced from natural gas and coal, using processes such as the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. These figures are calculated based on actual measured outputs from Sasol's production facilities, with adjustments for any losses, internal consumption, and changes in inventory levels. This accounting process assists in managing operational risks associated with production variability and market fluctuations.

Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.1) In-year net production

0

(7.38.2) Comment

None

Natural gas, billion cubic feet

(7.38.1) In-year net production

113.8

(7.38.2) Comment

Sasol's hydrocarbon accounting involves tracking the production and consumption of hydrocarbons within its operations. The reported production figures for hydrocarbons include both liquid fuels and chemicals produced from natural gas and coal, using processes such as the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. These figures are calculated based on actual measured outputs from Sasol's production facilities, with adjustments for any losses, internal consumption, and changes in inventory levels. This accounting process assists in managing operational risks associated with production variability and market fluctuations.
[Fixed row]

(7.38.2) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.

(7.38.2.1) Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)

126.8

(7.38.2.2) Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)

126.8

(7.38.2.3) Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)

126.8

(7.38.2.4) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.
[Fixed row]

(7.38.3) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

4

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

4

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

4

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.

Natural gas

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

96

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

96

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

96

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.
[Fixed row]

(7.38.4) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

100

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

100

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information

Row 2

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Natural gas

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

100

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

100

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information

Row 3

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

0

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

0

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

0

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information
[Add row]

(7.39) Provide details on your organization’s chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Advanced Materials

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

162000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

200000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.54

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.45

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

331.5

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

None

Row 2

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Other base chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

3305000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

6100000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.29

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.12

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

61.77

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

None

Row 3

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Essential Care Chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1403000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

2600000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.77

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.72

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

513.61

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

None

Row 4

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Performance Solutions

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1269000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

1500000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.07

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.06

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

172.5

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.8) Comment

None
[Add row]

(7.43) Disclose your total refinery throughput capacity in the reporting year in thousand barrels per day.

	Total refinery throughput capacity (Thousand barrels per day)
Capacity	*300.4*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.1) Disclose feedstocks processed in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

	Throughput (Million barrels)	Comment
Oil	*27.8*	*None*
Other feedstocks	*98.4*	*Other feedstocks include natural gas and coal used in the coal-to-liquids Synfuel processes.*
Total	*126.2*	*None*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.3) Disclose your refinery products and net production in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

Row 1

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Liquid fuels

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

51.2
[Add row]

(7.43.4) Please disclose your petrochemicals production in the reporting year in thousand metric tons.

	Product	Production, Thousand metric tons	Capacity, Thousand metric tons
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Advanced Materials	*162*	*200*
Row 2	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Base Chemicals	*3305*	*6100*
Row 3	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Essential care chemicals	*1403*	*2600*
Row 4	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Performance Solutions	*1269*	*1500*

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00022227

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

64393100

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

289696000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.61

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Sasol's emissions associated with direct and energy activities increased from 63.6 MtCO2e in FY2022 to 64.4 MtCO2e in FY2023 (1.3% increase). However, the revenue earned in FY2023 (R290 billion) was 5.2% higher than that earned in FY2022 (R276 billion). The larger increase in revenue and smaller increase in emissions led to a decrease in emissions intensity calculated in this reporting year.
[Add row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:
☑ Million cubic feet of natural gas

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

515

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

0

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Sasol's emissions associated with Scope 1 emissions increased from 57.3MtCO2e in FY2022 to 58.6 MtCO2e in FY2023. The increase in emission coupled with the slight decrease in natural gas production led to a negligible increase (0.04%) in emissions intensity calculated in this reporting year.

(7.48.6) Comment

None.

Row 2

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Thousand barrels of refinery net production

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

1.25

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

5

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Sasol's emissions associated with Scope 1 increased from 57.3 MtCO2e in FY2022 to 58.6 MtCO2e in FY2023. The increase in emissions, coupled with the slight decrease in net refinery production volumes, led to an increase in the emissions intensity calculated in this reporting year.

(7.48.6) Comment

None.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

484

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Tons of waste generated and managed

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

This is an absolute metric not an intensity metric

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Sasolburg Ekandustria Operations (SEO) continued its landfill avoidance drive throughout July 2022 to May 2023, successfully diverting 48% of its hazardous waste, up from 29% in the previous year. This improvement is part of ongoing projects aimed at managing high sulphur pitch waste streams; one project focuses on converting this waste into a product usable as an alternative fuel resource, while the other explores its potential for incineration. Secunda Operations (SO) has maintained its efforts to divert waste from landfill, with a 40% diversion rate in FY2023, while the prior year's performance entailed 57% disposal, and 3% avoided entirely. In the same period, SO concentrated on managing sludges, particularly prioritising diversion from landfill which not only alleviates environmental impact but also reduces costs. This includes the bioremediation of refinery sludge. The changes in waste generation at SO can be attributed to specific operational activities and challenges. For instance, the increase in hazardous waste, which rose from 238 kt in 2022 to 261 kt in 2023, was largely due to a shutdown at the facility. Conversely,

non-hazardous waste generation decreased from 223 kt in 2022 to 207 kt in 2023, a decline linked to operational challenges. Meanwhile, SEO's new initiatives, like the recycling of Vinyl Chloride Monomer wastewater which began in FY2023, contributed to an increase in total recycled waste from 131 kt in 2022 to 139 kt in 2023. [Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2017

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60173000

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5708000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

65881000.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

98

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

96

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

98

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

46116700.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

56795000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5464000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

62259000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

18.33

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all Sasol Energy and Chemical Business aspects (excluding Mozambique and Natref operations, as well as some strategic business units). This target is aligned with our company ambition to reduce our GHG emissions. We understand our target to be a science-based target based on the ambition of the target to achieve a well-below 2-degree Celsius target by 2030 and is ultimately 1.5 degree Celsius-aligned to achieve our net zero ambition by 2050. The SBTi currently do not have oil and gas, and chemicals methodologies and have stopped validating oil and gas company targets pending methodology reviews. Despite this, we still consider our target to be a science-based target applying the IEA absolute contraction approach.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target directly links to Sasol's strategy to transition towards a low-carbon future. The reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions is central to Sasol's broader ambition of net zero emissions by 2050. By setting a target based in science, Sasol is integrating climate action into its business strategy. This target guides the company in reducing GHG emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, and exploring alternative energy sources like natural gas, all of which are components of its strategic roadmap. By addressing regulatory requirements and planning for future compliance costs, the target enables Sasol to remain competitive and resilient in a rapidly evolving energy landscape, thereby reinforcing its long-term business viability and commitment to climate action while balancing people, planet and profit considerations.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For South African operations, reductions will be achieved in energy efficiency projects, allowing for the turndown of boilers, renewable energy and alternate feedstocks. Up to the latest reporting year, Sasol has achieved a 5% reduction in the combined scope 1 and scope 2 relative to the 2017 base year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35618580.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35618580.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35618580.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

81.4

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

81.4

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

81.4

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

28494864.000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29108286

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29108286.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

