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SLIDES 1 – 3: Cover | Agenda | Forward-looking Statements

IR: Introduction of the results presentation covering the agenda/introduction of speakers and reference to forward-looking statements.

SLIDE 4: BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Good day everyone and welcome to our interim financial results update for 2023.

For the past six months, we've again been living through a period of extraordinary volatility. During that time, we've had several key factors, notably the oil price, that have continued to be supportive. However, other factors such as feedstock costs, chemical prices and slowing demand created substantial headwinds. We've also faced ongoing challenges in our South African business, both within and beyond our control.

All of these factors combine for a complex picture and a mixed set of results that is important to unpack in some detail, which we will do today. This changing environment also calls for a revised operational mitigation plan, which I will elaborate on.

Looking at our Future Sasol aspirations, I am particularly delighted by the key advancements made in our decarbonisation journey, reflected in several renewable energy power purchase agreements, recently concluded and many other at an advanced stage.

Overall, the first six months of 2023 has been a challenging time, but I am confident Sasol has gripped the challenges that are within our control. I would like to recognise our people for facing these issues head on, as we continue to stabilise and improve our performance.

SLIDE 5: Business highlights for HY23

Before we get into the detail, I would like to start by covering some of the key developments, across the People, Planet and Profit framework over the last six months.

Safety, as ever, is our first priority and I am pleased to say that we have been fatality free, since October 2021. We also sustained a recordable case rate of 0.27 for the period, which has remained flat compared to financial year 22. There is no room for complacency, and we continue to keep safety at the core of people's focus.

We remain mindful of our responsibility to be a good corporate citizen, and have invested 780 million rand on socio-economic and skills development programmes.

On our Planet pillar, the first half of the financial year has seen some key developments. In South Africa, we have concluded a total of around 550 megawatts of renewable energy power purchase agreements, a significant increase to the 289 MW, announced earlier this year, paving the way for large-scale renewables integration, into our value chain.

Meanwhile, in Mozambique, our gas drilling campaign is continuing ahead of plan, which gives us more feedstock flexibility up to 2030. These are critical steps towards meeting our 30% GHG reduction target by the end of the decade.

On the profit pillar, it's been a mixed performance as a result of a combination of macro-economic and operational factors. Our focus is twofold, firstly to improve the quality and stability of coal supply in our South African operations and secondly, to make the business as efficient as possible in order to navigate the areas that are seeing pressure from pricing and reduced demand.

Despite considerable volatility over the period, the Board declared an interim dividend of 7 Rand per share, in line with our dividend policy. Capital allocation discipline remains a key priority for us.

I will now further unpack our half year performance for 2023.

SLIDE 6: Committed to zero harm ambition

Turning to Safety, there were NO fatalities for the first six months of the financial year.

We have made good progress in embedding our safety principles across operations during the period, but we all recognise the need for a relentless commitment and focus on safety.

The need for that ongoing focus was highlighted, by two High Severity Injuries, and although we've seen the twelve-month rolling High Severity

Injury Rate decreasing, from 16 at the end of June 22 to 7.6 at end December 22, we must keep striving to get this to zero.

We also saw an increase in the number of lost workday cases in the period, resulting from elevated risks, which are playing out across our business. This mainly includes the number of security related incidents, related to movement of product and mining operations, which is something we are taking very seriously.

Another important safety metric we measure, among others, is the occurrence of Fire, Explosion and Release incidents. For the six months, we had one major incident which is related to the fire, at the Lake Charles Ziegler unit. Our on-site emergency response team responded swiftly, and the fire was contained with no injuries or reportable releases to the environment reported.

We are also seeing a reduction in the number of Environmental incidents in our operations. This is a pleasing trend for the business, given the complexity of our operations and the high number of activities, particularly, during the total shutdown period in Secunda Operations.

The recent total shutdown was a major planned maintenance event, which historically takes place every 4 years, on each side of the facility involving nearly 50,000 workers and contractors on site, doing extensive inspections and maintenance work. Congratulations to the Secunda team for completing this year's shutdown safely, on budget, and with minimal schedule delays.

