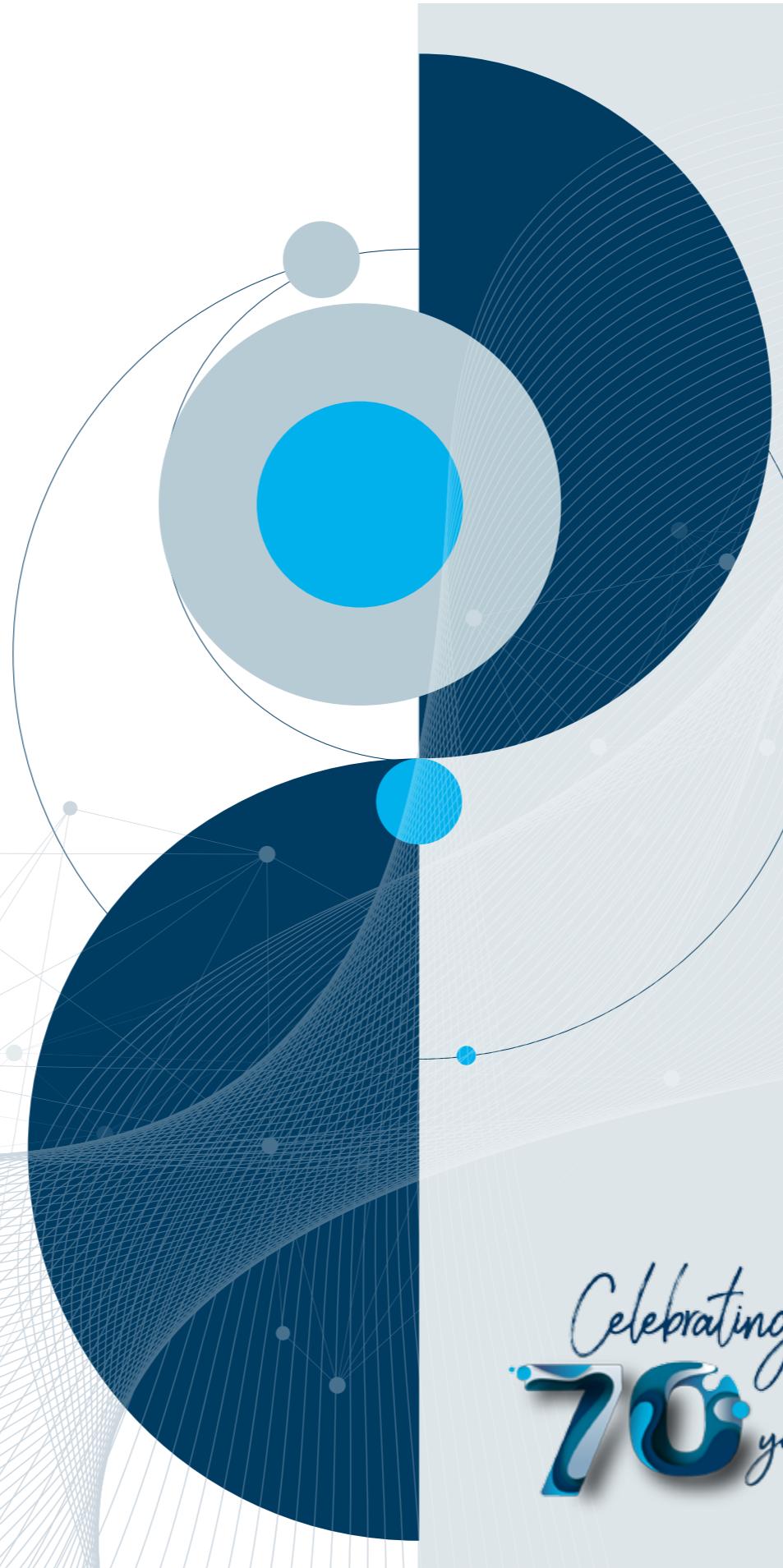


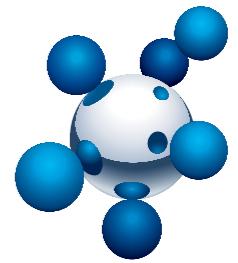
SASOL LIMITED CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2020



Celebrating
70 years

POSITIONING FOR A
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



SASOL

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Sasol's second Climate Change Report is aligned with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This marks the second year of enhanced disclosures since we committed to this initiative in 2018.

This year's report provides detail on the work programme to address our climate change risks and incorporates Sasol's updated strategy and emissions reduction roadmap to 2030. We are in the process of defining a 2050 reduction ambition and roadmap, which we intend communicating at Capital Markets Day (CMD) in 2021.

We release a suite of annual reports inclusive of the Climate Change Report, as a sub-set of the Sustainability Report. This report should therefore be read in conjunction with our suite of reports to obtain a holistic understanding of the overall sustainability approach. A TCFD index (refer to contents page) will assist in navigating these reports and shows alignment with best practice in climate change reporting.

As we make progress on our climate change journey, we will report accordingly on our targets and ambitions towards becoming a lower-carbon business.

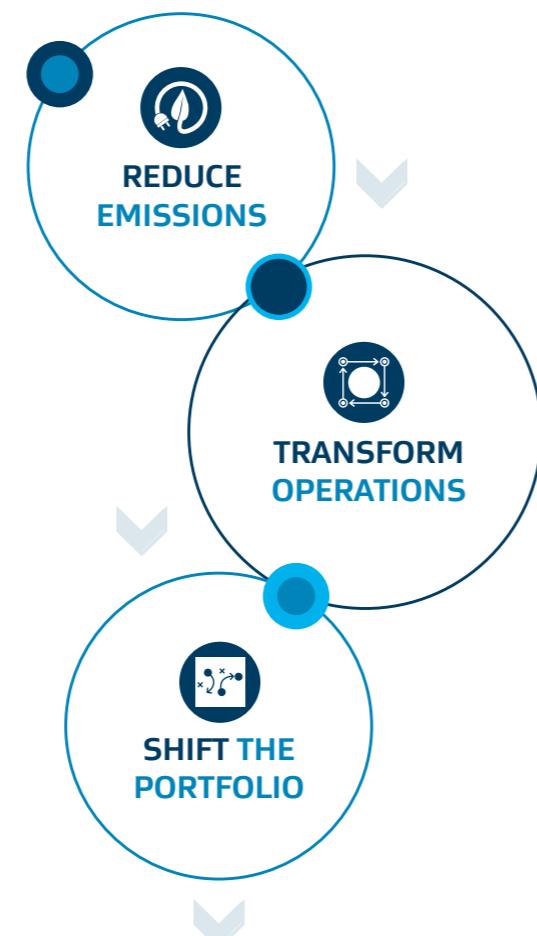
Sasol's suite of reports have been prepared in accordance with the guidelines established under the following standards and frameworks

The International Integrated Reporting <IR> Framework	○ ●
South African Companies Act 71 of 2008, as amended	○ ●
Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) listings requirements	○ ●
King Code of Governance Principles for South Africa (King IV™)	○ ●
International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)	○ ● ●
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	● ●
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD)	○ ● ●
United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	● ●
United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules and regulations	●
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	●

Reports



OUR THREE-PILLAR EMISSION REDUCTION FRAMEWORK



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Sasol supports the Paris Agreement and has committed to take action on SDG 13, aligned to the areas in which we operate.



CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

A challenging operating context	2	Introduction to Sasol's operating context, 2020 highlights, steer and leadership from Management and our stakeholder base.
The year in review	3	
Message from the President and Chief Executive Officer	4	
Our climate change ambitions	5	
Stakeholders are helping us shape our climate change response	6	

2 TOWARDS A LOWER-CARBON FUTURE

Impact of climate change scenario analysis on Sasol's previous strategy	8	Sasol's strategy, its robustness in a lower-carbon future and the manner in which we are decarbonising our Energy business and progressing the Chemicals business.
Scenario analysis informed an updated strategy for resilience	11	
Decarbonising our Energy business	12	
Roadmap to achieving our 2030 target	14	
Justly transitioning for a more resilient South Africa	16	
Our lower-carbon Chemicals business	18	

3 ENABLING INITIATIVES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Understanding the impacts of value chain emissions	20	Progress on enabling initiatives and partnerships towards a holistic climate change management response for the Group.
Sasol's scope 3 emission categories	22	
Carbon offsetting: a tool for social good	24	
Ensuring resilience to the physical impacts of climate change	26	

4 EMBEDDING CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Governance	27	Progress on mainstreaming climate change management into strategic and operational governance structures and processes.
Driving performance through incentives	28	
Climate change policy and advocacy	29	
Assessing alignment with industry associations	30	
Risk management	32	

5 DATA AND ASSURANCE

Performance data	34	Performance data, including the assurance report.
Independent assurance report (scope 3)	36	
TCFD index	38	
Additional information	IBC	

DIRECTORS' APPROVAL

The Safety, Social and Ethics Committee (SSEC) is responsible for ensuring the integrity of Sasol's climate change reporting. We confirm that the 2020 Climate Change Report addresses all material issues and matters related to sustainability, and fairly represents the Group's climate change performance. The SSEC, authorised by the Board, approved this report and its publication on 24 August 2020.

Signed on behalf of the SSEC:

Muriel Dube
Chairman of the Safety, Social and Ethics Committee
24 August 2020

CCR Climate Change Report

Information about Sasol's climate change risk management process, response strategy and summary of work underway to address our climate change risks.

SR Sustainability Report

Communication about Sasol's environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance.

IR Integrated Report

Concise communication about how Sasol's strategy, governance, performance and outlook lead to the creation of value over the short-, medium- and long-term.

AFS Annual Financial Statements

Contains full analysis of the Group's financial results, with detailed financial statements, as well as the full Remuneration Report together with the report of the Audit Committee.

20-F Form 20-F

Our Annual Report, which is filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), in line with the requirement of our New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listing.

A CHALLENGING OPERATING CONTEXT

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted our operating context, as oil prices collapsed in March and the global economy slumped amid significant volatility and uncertainty. Although the impact of these external shocks to Sasol were significant, we were resolute in our commitment to advancing our climate change plans, which are central to Sasol's strategy.

Similar to COVID-19, climate change poses a global challenge, affecting weather systems that cause volatile and more intense hurricanes, frequent wildfires, droughts and other disruptions.

Through a strategic reset, termed Future Sasol, we take into account the changing needs of our stakeholders, the markets we operate in and our current financial and operating context. Robust scenario analyses that incorporates the dimensions of climate change have also informed these updates. Our strategic choices inform a path to ensuring Sasol remains sustainable in the long-term and in a lower-carbon economy. Future Sasol reflects our commitment to the Paris Agreement goal and SDG 13. We aim to significantly reduce our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at our South African operations, while continuing to grow our international Chemicals business¹ on lower-carbon feedstocks.

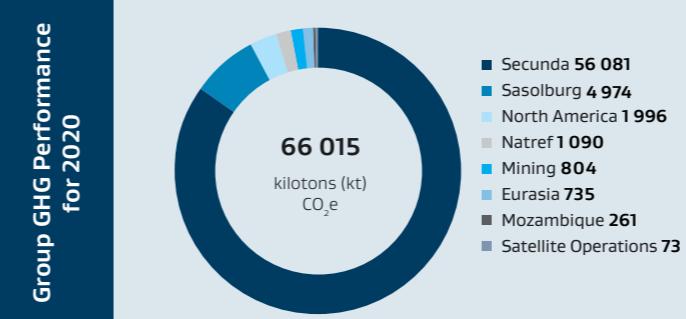


THE YEAR IN REVIEW

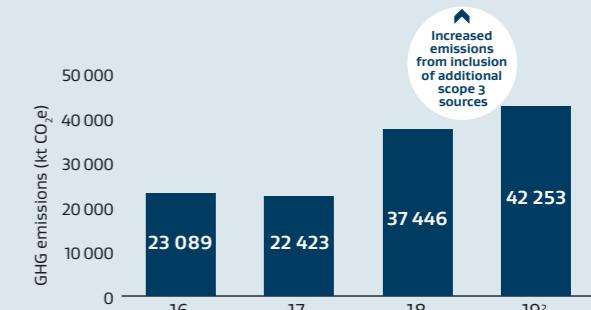
KEY MILESTONES IN OUR CLIMATE CHANGE JOURNEY

- Updated the Group strategy for increased resilience to climate change in response to scenario analysis.
- Progressed the process for procuring 600 megawatts (MW) of renewables, including constructing two 10MW solar photovoltaic (PV) projects in South Africa.
- Launched our 2030 emission reduction roadmap, based on robust techno-economic evaluations.
- Secured 2,5 million tons (Mt) carbon credits to offset carbon tax liability for 2019, in South Africa.
- Progressed work on our scope 3 programme on baseline refinement.
- Advanced work on our 2050 ambition and roadmap.

Group scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2020



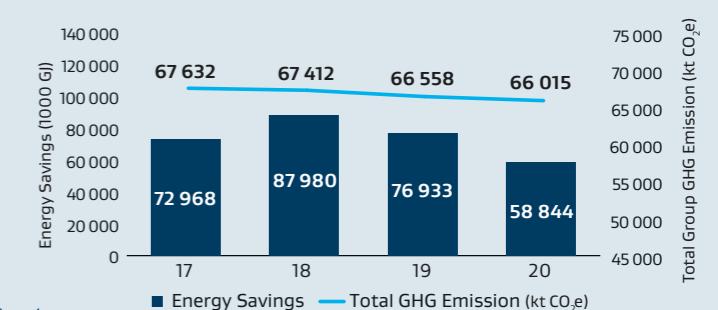
Group scope 3 emissions: baseline reporting improvement for 2019



South African scope 1 and 2 emissions, excluding Natref³ for 2020



Group energy savings by 2020



MEASURING PROGRESS AGAINST OUR THREE-PILLAR EMISSION REDUCTION FRAMEWORK



REDUCE EMISSIONS

Investigating and exploring further short-to-medium term reductions.

- Reduced emissions by a total of ~2 Mt CO₂e from 2017, through mitigation interventions and slightly lower production output during the lockdown (~0.25 Mt reduction for April to June 2020). The ~0.25 Mt reduction could potentially be reversed once operations are at full capacity.
- Achieved improvements of only 14.3% for Group operations towards our energy efficiency target of 30% improvement by 2030. Unstable operations associated with COVID-19 and the low oil price adversely affected energy requirements and consequently, performance.



TRANSFORM OPERATIONS

Evaluating further integration of cleaner alternative feedstocks.

- Completed quantitative evaluation that underscores the importance of affordable gas as a complementary feedstock.
- Progressed opportunities for gas supply and infrastructure development into South Africa.



SHIFT THE PORTFOLIO

Driving value growth through reduced and lower-carbon intensive businesses. Actively reviewing equity in assets not aligned with our long-term strategy.

- Progressed asset disposal process.
- Made clear choices to not grow in coal mining activities and have discontinued all oil growth activities in West Africa.
- Relinquished oil and gas exploration rights for Block 16 and 19 in Mozambique.

1. The asset review process and any shareholding changes will reflect in our 2021 GHG data. If an asset sale results in a shareholding change that equates to less than 50% to a buyer and operational control is still maintained by Sasol, we will report the full GHG emissions data for that asset.