29108286.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

91.39

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Sasol's Energy Business has set a 20% absolute reduction target by 2030 from a 2019 baseline for Category 11: Use of sold products. This category covers a large portion of scope 3 emissions, and constitutes about 80% of total scope 3 emissions, which is why Sasol has set a target for this category.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of Sasol's Category 11 Use of Sold Products target is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the downstream use of its products, particularly in the energy sector. This target aligns with Sasol's 2050 net zero ambition. The target is linked to Sasol's transition towards lower-carbon solutions. By focusing on Category 11 emissions, Sasol aims to drive decarbonisation across its value chain, supporting global climate goals and ensuring long-term sustainability in line with its overall business transformation strategy.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Sasol's plans are based on shifting their product mix towards lower-carbon alternatives and collaborating with customers to use fuels in more efficient ways, such as optimising combustion processes or integrating energy-efficient technologies in industrial applications. This includes efforts to reduce the carbon intensity of liquid fuels and chemicals and exploring other innovative technologies that can mitigate emissions downstream. Targeted interventions are focused on asset optimisation, and transitioning to sustainable fuels due to changing market demand for fossil fuels. Additionally, Sasol has continued to engage with customers and partners to enhance the energy efficiency of products and promote lower-carbon alternatives.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/29/2015

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency
☑ GJ

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:
☑ metric ton of product

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

06/29/2005

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

7.4

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

5.18

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

6.38

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.9459459459

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. Abs1 Scope 1&2: This target was set with the intention of reducing energy related emissions which will assist the achievement of the Abs1 Scope 1&2 emissions reduction target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Part of Sasol’s decarbonisation drive and net zero ambition by 2050

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target considers all business operations’ energy consumption and the associated production rates. This target is applicable across the entire organisation.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Sasol's energy efficiency target is a critical component of the company's broader commitment to reducing its environmental impact. The objective of this target is improvement in energy efficiency, which aligns with Sasol's ambition to lower greenhouse gas emissions and enhance the sustainability of its operations. This target is driven by the need to optimise resource use, reduce operational costs, and comply with environmental regulations. By focusing on improving energy efficiency across its production processes, Sasol aims to reduce the overall energy required per tonne of product. The company’s strategy includes the integration of renewable energy sources, investment in new technologies, and the implementation of best operational practices to ensure the target is met.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Sasol’s energy intensity target is driven by a strategic shift toward renewable energy and investments in sustainable feedstocks. To achieve a 30% improvement in energy efficiency by 2030, Sasol is focusing on enhancing plant stability, implementing its decarbonisation roadmap, and integrating renewable energy sources. In 2023, Sasol achieved a 5% reduction from the 2017 scope 1 and 2 baseline, equating to a 3.5 MtCO2e reduction. However, higher production rates, process inefficiencies, and external factors like power interruptions and natural gas shortages led to a temporary increase in emissions, offsetting reductions. Despite this, product volumes were lower than in 2017. Key energy-efficiency projects and additional measures were maintained, with the nitrous oxide abatement project contributing some reductions. Since 2005, Sasol achieved a 13.4% energy-efficiency saving, although external disruptions impacted results. While the ramp-up of the Lake Charles facility increased GHG emissions, progress was made in transitioning to renewable energy, including 100% renewable electricity at the Brunsbüttel site. Significant decreases in Scope 3 emissions were also recorded due to lower liquid fuel production.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

06/29/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Sasol has set itself an ambition to reduce scope 1, 2 and 3: Category 11 Use of sold products emissions to net zero for the Energy and International Chemicals Businesses, by 2050. This ambition includes the entire wholly owned Energy Business of Sasol, as well as the Energy Business scope 3 emissions from Category 11 (use of sold products), which represents 80% of the Group's scope 3 emissions. This target also includes the International and South African Chemicals Business.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Sasol's carbon neutrality ambition by 2050 is part of its long-term sustainability strategy, aligning with global climate goals to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. This ambition aims to neutralise net greenhouse gas emissions from our operations and value chain by mid-century. Sasol plans to achieve this through a combination of strategies, including decarbonising its existing operations, significant investments in renewable energy, integrating sustainable feedstocks and other low-carbon technologies, and enhancing energy efficiency across all business segments. This target reflects Sasol's commitment to transforming its business model to mitigate climate-related risks and capitalise on opportunities in the emerging low-carbon economy.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Sasol recognises that when carbon offsets are properly designed and implemented, they can play a crucial role in supporting our Future Sasol strategy by addressing emissions that are either prohibitively expensive to reduce or technologically difficult to abate. These offsets can also deliver additional environmental and social benefits. We have outlined multiple pathways to achieve our 2050 net zero ambition. During the transition of our portfolio, we will employ Avoidance/Reduction offsets in the short term, while in the long term, we plan to utilise CDR offsets, incorporating both Nature-based Solutions and Technology-based Solutions. Sasol has committed to building partnerships to accelerate the development and deployment of high-quality Carbon Dioxide Removals (CDRs) across its value chain, which are crucial for achieving its decarbonisation targets. One such collaboration is with Vertree Partners Limited, a strategic partnership focused on guiding Sasol's carbon market strategies, developing product bundling, and managing associated risks. Through this partnership, Vertree aims to provide access to high-quality carbon credits and assist in defining robust quality assurance standards to support Sasol's climate goals. Milestones: - Short Term (up to 2025): Focus on offset activities in South Africa driven by Carbon Tax Act obligations. Investment in strategic projects due to credit supply shortages. Explore product bundling opportunities in industries with high decarbonisation ambitions, such as energy, aviation fuels, and chemicals. - Medium Term (2026–2032): Engage in active project development in South Africa and the Southern Africa Development Community region, working with experienced developers. Continue purchasing credits through spot and long-term contracts to maximise carbon tax allowances. - Long Term (2033–2050): Transition to net zero emissions ambition and nuetralise remaining emissions.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Sasol is committed to mitigating emissions beyond its value chain through a combination of collaborative initiatives and strategic investments. This includes engaging with industry partners, governments, and communities to support large-scale environmental projects such as reforestation, renewable energy development, and the implementation of carbon capture and storage technologies. Sasol’s approach extends to participating in regional and global initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting sustainable development, and addressing climate change challenges on a broader scale. These efforts are part of Sasol's strategy to contribute positively to the global transition towards a low-carbon economy, reinforcing our role as a responsible corporate citizen.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Sasol’s process for reviewing its net zero ambition involves a dynamic and iterative approach that includes regular assessments and updates in support of latest climate science and industry best practices. This process is supported by scenario analysis, which helps Sasol anticipate and respond to various future developments. Additionally, Sasol engages with a broad range of stakeholders, including industry experts, policymakers, and community representatives, to incorporate diverse perspectives into its target-setting process. The company also monitors regulatory changes and technological advancements. By maintaining this agile approach, Sasol aims to ensure relevancy, transparency, for meaningful progress while sustainably decarbonising.
[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*4*	*889500*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*8*	*121523*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

128160

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The investment required cannot be reduced to a single value, since the feasibility, research and technology development needed was substantial. These costs are however not capital in nature, and therefore, a payback period cannot be determined.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

76000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2164480

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of N2O catalyst project.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

28480

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Renewable energy installation

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

25000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Not an investment but an additional operational cost

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Wind

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Not an investment but an additional operational cost

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3291

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

33400000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No capex

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5688

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

23300000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No capex

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions
☑ Process material efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