Therefore, overall good progress on safety but there remains work to be done. We will continue to strengthen our safety culture, review leading indicators, and revise asset management strategies as required, to reduce risks.

SLIDE 7: Facing a broad range of challenges

As I said at the outset, during the past six months, Sasol has faced a number of material factors that have combined to create a challenging operating environment.

Looking at factors within our control, our South African value chain experienced operational variability, including lower productivity and coal quality in our Mining business, as well as the planned Secunda East factory shutdown and unplanned outages. I will cover this in more detail a bit later.

In the US, utilisation rates were impacted by planned and unplanned outages, as well as the recent downturn in cracker rates, to mitigate the effect of negative margins, in a very challenging market environment. Establishing plant stability and ramping up towards full potential remains a key priority.

Looking at external factors, the weaker macro-economic environment also had a very significant impact on our performance with lower demand across many products and correspondingly lower chemical prices. Many of our customers focused on deliberate destocking in December, to a level not seen in recent years. We also continued to experience disrupted supply chains, high inflation and elevated energy and feedstock costs, which materially impacted our Chemicals business.

In South Africa, persistent loadshedding, infrastructure constraints, in particular, the poor performance of the national provider of rail and port logistics services and regulatory uncertainty, continue to have a significant impact on our business as well as our suppliers and customers. The pending decision by NERSA, on our gas prices, has a significant financial impact on our Energy business.

Despite facing a challenging external environment, we remain committed to stabilise and improve performance of our business, by focusing on the areas within our control.

SLIDE 8: Operating challenges and macro factors impacting business performance

With that context clear, let me talk through some of the key elements of business performance.

The Energy Business, had a 28% improvement in gross margin, resulting from higher oil prices, refining margins and improved demand from our direct marketing channels. This was partially offset, by the coal quality and productivity issues in the Mining business, which required increased external coal purchases as well as utility cost increases.

Productivity of 930 tons per continuous miner per shift, was 5% lower than the first half of 2022. This was due to safety and operational stoppages, to ensure we maintain a safe working environment. In order to improve productivity, we are now implementing the first phase of our full potential programme, which I will unpack in the next slide.

In Mozambique, the drilling campaign is continuing ahead of plan, with no safety incidents recorded.

Secunda Operations' production for the first half of 2023 was 2% lower than the first half of 22, mainly due to the planned total East factory shutdown and a few unplanned outages in this period. This included a factory outage for several days in November 22, following unprecedented rainfall.

The Chemicals Business recorded a 12% decrease in gross margin, mainly as a result of higher energy and feedstock costs.

Total sales volumes were 5% lower, owing to a weak macro environment and divestment of the Wax business, in the prior year.

Continued supply chain challenges, as a result of the flood damage in KwaZulu-Natal in quarter four of financial year 22 and strike action at Transnet rail and port services in the second quarter of financial year 2023, negatively impacted the performance of Chemicals Africa.

Furthermore, responding to weak demand, we reduced operating rates in the US and Europe, to match market demand and manage working capital in a low pricing environment.

SLIDE 9: Operational mitigation plan | SA

Looking at operational performance in South Africa, we successfully worked to maintain a healthy coal stockpile, well above our target of one and a half million tons. Our Mining safety remediation programme is progressing well on all the prioritised interventions. We experienced unplanned outages on two of our reforming units in Secunda in November last year. One reformer is back online, which provides an opportunity to utilise additional natural gas available. We expect the second reformer to be back online before the end of the financial year, which will further improve our operational flexibility of the total reforming fleet.

Coal quality and productivity are the key issues we are facing in South Africa, and our full potential programme has been designed, to provide a sustainable solution following a deep-rooted investigation into the underlying causes.

This programme will be rolled out in a phased approach at our Secunda collieries over the next 18 to 24 months. The first phase commenced in January 23 at our Syferfontein Colliery and will run for six months.