2. Scope 3 reporting is on a timeline that corresponds with our CDP submissions (usually 30 June), which is before our financial year end and auditing cycle. Efforts are underway to align our reporting timelines for future reporting.

3. Even though we have operational control, Natref was excluded from our 2030 GHG target. Target setting is undertaken in consultation with Natref's joint venture partners and a separate target may be explored for the future.



REINFORCING OUR COMMITMENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Fleetwood Grobler
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Dear stakeholders

Sasol is proud to launch our 2030 emission reduction roadmap for our South African operations. This roadmap details our path to achieve our committed at least 10% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, off a 2017 baseline and was developed taking a long-term view. It places us on a trajectory for greater reductions post 2030 and positions us to better support the country's energy transition.

The need for South Africa to move towards a lower-carbon economy, and to pursue an energy mix that supports this imperative, is of utmost importance. For this reason, Sasol is vigorously pursuing gas, renewables and energy efficiency projects, will not be investing in mining as a growth area and we have discontinued all oil growth activities in West Africa. We are keen to play a leadership role in South Africa's energy transition and believe we have the capabilities to do so. Although there are challenges, we are excited by the opportunity to help shape this new energy landscape. Indeed, positioning Sasol to succeed in this fast-evolving energy landscape is central to our strategy.

Future Sasol will comprise two business units, Chemicals and Energy. Our chemicals portfolio will be positioned to produce and supply more sustainable products that underpin modern life. Our Energy Business comprises the Southern African value chain and associated assets, where we are pursuing GHG reductions for South Africa, through a focus on gas as a complementary feedstock and renewables as a secondary energy source. Accordingly, our 2030 roadmap accelerates the move from being carbon-intensive towards a more sustainable business. Our immediate actions, in fulfilment of our strategy, have included a Request for Proposals (RFP) to construct two 10MW solar facilities in Sasolburg and Secunda, as a first step in procuring a total 600MW of renewable energy. We have issued a Request for Information (RFI) for this procurement.

Gas remains a critical enabler for our GHG reduction ambitions. We have identified gas-enabling projects that we are urgently pursuing to create a solid foundation for greater emission reductions, as we move away from coal as a primary feedstock post 2030.

Sasol has technology experts dedicated to exploring alternative energy sources and technologies. We are a significant producer of hydrogen, which holds promise in diversifying our energy mix. We are also exploring carbon capture and utilisation options. These areas of excellence will provide many opportunities for collaboration with different stakeholders. In South Africa in particular, we have a significant role to play in co-creating solutions that will re-shape the country's energy landscape, while assisting with socio-economic development. Together

with key stakeholders and partners, we will help South Africa achieve its Paris Agreement commitments and national growth imperatives.

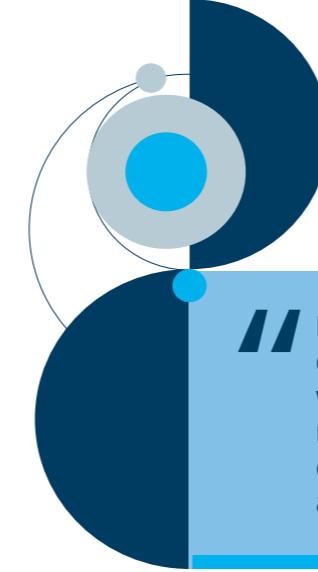
Extensive and robust engagements with our many stakeholders, which includes government, civil society, investors and business, have shaped our roadmap and climate change management activities. In 2019, Sasol received shareholder resolutions requesting further disclosure, commitment to longer-term targets and value chain emission reductions. Our disclosures aim to align with the requests made; and we are progressing work on a 2050 long-term ambition and the enabling activities that will allow us to better understand our scope 3 emissions, as well as the potential of carbon offsets for future reductions.

Society's expectations and the role we can play in South Africa's energy transition is clear. As a large industrial organisation, we have the ability to support recovery in a COVID-impacted economy by enabling the security of gas and development of renewables. These will potentially play a catalytic role in rebuilding the economy, through infrastructure development, downstream industry linkages and manufacturing. The changes we are undergoing are not easy. In fact, it is particularly challenging in a COVID-impacted economy, where recovery is likely to be slow, oil prices low and alternative energy projects will compete against many other priorities. In Southern Africa especially, emission reductions are complicated by society's need to balance the challenges for access to affordable energy, while simultaneously reducing poverty, unemployment and inequality.

However, through collaboration and innovation, we remain focused on strengthening the sustainability of our operations. Our actions in this regard speak louder than our words and our recent announcements are testament to our commitment to support innovation through partnership. We continue our work to clearly define our long-term ambition and plan to release our 2050 emission-reduction roadmap in 2021. Until then, I would like to thank our stakeholders for their contributions as Sasol marks 70 years in business.

Fleetwood Grobler
President and Chief Executive Officer

24 August 2020



Having begun our alignment with the Paris Agreement, we have placed sustainability, including climate change, at the centre of our strategy. Future Sasol is a strategic reset, the measures we are taking will be transformative. We have made clear portfolio choices that will enable Sasol's GHG emission reduction ambitions and ensure a future that is sustainable in the long-term. In 2020, we launch our 2030 emission reduction roadmap, which is the blueprint to not only achieve our lower-carbon ambitions but also informs our role in the energy transition. //

OUR CLIMATE CHANGE AMBITIONS

Sasol's sustainability vision is to advance chemical and energy solutions that contribute to a thriving planet, society and enterprise. This vision is supported by six climate change ambitions:

	PRIORITISED ACTIONS	DELIVERABLES
AMBITIONS		
Significantly reduce our GHG emissions from our South African operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are meaningfully reducing emissions to meet our committed reduction target, using our 2030 roadmap. Identifying 2050 long-term reduction opportunities that support a Just Transition⁴ and the Paris Agreement. Procuring renewable energy with a focus on local beneficiation. 	Deliver on our 2030 target and communicate a 2050 ambition, with the intent of minimising socio-economic impacts Read more on page 14 -15
Encourage large-scale renewable energy deployment and grow the gas economy in South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are executing on our committed renewable energy deployment. Stimulating further development of the gas economy in South Africa. Both renewable energy and gas have the ability to grow the economy and create employment opportunities into the future. 	Deliver on our 2030 emission reduction roadmap and associated renewables and gas milestones Read more on page 12
Reduce scope 3 emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have started reducing scope 3 emissions and are identifying further reduction opportunities through an enhanced understanding of this profile. 	Deliver on our scope 3 programme Read more on page 20
Enhance ambition by using carbon offsets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are reducing emissions, using offsets, outside of our operations that encourage supplementary sustainability objectives for the areas in which we operate. 	Deliver on our carbon offsets approach Read more on page 24
Reduce physical vulnerability to climate change impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are, through activities within our control, increasing the resilience of our people, fence-line communities and assets from the effects of a changing climate, today and into the future. Moving to more proactive adaptation responses. 	Deliver on our adaptation strategy Read more on page 26

PARTNERSHIPS: BE A CHANGE AGENT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION

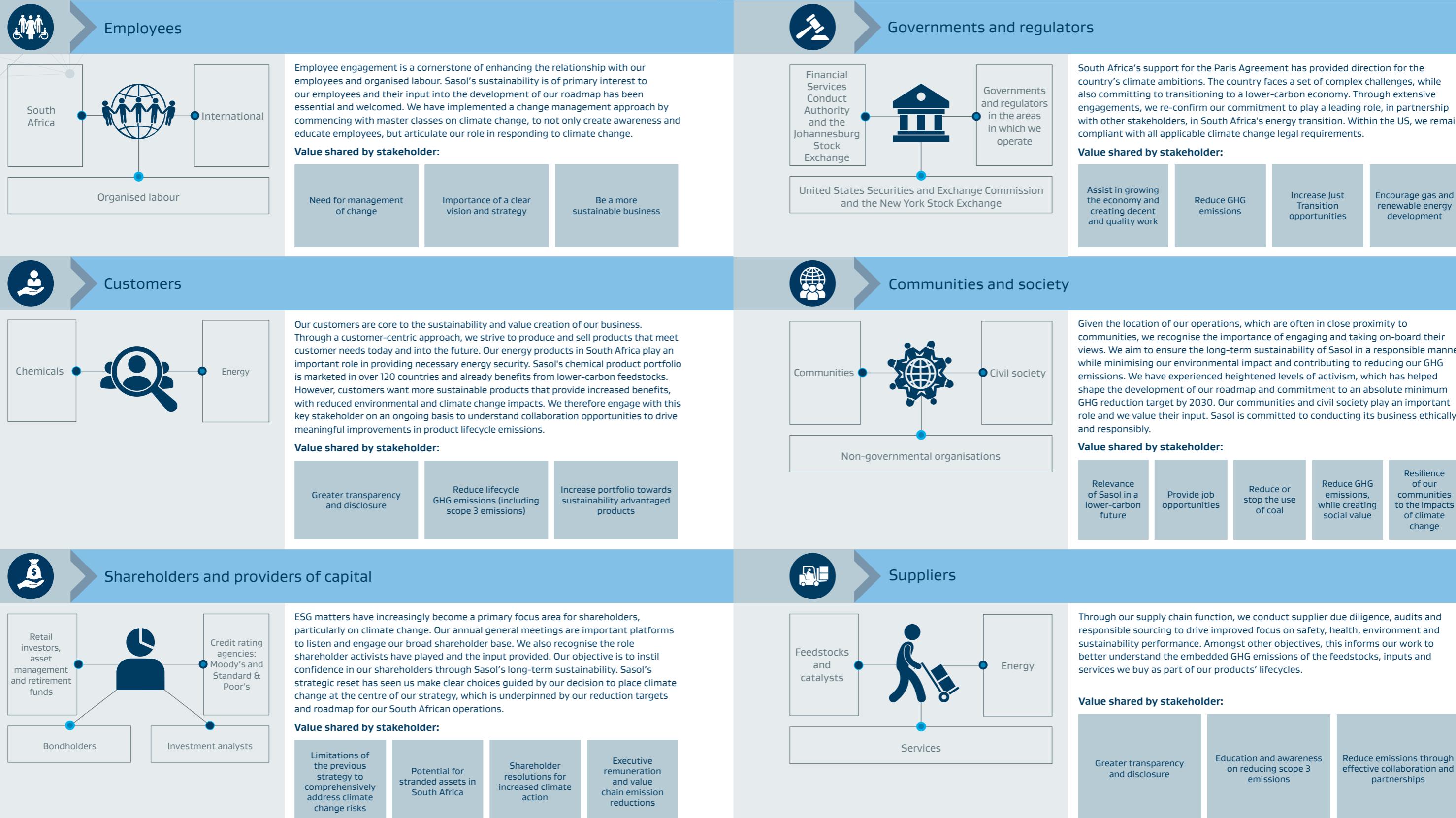
We recognise the importance of collaboration for increased GHG reduction ambition. We are advocating for progressive and enabling climate change policy, constructive participation at trade associations, increased transparency with implementation of TCFD and strategic partnerships for technology solutions.

[Read more on page 17, 19, 21, 25 and 30](#)

4. A framework that has been developed by the trade union movement to encompass a range of social interventions needed to secure workers' jobs and livelihoods when economies are shifting to sustainable production, including avoiding climate change, protecting biodiversity and ending war, among other challenges.

STAKEHOLDERS ARE HELPING US SHAPE OUR CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

Since the publication of our first Climate Change Report, Sasol has increased our stakeholder engagement and communication. We undertook extensive engagement across the spectrum of our numerous and diverse stakeholders and received constructive feedback. Stakeholders expressed their interest in more comprehensive disclosure of information regarding our 2030 roadmap, some are pushing for greater reductions by 2030, and others have also recognised the importance of the steps we have already taken. These engagements informed our holistic climate change management approach and specifically assisted in our roadmap development process. We intend continuing our engagement with various stakeholders over the coming year to inform our 2050 ambition and roadmap process. We are committed to maintaining this level of engagement and transparency.



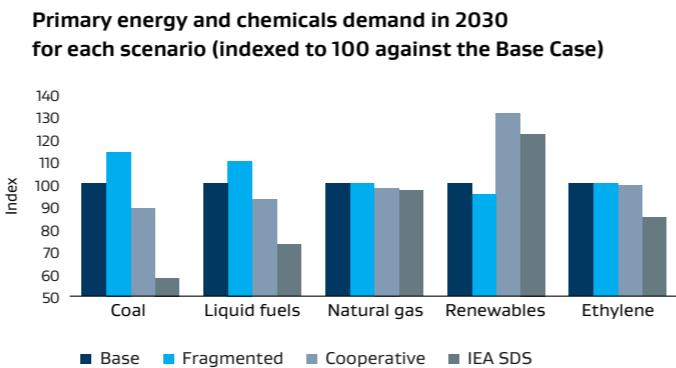
TOWARDS A LOWER-CARBON FUTURE

Impact of climate change scenario analysis on Sasol's previous strategy

In light of the many uncertainties today, it is not possible to make accurate predictions on how the world will respond to various challenges, including the impact of climate change and related responses by society. As such, we have applied scenario modelling through a range of plausible long-term scenarios to enable assessment of our strategic imperatives, test its robustness and guide relevant responses to mitigate risks. Post the release of our 2019 Climate Change Report, stakeholders indicated that our scenarios were not sufficiently aligned to the Paris Agreement goal. We therefore responded by updating our scenarios to align with latest trends and have tested our previous strategy against these scenarios. This analysis informed our updated strategy announced in June 2020, for Future Sasol.

In 2020, Sasol revised our scenarios through the expansion of our existing Fragmented, Cooperative and Base cases. Sasol also utilised the most recent International Energy Agency (IEA) Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), released in November 2019, as a further test of robustness against our previous strategy. These scenarios cover a variety of potential outcomes both favourable and unfavourable for the Group. Our scenario story-lines seek to outline potential futures. These range from a politically fragmented world focused on regional and national energy security and economic growth (Fragmented scenario), to one strongly focused on limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius (IEA SDS scenario). The story-lines for the different scenarios are provided in the table below.

We modelled the potential demand for our different products in each of these scenarios, relative to our Base case in 2030.