544

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reduction of Scope 3 emissions associated to the utility nitrogen.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Sasol's 2030 emission reduction roadmap outlines the company's strategic journey and planned capital expenditure for the next decade. These investments, aimed at achieving emissions reductions, are clearly defined within the roadmap and are supported by Sasol's capital allocation framework. We disclosed an allocated R15 – 25 billion cumulative capital expenditure to be spent by 2030 on our 30% reduction target. We plan to sequence this expenditure over time and still remain within the

larger containing programme Sasol 2.0 transformation R20 – 25 billion/a (in 2020, real terms) capital expenditure target (budget) by 2025 for Maintain and Transform capital.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance to existing legislation in Sasol's operations, including the EU-ETS in Germany and Italy, is a requirement. In addition, the implementation of the carbon tax and Climate Change Bill (enacted in 2024), including carbon budgets, is starting to drive additional investment in emission reduction activities in South Africa.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Sasol is actively seeking collaboration opportunities in the field of Future Technologies. The company recently initiated two significant projects: CARE-O-SENE Project: Launched in September 2022, this joint German-South African research program aims to develop advanced cobalt FT catalysts for the production of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and involves seven partners, including German research institutions, the University of Cape Town, Sasol Group, and Sasol Germany. Collaboration with the National Research Foundation (NRF) in South Africa: Sasol and NRF have agreed to jointly fund four new university research chairs at a cost of R40 million over five years. The first two chairs will focus on energy and power systems modelling and green hydrogen. Additionally, six postdoctoral fellowships have been announced to encourage and expedite collaborative academic and industry research in the field of clean and sustainable energy.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We continue to invest in research and development, with the largest investment being in our worldwide in-house research facilities. In FY23, we established a Future Technologies team within our R&T function. This team was established to identify, assess, develop, protect and integrate novel technology options, innovations and advancements. The team is developing engineering competency in new technology areas such as renewable and clean energy generation and storage, low-carbon (green) hydrogen, carbon capture utilisation and storage (CCUS) and biomass conversion. This investment into the future has resulted in increased annual R&T spend from approximately R600 million to over R840 million and grown the permanent staff complement from 276 to 299. R&T spend has also been allocated to numerous research programmes and collaborations. The capital allocation for our emission reduction roadmap is R15-R25 billion by 2030.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Board's Remuneration Committee approves applicable performance targets and weightings to ensure balanced incentivization across financial and non-financial metrics, taking into account stakeholder expectations specifically regarding long-term value creation. The long-term incentive (LTI) targets for senior personnel are measured over three years and include a significant weighting of 25% on sustainability metrics, including GHG emissions. Climate change targets in the group short-term incentive (STI) plan, carries a weighting of 10%. In addition, individual strategic accountability for sustainability issues is driven through performance agreements, with the outcome being a multiplier in the STI formula.
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Fuel switching to lower carbon fuels

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Sasol supplies natural gas (NG) and a similar energy product, methane-rich gas (MRG), to customers in Southern Africa as an energy source. With the increase in Sasol's intake of NG, the company has been able to expand its supply of both NG and MRG to the market. This expansion enables customers to switch from coal to gas, thereby reducing their direct emissions. NG is considered a transitional solution in the shift towards a low-carbon economy and within South Africa's Just Transition. Emissions reductions are realized as long as customers continue to use these alternative fuel sources, with the duration negotiated between Sasol Gas and the customer.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**GHG Protocol

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Gate-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Amount of NG and MRG used by customers displacing coal

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The net calorific value and emission factor for the combustion of coal is used as the baseline.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Gate-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

3660000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

To calculate avoided emissions, we compared the emissions factors associated with the combustion of coal, the baseline fuel, against those of the alternative fuels we offer: natural gas (NG) and methane-rich gas (MRG). The calculation assumes that the customers would have otherwise used coal as their primary energy source if NG and MRG were not available. The emissions factors used in the comparison are derived from standard emissions factors for each fuel type, which account for the amount of CO2 emitted per unit of energy produced. Coal, being more carbon-intensive, has a higher emissions factor compared to NG and MRG. By determining the difference in emissions factors between coal and the alternative gases, we can estimate the amount of CO2 emissions avoided when customers switch from coal to either NG or MRG. The total amount of NG and MRG supplied to customers is then multiplied by the difference in emissions factors to calculate the total direct emissions avoided. Total MRG supplied to customers in financial year 2023 amounted to 22.24 Petajoules. Total NG sales in financial year in South Africa and Mozambique amounted to 58.91 Petajoules.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.47

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**WBCSD, Sustainable Portfolio Assessment)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Asphalt additive

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Fischer Tropsch (FT) waxes used for asphalt modification result in lower energy consumption (reduced asphalt production temperature), reduced emissions and enhanced pavement performance and durability. Our Sasobit hard wax enables enhanced process reliability for all asphalt mix applications under a variety of conditions. Asphalt mixes can be produced and placed at reduced temperatures when using Sasobit, protecting resources and saving costs.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**ISO 14040 & 14044

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Cradle-to-gate + partial use phase (ready for road paving)

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 tonne of Asphalt mix ready for road surfacing

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Asphalt mix with and without polymer modified bitumen but without Sasobit.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Cradle-to-gate + partial use phase (ready for road paving)

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The primary difference between the baseline scenario and the Sasobit scenario is the lower working temperature required for the asphalt mix. Using Sasobit allows for a significant reduction in the temperature needed to prepare the asphalt mix, which in turn reduces the amount of fuel required during the mixing process. This decrease in fuel consumption leads to a reduction in overall emissions, as reflected in the estimated range provided. Where primary data was unavailable, third-party sources such as Sphera LCA data and EcoInvent data were utilized. The estimated range of avoided emissions is between 1 and 4 tons of CO2e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1
[Add row]

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

We originate carbon credits from a Nitrous Oxide Abatement Project. Nitrous Oxide (N2O) is an undesired by-product gas from the manufacture of nitric acid. Nitrous oxide is formed during the catalytic oxidation of Ammonia. Over a suitable catalyst, a maximum 98% (typically 92-96%) of the fed Ammonia is converted to Nitric Oxide (NO). The remainder participates in undesirable side reactions that lead to the production of Nitrous Oxide, among other compounds. Waste N2O from nitric acid production is typically re- leased into the atmosphere, as it does not have any economic value or toxicity at typical emission levels. N2O is an important greenhouse gas which has a high Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 298.The project activity involves the installation of a secondary catalyst to abate N2O inside the reactor once it is formed. The baseline scenario is determined to be the release of N2O emissions to the atmosphere at the currently measured rate, in the absence of regulations to restrict N2O emissions.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28452

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not assessed- As per methodology AM0034, no leakage emission calculation is required since no leakage emissions are expected to occur as a result of the project activity

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The carbon standard mandates that the project must demonstrate that the secondary catalyst installation effectively reduces N2O emissions without causing significant negative environmental or social impacts, with compliance verified through regular audits.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The measurement, verification, reporting and tracking of credits that we use today are prescribed and administered by independent standards, including Gold Standard, Verra and the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, with additional oversight by the South African Department of Electricity and Energy. We

have developed an internal Quality Control and Assurance (QCA) framework that will allow us to apply additional assessments over and above universal basic carbon credit principles. The framework, developed in collaboration with an external environmental markets partner, is informed by over 35 guidance documents for the voluntary carbon market. These include the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles, the ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative Claims Code of Practice. It is a dynamic resource that has been integrated into Sasol's carbon credit sourcing and project origination activities that will continue to evolve with external integrity assessment frameworks - leveraging independent carbon rating platforms as they mature.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

We purchase carbon credits from a landfill gas-to-energy project. This methodology applies to project activities that include the destruction of methane emissions and displacement of a more-GHG-intensive service by capturing landfill gas from the landfill site and/or flaring and/or using to produce energy (i.e., electricity, thermal energy); and/or using to supply consumers through natural gas distribution network, dedicated pipeline or trucks.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