The focus areas to improve productivity, include prioritising training initiatives, improving cutting time for each shift, and reducing engineering breakdown times. This will be assisted by onboarding peripheral support teams, to make our efforts well-coordinated.

We are seeing a changing landscape within the Mining industry in South Africa in general, as we must contend with increasing regulatory pressure, ageing mines and more complex geology.

Sasol has always been aware that we mine in challenging geological reserves and gradual deterioration of coal qualities can be expected and need to be planned for.

In the previous decade we installed additional Oxygen, gasification and reforming capacity in Secunda Operations. What we observed after bringing new mines online since 2019, is that the impact of coal quality is not a linear trend, and an inflection point has been observed in both the ash content and the percentage of sinks in our coal, specifically over the past year or two, resulting in a detrimental impact on gasifier performance.

On coal quality, our understanding of the issues has evolved significantly over the past few months as part of the work we are doing, and we believe there is potential to turn this around with the right solutions implemented.

We are focusing on the following levers to address this over the **short to medium term:**
Firstly, quality of coal mined – to ensure that the right quality is targeted to get the optimal blend as feedstock to the Secunda facility, which includes options such as mechanical interventions to assist the continuous miner operator with horizon control, which will limit the cutting of stone in the roof and floor of the coal seam.

Secondly, to improve coal blending, by maintaining a high stockpile which minimizes variation of quality of coal to the Secunda factory. This is done through a combination of purchasing higher-quality coal and enhancing our productivity.

Thirdly, we plan to enhance the quality through destoning process options. We will conduct trial runs at our own facilities before full implementation. This has potential to significantly improve the quality of our own mines output.

Lastly, implementing in-situ controls at the mining coalface will assist in managing the contamination during the mining process.

In the **longer term**, in order to address the issues, we have a robust pipeline of studies and projects, which are at different engineering stages, and we will provide more clarity when milestones are reached.

Furthermore, the appointment of executive leadership positions for Mining was the right thing to do, and we are seeing the benefits in terms of operational learnings and a much higher level of transparency.

In summary, we are optimistic that by implementing the appropriate solutions and upholding our pledge to prioritise safety, there is potential to turn this around.

For Secunda Operations, we are focussing on initiatives to improve reliability, or online time, of the facility as a whole, to maximise profitability of the SA value chain. This includes innovative engineering solutions being implemented in our gasifiers, improvements to our cooling water circuits and a few other initiatives. Furthermore, we are actively progressing all opportunities, to maximise the use of natural gas in the factory.

SLIDE 10: Operational Stability | International

Looking at operational stability in our international locations, ORYX GTL's performance for the first half of 2023 was impacted by the delayed start-up of Air Separation Unit 2, following a fire in June 22. The start-up of Train 2 was achieved in December, with stable operations achieved on both trains.

We are also pro-actively reducing our operating rates and spot sales in our US and European businesses, in response to weaker market demand and pricing pressures. We will continue to manage operating rates, in an effort to mitigate financial losses until we see a recovery in the market.

It is anticipated that the performance of all our US units, will improve in the second half of the financial year, driven by a modest uptick in demand and the absence of unplanned downtime. Lower energy and ethane costs are expected to have a positive impact on integrated margins, though some adverse inventory effects may still occur in the third quarter of the financial year.

We anticipate the Ziegler unit to reach 100 percent available capacity by the end of quarter three, post the completion of repairs in the legacy unit, leading to a substantial improvement in volumes and margins, within the Chemicals America segment.

In Europe, we continue to evaluate "buy vs make" decisions for certain intermediate products, and where feasible, substituting own production for cost competitive purchased product. An example of this is in Italy, where we have purchased external intermediates and feedstocks to support the ongoing production of key products within the Essential Care Chemicals Division.

We are also progressing actions to reduce our dependency on natural gas, which includes switching to alternative sources for power generation, such as renewable and green sources at the Brunsbuttel and Augusta sites.