IEA SDS SCENARIO

- Holds global temperature to 1,8 degrees Celsius, has a 66% probability of being achieved, without using sequestration technologies
- Global CO₂e falls to 10 billion tons by 2050 and net zero by 2070
- Strong global cooperation and technology breakthroughs required
- High carbon price
- Large investment in new energy sector
- Rapid fall in coal and liquid fuel demand
- Very rapid adoption of renewables

COOPERATIVE SCENARIO

- Global temperature increase greater than 2 degrees Celsius
- Globalisation prevails
- Global cooperation and adaption to climate change drive energy choices
- Regional alliances become less important, with a focus on global cooperation
- Greater trade, higher long-term economic growth
- Stronger decline in coal and liquid fuel demand
- Rapid growth in renewables due to policy, greater efficiencies and technology sharing

BASE CASE

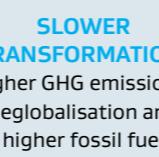
- Global temperature increase between ~2,5 – 3,5 degrees Celsius, similar to the IEA Stated Economic Policy scenario
- Globalisation slows down with cooperation in certain areas
- Cooperation on climate change tempered by energy security concerns
- Local environmental concerns play a strong role
- Economic growth potential reduced by slowdown in globalisation
- Some growth in liquid fuel demand but decline in coal demand
- Strong growth in renewables and gas

FRAGMENTED SCENARIO

- Global temperature increase greater than 4 degrees Celsius
- Deglobalisation occurs, the world moves away from free trade
- Less global cooperation on climate-related matters
- Regional energy security more important than global concerns
- Regional/natural alliances form based on energy and trade security, which drives energy choices
- Inefficiencies lower long-term GDP growth
- Relatively higher demand for fossil fuels
- Continued growth in renewables but at a slower pace



FASTER TRANSFORMATION,
lower GHG emissions,
faster globalisation
and lower fossil fuel
demand



SLOWER TRANSFORMATION,
higher GHG emissions,
deglobalisation and
higher fossil fuel
demand

Results show further growth in demand for liquid fuels for the Fragmented scenario, with demand remaining relatively flat in the Cooperative scenario and lower in the IEA SDS scenario. In South Africa however, there is still demand for liquid fuels across all scenarios to 2030, albeit lower in the IEA SDS and Cooperative scenarios, where we only expect to see meaningful changes in mobility technology post 2030. More aggressive policy measures and carbon pricing in the Cooperative and IEA SDS scenarios result in lower liquid fuels and coal demand relative to our Base case.

Natural gas demand remains relatively robust in all scenarios but varies depending on its use. In the IEA's SDS scenario, lower demand for both fossil fuels and related products; and chemicals result from increased energy efficiency and recycling of plastics - these would require greater technology breakthroughs and adoption. Despite this, a growth in demand for chemical products is still evident in all scenarios.

Demand for coal, natural gas and liquid fuels is higher in the Fragmented scenario driven by greater concerns for energy security, less focus on climate change mitigation; and greater focus on adaptation, when compared to our Base case. We see a rise in demand for renewable energy in all scenarios, however this is more pronounced in the Cooperative and IEA SDS scenarios.

In both the Cooperative and IEA SDS cases, GHG mitigation measures aside, we see coal use for both power generation and use in our production process coming under significant pressure.

In addition, a quantitative evaluation was used to assess the financial impact of the various outcomes on Sasol's business, using adjustments to oil and product prices, as well as different carbon prices (see assumptions below).

Oil and carbon price assumptions for each scenario in 2030	Fragmented	Base	Cooperative	IEA SDS
Oil (\$/bbl, real 2020)	77	75	64	62
Carbon (R/ton, real 2020)	23	76	192	1046

Even though our 10% reduction target was active during the time of this assessment, we chose to exclude the benefit of the target. We did this to understand the strategic choices and shifts required in our strategy to better position Sasol to be sustainable in a lower-carbon future.

Unmitigated impact on Sasol's 2030 earnings relative to the base case (previous strategy)	Fragmented	Cooperative	IEA SDS
Coal, gas and fuel product value chains	>40%	>20%	>50%
Chemicals value chain	>20%	>20%	>50%

■ Positive impact on earnings ■ Negative impact on earnings

Notes:

- Chemicals chain includes both our South African and international businesses
- Projections based on extrapolated performance from 2019 base year with LCCP at full capacity

The analysis shows that a combination of lower oil and chemical prices; and higher carbon costs are forecast to negatively impact earnings in both the Cooperative and SDS scenarios. This situation is mitigated by the introduction of targets for a reduced emissions profile for the affected value chains, particularly for our South African operations (see response box below). Our international Chemicals businesses are already governed by a mature legislative environment, with emissions being managed through these requirements.

Higher oil and chemical prices for our major products and lower-carbon prices in the Fragmented case result in higher earnings.

Carbon pricing at Sasol

Over and above scenario processes, Sasol also assesses the carrying value and viability of our assets on an annual basis. These assessments are done using the Group's long-term price forecasts and macro-economic variables, including a price on carbon.

In the current assessment, we used a long-term carbon price for our South African assets for the Base case ranging from R19 – R76/ton until 2030.

Regional carbon prices are considered based on prevailing carbon pricing regimes and are used to test the viability of large new projects.

**AT LEAST
10%
ABSOLUTE
REDUCTION
TARGET**

Swift and decisive action in responding to our scenario analysis

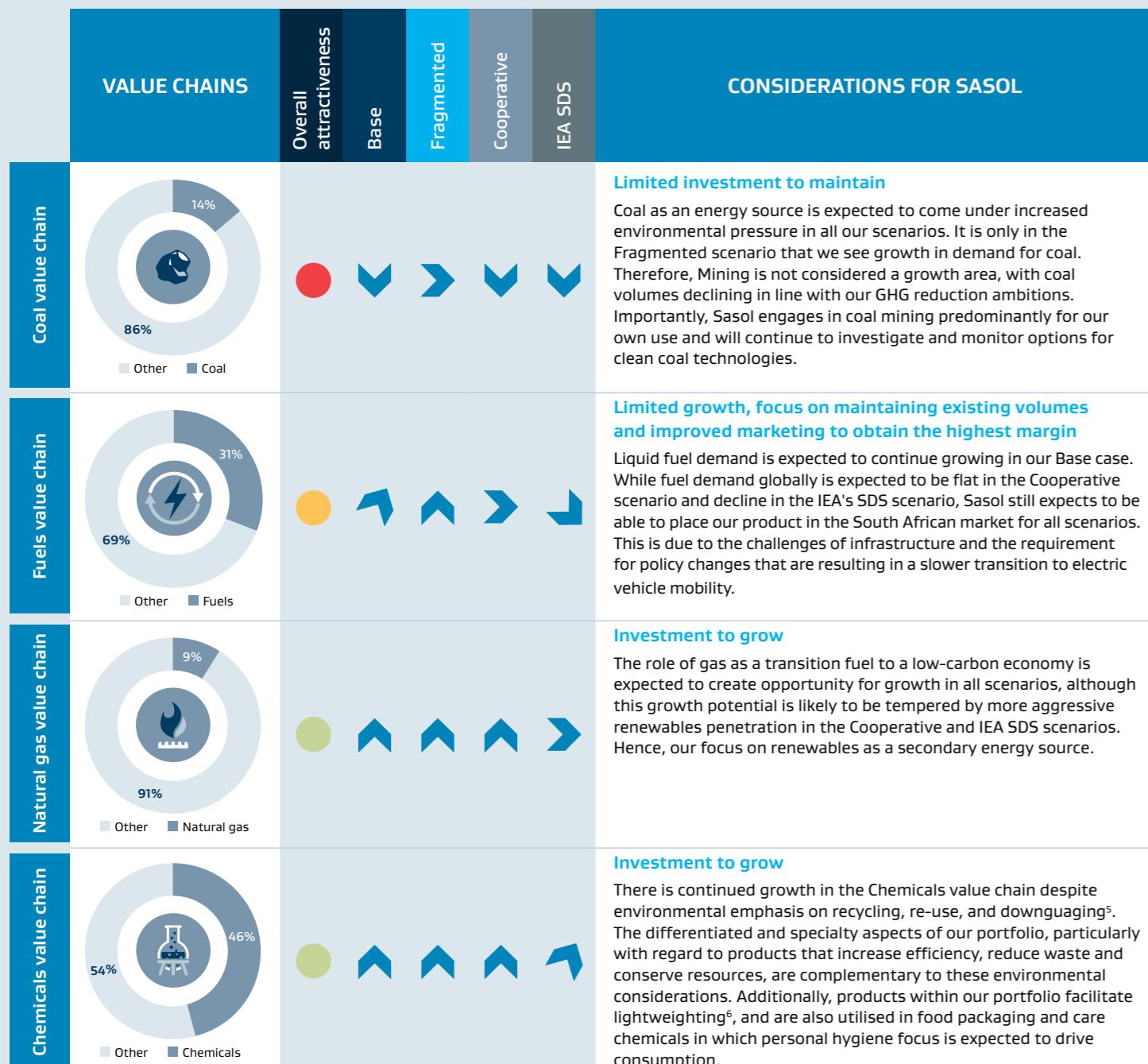
Critical insights provided by the scenario analysis was used in updating our strategy. This strategy is focused on stabilising the business and resetting towards Future Sasol. COVID-19 and the low oil price necessitated swift and decisive action for the short-term, while charting a path for long-term sustainability. Our minimum 10% reduction target and associated emission reduction roadmap to 2030 indicates our commitment to reducing our GHG emissions for our South African operations.

BY INCORPORATING OUR 2030 ROADMAP INTO THE BASE CASE, WE SEE AN IMPROVEMENT IN EARNINGS IN THE IEA SDS SCENARIO OF ~15 – 20% AND ~2 – 3% IN THE COOPERATIVE SCENARIO. THIS SUPPORTS OUR STRATEGIC RESET. A 2050 LONG-TERM GHG REDUCTION AMBITION AND ROADMAP IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT TO ENABLE CONTINUED RESILIENCE AND MITIGATE FURTHER POTENTIAL NEGATIVE FINANCIAL IMPACTS ON FUTURE EARNINGS.

Our Chemicals business will focus on market leading positions using lower-carbon feedstocks, which will see us relying less on coal as a feedstock and thereby exploiting the anticipated robust demand growth for chemicals expected in all scenarios. In addition, we have discontinued all oil growth activities in West Africa and are resizing our portfolio to focus on gas. Through our three-pillar emission reduction framework, we are also broadening our focus on business opportunities for South Africa's transition to a lower-carbon economy. Further analysis will be undertaken to understand the full capital implications of the different scenarios on our updated strategy, once fully developed and operational, also taking into account our 2050 long-term ambition.

General robustness, growth and demand trend of Sasol's value chains in each scenario to 2030

The relative attractiveness of investments in our different value chains are used as an indicator of robustness and supports the strategic decisions and choices we recently announced in our updated strategy.



Market sensitivity to climate change

- Market declining
- Market growing
- Neutral Market

Overall attractiveness of the value chain for investment

- Focus for investment
- Maintain with limited investment
- Maintain with no further investment

5. Downgauging - same utility from less chemical material

6. Lightweighting - Replacing heavier components with light weighted plastic materials

SCENARIO ANALYSIS INFORMED AN UPDATED STRATEGY FOR RESILIENCE

In June 2020, Sasol released an updated strategy. A number of internal and external factors prompted this review, including our scenario testing performed in 2019 and 2020. Both these analyses revealed limitations in terms of our resilience to future climate-related risks. The strategic choices we made in 2020 have been guided by our capabilities and competencies, the megatrends we track, climate change risks and opportunities, as well as a number of interwoven challenges facing South Africa – including inequality, poverty and unemployment – and meeting growing energy demands, while decarbonising the economy.

Sasol announced through its updated strategy to discontinue all oil growth activities in West Africa. While still part of our integrated Energy value chain, Mining is not considered a growth area. We are actively pursuing divestments to reshape the portfolio and focus on our core business activities through two distinct business units, i.e. Chemicals and Energy. Our Chemicals business focuses on activities using our differentiated capabilities and strong market positions, which can be expanded over time. Our Energy business focuses on reducing GHG emissions to align more closely with the Paris Agreement goal, with further developments expected in 2021. We are actively seeking to meet South Africa's growing energy needs through reliable, affordable and lower-carbon energy; and we intend to achieve further transformational changes through collaboration, technology, innovation and advocating for enabling climate change policy, taking our national circumstances into account. This strategy has been developed to be effective under a range of scenarios and not a single, deterministic view of the future – in short, responsive to uncertainty.

OUR BUSINESSES



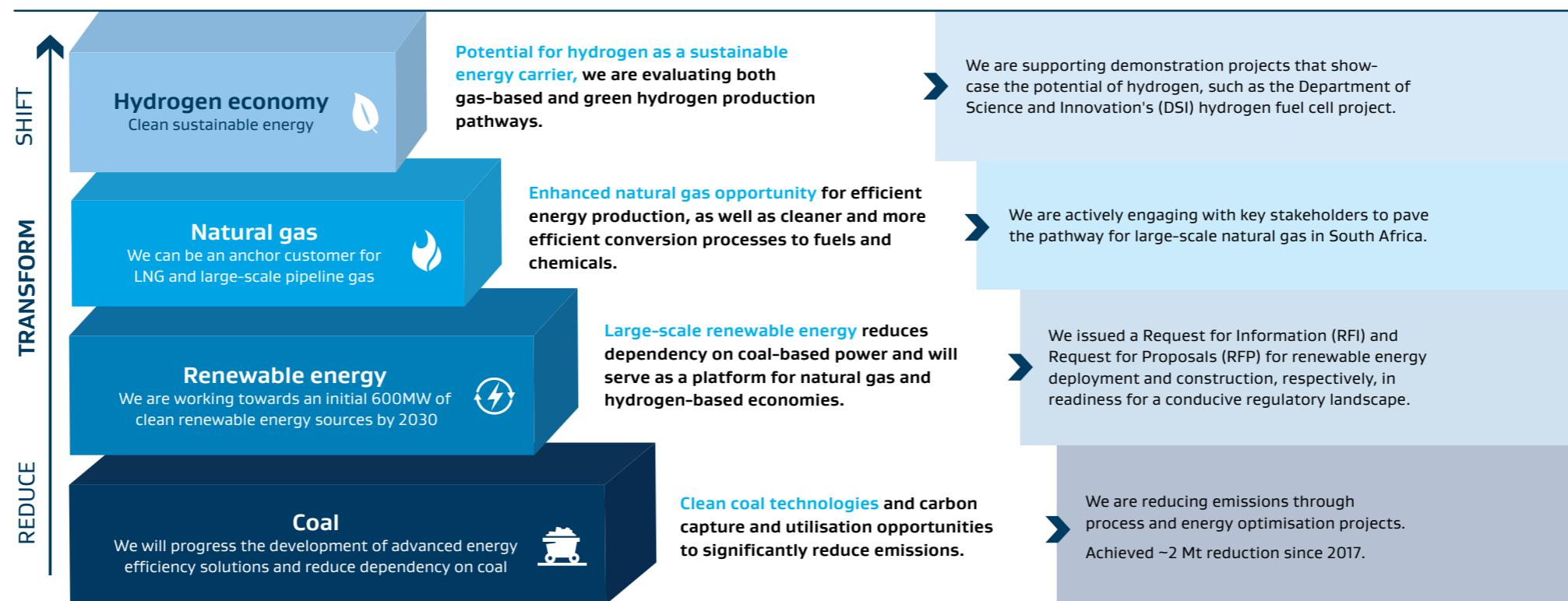
Enabled by transitioning to gas as a complementary feedstock and renewables as a secondary energy source.

DECARBONISING OUR ENERGY BUSINESS

Sasol's 2030 roadmap is based on an ambition for a significantly transformed energy profile in South Africa by 2050. Delivering on our 2030 target through our roadmap is a key milestone for greater reductions into the future and to building the long-term resilience of our operations. Our three-pillar emission reduction framework forms the basis for us to transition.