757937

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2015

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**AM0011 supposes zero leakages from the project activity.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The carbon standard requires the project to implement best practices for capturing landfill gas and converting it to energy, ensuring that the process does not negatively affect air quality or the surrounding environment, and includes measures for ongoing monitoring.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The measurement, verification, reporting and tracking of credits that we use today are prescribed and administered by independent standards, including Gold Standard, Verra and the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, with additional oversight by the South African Department of Electricity and Energy. We have developed an internal Quality Control and Assurance (QCA) framework that will allow us to apply additional assessments over and above universal basic carbon credit principles. The framework, developed in collaboration with an external environmental markets partner, is informed by over 35 guidance documents for the voluntary carbon market. These include the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles, the ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative Claims Code of Practice. It is a dynamic resource that has been integrated into Sasol's carbon credit sourcing and project origination activities that will continue to evolve with external integrity assessment frameworks - leveraging independent carbon rating platforms as they mature.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

We purchase carbon credits from a landfill gas-to-energy project. This methodology applies to project activities that include the destruction of methane emissions and displacement of a more-GHG-intensive service by capturing landfill gas from the landfill site and/or flaring and/or using to produce energy (i.e., electricity, thermal energy); and/or using to supply consumers through natural gas distribution network, dedicated pipeline or trucks.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13811

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :No risk of leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The carbon standard mandates that the project effectively captures and utilizes methane emissions while minimizing any potential negative impacts on local communities and ecosystems, with strict monitoring protocols in place.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The measurement, verification, reporting and tracking of credits that we use today are prescribed and administered by independent standards, including Gold Standard, Verra and the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, with additional oversight by the South African Department of Electricity and Energy. We have developed an internal Quality Control and Assurance (QCA) framework that will allow us to apply additional assessments over and above universal basic carbon credit principles. The framework, developed in collaboration with an external environmental markets partner, is informed by over 35 guidance documents for the voluntary carbon market. These include the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles, the ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative Claims Code of Practice. It is a dynamic resource that has been integrated into Sasol's carbon credit sourcing and project origination activities that will continue to evolve with external integrity assessment frameworks - leveraging independent carbon rating platforms as they mature.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Energy efficiency: households

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

We purchase carbon credits from a project that distributes fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) and/or heat retention devices (HRD) to local communities in South Africa. Through this project, ICS/HRD will replace baseline open-fire wood-fueled cooking methods. The ICS design has a stainless-steel insulated combustion chamber, small chimney and air inlets, which allows constant air inflow and improves combustion efficiency. Thermal transfer from the stove to the pot is increased.

This highly effective stove uses less biomass fuel, emits less smoke, and can boil 5 liters of water in 15 minutes using 250g wood. The implementation of the ICS is estimated to reduce the amount of woodcutting, as well as the amount of time women and children spend foraging for firewood. The ICS reduce GHG emissions through the improved combustion efficiency of the stove. The convection-fueled air duct allows the further burning of smoke in the combustion process. Use of the ICS improve air quality during cooking when compared to open-fire methods and decrease related health risks from inhalation of smoke and biomass burning related emissions. The stoves distributed in this project have a thermal efficiency of more than 25%. The reduced wood fuel demand from ICS use would also assist in decreasing the pressure from woodcutting on the biodiversity in the region. The HRD distributed with the ICS is intended to address the need of more than one cooking device per household and to reduce stacking of stoves by enabling the cook to prepare multiple dishes at the same time. The HRD consists of a thermal insulated blanket/bag that wraps around a pot that was heated to boiling point on the ICS. Inside of the HRD, the meal continues to cook.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

918187

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2015

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Positive lists

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**There is no risk of leakage due to old discarded stoves being used elsewhere outside the project boundary or new stoves being used due to the introduction of the device.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The carbon standard ensures that the introduction of energy-efficient cooking devices is done in a way that benefits both the environment and local communities, with strict guidelines to prevent any unintended negative consequences.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The measurement, verification, reporting and tracking of credits that we use today are prescribed and administered by independent standards, including Gold Standard, Verra and the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, with additional oversight by the South African Department of Electricity and Energy. We have developed an internal Quality Control and Assurance (QCA) framework that will allow us to apply additional assessments over and above universal basic carbon credit principles. The framework, developed in collaboration with an external environmental markets partner, is informed by over 35 guidance documents for the voluntary carbon market. These include the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles, the ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative Claims Code of Practice. It is a dynamic resource that has been integrated into Sasol's carbon credit sourcing and project origination activities that will continue to evolve with external integrity assessment frameworks - leveraging independent carbon rating platforms as they mature.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals are measured from all sites globally and are reported on our internal reporting system called Sustainability Performance Management (SuPM). FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system, SuPM.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sasol water withdrawals is as follows: - River Water – 71,2% - Potable Water – 9.2% - Desalinated Water – 2,9% - Produced Water – 7.5% - Other Water – 9,3% FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Produced water is only generated by our Sasol Secunda Operations which falls within the Oil and Gas sector. FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality is critical to our operations. The quality of water withdrawn is continuously analysed. A deteriorating quality results in increased demand for water, increased treatment costs and additional salt handling burden. FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal quality readings are taken daily and used internally but are not reported on SuPM)

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Compliance to volumes of water discharges is part of an aspect of our water use authorization conditions and is therefore continuously monitored. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volumes of water discharged by destination are known because of our water use authorizations. About 73% of the volume discharged is to the river and 27% to water service providers for treatment. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are known but not reported by treatment method on SuPM but as a total. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water quality.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality (standard effluent parameters) is measured and recorded according to our water use authorisation conditions. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water quality.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality emissions to water is measured and recorded according to our water use authorisation conditions. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated temperature meters are used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Temperature measurements are taken where required based on our sites' water use authorisations. In South Africa, where the bulk of our discharges occur, the regulator specifies that the temperature of the effluent discharged must not exceed 3 degrees centigrade above ambient. In SO's license conditions it is specified that temperature of the effluent discharge should be between ambient to 35 degrees centigrade. FREQUENCY: Water discharge temperature readings are taken daily but are not reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used for measurement.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our water consumption is known and reported monthly on our Sustainable Performance Management program (SuPM). FREQUENCY: Daily readings are taken but reported monthly on SuPM.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements include metered (calibrated) readings and calculated values.

(9.2.4) Please explain

SEO (Sasolburg) reuses treated domestic sewage water in its daily operations. SO (Secunda) reuses treated process effluent in its operations. FREQUENCY: Recycled water measurements are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Rand Water, bulk water utility, provides water quality information; further water quality testing is done within our own laboratories as well as deemed to be necessary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Potable water for domestic purposes is as supplied by the Municipality. We do not make our own potable water or distribute to any party outside of our battery limit. This ensures that Sasol employees have access to good quality drinking water, water for cooking, cleaning and consuming. Provision of WASH services is also in compliance to the South African Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) Act, applicable to the South African operations. FREQUENCY: Potable water quality is reported on a monthly basis on our internal reporting system, SuPM.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

114122

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Poor quality of water supplied from IVRS

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our South African operations use over 80% of Sasol's total water demand which is sourced from the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS). These operations have set short-term water reduction targets, and plan to do the same for long-term, however, due to the high variability of the quality of water supplied from IVRS, we might not see a reduction in withdrawals.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

29474

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Feedwater quality

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

No change in activities expected at this stage. However, deterioration in feedwater quality which will result in an increase in the effluent Volumes due to higher salt concentrations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

84648

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Quality of water from the IVRS

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our GHG Reduction Roadmap continues to be refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed. At the moment no growth in water demand is anticipated. Sasol has set short-term water targets but due to external factors like the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

123

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**No change in water quality

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities expected at this stage. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed. Sasol has set short-term water targets but due to external factors like the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total withdrawals and plant activity were about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities expected at this stage. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

121

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities expected at this stage. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed. Sasol has set short-term water targets but due to external factors like the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.