We expect to see an increase in volumes, mainly in the Essential Care Chemicals Division, due to the improved demand resulting from lower energy costs in Europe, the absence of customer destocking and the reopening of China after the change of their zero-COVID policy.

Slide 11: HY23 financial summary

Given the factors I have outlined, covering both internal and external dynamics, I will touch on just a few financial metrics, before I hand over to Hanré, who will expand on the detail.

Our EBITDA increased by 1% to around 32 billion rand, while cash generation from operations increased 5% to 21 billion rand. This is mainly due to higher oil and refining margins, offset by higher energy and feedstock costs.

Core headline earnings per share, increased by 9% to 24 rand 55 cents compared to the prior period.

In line with our commitment to maintain shareholder returns, as I have already mentioned, we declared an interim dividend of 7 Rand per share.

On that note, I will now hand over to Hanré, to take us through the detailed financial results for the reporting period.

SLIDE 12: Financial performance

Thank you Fleetwood, and good morning ladies and gentlemen.

In summary, we faced a combination of macro-economic challenges as well as our own operating challenges in this half, which resulted in relatively flat financial performance, which is below what we would expect to deliver in this pricing environment. I am confident that through the actions and initiatives that Fleetwood shared, we will recover business performance across our SA and international assets.

SLIDE 13: Volatility persists in the macro environment

I'll start with the macro-economic environment. The ongoing volatility in the global market continues to present both challenges and opportunities for our business. Despite favourable oil prices and refining margins, we were faced with higher feedstock and energy costs, higher inflation and weaker demand growth.

We continued to benefit from the increases in the oil price and the weakening of the exchange rate. Brent crude increased by 24% to average 95 dollars per barrel with the rand weakening 15% to an average of R17,33 for the first 6 months of the financial year. However, the weaker exchange rate negatively impacts the translation of our US dollar denominated debt, which I will talk about later.

We saw our commodity chemical prices decrease due to poor demand, as evident in a 20% decrease in polyethylene prices compared to the previous period.

A significant increase in input costs brought a further squeeze to margins in our chemicals business as seen in the 27% increase in the US ethane price with a similar impact in Europe.

With the recovery of natural gas storage levels and lower seasonal gas demand in the United States and Europe, we expect to see a continued normalisation of natural gas and ethane prices.

Looking forward, we expect the volatile global economic environment to continue weighing on prices and demand in the short term. The outlook for the energy and chemicals market depends largely on the cost and availability of feedstocks and global demand growth.

The South African economy is faced with underlying structural constraints, which are further exacerbated by ongoing disruptions from Eskom and Transnet affecting ourselves, as well as our suppliers and customers.

Notwithstanding these challenges, we strive to remain agile and focus our efforts on managing to market demand as well as maintaining our cost and capital discipline through our Sasol 2.0 transformation programme.

SLIDE 14: Group profitability by segment

Turning to the financial results, we have seen a mixed set of results in the profitability of the Group. Although cash generation and profitability (both at an EBITDA and EBIT level) remained relatively flat, the diversification benefit of our portfolio is evident in the EBITDA pie graphs highlighting the changes in contribution from the various business units.

Note that our usual EBIT comparison by segment is somewhat distorted by a number of non-cash adjustments for this period as well as the comparative period – my next slide discussing EBITDA performance will provide further insight.

Non-cash adjustments for **this financial year** includes a net loss of 6 billion rand mainly on remeasurement items resulting from impairments and reversals mostly impacting our Fuels and Chemicals America segment. In our Corporate Centre segment, the most significant item was a 7,6 billion rand hedging gain.

Core headline earnings of 24 rand 55 cents per share increased by 9 percent compared to the prior period, supporting sustainable returns to our shareholders with an interim dividend of 7 rand per share declared.

We remain focussed to generate sustainable returns to shareholders.

SLIDE 15: Segmental performance

Let me now turn to the segmental highlights, starting with the Energy business.