Our Secunda Operation is a large producer of hydrogen from coal-based feedstocks, which is responsible for a large portion of our emissions profile in South Africa. Transition **natural gas**, as a complementary feedstock provides an opportunity in the medium-term to significantly reduce this footprint. By including large-scale **renewables** into our operations, as a secondary energy source, it provides a route to initially decarbonise our power supply and into the future, to produce **green hydrogen**. While green hydrogen is currently prohibitively expensive, we continue to pursue demonstration opportunities and partnerships (see page 17) with the intent of enabling and taking advantage of technology developments and breakthroughs. In theory, the realisation of large-scale green hydrogen technology could enable us to become a near zero-carbon facility into the future. A potential journey to our 2050 ambition starts with current feedstocks and renewable energy; and progresses with further integration of lower- and thereafter low-carbon feedstocks.



Should additional volumes of affordable natural gas be secured in the medium-term as a complementary feedstock, it would potentially render our Secunda operations the largest gas to liquids facility in the Southern hemisphere. **Emissions from natural gas utilisation are -50 - 60% lower compared to coal.** We are investigating additional sources of gas and are also in discussions with key role-players to enable natural gas to be supplied into the Southern Africa gas delivery system via Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports and pipelines. We acknowledge that the lifecycle GHG emissions for imported LNG is higher than regional pipeline gas. We therefore view LNG as a temporary intervention for the short-term to mitigate projected gas declines from current volumes, while we position for long-term pipeline gas. Both gas options require investment in relevant infrastructure (re-gasification facilities, use of and debottlenecking of existing pipeline systems and new pipelines). We are engaging with a number of gas suppliers, infrastructure developers and the relevant state-owned entities in South Africa and Mozambique to develop and execute the required projects to enable additional gas to be delivered to South Africa by the middle of this decade. Increased use of natural gas will allow us to transform and significantly

reduce our GHG emissions, improve ambient air quality and enable security of energy supply to our operations, when coupled with low-carbon, but intermittent renewable energy. Enabling renewable energy deployment at scale to reduce our emissions is an immediate priority. In June 2020, we entered the market to procure ~600MW of renewable energy by 2030. This was followed by a RFP to develop two 10MW solar PV power plants to pilot embedded renewable energy at our Sasolburg and Secunda facilities. This is a first step in procuring the total 600MW of renewable energy. We are aiming for construction of the two 10MW power plants to be completed by 2022, subject to the necessary environmental impact assessments being approved. To realise our renewable energy vision, we are working with recognised leaders in this field, such as the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Hatch to understand the maximum potential for renewable energy at our South African operations.

Detailed work on our 2050 roadmap and long-term ambition is still ongoing and is being planned for communication at CMD in 2021.

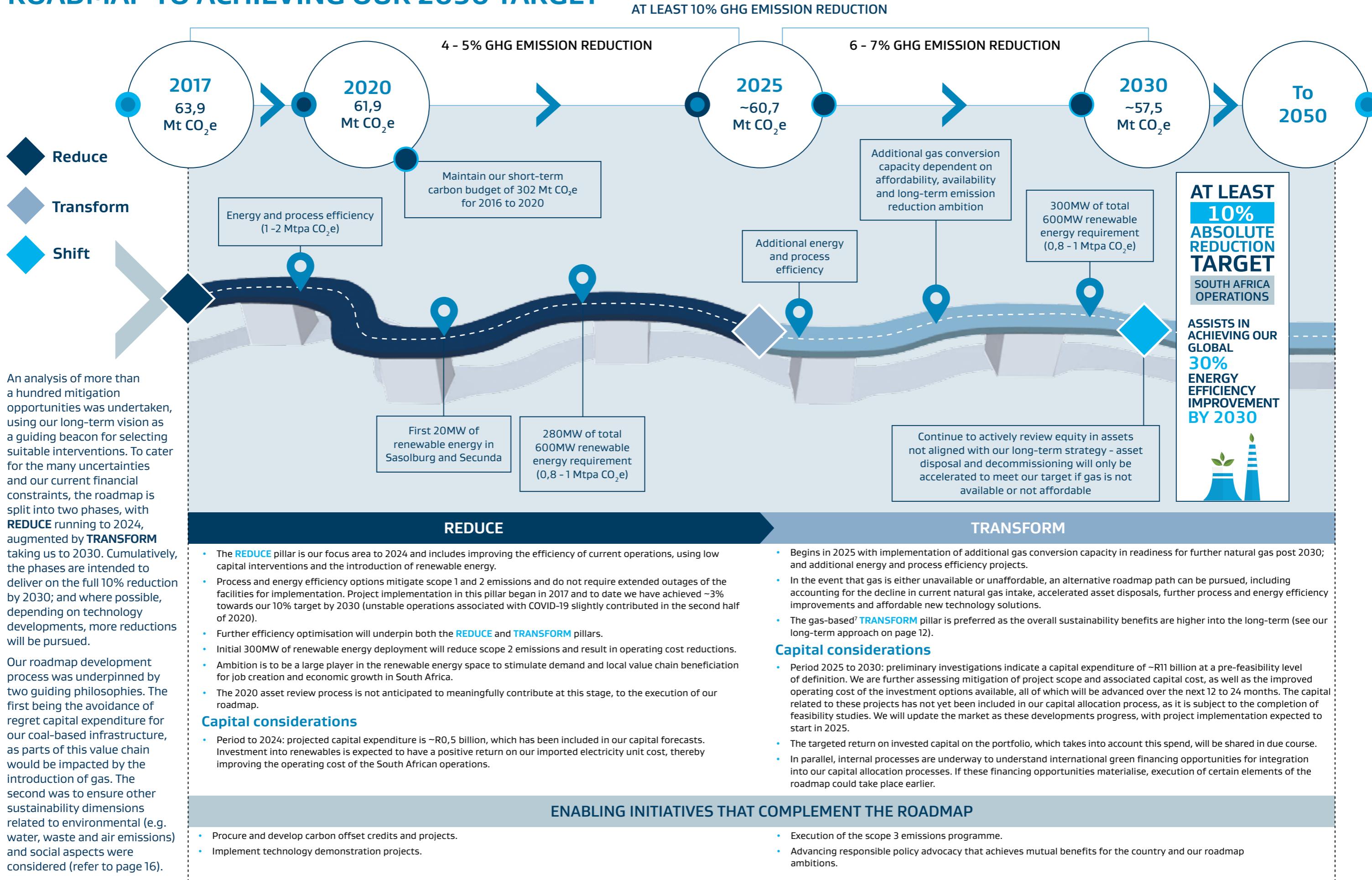
NATURAL GAS: A BRIDGE TO A LOW-CARBON FUTURE

Natural gas is a transition energy resource for the South African economy. The country's Energy and Manufacturing sectors have been built on coal as a feedstock and power source, which is also the primary reason for the significant national GHG emissions profile. South Africa finds itself in an energy conundrum as there are limited or no viable feedstocks that can be readily substituted for coal, specifically for manufacturing, without significant disruption to the economy. Renewable energy holds substantial opportunity to decarbonise the power sector. However, due to natural variations in solar and wind resources, it is not able to generate consistent electricity output 24 hours a day to run large industrial operations, including Sasol's Secunda facility. Alternatively, gas can be used to provide flexible power generation to supplement renewable energy when these resources are not available. It is also a suitable feedstock for large industrial operations. Considering South Africa's national circumstances, exacerbated by COVID-19, it is important that a suitable lower-carbon substitute be sourced in the short- to medium-term, while sustaining economic and social activity. Therefore, growing the share of affordable natural gas is just as important for the South African economy as it is for Sasol. Even though natural gas is a fossil fuel, it is a higher energy-density, hydrogen-rich, flexible feedstock, **with significantly lower GHG emissions per unit of energy compared to coal.** Sasol requires hydrogen, which we produce using coal and water. Historically, coal, a hydrogen-poor material, was the only available feedstock. The use of this feedstock in hydrogen production accounts for ~50% of GHG emissions at Secunda. By using additional and affordable hydrogen-rich natural gas instead of coal, we will be able to significantly reduce our GHG emissions and still operate this facility. **For Sasol, natural gas is a transition feedstock that enables further integration of low-carbon technology solutions, over time.** Many stakeholders have cited biomass and hydrogen as viable opportunities. However, we have undertaken detailed assessments into the potential of these feedstocks and have reservations regarding their viability in the next decade. This is largely due to the prohibitively high costs stemming from biomass logistics, nascent renewables in the country and the current scalability of production infrastructure for green hydrogen. These timelines also do not align with required GHG reductions. We do still view hydrogen as holding significant promise in the long-term and is certainly part of Sasol's future.

OUR LONG-TERM APPROACH

Our sustainability vision is to advance chemical and energy solutions that contribute to a thriving planet, society and enterprise by operating a sustainable Energy business in South Africa to 2050 and beyond. We believe that fuels of the future, such as hydrogen, will play a major role in decarbonising our operations and the global economy. To realise this, by leveraging our proprietary Fischer-Tropsch technology, we will use our competitive advantage in fuel switching and hydrogen production to advance our ambitions. We are in a prime position to lead in this space based on our experience. Significant quantities of renewable energy and affordable natural gas are pivotal to our vision. In the post-2030 time horizon, Sasol envisions natural gas as a key enabler to potentially produce lower-carbon hydrogen and, over time, renewable energy at scale to unlock green hydrogen and associated business opportunities.

ROADMAP TO ACHIEVING OUR 2030 TARGET



JUSTLY TRANSITIONING FOR A MORE RESILIENT SOUTH AFRICA

In addressing our climate change challenge, we committed to a phased approach, taking into account the myriad social and economic risks and opportunities that are associated with an energy transition in a developing economy. Sasol's economic, environmental and social footprint in South Africa is large and the decisions we take have an impact on the broader economy, other industry players, society and the communities that rely on us. If we take decisions that ultimately destroy value, the economy will also suffer. However, if we choose mutually beneficial sustainable opportunities, we can assist the country and ourselves become more resilient to climate change.

South Africa's economic vulnerability and social, environmental and political landscape necessitate broad stakeholder collaboration and partnership to justly transition. In a COVID-impacted world, stimulating an already stressed and severely climate-exposed economy requires all sectors to play their part. Encouraging much-needed innovation to unlock barriers and grow sustainable sectors of the economy, while simultaneously addressing environmental concerns, reducing inequality and alleviating poverty, is of priority.

In re-inventing Sasol for the future, we have centralised the dimensions of people, planet and profit on an equal footing in our updated governance and decision-making processes.

To this end, we developed and formalised an approach to embed climate change into the Group's decision-making processes from strategy to project execution. This we term our sustainability Decision-Making Framework (DMF), which was also used to support the development of our 2030 emission reduction roadmap.

The DMF considers decisions throughout the project development cycle (from opportunity screening to decision maturity) and is tailored for application to various levels from capital investment decision-making to portfolio management and small projects. It is implicit in our investment governance framework, control and integration functions and explicitly applied during decision-making, with a report on the findings now a mandatory part of submissions to capital governance forums. The DMF allows for the consideration of energy efficiency, impacts on water consumption, air emissions, and waste and effluent generation. These considerations are augmented with the social elements of employment, health and well-being, impacts on fenceline communities and opportunities for skills development.

By viewing business cases and technology decisions, including people, planet and profit elements, we aim to generate future profits and return shareholder value in a defensible, socially just and environmentally fair manner.

Application of the DMF highlighted the benefits and risks associated with the evaluated emission reduction options. In addition to enabling delivery on our 2030 GHG reduction target, the selected pathway is also expected to contribute positive impacts on our air emission loads of particulate matter, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. Energy efficiency and our waste footprint are expected to improve, and we foresee no additional growth in demand for water from the Integrated Vaal River System. Anticipated downstream impacts on our product value chains were also considered across our multiple sites and were deemed to be minimal.

We sought to stagger our mitigation opportunities in a manner that minimises social impact in the short-term, takes account of capital availability and maximises on environmental benefit. For the 2030-time horizon, we expect an increase in employment opportunities during the construction parts of the roadmap implementation, with minimal to no anticipated impacts on employment directly related to climate change mitigation. The magnitude of potential social and employment implications associated with a long-term GHG reduction is still being evaluated. We have proactively initiated work streams focusing on Just Transition business opportunities, upskilling and retraining programmes, as we prepare for the medium- to- long-term transition. In addition, Sasol, through its drive for procurement of 600MW of renewable energy, aims to stimulate the local economy. We aim to ensure that these programmes are mature to deliver decent quality work, to absorb some of the losses that may be incurred, as we realise our long-term ambitions. For the long-term, we will consider the appropriate incorporation of strategies, such as redeployment, voluntary retrenchment, early retirement and allowing for natural attrition. We are currently undertaking work independently and in collaboration with government and other partners to understand:

- **mitigation opportunities** that result in the enhancement of social benefits;
- **advocating** for a conducive national policy framework;
- **public stakeholder engagement expectations;** and
- **funding opportunities.**

Through these national initiatives and our roadmap development process, we see transition fuels such as gas and renewable energy playing a critical role in economic growth and job creation in South Africa. The country's transition has already begun and points towards an expedited trajectory in a COVID-19 impacted world, where these energy sources are significantly cheaper than coal.

Sasol, together with most other industry players, formed part of the Business for South Africa (B4SA) initiative to provide clear recommendations for economic recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, taking climate change and Just Transition considerations into account. Key recommendations focus on the importance of the right policy environment to mobilise private sector investment and spending. Energy security and a transition to green energy generation is central to the new industrialisation process spanning manufacturing, transport, logistics and the energy sectors. In addition, through Business Unity South Africa (BUSa), Sasol's climate change specialists



were nominated to participate in the Just Transition Working Group to develop proactive inputs to defining South Africa's long-term energy transition. The Working Group's philosophy is to ensure that no one is left behind, as the country recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic and transitions to a lower-carbon economy.

Sasol is looking to stimulate growth of the renewable energy sector through our 600MW commitment. The installation of our two 10MW facilities in Secunda and Sasolburg forms part of broader initiatives to aid in improving the lives of our communities. Further, a strong market demand signal for renewable energy by an energy-intensive user, such as Sasol, is expected, in time, to enable this sector to grow. In turn, it is also expected to allow businesses in these communities to acquire new skills, allow opportunity for industrialisation, support employee/community wellness and community infrastructure development; and enable direct, indirect and tertiary job creation. We are exploring both public-private and private-private partnerships to realise these ambitions.

POSITIONING FOR SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS POST 2030

Our 2030 emission reduction roadmap shows how we intend delivering our 2030 reduction target. In developing our roadmap, we took into account the issues that will inform our long-term 2050 ambition. Natural gas and renewables have been identified as key enablers for more significant emission reductions than our current 2030 10% target. A significant reduction in our emissions before 2030 is constrained by affordable and available feedstocks and utilisation of lower-carbon energy. Given that there are uncertainties surrounding gas supply, pricing, infrastructure development and renewable energy regulations, a longer time-frame than 10 years is required to see significant step change reductions. Therefore, we are taking time to resolve some of these uncertainties before announcing our 2050 target, which we intend sharing at CMD in 2021. Notwithstanding these uncertainties, the manner in which our roadmap has been designed positions us to resolve these uncertainties and if affordable gas is secured we will be positioned for large reductions post 2030.