Total withdrawals – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2414

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total discharges – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1484

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total consumption – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

930

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total withdrawals – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2414

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total discharges – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1484

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total consumption – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

930

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our GHG Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total withdrawals – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

111585

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Due to the poor quality of water supplied from IVRS, we might not see a reduction in withdrawals.

Total discharges – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

27988

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Increase due to increase in salt intake. Planning for improvement to recycling initiatives.

Total consumption – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

83597

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Poor feedwater quality from the IVRS

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Sasol has set short-term water targets but due to the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.

Total withdrawals – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Not Applicable

Total discharges – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Not Applicable

Total consumption – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Not Applicable
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

98282

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Feedwater quality

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

86.12

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

2 Sites operate in water stress areas – Secunda and Sasolburg Operations. Over and above the WWF Water Risk Filter for the IVRS we use the Water Resource Planning Model applied by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for the planning and performance monitoring of the IVRS which is updated annually. [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

87803

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Sasol Secunda site which is the biggest contribution to the volume had a complete shutdown and reduced blowdown which resulted in less raw water use.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Operations are inland. Feedwater is from the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11448

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Towards the end of FY22 Sasol divested from Sasol Wax Germany – as a result the groundwater values reported in FY23 is lower as it is no longer accounted for.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable water resources are replenished through the natural hydrological cycle, which is applicable to Sasol's groundwater withdrawal practices.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9224.48

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A marginal increase in produced water due to a marginal increase in production.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11320

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Potable water is supplied from the municipalities or water boards (third parties).
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

21526

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Cooling tower blockdown

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Lower cooling tower blowdown from Secunda Operations resulted in lower discharge volumes.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Operations are inland.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Sasol does not discharge any water to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7948

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The values decreased following the divestment of the Sasol Wax plant in Germany.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

21526

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Storm water challenges resolved from previous year.

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Effluent discharged into the river from Secunda Operations (SO) and Sasolburg Ekundustria Operations (SEO) must comply with water use license conditions and where required undergoes tertiary treatment to comply. This is a requirement of our water use authorisation. A volume of 21526ML/annum in FY23 was treated. Current: Disinfection occurs at both SO and SEO before release into the environment. Future: This practice is expected to continue and the condition for disinfection is expected over time to become more stringent.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

21526

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Storm water challenges resolved from previous year

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment. Current: Various water treatment technologies are used onsite for secondary treatment to meet compliance requirement Future: Expected to continue.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary and tertiary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary and tertiary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7948

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharges to municipality sewer systems are done without treatment as this is mainly domestic sewer and permitted industrial effluents. The volumes reduced due to divestment of the Sasol Wax, Germany plant. Current: 3rd Party service provider is used to treat SEO's effluent stream Future: This practice is expected to continue.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary and tertiary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Measured in mg/L. Water quality parameters are submitted based on compliance to Water Use Licence (WUL) conditions. Secunda: FY23 35,35 mg/L, FY22 35,04 mg/L. Sasolburg: FY23 30,14 mg/L, FY22 31,39 mg/L. Specific substance included: Ammonia, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Fluoride, Nitrate and Nitrite Ortho-Phosphate (The values for last year were not mg/L but represented the total number of parameters analysed for the annual period).
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.3.4) Please explain

The bulk of Sasol's water demand is to meet water requirements of the Sasol Secunda and Sasolburg Operations. Water risks can materialise such as water supply and water quality risks, which could have an operational impact on our SA operations. A Sasol global enterprise risk management process has been adopted. The Group Risk and SHE function is responsible for developing risk management processes monitoring the implementation thereof by OMEs across the group including water risks related to security of supply and extreme weather.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.4) Please explain

We identified five themes, namely infrastructure integrity, infrastructure funding, drought resilience, water quality and governance to be of a high risk in the long-term assurance of water supply from the Integrated Vaal River System. To consider water quality impacts a decision was made to initiate a project to identify and implement water consumption reduction and efficiency opportunities to mitigate against a water supply risk.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sasol Secunda Operations located in the Town of Secunda in the Mpumalanga Province

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.5006

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.1998

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

71303

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

66240

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

9194.3

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5063

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3542

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3542

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

67761

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total shutdown at the facility (more facilities out of operation for a period) and lower blowdown which resulted in lower water use.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sasolburg Operations located in Sasolburg Town in the Free State Province.

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.8136

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.817

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22677

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

20306

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2371

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

17984

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

17984

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4693

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Although the water withdrawal was about the same, less water was discharged.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit but not captured on SuPM.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit but not captured on SuPM.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit but not captured on SuPM.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit and captured on SuPM.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit and captured on SuPM.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

290000000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2541140.18

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Remain the same in the short-term due to poor quality of water supply, despite water reduction targets. Decrease in the long term due to water reduction targets being set and greenhouse gas reduction roadmap.
[Fixed row]

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals
☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Synthetic Fuels from our Sasol Secunda Operations.

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

10.61

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

EXPLANATION: The lower water intensity at Secunda Operations was mainly due to improved feed water quality and improved production performance. INTERNAL METRICS: The metric is used to reduce river water demand by driving reuse and recycling. FUTURE: Few opportunities exist to reuse and recycle additional water; however far greater savings can be realised elsewhere in the catchment. STRATEGY: As part of Sasol's water security strategy, we have set short-term (2030) water targets and are assessing the setting of long-term (2050) water targets

Row 2

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Organic products produced at Sasolburg Operations.

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

12.41

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

EXPLANATION: The reason for the higher usage was due to lower volumes of water recycled in the fire water system as a result of equipment reliability issues. INTERNAL METRICS: The metric is used to reduce river water demand by driving reuse and recycling. FUTURE: Few opportunities exist to reuse and recycle additional water, however far greater savings can be realised elsewhere in the catchment. STRATEGY: As part of Sasol's water security strategy, we have set short-term (2030) water targets and are assessing the setting of long-term (2050) water targets
[Add row]

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☑ Chemicals

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

11.5

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tons per saleable product

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

EXPLANATION: The reason for the higher usage was due to lower volumes of water recycled in the fire water system as a result of equipment reliability issues. INTERNAL METRICS: Intensity metrics for our SEO and SO operations are used to determine whether we are meeting our annual voluntary water use efficiency targets. FUTURE: The intensity targets will become more stringent due to measures being implemented by SO and SEO. STRATEGY: Both SO and SEO are looking at measures to reuse and recycle effluent to reduce river water demand.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Not Applicable

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Not applicable

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity values for Sasol's activities associated with our products are provided above.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :GHS and national regulations