In our Mining segment, adjusted EBITDA decreased by 4 percent compared to the prior period. This was largely due to a combination of lower productivity which resulted in higher external coal purchases to ensure a healthy stockpile and coal mix to our Secunda operations, as well as lower export sales due to ongoing operational challenges at Transnet. Engagements with Transnet are ongoing as the industry works collectively towards finding a sustainable business solution.

Adjusted EBITDA for our Gas business was up by 3 percent compared to the prior period, supported by higher intersegmental gas prices from Mozambique linked to higher oil prices.

Our Fuels segment delivered a strong performance, with adjusted EBITDA increasing by 92 percent, benefitting from higher crude oil and refining margins and weaker exchange rates. The business was negatively impacted by a combination of factors, which included the scheduled Secunda shutdown as well as other operational challenges.

Turning to our Chemicals Business, our Africa segment was impacted by a combination of production challenges and supply chain disruptions which affected the export of our chemical products as well as our ability to get certain products to local customers. However, the average sales basket price for the financial year was 5 percent higher, which supported a 10 percent increase in adjusted EBITDA.

In our US Chemicals segment, adjusted EBITDA decreased by more than 100 percent, mainly driven by the significant margin squeeze resulting from higher ethane costs and lower prices where inflationary pressure and weaker economic growth negatively impacted Base Chemicals demand. This was further impacted by planned shutdowns as well as unplanned outages on the Ziegler and Polyethylene units.

Chemicals Eurasia, with adjusted EBITDA down 34%, continued to be impacted by the high energy and feedstock costs as a result of the war in the Ukraine and Covid lock-down in China. Operating rates were also lowered in our Eurasian business to match weak market demand.

SLIDE 16: Volume performance for FY23

Looking next at the outlook for the financial year:

In Mining, we expect productivity to remain between 900-1000 t/cm/s as we focus on ensuring the safety of our workforce while implementing the full potential programme.

In our Gas segment, we recently increased the volume guidance to 111 to 114 billion standard cubic feet as we are seeing the benefits of the drilling campaign. The impact of potential power outages on external customers and demand can however affect our production volumes.

Secunda operations will continue to be negatively impacted by lower-than-expected coal quality for the remainder of the year. Taking these factors into account, we reiterate our recently adjusted Synfuels production forecast of 6,6 to 6,9 million tons for the year with our South African liquid fuels sales volumes to range between 52 and 55 million barrels.

Sales volumes for Chemicals Africa is expected to be between 0 to 4 percent higher compared to prior year, following the recovery from supply constraints which we experienced.

In Chemicals America, we expect sales volumes to be 5 to 10 percent higher than the prior year which included the east ethane cracker shutdown. Weaker demand following high inflation and recession fears remains a key challenge for the business.

Chemicals Eurasia's sales volumes are expected to be up to 20 percent lower than prior year when normalised for the wax divestment, given the volatility and uncertainty in the external operating environment.

We anticipate that this volatility will continue throughout the rest of financial year, which may have a negative effect on our operations and outlook. Our priority remains to effectively manage the elements that are under our control and ensure that we work closely with all stakeholders to mitigate these impacts.

SLIDE 17: Progressing our Sasol 2.0 programme

We remain dedicated to delivering our Sasol 2.0 transformation programme. So far, the achievements from this program have given us some headroom to withstand the inflationary impact on our business.

Looking at our performance for the first 6 months of the year, we realised 2,7 billion rand in net sustainable cash fixed cost savings, towards a full year target of over 5 billion rand, through the implementation of the new operating model and reduction of external services which continues to deliver sustainable benefits.

We also realised 2,3 billion rand gross margin improvement, progressing well towards our target of 3,5 billion rand.

However, given the high inflation environment, there is some risk in meeting the 2023 guidance on both cash fixed costs and gross margin, however, our commitment to the financial year 25 targets remains steadfast.

Our capital expenditure is currently within the targeted range of 20 to 25 billion rand, in real terms. We continue to embed the recently developed risk-based capital allocation approach in accordance with our capital allocation framework.