Starting our hydrogen journey

Through an initiative by the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) in South Africa, Sasol is participating in a project to donate methanol and hydrogen for a nine-month period to the field Intensive Care Unit at 1-Military hospital in Pretoria. This project is using innovative mechanisms to provide much-needed power. The project is a joint effort between the DSI, Bambili Group, Air Products, Sasol and Protea Chemicals. In supporting projects such as these, we promote the use of sustainable fuels to pave the path for both Sasol and the country's transition to sustainable energy sources, like green hydrogen.

PARTNERING WITH AIR LIQUIDE

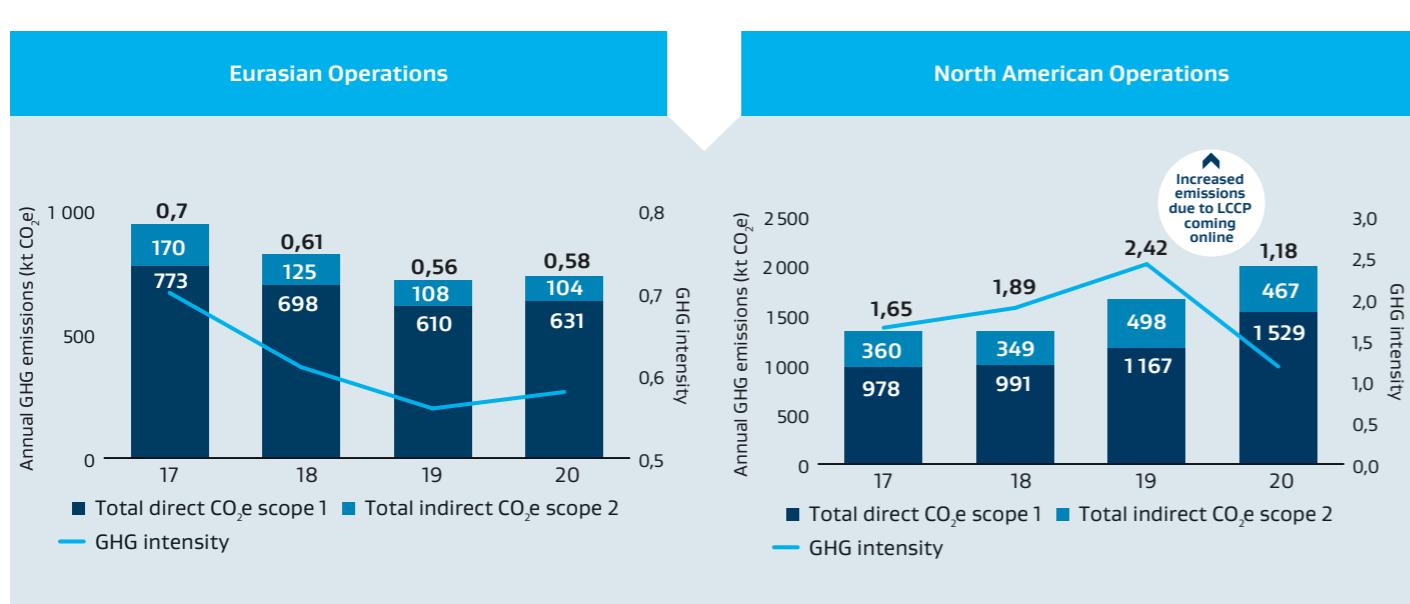
As part of Sasol's asset review process, the sale of the Secunda oxygen plant to Air Liquide was announced in July 2020. The Secunda oxygen plant (Air Separation Units) is responsible for ~7 Mtpa CO₂e GHG emissions, which is ~11% of our South African emissions profile. Air Liquide has indicated its commitment to reducing the emissions associated with these units by at least 30 - 40% by 2030. This will contribute to and support the overall GHG reductions of the Secunda site. The ~7 Mt GHG removal from Sasol's baseline does not impact on us achieving our committed 10% reduction ambition by 2030.

Potential reductions for the Air Separation Units focus on a combination of renewable energy utilisation and potential modernisation of the oxygen units. This partnership creates opportunities for both Sasol and Air Liquide to jointly progress our GHG reduction ambitions and advance development of the hydrogen economy in South Africa.

Air Liquide is a global leader in industrial gases and services; and has experience and expertise in the green economy thereby assisting in our drive for a Just Transition to enable economic growth and employment opportunities.

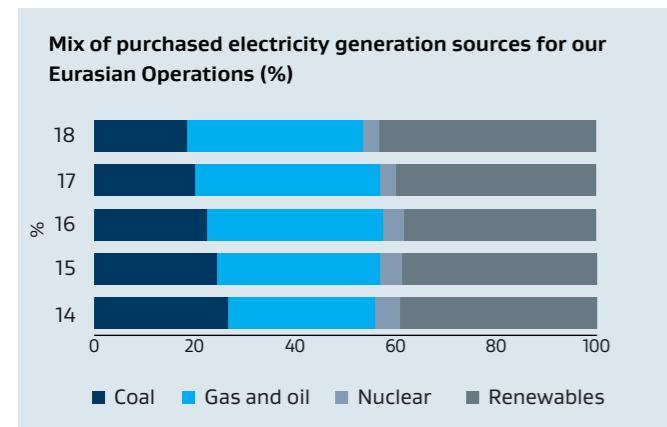
OUR LOWER-CARBON CHEMICALS BUSINESS

Sasol supplements lower-carbon natural gas with grid electricity to power our international Chemical business. In our Eurasian and North American operations, purchased electricity (scope 2 emissions) accounts for ~14 and 21% of our regional GHG footprint, respectively. Electricity can be generated from a range of sources, including burning fossil fuels to renewable sources. Changing the mix of electricity towards less carbon-intensive sources helps reduce GHG emissions and improve air quality.



The mix of energy sources for electricity generation in the US and Europe has changed over time, especially in recent years. Natural gas and renewable energy sources account for an increasing share, while coal-fired electricity generation has declined. Uptake of renewable electricity generation from wind and solar has steadily increased, driven by changes in market prices and policies.

As a result of these changes, utility companies that distribute electricity to Sasol, now provide electricity with a lower average CO₂ intensity per kilowatt hour (kWh) compared with 5 years ago. For example, at our Eurasian operations over the past 5 years the share of coal in the average purchased generation mix has declined from 27% in 2014 to 18% in 2018, replaced by increasing shares of natural gas and renewable generation.



We are in the process of evaluating further opportunities to lower our GHG emissions through potentially more cost-effective utilisation of renewable energy. Looking forward, we are investigating the procurement of renewable electricity that is generated by utility electricity providers in the regions in which Sasol's facilities are located.

For our North American operations, absolute GHG emissions have increased from 2019, due to LCCP coming online, however GHG intensity has significantly decreased because of a higher production output. This intensity is expected to decrease further once the LCCP is fully operational.

For our Eurasian operations, our GHG emissions remain relatively stable. Our production has been impacted by COVID-19 and related lockdowns, thereby causing a slightly higher GHG intensity in 2020 compared to 2019.

Combined heat and power project at our Lake Charles Chemicals Project

Our LCCP follows the principle of using energy and raw materials as efficiently as possible. Our design shows a series of intelligent systems that help save energy through a number of ancillary economic and environmental benefits.

For example, we utilise a combined heat and power (CHP) process through a steam turbine generator (STG). The CHP technology uses lower-carbon natural gas and produces both electricity and steam at the same time.

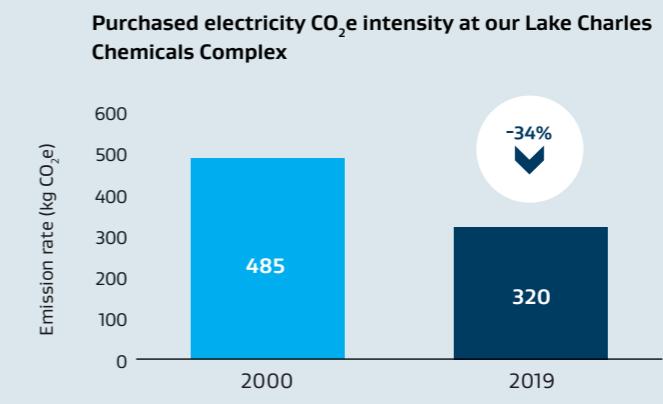


The STG system reduces very high-pressure steam to provide high pressure and medium pressure heating steam to satisfy the plant's demand creating 25MW of electrical power as a by-product to offset grid purchases of electricity. In general, simultaneous production is more efficient than producing electricity and thermal energy through two separate power systems and requires less fuel. This reduction in fuel use results in a number of benefits for our overall Lake Charles Chemicals Complex, including energy cost savings; and reduced GHG and air emissions.

Working with our international partners to use lower-carbon electricity

Our ethane cracker and derivatives complex in Lake Charles, Louisiana utilises relatively low-carbon intensity electricity. According to the 2018 Benchmarking Air Emissions report from M.J. Bradley & Associates⁸, Sasol's Lake Charles electricity provider is the sixth-largest top 100 power producers in the US and ranks fourth in the production of zero-emitting energy. Committed to reducing their own environmental footprint, Entergy, Sasol's electricity provider at Lake Charles, is investing over US\$11 billion in capital over the next few years in generation assets, transmission and distribution infrastructure⁹.

In 2019, we purchased electricity at an emission grid factor of ~320 kg of CO₂ e/MWh, which is lower than the most recently published US national average of 458 kg CO₂ e/MWh and our 2000 purchased intensity of 485 kg CO₂ e/MWh. This resulted in our scope 2 emissions being ~34% less when comparing to emission rate levels in 2000.



8. https://www.mjbradley.com/sites/default/files/Presentation_of_Results_2018.pdf

9. Climate scenario analysis and evaluation of risks and opportunities, Entergy, March 2019

ENABLING INITIATIVES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Scope 3 emissions are those that are generated indirectly in our value chain, including upstream of Sasol's operations by suppliers and downstream by customers when they use our products.

Understanding the impacts of value chain emissions

Sasol recognises the size of our scope 3 emissions, which represents 39% of total GHG emissions. While our first priority remains on reducing combined scope 1 and 2 emissions (which are significantly higher than scope 3 emissions given our intensive coal-based operations), scope 3 emissions are a focus of our holistic reduction efforts in the medium- to long-term.

As the remaining global carbon budget continues to be depleted, there is an increasing desire from our stakeholders to influence the reduction of these emissions. **It is against this backdrop that we are responding through a work programme to more completely assess scope 3 emissions, its baseline and implement reduction interventions, where possible, with the aim of potentially setting a target.**

Sasol calculates scope 3 emissions using methodologies consistent with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. We have been reporting these emissions from 2010 in our CDP responses. Since then, we have progressively reported on more scope 3 categories, including across our geographical locations, as information and internal processes were refined. We currently report on 9 out of the 15 categories. The emissions we do not report on are either not applicable or the data may not yet be readily available. On the not yet reported but applicable categories, we are exploring opportunities to quantify this data for future reporting, as well as to align our scope 1, 2 and 3 reporting timeframes. Scope 3 reporting currently lags by one financial year, due to the need for us to extend Sasol's environmental data reporting system to capture the numerous variables required for comprehensive scope 3 reporting.

Material categories (emissions larger than 1 Mtpa) are associated with the use of our energy products by our customers (Category 11) and procuring feedstocks for our operations (Category 1). This scope 3 profile is consistent with other energy companies. However, our profile is considerably smaller in absolute terms. For 2019, Category 11 accounted for ~35,6 Mt CO₂e out of the total 42,3 Mt CO₂e. Category 11 emissions arise from the combustion of our energy products, primarily liquid fuels in the South African market, and exported coal. In general, our chemical products are not combusted, with the carbon being sequestered. Our energy products make up ~64% of Sasol's total sales by mass and remain key to our product slate. Regarding our chemicals products, we anticipate associated emissions in the use phase

to be substantially lower than our energy product emissions. Many of our chemical products have a number of different applications, each of which have a different conversion, use and disposal-related emissions profile. For the long-term, a process is underway to better understand how our chemical products are used.

A parallel process is underway to support our customers in quantifying their emissions using a lifecycle assessment approach for our chemical product portfolio. More details of this activity will also be shared in future reporting.

Our work programme

Our ability to accurately track our scope 3 value chain emissions baseline is a prerequisite for consideration of future targets. Therefore, we are developing an enhanced approach to further refine our calculations and track our scope 3 emissions.

In 2020, our focus has been on ensuring completeness of sources, including other geographic locations; updating our assumptions and verifying emission factors in the reported categories. To date, our information has been tabulated according to the scope 3 categories, including emission data, boundary conditions, emission factor sources and assumptions applied.

Looking forward, we aim to improve our emissions baseline and identify additional quick-win reduction interventions across the value chain. Activities we are busy with to help track performance include:

- **Increasing the quality of the data and reducing the level of uncertainty in our scope 3 emissions reporting.** This includes checking methodologies, assumptions and emission factors in each category.
- **Continuing to build on our process of engagement through our supplier sustainability questionnaire.** This enables the self-evaluation of sustainability metrics, including climate change and energy.
- **Engagement with selected suppliers to improve estimation of our emission factors by obtaining actual data.**
- **Improved tracking of our value chain emission reduction activities.**



In 2020, interventions that reduced scope 3 emissions include:

Optimisation of storage warehouse locations to reduce product transport distances (Category 4):

A continuous focus on supply chain optimisation resulted in the construction of a warehouse close to our Sasolburg facility to store hard wax products, instead of transporting them to storage warehouses in Johannesburg. The benefit of this from a safety and environmental perspective is twofold: long haulage road transport trips have been avoided and the new warehouse is rail-enabled, allowing for all product destined for marine exports to be transported more efficiently. As a result of this project, the rail transport of hard wax products in South Africa has increased from 25% in 2019 to 85% in 2020.

At Sasol Germany, we undertook a trial run to convert from supplying and transporting solid wax to a molten product, to save on the customer's need to reheat the material before processing (Category 10):

This trial run was successful, as the melting process provided the double benefit of saving customers from using energy to reheat solid wax, as well as increasing their production capacity.



SASOL'S SCOPE 3 EMISSION CATEGORIES

1 Purchased goods and services

Upstream emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired.

Covers strategic raw materials purchased from suppliers, where feedstocks are used to manufacture products and not used as fuels. Assumptions are checked annually for relevance in estimating these emissions. Emission factors are sourced from the United Kingdom's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Sphera's GaBi tool and other publicly available sources. In the case of selected feedstocks, where emission factors were not available, a request was issued to suppliers for operations-specific factors. **In 2019, our emissions increased due to expanding the scope to include all owned and controlled operations globally and the use of a more accurate emission factor for crude oil.** For 2018, emissions data was restated for increased accuracy. We created awareness as a basis for future engagements on mitigation interventions.

2 Capital goods

Upstream emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired.

Not yet calculated – quantification is being explored for future reporting.

3 Fuel-and-energy-related activities

Emissions from the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed that are not included in scope 1 or 2.

Covers purchased coal, natural gas and liquid fuels for on-site stationary or mobile combustion for our operations, globally. Emission factors are sourced from DEFRA, Sphera's GaBi tool and other publicly available sources. **In 2019, some purchased goods were reclassified from Category 1 to Category 3, in light of their use in generating energy, thereby increasing emissions in this category from 2018.** Double counting of emissions between Category 3 and 11 was identified, and therefore a downward adjustment was made.