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

It is important to note that Sasol continuously reviews known applications of all our products to improve its SHE impacts with the objective of preventing unacceptable risks to life and environment. We remain committed to innovate for safe and sustainable alternatives. Sasol takes every step to ensure that hazardous substances are handled safely and with comprehensive risk mitigation processes. The majority of hazardous substances are only classified for acute health effects (like irritation) or aquatic toxicity. Within Sasol, various governance measures and practices are implemented to mitigate potential risks across the life cycle of our products. Detailed risk assessments are done for many products under different national and regional schemes (e.g. REACH, or new chemical notifications). Sasol also reviews the known uses for all products and aims to ensure that products are not used in applications that could result in inacceptable risks to man or the environment.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Sasol Product Stewardship team is developing new KPI's with one being Lifecycle Assessments of all products and improved understanding of products impact to the environment. – On hold and looking at taking a collaborative approach with our suppliers (Energy Business). – Lubricants only.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We have water consumption targets which will in turn impact on our water withdrawals. However, due to the fluctuating water quality of the IVRS, we might not see a reduction in water withdrawals despite our water consumption targets being in place.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

54

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

52

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

50

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is for SEO: A 7.5% reduction in fresh-water usage for production on the Sasolburg sites by end of 2025 as measured against a FY21 baseline. This physically equates to a reduction in water use of 4 ML/day or to operate within a maximum water consumption of 50 ML/day as measured against a FY21 baseline. A Baseload for Cooling waste water reuse project is also being scoped which could be implemented to sustainably meet the 2025 target or beyond.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The FY23 consumption was 52.2Ml/d which was above the 2025 target of 50Ml/d. The consumption was higher when compared to FY22 which was 50.4Ml/d. The reason for the higher usage was due to the final effluent recycle to fire water which was stopped in December 2022 due to equipment reliability issues. The focus areas to achieve the FY25 target are to maximise the dedicated domestic sewer re-use and use of final effluent to fire water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2016

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

11.3

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

10.61

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

94

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is for SO: Maintain the condition based water intensity (receiving feedwater

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Improved production, reduced Rand Water intake and good raw water quality from Grootdraai Dam.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

SO's average water intensity for FY23 is 10.61 which is a 1.67 cubic meter per ton (m3/t) improvement against the average water intensity that was achieved in the corresponding time, last year. SO's good (better than target) water intensity performance is predominately on account of lower-than-average water intake for the corresponding production numbers. An average water saving of 23ML/d were observed for FY23 when compared to FY22 average total abstraction. The first half of the year's water abstraction were penalised by increased steam to oxygen ratios at gasification on account of poor coal quality resulting in higher demand for HP steam and low production numbers. The second half of the year's water intensity were supported by improved production, low Rand Water intake and good raw water quality from Grootdraai Dam.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify **:**Work towards achieving green drop status at SO by 2025.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

89

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

89

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

To work towards achieving green drop certification status by 2025 at SO

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Findings and areas identified for improvement from the 2022 Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) Greendrop audit report is being actioned to achieve SO Greendrop certification targeting the 2024 Green Drop audit planned by DWS.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify **:**Maintaining SEO’s Green Drop Certification for the Sasolburg Bio-works

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

90

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

90

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Maintaining SEO's Green Drop Certification for the Sasolburg Bio-works.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

A WWTW process audit, conducted by the Water Group and IX Engineers was completed. The report contains recommendations and findings which will be addressed. This supports the drive to maintain the Green Drop certification. Current systems are maintained.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 6

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Other water use efficiency, please specify **:**Mining: To ensure potable water use does not increase more than 15% against FY19 baseline of 1520 ML by FY25

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1520

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1748

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1616

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

42

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Mining: To ensure potable water use does not increase more than 15% against FY19 baseline of 1520 ML by FY25

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Monitor water use and actions to reduce potable demand.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 7

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Other water consumption, please specify **:**Maintain current water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

149

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

199

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

134

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Sasolburg sites aim to maintain the existing potable water target of an average usage of 150 ML per month (approximately 5 ML per day) over the financial year, with the goal of achieving this by the end of 2025.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

An average monthly use of 199ML was reported during FY23. This is above the 2025 target of 150ML per month. The increase was attributed to replacement of a raw water intake line and flooding of raw abstraction infrastructure during the period, which resulted in more potable water being used instead of river water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 8

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 7

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify **:**Beyond fenceline involvement

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Continuing beyond fence-line involvement in communities where appropriate to address water, sanitation and other environmental priorities.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Provide support to local municipality through funding.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

SEO continued to support the Metsimaholo Local Municipality through the funding of a greater Sasolburg/Zamdela sanitation system review to determine opportunities to reduce loss of containment of raw sewage as well as reduce stormwater ingress which hydraulically overloads the SEO WWTW during high rainfall.

Row 9

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 8

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Other water use efficiency, please specify :Water loss reduction strategy

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

50

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

50

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Develop a water loss reduction strategy to address unaccounted water losses by 2025. (SO)

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

SO technical is busy with a potable water usage validation in an effort to identify potential unmetered losses. Data consolidation and analysis have been completed for all sites that are metered. Opportunities to reduce losses have been identified and attended to. Future opportunities being considered is to install smart meters to enable live monitoring, leak detection and high use analysis.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

PCR: The development of resin solutions to support the South African plastics sustainability value chain: Worldwide, there has been an increasing demand on the plastics industry to play an integrated and fundamental role regarding dealing with the growing plastic pollution problem. In South Africa, "Extended Producer Responsibility" legislation was introduced a few years ago to ensure that greater responsibility is undertaken by key players in the value chain. The legislation also in part compels the producers of single use plastic products to include a percentage of Post Consumer Recyclate (PCR) in their composition. In addition, multinational brand owners and retailers active in the South African market have set their own stringent targets for the design of packaging materials so that they can be recycled, as well as for the inclusion of PCR in various products. Sasol is committed to supporting these industry initiatives and is currently scoping potential solutions that are aligned to this need. In this way Sasol is looking to develop and contribute opportunities to further support the plastics sustainability value chain and meet industry expectations. Sasol is currently in the early stages of developing a Post Consumer Recyclate (PCR) grade polymer resin. The PCR grade is envisioned to contain up to 30% recyclate compounded with virgin polymer resin. The development consists of a technical proof of concept, on a laboratory scale, for Polypropylene (PP) and Polyethylene (PE) resin grades. This will be followed by an evaluation of appropriate Sasol PP and PE grades for PCR incorporation. This work will inform our plastic-related targets. Microplastics: Sasol does not produce plastic products and we do not intentionally add microplastics to our polymer grades. Sasol are signatories to Operation Clean Sweep, which advances the prevention of plastic raw material granule losses to the environment. End of life management and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): EPR regulations promulgated in 2021, seek to address the waste challenges associated with the end-of-life treatment of post-consumer waste by extending the producers' responsibility for their products beyond the manufacturing stage to the postconsumer stage of their products' life cycle driven by means of a financial mechanism (i.e., an EPR fee). Sasol Chemicals has undertaken various activities to understand the regulations and business impact to ensure compliance. Sasol Chemicals are compliant with the regulations, having registered with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) and the relevant Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) for the product packaging.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol produces Polyethylene (LDPE and LLDPE), Polypropylene (PP) and Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC). These polymer grades are produced in our facilities in Sasolburg and Secunda. Sasol also has a joint venture with LyondellBasell in Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. The Lakes Charles facility produces Polyethylene (LDPE and LLDPE).

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol produces Polyethylene (LDPE and LLDPE), Polypropylene (PP) and Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC). We sell polymers in the form of a resin. We sell to the open market. Our customers manufacture products for a wide variety of applications which includes both durable and non/durable goods/products.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our only usage is related to our packaging, which is non-durable.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol does not manufacture its own plastic packaging. The company produces polymer resin grades that is sold to converters who produce plastic packaging. Sasol purchases plastic packaging on the open market.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol purchases plastic packaging on the open market. Sasol sells its products in plastic packaging (e.g. polymer resin grades).