We have revised our working capital target to move from a period end target of 14 percent to a more sustainable measure of 15,5 to 16,5 percent on a rolling 12-month basis. This decision was made in light of the volatile macro-economic impacts on stock valuations and ensuring healthy inventory levels throughout the year to mitigate supply chain risks. Our average monthly working capital to turnover ratio for the 6 months to date was slightly above this target.

We continue to drive delivery of the financial year 23 targets with a focus on potential risks and mitigation actions which is key for the success of the programme.

SLIDE 18: Focused capital management

Our capital expenditure continues to be guided by our disciplined capital allocation framework as we evaluate capital spend to maintain our license to operate whilst ensuring the safety and reliability of our operations and meeting our transformation goals.

Our year-to-date maintain capital expenditure of 16 billion rand includes the total East factory shutdown as well as progressing the PSA project execution which remains within its overall approved budget and schedule.

To date, minimal growth capital has been incurred with spend mainly towards progressing the Sasolburg green hydrogen pilot project, which aims to produce first green hydrogen by the end of this calendar year.

Our capital forecast for the full financial year remains within our guidance of 27 - 28 billion rand, but given the high inflation landscape, there remains some risk in meeting this forecast.

SLIDE 19: Delivering on our capital allocation framework

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize three key points in our capital allocation framework.

Firstly, we remain balanced in our capital allocation process, focusing on safeguarding shareholder return commitments, deleveraging the balance sheet and selective growth investment.

Maintain and transform capital continues to be prioritised, with all growth opportunities and shareholder returns assessed to ensure optimised risk-weighted returns of the portfolio.

I am also pleased to announce the launch of Sasol Ventures, a new corporate venture capital fund with a targeted investment of modest 50 million Euro over the next five years. This will complement our internal Research and Technology capabilities to pursue compelling new investments in start-up companies developing technologies for sustainable chemicals and energy solutions.

Secondly, a key priority remains sustainable returns to our shareholders. I am pleased with the declaration of the interim dividend as I mentioned earlier. We are committed to maintaining a dividend which is sustainable going forward and stepping up cash return to shareholders as we reach our net debt targets.

And lastly, we continue to pro-actively manage our balance sheet, ensuring we maintain robust liquidity and optimise our debt maturity profile.

As at 31 December 2022, our liquidity headroom was 4,5 billion US dollars, which is well above our outlook to maintain liquidity in excess of 1 billion US dollars. This provides us with greater flexibility around our debt maturities in the coming years.

Maintaining a balanced debt maturity profile remains a key focus for us. We successfully refinanced our 2022 debt maturities, and we are assessing all options to pro-actively address our 2024 maturities.

Our current net debt of 4,5 billion US dollar (excluding leases) increased slightly compared to the comparative period, but we continue to work towards our goal of further reducing debt levels.

Thank you for listening and I will now hand back to Fleetwood to conclude.

SLIDE 20: ESG Update

SLIDE 21: Prioritising our decarbonisation journey

Thank you Hanré.

With our greenhouse gas emission reduction goals firmly embedded in our Future Sasol strategy, I am delighted that we have progressed several key milestones to realise our 2030 target. This includes the conclusion of Power Purchase Agreements for around 550 megawatts of renewable energy for our South African operations. Once these projects are operational, they could reduce our scope 2 emissions by approximately 1.8 million tons per annum.

This is comprised of 69MW of renewable energy supply to our Sasolburg operations with Msenge Emoyeni wind farm, and four long-term PPA's for supply to our Secunda facility, together with Air Liquide. Enel Green power will supply 220MW and TotalEnergies and its partner, Mulilo, will supply 260MW of wind and solar renewable power. The Sasolburg renewable power, is key in supporting the first production of green hydrogen at the site.

We are also working hard to conclude significantly more agreements this year towards our goal of 1200MW RE procurement.

These signed PPA's remain subject to standard conditions precedent, which could impact the financial close of these projects.