4 Upstream transportation and distribution

Emissions from transportation and distribution activities through the value chain, where Sasol appoints transporters.

Covers outbound transport of products by transporters or assets not owned or controlled by Sasol, but appointed by Sasol. Modes of transport considered include road, rail, marine shipping; and some pipeline and air transport. Currently excluded are inbound transport of materials and storage of products in warehouses and tanks. Emission factors are sourced from DEFRA and other publicly available sources, including the European Chemical Industry Council. Where country specific emission factors were available, these were used. Engagements took place with various service providers across different transport modes to use actual data, where quantified.

Ongoing supply chain optimisations have the benefit of driving continuous improvements in logistics emissions (see example described on page 21). **Double counting of emissions between Category 4 and 11 was identified, and therefore a downward adjustment was made accordingly for both road and rail transport in South Africa.**

5 Waste generated in operations

Emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated for owned or controlled operations.

Covers emissions from the disposal of non-hazardous solid waste. DEFRA default factors were used.

6 Business travel

Emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties.

Covers emissions associated with charter flights and travel booked through our in-house travel agent. Emission factors are derived from the US Environmental Protection Agency's Climate Leaders programme and DEFRA. Business travel includes both flights (local and international) for business purposes as well as kilometres travelled in hired cars and taxis. For car hire, we assumed a standard sedan vehicle hire.

7 Employee commuting

Emissions from transportation of employees between homes and work sites.

Covers emissions associated with employee commuting in South Africa. Emission factors are sourced from DEFRA and other publicly available sources. Analysis is underway to expand this scope.

8 Upstream leased assets

Emissions from the operation of leased assets by Sasol and not included in scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Sasol does not operate leased assets not already included in the inventory. No reporting will be undertaken for this category.

9 Downstream transportation and distribution

Emissions from transportation and distribution activities through the value chain where suppliers (upstream) or customers (downstream) arrange transporters.

Transportation of materials and products arranged by suppliers and customers is complex to estimate. Quantification may be considered for future reporting.

10 Processing of sold products

Emissions from processing of sold products by customers subsequent to sale.

Covers almost all chemical products. This is complex to estimate, since many chemicals have multiple applications, and the details of processing and conversion of chemicals by customers is not always known. Efforts will be considered to quantify these emissions for future reporting. Where customers request focused engagements, we collaborate to innovate on process improvements (see example described on page 21).

11 Use of sold products

Emissions from the use of goods and services sold.

Covers emissions related to the complete combustion of all products sold to our customers to generate energy in their operations. Includes only energy-related products, such as emissions from combustion of natural gas, diesel, petrol and exported coal. Emission factors for products with variable quality (e.g. export coal) were calculated from product analysis, whereas those with more fixed quality (e.g. diesel, petrol) were sourced from databases including DEFRA, Sphera's GaBi tool and other publicly available sources. For our chemicals portfolio, emissions relating to use have not been quantified. **In 2019, our emissions increased as a result of additional products being calculated, such as coal and crude oil.**

12 End of life treatment of sold products

Emissions from waste disposal and treatment of products sold at the end of their life.

Not yet calculated – quantification is being explored for future reporting.

13 Downstream leased assets

Emissions from the operation of owned assets but leased to other entities and not included in scope 1 emissions.

Covers emissions from leased assets and focused on energy use for each of these assets, including office, retail and specialised buildings. The South African National Standards (SANS) 204: Building Energy Efficiency requirements are used to determine annual energy consumption for each asset.

Reported scope 3 emissions data (tCO₂e)

1: Purchased goods and services

3: Fuel and energy related activities¹⁰

4: Upstream transportation and distribution

5: Waste-generated in operations¹⁰

6: Business travel¹⁰

7: Employee commuting

11: Use of sold products¹⁰

13: Downstream leased assets

14: Franchises

	2019	2018	2017
1: Purchased goods and services	5 709 560	4 531 947 ¹¹	7 566
3: Fuel and energy related activities¹⁰	266 627	9 846	9 165
4: Upstream transportation and distribution	410 255	567 300	567 300
5: Waste-generated in operations¹⁰	50 307	54 821	32 787
6: Business travel¹⁰	10 371	7 733	6 792
7: Employee commuting	36 096	36 193	60 639
11: Use of sold products¹⁰	35 618 580	32 092 182	21 584 212
13: Downstream leased assets	148 402	142 789	151 920
14: Franchises	3 244	2 903	3 077

Notes:

See detailed explanation for the trend in each material category, reflected in blue highlighted text.

10. These categories have been subjected to a third party assurance. Assurance statement is contained on page 36.

11. Emissions data was restated for increased accuracy from 3 760 958 tCO₂e.

42.3 million tons CO₂e of scope 3 emissions were calculated for 2019, representing 39% of our total GHG emissions

14 Franchises

Emissions from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or 2.

Covers emissions from franchises, including Sasol and Exel service stations in South Africa and focused on energy use for each of the franchised sites. The SANS 204: Building Energy Efficiency requirements are used to determine annual energy consumption for each franchised site.

15 Investments

Emissions associated with investments not already included in scope 1 or 2.

An equity-based approach with operational control has been adopted. These emissions have already been included as part of scope 1 and 2. No reporting will be undertaken for this category.

Material categories are those emitting more than 1 Mt CO₂e



Material



Not material



Not yet assessed



Not applicable

CARBON OFFSETTING: A TOOL FOR SOCIAL GOOD

Sasol aims to use offsets in three ways to reduce our emissions outside of our operations:



Offsetting is recognised as a necessary tool to meet and increase climate ambition. Offsets allow for accessing least-cost emission reductions that also provide additional societal benefits. Facilitating the use of carbon trading and growing carbon markets is a focus of Article 6 in the Paris Agreement. This Article aims to promote a balanced approach to reducing emissions through voluntary international cooperation.

Sasol eagerly anticipates the outcomes of the Article 6 negotiations, which have the potential to increase investment in the green economy in South Africa and offer flexibility mechanisms to reduce our large emissions profile.

We are incorporating offsets into our climate change ambition via three routes and are advancing all in order to understand the associated costs and risks. In the short-term, focus is placed on procuring credits to alleviate our compliance obligations in South Africa.

The South African Carbon Tax Act makes provision for various allowances or relief mechanisms to reduce carbon tax liability during Phase 1, running until the end of 2022. A company may utilise offset credits up to a limit of 5 or 10% of their scope 1 GHG emissions depending on the activity.

Accordingly, Sasol has undergone a rigorous evaluation process to purchase independently verified emission reduction certificates from reputable carbon retailers. In so doing, we have **saved in excess of R200 million in carbon tax liability**. The projects have mitigated the release of ~2.5 Mt CO₂e. Projects have been reviewed to ensure environmental integrity (i.e. that emission reductions are real, permanent and additional¹²).

Our ability to accurately project our future offset requirements is impacted by regulatory uncertainty in South Africa. Currently, there is a lack of clarity with respect to the role that carbon offsets will play from 2023 onwards. Therefore, we continue to engage with government on the pros and cons associated with the design of the aligned carbon budget tax system (integrated mitigation system) and associated flexibility mechanisms.

We have also advanced investigations into in-house offset projects and have embarked on a series of research activities. In South Africa, it is unlikely that a single project or sector will be able to address our carbon offsetting requirements. Therefore, a roadmap of practical solutions will be selected based on investment costs, carbon mitigation potential and co-benefits. In 2021, we plan to communicate our carbon offset roadmap as part of our 2050 emission reduction roadmap.

These could potentially include technology options in:

- the waste sector;
- enhancing natural sinks using afforestation and restoration initiatives and protecting natural habitats; and
- community-based energy efficiency projects.



PROCURING CREDITS

Sasol has supported a number of offset projects through the purchase of verified credits. For example, we have partnered with Energy Systems SA to support the 'Joburg Landfill Gas to Energy Project' and the 'EnviroServ Chloorkop Landfill Gas Recovery Project'. These two projects support 4 landfill gas (LFG) to electricity interventions. LFG is directed to a modular electricity generation plant, whereby the methane is combusted to produce electricity. In the absence of these projects, methane, which is 23 times more potent at global warming than CO₂, would have been released. Some projects demonstrated additional CO₂ emissions saved through the displacement of electricity from the national, predominantly coal-based, grid.

Routes to achieve our offsets ambition

Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of delivery borne by 3rd party • Sasol pays on delivery of credits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared risk • Leveraged expertise reducing time to market • Reduced reliance on the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% ownership of the credits • Reduce reliance on the market • High degree of control over project types
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher credit costs and subject to market conditions • Limited control over types of credits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially higher upfront costs as Sasol would have to pay for services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full exposure (delivery and funding) and non-core competency

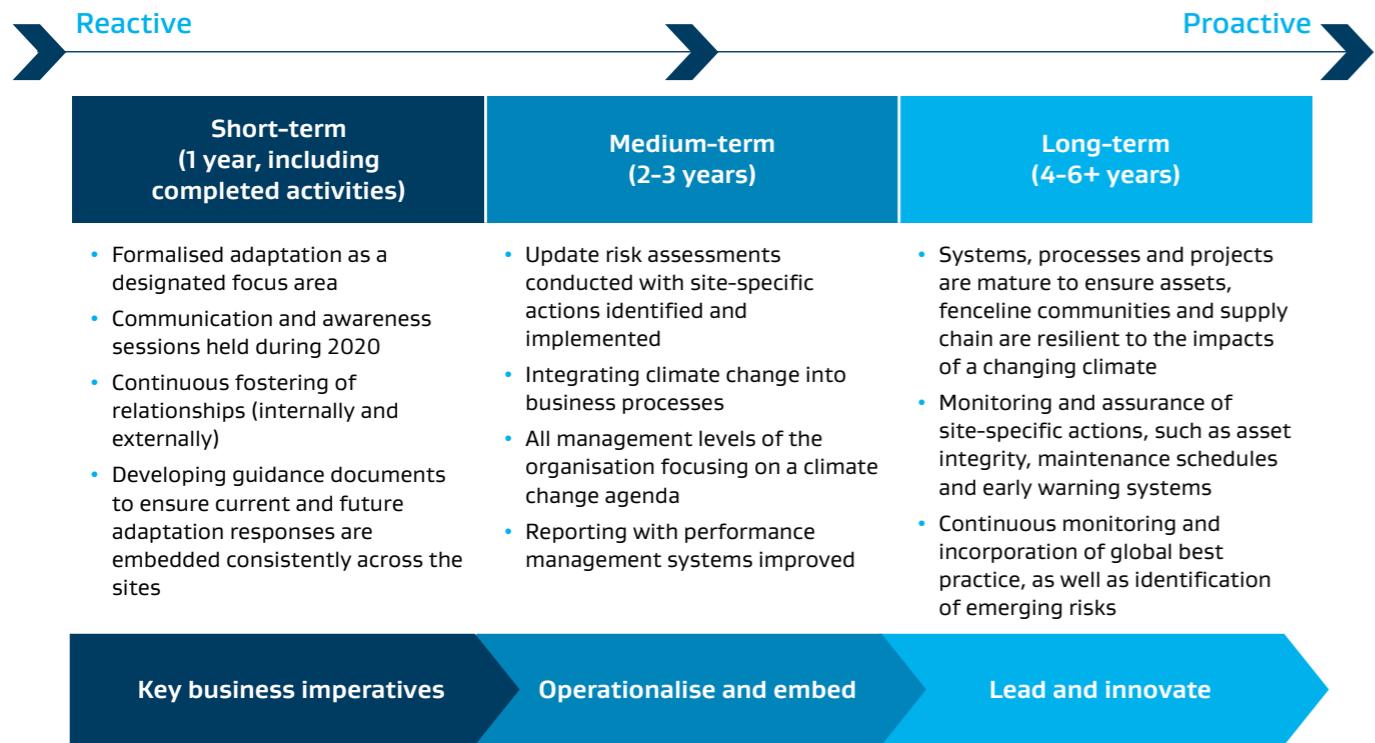
12. Additional is a term used in markets used for tradable GHG emission reductions. It means that a project would not have occurred under 'business-as-usual' i.e. there would be no project without the added incentive of revenue generated from the sale of the offsets.

ENSURING RESILIENCE TO THE PHYSICAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The manifestations of climate change through higher temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, more frequent and/or intense weather events, including heat waves, drought, storms and cyclones/hurricanes, pose risks to our employees, communities, operations and value chains. As reported last year, these risks are spatial (differ by geographical region) and variable in nature, and therefore require site-specific responses.

Our adaptation response is a journey moving from a reactive approach (focused on recovery once an event has been experienced), towards proactive adaptation (preparing for anticipated future changes and impacts, which are informed by climate science).

Our adaptation approach moving from reactive to proactive action



We plan to collate site-specific risks and opportunities into a roadmap of prioritised activities utilising our established Enterprise Risk Management process.

At operational level, we are including extreme weather into our storm water management, adjusting operating envelopes (specifically cooling requirements) and managing occupational exposure due to heat stress at our operations. This is against the backdrop of having introduced improved early weather warning systems and protocols for operating under abnormal weather conditions.

Fenceline communities and partnerships

Empowering our fenceline communities to enhance their resilience to the impacts of climate change is a focus area of our adaptation strategy. Our programmes include investments

in education, skills development, infrastructure and health interventions. For further information refer to [SR](#) page 46.

We depend on the expertise of industry and environmental partnerships to meet the current demand for sustainable programmes and investments. We can only create just and resilient communities that thrive in sustainable economies through buy-in from our stakeholders and our ability to take our current interventions or programmes to scale within our fenceline communities.