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol supports various plastic sustainability initiatives and projects. Examples include the Inkwazi Isu Project (an Alliance to End Plastic Waste (AEPW) project) and Packa-Ching (a Polyco initiative). Polyco's Packa-Ching is an innovative mobile recycling initiative. Sasol supports Packa-Ching's administrative costs and provides fuel subsidies for the mobile recycling units. Polyco had established more than 25 mobile recycling units and collected more than 18 million kilograms of recyclable waste while the communities served received R18 million in exchange for their recyclable waste, and 105 jobs were created in the process. The Inkwazi Isu Project is a collaboration between various stakeholders to address the pollution problem in the city of Durban, with major role players from industry, local government and civil society. The project aims to meet the plastic pollution challenge through improving recycling infrastructure and education which will address the overwhelming problems caused by poor waste management. For Phase 1 Sasol provided grant funding for the conversion of two municipal garden sites into recycling buy-back centres. The AEPW is funding the upgrade of another ten sites. Phase 1 of the project is in its third year of operation. In 2022, the project achieved a plastic collection of 4 kiloton (kt). In 2023, with the upgrade of more buy-back centers, 14 kt of plastic was collected and the forecast for 2024 is 18 kt. A second phase is under development. The success of Sasol's partnership with AEPW on the Inkwasi Isu Project in KwaZulu-Natal supported a decision to renew our membership with the AEPW. Additionally, we are affiliated, fee-paying members of several plastic sustainability organizations (e.g. Plastics SA, SA Plastics Pact). Our collective vision is a world where plastic is valued and retained in a circular economy, with benefits of job creation, economic growth and the prevention of plastic waste pollution in the environment.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(10.3) Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.

(10.3.1) Total weight of plastic polymers sold during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.3.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.3.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.3.7) Please explain

Sasol will not disclose the total weight of plastic polymers sold during the reporting year as this is confidential information.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

2100

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

Plastic packaging used for domestic sales: approx. 2,500 tons Plastic packaging used for export sales: approx. 2,100 tons
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Sasol purchases primary packaging for its product sales. The packaged product is stored as inventory and then sold to customers. This primary packaging is not consumed and discarded (or generated as waste) within our operations. If there is any plastic waste generated during bagging operations, it is managed with our

secondary and tertiary plastic waste. Waste generated due to secondary and tertiary packaging is managed at our Redundant Materials Management (RMM) facility. All plastics that is recyclable (typically the sweepings from operations) are sold to Ryncor auctioneers, which is auctioned off to recyclers. Reclaimers retrieve other plastic waste which they sell on to buy back centres. Plastic waste volumes from Secunda and Sasolburg combined are approximately 3,500 tons per year.
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

3500

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply
☑ Other end-of-life management pathway, please specify **:**Management of plastic waste

(10.6.11) % other

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

Sasol purchases primary packaging for its product sales. The packaged product is stored as inventory and then sold to customers. This primary packaging is not consumed and discarded (or generated as waste) within our operations. If there is any plastic waste generated during bagging operations, it is managed with our secondary and tertiary plastic waste. Waste generated due to secondary and tertiary packaging is managed at our Redundant Materials Management (RMM) facility. All plastics that is recyclable (typically the sweepings from operations) are sold to auctioneers, which is auctioned off to recyclers. Reclaimers retrieve other plastic waste which they sell on to buy back centers. Plastic waste volumes from Secunda and Sasolburg combined are approximately 3,500 tons per year. Sasol is compliant with the new EPR regulations, promulgated in 2021.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Other end-of-life management pathway, please specify **:**N/A

(10.6.11) % other

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.1.1) Please report your exclusions and describe their potential for biodiversity-related risk.

Row 1

(11.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :All-inclusive responses are provided, not only specific to Mining.

(11.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Sasol has begun mainstreaming Biodiversity. The scope included direct operations for the Sasolburg and Secunda Operations. An ecosystem risk screening assessment for mining was conducted as part of this work but not in full detail. However, besides this there are many other biodiversity related projects/initiatives that Sasol undertakes as part of its Duty of Care.

(11.1.1.3) Potential for biodiversity-related risk

Select from:

☑ No potential

(11.1.1.4) Please explain

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company, assessed under the chemicals sector. However, Sasol also has interests in coal mining, operated under the Sasol Mining Division. However, to note that Sasol mines coal for own use, and sells a very small portion (
[Add row]

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Law & policy

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Other, please specify **:Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (Direct) for 2 of our largest operations.**

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Ecosystems only within the boundaries of Secunda and Sasolburg Operations were mapped. For the retail sites and gas pipelines across South Africa and Mozambique, location was limited to a coarser scale of proximity to Key Biodiversity Area (KBA).

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Some of the organisation’s activities are located close to wetlands which continue to receive attention in terms of both monitoring and re-establishment.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

For the South African direct operational sites, the Soweto Highveld Grassland ecosystems are classified as threatened (Vulnerable) ecosystems, according to the National Red List of Ecosystems (2021). For the other South African sites assessed, sensitive locations were mapped as Protected Areas (PAs) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). A desktop mapping exercise identified 25% of Sasol's retail sites fall within these KBAs, whilst 39% of the operational footprint and 41% of the pipeline footprint

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

N/A to mining

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

We conduct our operations in a responsible manner. We are committed to the responsible use of Natural Resources. Preventing degradation and exercising Duty of Care in respect of Biodiversity in the area in which we operate, including our fenceline communities. Note: Mapping was undertaken for two of Sasol's largest operations, which excluded mining. Ecosystems within the boundaries of Secunda and Sasolburg Operations were mapped. For the retail sites and gas pipelines across South Africa and Mozambique, location was limited to a coarser scale of proximity to Key Biodiversity Area (KBA).
[Add row]

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

1

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

☑ Part of general Environmental Management System

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

☑ Regularly

(11.8.5) Please explain

Biodiversity Action Plans are developed if needed, as per ISO 14001 requirements. This applies to Sasol's mining and other Operations.
[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.9.2) Comment

Mining by its very nature has impacts on Biodiversity. As part of any mining application process Sasol Mining undertakes wetland assessments as triggered by a Water use License application process. No significant adverse impacts in biodiversity have to date been identified. Formal biodiversity assessments will continue to be undertaken in-line with the biodiversity risks are identified. The plan is to continue to expand the assessment to biodiversity impacts at Mining. We are following a stepped approach in our Biodiversity Mainstreaming Journey.
[Fixed row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Sasol is dependent on natural resources and due to the nature of our activities, we have an unavoidable impact on the environment. We remain committed to minimising these impacts. More specifically, Sasol recognises that it has a responsibility to minimise the impact of its facilities on biodiversity, linked to SDGs 3, 15 and 16. Our land and biodiversity management activities are consistent with our SHE Policy. We recognise our custodial responsibility to respect and care for the environment, which includes addressing land and biodiversity matters. We have appropriate management systems and governance structures in place to manage our environmental and asset retirement obligations. Accordingly, land and biodiversity are managed through the Board's Safety, Social and Ethics Committee (SSEC) which includes the CEO and the Executive Vice President of Strategy, Sustainability and Integrated Services. The SSEC meets quarterly. The mandate of this committee includes ensuring that Sasol conducts itself as a responsible corporate citizen and monitors Group strategies, policies, performance and progressive implementation of its SHE practices.