In our Chemical business, we have concluded a further three PPA's for Italy, amounting to an estimated 18 thousand tons per annum CO2 emission reduction by 2026. In the USA, Virtual Power Purchase Agreement negotiations have progressed following the stabilisation of solar panel imports, post the market and supply chain disruptions in 2022.

Further, Holiferm and Sasol Chemicals have expanded our collaboration to develop and market sustainable surfactants. Since March 22, Sasol and Holiferm have collaborated on research and development into accelerating innovation to help meet the growing demand for sustainable solutions in primary surfactants.

Looking at enablers to unlock our 2050 Net Zero ambition, I am excited to announce that Sasol and Topsoe, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the intent to establish a 50/50 Joint Venture.

This JV will focus on opportunities related to SAF production, with the JV's main purpose to develop, build, own and operate ventures producing SAF, from non-fossil fuel feedstock, based on Sasol and Topsoe's technologies. The long-term impact the JV will have in offering solutions to decarbonise, the hard-to-abate aviation industry, is truly exciting and aligns well with Sasol's Purpose: Innovating for a better world.

As Hanré mentioned, we have also today announced Sasol Ventures to advance Sasol's decarbonisation and 2050 net zero ambitions through venture capital.

In line with our green hydrogen ambition, three of our programmes namely Sasolburg Green Hydrogen production, HySHIFT study to produce sustainable aviation fuels in Secunda, and the Boegoebaai Green Hydrogen Development Programme were gazetted as Strategic Integrated Projects by the South African Government in December 22. This designation enables the programmes' implementation to be expedited, demonstrating SA Government's commitment to supporting the private sector in developing the new green hydrogen economy.

SLIDE 22: Sasol in Society

For the half year, we invested close to 780 million rand globally in socioeconomic and skills development, a clear affirmation of our commitment to remain a catalyst for positive change, in our communities around us.

A few highlights I would like to showcase for this period, are Techno-X, Bridge to Work and the Inhassorro Training Centre.

Celebrating its 20th anniversary, Sasol Techno-X, is one of South Africa, if not Africa's, largest career guidance exhibition, bringing science and technology to life, through interactive workshops and exhibition stands. Our first ever virtual Sasol Techno-X was a resounding success attracting over 35 000 learners from all over South Africa and neighbouring countries.

In August we launched Sasol Bridge to Work, a multi-project programme, that intends to reduce unemployment in our communities of

Mpumalanga, Free State, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. The programme focuses on providing training in critical skills.

In November 22, Sasol handed over the Inhassoro training centre in Mozambique, which has begun operating from these facilities comprising of five classrooms and three large workshops for practical lessons in mechanics, electricity and industrial welding. A residential block composed of six houses for the training staff is also provided. One hundred and twenty Trainees will complete their training at this facility in the financial year.

SLIDE 23: Focus remains on reaching Future Sasol ambition

For us, the focus remains reaching our Future Sasol ambitions.

Growing shared value, while accelerating our transition is our key objective, while always making sure, that we have safe and reliable operations.

We will continue our pursuit of zero harm, maintaining our cost and capital discipline, and improve operations at Mining. Unlocking the full potential of Lake Charles and value uplift remains an important priority.

Through these efforts we intend to enhance cash flow, which will support both disciplined growth investment and deliver competitive and sustainable shareholder returns.

As we progress plans to meet our 2030 GHG reduction target, we build the foundation for achieving our 2050 net zero ambition.

To conclude, we are reporting on a period when we faced a number of operational challenges and headwinds which have held back performance. I am confident, though, as I have outlined, that we have gripped these challenges and are making progress in addressing them.

At the same time, Sasol must transition to a lower carbon future in a responsible manner, balancing the interests of our different stakeholders. I am pleased with the progress we are making, which places us well to meet our stated targets, underpinning a sustainable future for Sasol.

Q&A

This concludes our results presentation for today. Hanré and I thank you for watching.

We will now take a five-minute break, before we commence with the question and answer session.

Thank you.

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