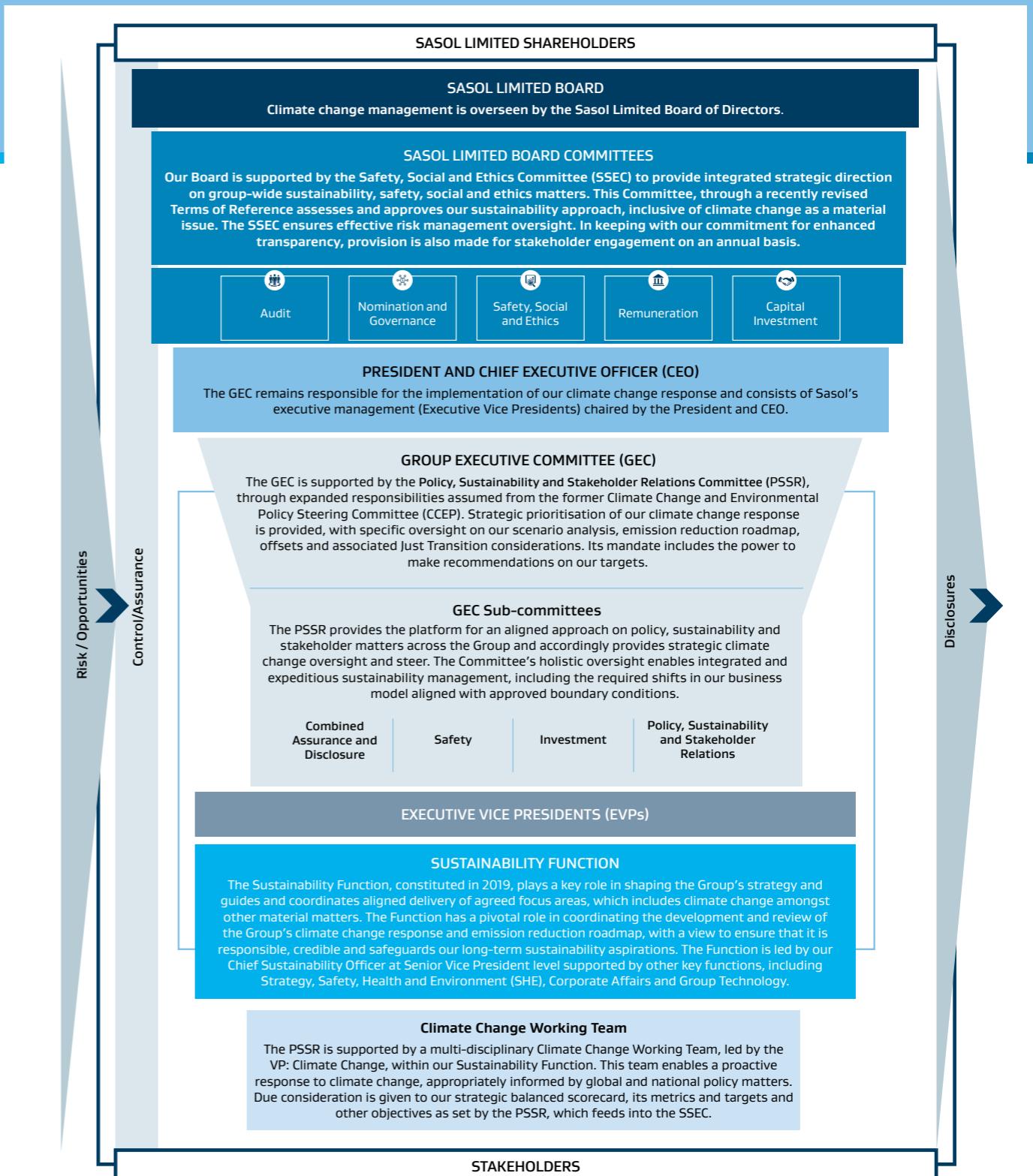
Adaptation requires building multi-stakeholder partnerships, both regionally and internationally. In 2020, Sasol participated in the Africa Business Adaptation Project (BAP) as a nominated representative for the Industry Task Team on Climate Change (ITTCC). The BAP leverages work originally carried out in the US by climate experts, to share best practices in developing adaptation strategies for business in order to advance this field.



EMBEDDING CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Governance

In 2019, we communicated our sustainability and governance approach for enhanced climate change management. Year on year we aim to more deeply embed climate change management into mainstream business activities through our integrated fit-for-purpose approach. In this way we minimise risks and maximise opportunities, as we transition our operations. In 2020, we made changes to the terms of reference of the relevant governance committees of the Board and the Group Executive Committee (GEC); and some of the supporting governance structures.



DRIVING PERFORMANCE THROUGH INCENTIVES

Sasol promotes effective management and achievement of climate-related targets and objectives through appropriate performance incentives. With the exception of Mining employees below management levels who participate in production bonus plans, short-term incentives are distributed through the single short-term incentive (STI) structure, which applies to all other employees globally. Corporate performance targets are set in relation to the long-term incentive plan and are measured over a period of 3 years.

During 2020, the Remuneration Committee approved incorporating the delivery of the 2030 emission reduction roadmap, together with energy efficiency, into our 2021 STI scorecard. The provision of significant renewable energy sources over the next three years, will be included in the corporate performance targets used in the 2021 long-term incentive (LTI) plan. Year on year GHG reductions are not feasible given the complexity of our operations and the need for planned maintenance outages of our facilities for operational changes to be effected. Therefore, we are incentivising key interventions that result in step-change reductions in our emissions.

Our approach focuses on delivery of the roadmap and critical levers that reduce GHG emissions in the short- to medium-term. The group's incentive targets closely align with our strategic priorities and are annually reviewed. Climate change is a strategic priority for Sasol and incentive targets support the achievement of our objectives. Climate change-related targets in both our STI and LTI plans will have an increased weighting in 2021. The intention is, as we formalise our capital allocation and roadmap for 2050, to include more granular climate change targets into our 2022 STI and LTI plans. We received input from our investors requesting longer-term climate change targets, such as a financial hybrid intensity metric, including scope 3 emissions, to be incentivised, which we are exploring for potential future application against our 2050 ambition and roadmap.

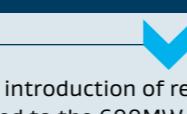
Short-term incentive plan



- Release our 2030 emission reduction roadmap and deliver on associated milestones towards our 2030 target
- Deliver the business construct¹³ for our 600MW renewable energy project
- Energy efficiency improvement of 1% from 2020 to 2021
- Release our 2050 long-term ambition and roadmap

Sasol's climate change executive remuneration objectives

Long-term incentive plan



- The introduction of renewable energy linked to the 600MW RFI and aligned to the 2030 roadmap by June 2023, reducing scope 2 emissions

13. Sourcing strategy approved, preferred bidders selected and the final form of power purchase agreements with the preferred bidders negotiated for the first tranche of renewable energy projects.



CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND ADVOCACY

South Africa

Climate change policy in South Africa is still being progressed amidst the extreme difficulties experienced due to the pandemic, exacerbated by prevailing socio-economic and financial issues. In the President's 2020 State of the Nation address, the importance of finalising the Climate Change Bill was re-emphasised through the constitution of the Presidential Climate Change Coordinating Commission. Sasol continues to engage with the government on the development of climate change policy, including the Carbon Tax Act. In 2019, South Africa's parliament approved a Carbon Tax Act to be implemented in phases, which began on 1 June 2019. The first phase runs from 2019 to 2022, at which point the tax will be aligned with the carbon budget.

Work is underway to understand the Just Transition pathway for South Africa that balances the competing national needs of the country. Sasol is part of the working teams on this critical piece of the overall South African energy transition.

Sasol adopted our voluntary carbon budget issued by the government as our short-term target. This budget was issued for a five year calendar period from 2016 to 2020. **By December 2019, Sasol used 226 Mt of our allocated 302 Mt CO₂e.** To support our short-term carbon budget, in 2017, we committed a cumulative 3,2 Mt CO₂e reduction in our direct and indirect emissions for the same period through the Pollution Prevention Plan regulations. By 2019, we achieved 2,25 Mt CO₂e reduction, using energy and process efficiency opportunities at both our Secunda and Sasolburg operations.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, advancement of climate change policy in South Africa was impacted by COVID-19 lockdown measures. In response, the National Treasury deferred the first carbon tax payment by three months to October 2020. **Sasol's carbon tax liability (excluding Natref) for 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019 is ~R308 million, after allowances, carbon offsets and electricity levies are taken into account. A full year's carbon tax liability ranges from ~R700 million to R1,1 billion starting in 2020, depending on how much we emit.** Through section 12L of the Income Tax Act and our energy efficiency programme, Sasol may qualify for a tax incentive until December 2022. This benefit is not taken into account when determining the annual carbon tax liability. Sasol has to date claimed section 12L allowances in excess of R16,3 billion.

The carbon tax is structured with several transitional tax-free allowances being provided. The headline carbon tax is R120/ton of CO₂e for emissions above the tax-free thresholds, starting in 2019 and escalating at consumer price index (CPI) +2 percentage points until 2022. The various tax-free allowances that Sasol qualifies for and applied in determination of our carbon tax liability for the period 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019, are summarised below:

Basic allowances

The basic allowances claimed are mainly 60% or 70% for the main Mining, Chemicals and Petroleum operations, while up to 100% basic allowance was claimed for process water, water recovery and waste management activities.

Trade exposure allowances

The Sasol product list assigned to associated Standard Industry Classification codes qualifies for the trade exposure allowances. According to Regulation 3, Sasol must determine a weighted trade exposure since it is exposed to more than one sector. Hence, the trade exposure allowances claimed range from 4,87% for electricity and gas production and distribution, as well as steam supply, while up to the full 10% allowances for mining, petroleum and chemical products were claimed.

Performance allowances

The methods that informed National Treasury to establish the benchmarks published in the regulations were obtained from Sasol. The performance allowances claimed in determination of the carbon tax liability range from 0 to 5%.

Budget allowances

The budget allowances claimed for the period in question was 5% across all the emission activities.

Carbon offsets

The carbon tax offsets claimed for the period 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2019 in excess of ~R200 million was directly attributed to Sasol's Nitric Acid projects. Additional offsets are in the process of being procured to meet the shortfall in terms of the carbon tax rebate.

Offset opportunities for the short-, medium- and long-term are also being explored and assessed.

International

The most fundamental shift in European energy policy in the past 20 years has been made through the Green Deal's commitment to climate neutrality (net zero) by 2050.

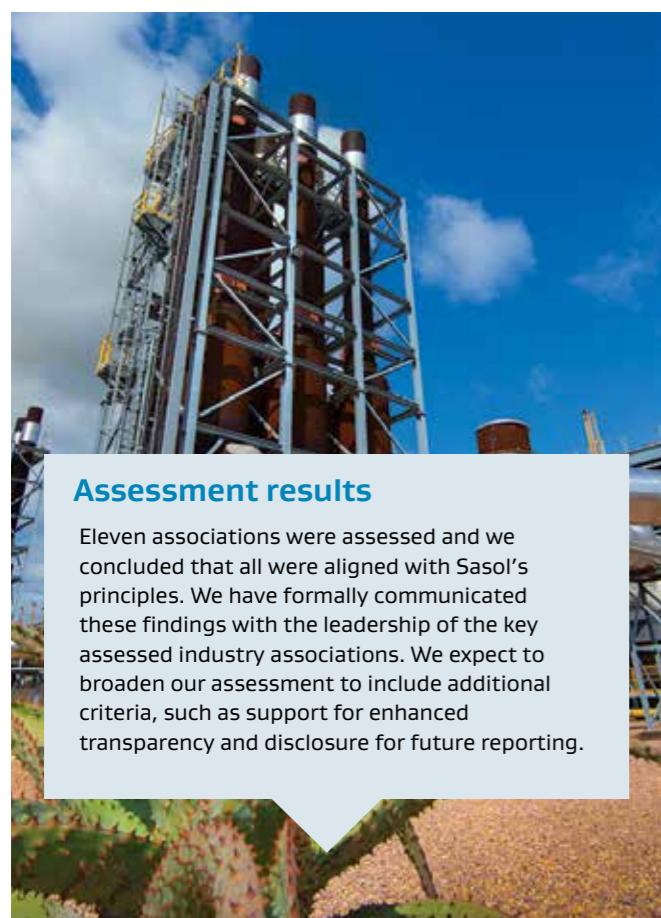
Energy-intensive industries, such as chemicals, are indispensable to the economy, supplying key value chains. Access to climate-friendly energy and feedstock will be essential to ensure a trajectory towards climate neutrality. We are tracking these developments closely and will ensure compliance to any national policies once promulgated.

In the US, the Trump administration has pursued a roll-back of critical climate policies. However, despite these setbacks, real momentum towards decarbonisation at the State and City level continue. Sasol continues to ensure compliance to all policies.

Once work on the 2050 South African operations long-term ambition and roadmap is released, we will accelerate the process to identify further mitigation opportunities for our international Chemicals business.

ASSESSING ALIGNMENT WITH INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

A clear and coherent position on all climate-related issues is critical for our business operations. Managing our relationships with business and industry associations is a key element of our governance and risk management processes. We hold memberships across numerous national and international industry associations, where we constructively and collectively shape technical outcomes and advocate for policy that relates to our business.



Assessment results

Eleven associations were assessed and we concluded that all were aligned with Sasol's principles. We have formally communicated these findings with the leadership of the key assessed industry associations. We expect to broaden our assessment to include additional criteria, such as support for enhanced transparency and disclosure for future reporting.

Alignment methodology

In 2020, we assessed alignment with 11 associations globally. We selected these associations based on their activities, impact and reputation on climate and energy-related advocacy matters. Geographically, these associations span South Africa, the US and Europe. An initial assessment focused on reviewing publicly available documents, media sources, publications and observations against Sasol's own climate change positions. Four key principles were identified and considered essential for responsible climate-related advocacy for this assessment, which are listed alongside.

In addition, Sasol also checked, but did not evaluate, these associations' commitment to promote increased transparency and disclosure in support of our commitment for greater disclosure. Due to the absence of publicly available positions on this topic and the nascent field of climate change disclosure in some regions, we were unable to undertake a meaningful assessment of this principle.

Recognising that an industry association's view will not always concur with ours, we review the value of these memberships prior to joining, during active membership and when renewal is due. If the industry associations' positions are unclear they would be classified as partially or not aligned. In these cases an engagement process with the industry association to obtain clearer positions would be undertaken. Each association was assigned a rating of either:

- **Not Aligned** - at least one principle with a Not Aligned position;
- **Partially Aligned** - one or more principles with Partially Aligned positions; or
- **Aligned** - all of the principles addressed by the association, the stated positions were in line with Sasol's assessments.

For this analysis, alignment and differences were assessed against the four key principles for the respective industry associations. Our results are indicated below.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE SCIENCE

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides a view of how global warming is likely to affect us, if unmitigated. The scientific evidence for warming of the global climate system is unequivocal, particularly in light of the 2018 IPCC science findings. Sasol acknowledges the scientific basis relating to anthropogenic climate change. We recognise the role of industry and our responsibility in playing a part in holding global average temperature increases in line with the scientific consensus.

ALIGNMENT TO GOALS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement codified the need for society to act with greater urgency to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue further efforts to limit this increase to 1,5 degrees Celsius. Sasol recognises that much more needs to be done to support the aims of the Paris Agreement. We are therefore committed to making transformational changes to our business in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

SUPPORT OF CARBON PRICING THAT PROVIDES GREATER INCENTIVES FOR INNOVATION AND LOWER-CARBON CHOICES

Carbon pricing provides an incentive to accelerate the lower-carbon transition through either emission trading schemes or taxes. Setting a price on carbon requires an integrated and holistic policy response to the challenge of climate change, within the context of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities for developing countries. Sasol supports carbon pricing to enable a transition to a lower-carbon economy. In our view appropriately designed fiscal instruments that support mitigation action is needed. To ensure the viability of our projects and our long-term strategy, we developed and implemented internal South African carbon prices to assist with evaluating our business decisions.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOW- AND LOWER-CARBON ENERGY SOLUTIONS IN THE FORM OF RENEWABLE ENERGY, NATURAL GAS (AS A TRANSITION FUEL) AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Through ambitious energy targets, the global industry is driving innovation, increasing competitiveness and reducing GHG emissions. Significant emission reductions can be achieved through energy efficiency. Renewable energy is a critical enabler for a low-carbon future and deployment at scale needs to take place with urgency.

Sasol has been a proponent of energy efficiency since as early as 2005 and recently committed to the EP100 initiative. Our 2030 roadmap is heavily focused on renewable energy to reduce our emissions. Investing and exploring the integration of renewable energy into our operations is a key priority.