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Sasol is dependent on natural resources and due to the nature of our activities, we have an unavoidable impact on the environment. We remain committed to minimising these impacts. More specifically, Sasol recognises that it has a responsibility to minimise the impact of its facilities on biodiversity, linked to SDGs 3, 15 and 16. Our land and biodiversity management activities are consistent with our SHE Policy. We recognise our custodial responsibility to respect and care for the environment, which includes addressing land and biodiversity matters. We have appropriate management systems and governance structures in place to manage our environmental and asset retirement obligations. Accordingly, land and biodiversity are managed through the Board's Safety, Social and Ethics Committee (SSEC) which includes the CEO and the Executive Vice President of Strategy, Sustainability and Integrated Services. The SSEC meets quarterly. The mandate of this committee includes ensuring that Sasol conducts itself as a responsible corporate citizen and monitors Group strategies, policies, performance and progressive implementation of its SHE practices.

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Short and long term financial planning, these includes budgets for restoration, management and assessments.
[Fixed row]

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

(11.13.1) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.13.2) Comment

Impact assessments are undertaken on a continuous basis with rehabilitation activities ongoing. Restoration activities relevant to other operational sites are also underway. One example of a restoration project is a wetland restoration project underway at our Secunda Operations.
[Fixed row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

	Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.15.2) Comment

We have undertaken a Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (BFA) at two of our largest operations in South Africa, namely Secunda Operations (SO) and Sasolburg Ekandustria Operations (SEO). The objective is to set biodiversity targets with the goal of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity. Over the years, SO has dedicated resources to research, monitor and manage its natural biodiversity assets in the semi-natural secondary area, which includes water and wetlands. SO has commenced with establishing the state of ecosystem health based on key indicator groups such as Odonata (dragonflies). SO has authorised a large wetland rehabilitation initiative that will also contribute to improving other wetland functions like water purification and biodiversity improvement. SO continues to contribute and support, through scientific assessments and reporting the terrestrial biodiversity monitoring at the Ramsar wetland conservancy, Verloren Vallei. To preserve biodiversity for future generations, we continue to manage two nature reserves near Sasolburg, hosting 14 species of game including gemsbok, eland, giraffe, springbok, impala and black wildebeest. Sasol Chemicals has issued a palm oil policy that is aimed at sustainable production and ensuring responsible sourcing of palm oil, palm kernel oil and derivatives. Palm oil production is associated with deforestation, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and water pollution, which contribute to climate change. Sasol supports and commits to the recent Principles & Criteria set by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, of which we are a member.
[Fixed row]

(11.15.1) Provide details on the main ACAs you are implementing or supporting.

Row 1

(11.15.1.1) Project title

Biodiversity Footprint Assessment

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Impact Assessment

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

☑ In the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

☑ Undefined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

2022

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

Note: this work is not specific to Mining only. We have undertaken a Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (BFA) at two of our largest operations in South Africa, namely Secunda Operations (SO) and Sasolburg Ekandustria Operations (SEO). The objective is to set biodiversity targets with the goal of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity. Although, the current scope only included direct operations at the two sites, the scope of work will expand in time, depending on outcomes of work underway.

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

Work is underway on closing out gaps identified in the BFA report together with developing capacity building material.
[Add row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(11.16.1) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

(11.16.1.1) % of mines with closure plans

100

(11.16.1.2) % of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100

(11.16.1.3) Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all mines

(11.16.1.4) Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Select all that apply

☑ Regularly (all projects)

(11.16.1.5) Please explain

No further details to disclose
[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.18.2) Comment

Multiple engagements currently take place with various stakeholders around water concerns in the catchment as well as studies conducted in the IVRS. Supported the Business and Biodiversity Advisory Group established by the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) to align business interests in National engagements on global Biodiversity initiatives. We engage with the NBI, Government and other stakeholders via various forums with regards to biodiversity disclosure and target setting in the SA context.
[Fixed row]

(11.18.1) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.18.1.1) Organization

NBI and EWT

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

☑ Company-wide

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity Action Plans

☑ Other, please specify **:**Biodiversity issues/concerns/opportunities in the SA context

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

We engage with the NBI, EWT, Government and other stakeholders via various forums with regards to biodiversity disclosure and target setting in the SA context. This assists in understanding how our target setting approach should align with the national goals and targets.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:
☑ 2021-2025
[Add row]

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:
☑ Funding research organizations

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply
☑ Project 1

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Sasol has been engaging with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), Rand Water and Eskom on collective catchment-based action to address the water quality challenge in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. Secunda Operations committed to fund a multistakeholder approach to determine water quality in the Grootdraai Dam Catchment. The Water Research Commission is the implementing agent and have appointed Rhodes University to carry out the study. Note: This is not specific to mining but related to all operations within South Africa.

Row 2

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☑ Participating in government-led initiatives

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Note: This is not specific to mining but related to all operations within South Africa. We engage with the NBI, EWT, government and other stakeholders via various forums with regards to biodiversity disclosure and target setting in the SA context.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Base year emissions
☑ Project-based carbon credits
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify **:All revenue figures used**
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)
☑ ISAE 3000
☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements
☑ Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)
☑ Other general verification standard, please specify **:**International Financial Reporting Standards on Auditing (ISAs); and the Companies Act of South Africa

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-1
☑ ISO 14064-3
☑ Verification under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) Directive and EU ETS related national implementation laws

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Sasol's third-party verification and assurance process is conducted annually. The assurance scope covers the Sasol Group and includes Scope 1, Scope 2 location-based GHG emissions and material Scope 3 emissions. Additionally, the following Scope 3 categories were included: fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, business travel, and the use of sold products. These categories were chosen based on their material impact on Sasol's overall environmental footprint and their relevance to stakeholders. The data points selected for assurance were identified for their materiality to Sasol's climate commitments and their significance in stakeholder communications. The assurance process adhered to internationally recognised standards, specifically the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 and ISAE 3410, known for its comprehensive requirements for non-financial data assurance. In 2023, the assurance was provided at a Limited Assurance level based on the complexity and scope of the data, offering a moderate degree of confidence in the reported information. However, certain data points were excluded from the verification process, particularly other Scope 3 emissions categories not deemed as material, as well as some geographical and operational aspects of Sasol's business. These exclusions were based on the relative impact and logistical considerations, ensuring that the

assurance process remains focused and efficient. This approach ensures that Sasol prioritises the most relevant and impactful data points while maintaining a high standard of environmental reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Sasol 2023 Independent Assurance.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Sasol's third-party verification and assurance process also applies annually to its water-related data. The assurance scope covers the Sasol Group's water usage and management, including critical aspects like water withdrawal, water consumption and recycling/reuse practices. These water metrics were selected for assurance based on their material impact on Sasol's environmental footprint, especially given the significance of water scarcity in regions where Sasol operates, and their relevance to stakeholders concerned about water sustainability. The data points selected for assurance include total water withdrawals from different sources (such as groundwater, surface water, and municipal supplies) and the volume of water recycled within operations. These were identified for their materiality to Sasol's sustainability commitments and their importance in addressing water-related risks, particularly in water-scarce areas. The assurance process adhered to

internationally recognised standards, including the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, which governs non-financial data assurance. This standard ensures that the water data reported by Sasol meets global best practices for transparency and accuracy.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Sasol 2023 Independent Assurance.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

The Sasol Disclosure Working Group (DWG) signed off the submission, chaired by the Executive Vice President: commercial and legal, group company secretary, senior vice presidents and vice presidents. Members of the DWG are currently Group Executive Committee (GEC) 1 and GEC 2.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Disclosure working group (DWG)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify
[Fixed row]