Natural gas is a key enabler for an effective and efficient energy transition in developing economies. Even though it is a fossil fuel it is a bridge for coal-based economies and can be more easily integrated with renewable energy.

Sasol views natural gas as a cleaner hydrocarbon and a bridge to a lower-carbon economy, with specific reference to our South African operations. Growing the share of affordable natural gas compared to coal in these operations is a key lever to reduce GHG emissions.

Aligned

BUSA, ITTCC, CAIA (Chemical and Allied Industries' Association), SAPIA (South African Petroleum Industry Association), MINCOSA (Minerals Council of South Africa), ICC (International Chamber of Commerce), CEFIC (European Chemical Industry Council), VCI (Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.), ICCA (International Council of Chemical Associations), ACC (American Chemistry Council) and ACI (American Cleaning Institute).



Clear positions that align with Sasol on all four key principles.

We maintain and monitor our memberships of associations, and the positions or campaigns they undertake, to enable us to consider whether it remains appropriate.

RISK MANAGEMENT

We continue to mature risk management at Sasol using our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF). At the centre of this framework lies a comprehensive process to identify and manage climate change risk (refer to the risk management approach in the [IR](#) page 52-57 for further details). We are guided by the following five fundamentals that provide the foundation and context associated with effective risk management.

1 Accountability

2 Business knowledge

3 Event-based risk management

4 Risk-based responsiveness

5 Risk assurance



1. Accountability

Leadership sets the tone and provides clear direction and governance for effective risk management. The GEC remains responsible for the implementation of our climate change response. The GEC is supported by the PSSR to provide strategic climate change oversight and steer. [The SSEC at Board level provides ultimate steer and oversight of climate change-related risks and opportunities.](#)

2. Business knowledge

The approach and execution of our risk management process continues to be informed by changes in the internal and external business environment and assessment of its impacts relating to operational interruptions, competitiveness, supply and demand for our products, our future legal licence to operate, reputation and stakeholder interest. We are continuing to take steps to understand and respond to current and projected future weather and climate risk for our business and surrounding communities. Against this context, [Sasol is continuously reviewing its methodology and approach to analyse and assess its climate change cost exposure and value at risk to improve its sustainability.](#)

3. Event-based risk management

In 2019, we reported on our climate change risk and highlighted three main risk drivers, including key responses. These risk drivers, as listed below, indicate the outcomes from our detailed risk analysis:

- Sasol's inability to develop and implement an appropriate climate change mitigation response;
- Downstream societal pressure impacting on market access and product competitiveness; and
- Sasol's inability to ensure physical long-term resilience of business operations.

Year on year, we follow an iterative process to analyse and review these risk drivers, including meeting anticipated legislative and policy requirements, such as the emerging risk of net zero targets in developed economies, increasing capital and operational costs to reduce emissions and adapting to potential physical impacts. [Risks are reviewed and aligned with the context and direction set by our climate change strategy.](#)

4. Risk-based responsiveness

In responding to our climate change risk that can materially influence the achievement of our strategic and business objectives, we adopted a structured approach and we are already delivering on our emission-reduction ambitions. We have defined a roadmap and a decision-making framework, with the aim of being resilient in a lower-carbon future and we outline the path that lies ahead based on scenario analysis. [We see opportunity in the transition to a lower-carbon economy and are progressing our climate change response, as a top priority.](#)

5. Risk assurance

We are enhancing our reporting to specific governance structures on the adequacy and effectiveness of risk processes, systems and capabilities to manage and monitor climate change risks. [Assurance provision is aligned with our ongoing commitment to engage openly and transparently with all stakeholders.](#)

Our assurance process provides evidence about the measurement, related disclosures and internal controls relevant to the Group's preparation of the selected sustainability information. For details of our assurance refer to page 36.

It is important to note that we are continuously refining our approach through scenario work to inform robustness testing of our strategy and associated mitigation and adaptation responses.



DATA AND ASSURANCE

Every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the reported data. We recognise that some data may be subject to uncertainty relating, for example, to different interpretations of the internal reporting guidelines and possible human error in recording and submitting data. Our scope 3 data assurance statement can be found on page 36.

Performance data

Natural Capital – Our environment

Production performance

Production meant for external sale (kiloton)

	1	16 879	18 446	17 836	18 472	Reasonable (refer SR page 76)
Secunda		6 505	6 736	6 720	6 974	
Sasolburg		1 440	1 467	1 585	1 561	
Mining		1 945	3 209	3 192	2 976	
Natref		3 294	4 271	3 578	3 964	
Eurasia		1 275	1 277	1 341	1 345	
North America		1 695	688	707	811	
Mozambique		46	53	54	64	
Satellite Operations, Strategic Business Units and Functions		679	745	659	776	

Greenhouse gases (GHG) (kiloton)

Direct methane (CH₄)

	2	106	105,04	109,18	110,68	Reasonable (refer SR page 76)
Secunda		95	96,16	98,34	99,52	
Sasolburg		6,98	5,34	7,24	7,42	
Mining		3,51	3,49	3,55	3,73	
Natref		0,05	–	–	–	
Eurasia		–	–	–	–	
North America		0,07	0,04	0,04	–	
Mozambique		–	–	–	–	
Satellite Operations, Strategic Business Units and Functions		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	

Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

		1,49	1,64	1,44	0,51	Reasonable (refer SR page 76)
Secunda		0,83	0,90	1,18	0,34	
Sasolburg		0,64	0,73	0,26	0,16	
Mining		–	–	–	–	
Natref		–	–	–	–	
Eurasia		–	–	–	–	
North America		0,01	0,01	0,01	–	
Mozambique		–	–	–	–	
Satellite Operations, Strategic Business Units and Functions		–	–	–	–	

Direct carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 1

	3	55 605	56 004	56 731	57 281	Reasonable (refer SR page 76)
Secunda		48 152	48 418	49 411	49 284	
Sasolburg		4 123	4 557	4 517	5 017	
Mining		17	16	18	16	
Natref		853	932	791	903	
Eurasia		631	610	698	773	
North America		1 523	1 163	988	978	
Mozambique		261	261	258	260	
Satellite Operations, Strategic Business Units and Functions		45	47	51	51	

	Footnote	2020	2019	2018	2017	Level of assurance 2020
Indirect carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 2		7 538	7 653	7 756	7 659	Reasonable (refer SR page 76)
Secunda		5 495	5 596	5 580	5 598	
Sasolburg		502	400	723	527	
Mining		706	726	697	705	
Natref		235	289	248	263	
Eurasia		104	108	125	170	
North America		467	498	349	360	
Mozambique		–	–	–	–	
Satellite Operations, Strategic Business Units and Functions		28	36	37	37	
Indirect carbon dioxide (CO₂) Scope 3	4					Refer to page 23
Total greenhouse gas (CO₂ equivalent)		66 015	66 558	67 412	67 632	Reasonable (refer SR page 76)
Secunda		56 081	56 492	57 586	57 267	
Sasolburg		4 974	5 297	5 483	5 763	
Mining		804	822	797	807	
Natref		1 090	1 221	1 038	1 166	
Eurasia		735	717	823	943	
North America		1 996	1 665	1 340	1 338	
Mozambique		261	261	258	260	
Satellite Operations, Strategic Business Units and Functions		73	83	88	89	
GHG intensity (CO₂ equivalent/ton production)		3,91	3,61	3,78	3,66	Reasonable (refer SR page 76)
Secunda		8,62	8,39	8,57	8,21	
Sasolburg		3,45	3,61	3,46	3,69	
Mining		0,41	0,26	0,25	0,27	
Natref		0,33	0,29	0,29	0,29	
Eurasia		0,58	0,56	0,61	0,70	
North America		1,18	2,42	1,89	1,65	
Mozambique		5,69	4,92	4,74	4,08	
Satellite Operations, Strategic Business Units and Functions		0,11	0,11	0,13	0,11	

Footnotes

1. Production – external sales – The boundaries of this figure only include a product that is destined for sale to Sasol customers, and does not include a product utilised or sold between the Sasol Group of companies. A decrease in production was noted as a result of decreased demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have been calculated and reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol (www.ghgprotocol.org) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines. In our GHG measurements, we have included 100% of the emissions for the following joint ventures (JVs): Natref in South Africa and Sasol Exploration & Production International. Data for those JVs where we do not have a significant influence or operational control is not included. An external assurance provider has once again independently verified our direct and indirect emissions levels. Our GHG emission intensity (tons CO₂e per ton of production – external sales) increased to 3,91 in 2020 from 3,61 in 2019, due to a decrease in the production – meant for external sale.
3. The GHG emissions for NAO have increased by 31% as a result of the LCCP facility being commissioned.
4. Other indirect carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are included on page 23 and in our CDP submission available at www.sasol.com. A process is underway to ensure annual reporting alignment for Sasol's scope 1, 2 and 3 datasets. For this year only FY19 data has been calculated. Only a limited assurance audit is possible on this dataset because source data is not housed by Sasol, thereby resulting in assumptions being made for these calculations.

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF SASOL LIMITED (SCOPE 3)

We have performed our limited assurance engagement in respect of the sustainability key performance indicator for the year ended 30 June 2019, as reported in the Climate Change Report for the year ended 30 June 2020.

The subject matter comprises the sustainability key performance indicator disclosed in accordance with management's basis of preparation, as prepared by the responsible party, during the year ended 30 June 2020.

The terms of management's basis of preparation comprise the criteria by which the company's compliance is to be evaluated for purposes of our limited assurance engagement. The sustainability key performance indicator is as follows:

Limited assurance

Greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) – indirect (Scope 3) – Fuel and energy related activities	Tons	Group	23
Greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) – indirect (Scope 3) – Waste-generated in operations	Tons	Group	23
Greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) – indirect (Scope 3) – Business travel	Tons	Group	23
Greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) – indirect (Scope 3) – Use of sold products	Tons	Group	23

Directors' responsibility

The directors being the responsible party, and where appropriate, those charged with governance are responsible for the key performance indicator information, in accordance with management's basis of preparation.

The responsible party is responsible for:

- ensuring that the key performance indicator information is properly prepared and presented in accordance with management's basis of preparation;
- confirming the measurement or evaluation of the underlying key performance indicators against the applicable criteria, including that all relevant matters are reflected in the key performance indicator information and;
- designing, establishing and maintaining internal controls to ensure that the key performance indicator information is properly prepared and presented in accordance with management's basis of preparation.

Assurance Practitioner's responsibility

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historic Financial Information. This standard requires us to comply with ethical requirements and to plan and perform our limited assurance engagement with the aim of obtaining limited assurance regarding the key performance indicators of the engagement.

We shall not be responsible for reporting on any key performance indicator events and transactions beyond the period covered by our limited assurance engagement.

Our independence and quality control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards).

Deloitte applies the International Standard on Quality Control 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control, including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Summary of work performed

We have performed our procedures on the key performance indicator transactions of the Company, as prepared by management in accordance with management's basis of preparation for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Our evaluation included performing such procedures as we considered necessary which included:

- Interviewing management and senior executives to obtain an understanding of the internal control environment, risk assessment process and information systems relevant to the sustainability reporting process for the selected key performance indicators;
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- Inspecting supporting documentation and performing analytical review procedures; and
- Evaluating whether the selected key sustainability performance indicator disclosures are consistent with our overall knowledge and experience of sustainability processes.

Our assurance engagement does not constitute an audit or review of any of the underlying information conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Review Engagements and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or review conclusion.

We believe that our evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

In a limited assurance engagement, the procedures performed vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion about whether the key performance indicator information has been properly prepared and presented, in all material respects, in accordance with management's basis of preparation.

Limited assurance conclusion

Based on our work described in this report, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the key performance indicators are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with management's basis of preparation.

Other matters

Our report includes the provision of limited assurance on Greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) – indirect (Scope 3) for the year ended 30 June 2019. We were not required to provide assurance on this selected KPI for the financial year ending 30 June 2018 and preceding reported figures.

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditors

Per Mark Victor
Partner
21 August 2020

5 Magwa Crescent
Waterfall City, Waterfall
Private Bag X6, Gallo Manor, 2052
South Africa

TCFD INDEX

Location of our aligned disclosures

TCFD recommendation	Place of disclosure	Page
GOVERNANCE – Disclose the organisation's governance on climate-related risks and opportunities		
a) Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Governance Governance overview IR	27 60–165
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Governance Governance overview IR	27 60–165
STRATEGY – Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy and financial planning where such information is material		
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short-, medium- and long-term.	Risk management	32–33
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's business, strategy and financial planning.	Risk management Scenario analysis informed an updated strategy for resilience Driving performance through incentives	32–33 11 28
c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Impact of climate change scenario analysis on Sasol's previous strategy	8–9
RISK MANAGEMENT – Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks		
a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Risk management Strategically managing our Group top risks IR	32–33 52–57
b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	Risk management	32–33
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.	Risk management Strategically managing our Group top risks IR	32–33 52–57
METRICS AND TARGETS – Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material		
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Performance Data: Natural Capital SR and CCR The year in review	SR 68–69 34–35 3
b) Disclose scope 1, scope 2 and, if appropriate, scope 3 GHG emission and the related risks.	Performance Data: Natural Capital SR and CCR The year in review Sasol's scope 3 emission categories	SR 68–69 34–35 3 22–23
c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Roadmap to achieving our 2030 target The year in review	14–15 3

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Under our commitment to Paris Agreement and SDG 13: Climate Action is an immediate priority and the work that we do is subject to independent review. Recognitions, participation in indexes, initiatives and commitments are included below.

Support to global and national initiatives:



Forward-looking statements disclaimer

Sasol may, in this document, make certain statements that relate to analyses and other information which are based on forecasts of future results (related to the future rather than past events and facts) and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements may also relate to our future prospects, expectations, developments and business strategies. Examples of such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our climate change strategy generally, our energy efficiency improvement target, our three-pillar emission-reduction framework, our absolute GHG emission-reduction target and our estimated carbon tax liability. Words such as "aim", "estimate", "believe", "anticipate", "expect", "intend", "seek", "will", "plan", "could", "may", "endeavour", "target", "forecast", "committed", "project" and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific and there are risks that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. Therefore, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. If one or more of these risks materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. You should understand that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements specifically related to this Climate Change Report include, but are not limited to, changing regulatory, economic and political environments in the countries in which Sasol operates; potential liability of the Sasol's operations under existing or future environmental regulations, including international agreements and severe weather events. These factors and others are discussed more fully under the heading "Risk Factors" in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F filed on or about 24 August 2020 and in other filings we make with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The list of factors discussed therein is not exhaustive; when relying on forward-looking statements to make investment decisions, you should carefully consider both these factors and other uncertainties and events. Forward-looking statements apply only as of the date on which they are made and we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any of them, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Sasol contacts

Postal and electronic addresses and telecommunication numbers

Private Bag X10014
Sandton 2146
Republic of South Africa
Telephone: +27 (0) 10 344 5000
Website: www.sasol.com

Company registration number
1979/003231/06

Sustainability and Risk
Email: sustainability&risk@sasol.com

Business address and registered office

Sasol Place
50 Katherine Street
Sandton 2196
Republic of South Africa

