Sasol Limited

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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

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03/31/2026, 07:08 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ ZAR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Sasol Limited, headquartered in Sandton, Johannesburg, South Africa, is an integrated energy and chemical company established in Sasolburg in 1950. Our South African operations include coal-to-liquids and gas-to-chemicals facilities, as well as crude oil refining, all vertically integrated with a retail liquid fuels network. We also supply fuels to other licensed wholesalers in the region. Sasol has chemical manufacturing and marketing operations across South Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and the Americas. Sasol leads in technological advancements, playing a vital role in developing and commercialising various synthetic fuel technologies. Our diverse portfolio includes the production of liquid fuels, chemicals, nuclear power, coal tar, and electricity. As a publicly traded company, Sasol is listed on both the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE: SOL) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: SSL). With a global workforce of 29,073 employees in 22 countries, we safely and sustainably source and produce a range of high-quality products. Our purpose, "Innovating for a better world," drives us to achieve triple bottom line outcomes of People, Planet, and Profit, always aiming to be a force for good. In 2024, we maintained an approximate 5% reduction off the combined Sasol Energy and Chemicals 2017 scope 1 and 2 baseline. We have also made significant progress towards a lower-carbon future. Sasol continues to focus on FT technology licensing through international partnerships. The joint venture with Topsoe in Zaffra aims to be a key player in SAF development, capitalising on international opportunities, partnerships and funding, while remaining resilient across scenarios. Sasol is actively addressing several key environmental challenges, including climate change, water stewardship, biodiversity, and plastics. We have set ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2030 from a 2017 baseline, investing in renewable energy projects and producing green hydrogen. Our water stewardship initiatives focus on conservation, efficiency, and protecting water resources in

stressed areas. Sasol is a signatory to the UN Global Compact since 2001. We use the Ten Principles to develop and grow a sustainable Future Sasol. Additionally, Sasol is a signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate since March 2008. We have applied the Mandate's six focus areas to assist us in responding to water risks and reporting comprehensively on our progress. We are committed to enhancing biodiversity through habitat restoration and ecological balance initiatives, including research and monitoring of natural biodiversity assets, ecosystem health assessments using key indicator groups like Odonata (dragonflies), and large-scale wetland rehabilitation projects. Sasol manages two nature reserves near Sasolburg, preserving 14 species of game, and supports biodiversity monitoring at the Ramsar wetland conservancy, Verloren Vallei. In the realm of plastics, we aim to reduce waste, increase recycling, and develop sustainable alternatives. For the purposes of CDP reporting, in this report, "Germany" represents our entire Eurasia area and includes our Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Qatar and China operations. [Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	06/29/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

275000000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ZAE000006896

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US8038663006

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JSE: SOL; SOLBE1 NYSE: SSL

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

378900A5BC68CC18C276

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ Germany
☑ Mozambique
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

South Africa - Sasolburg

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.8136

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.817

(1.8.1.4) Comment

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

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

South Africa -Secunda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.5006

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.1998

(1.8.1.4) Comment

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

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Bulk inorganic chemicals

☑ Oxygen
☑ Ammonia
☑ Hydrogen
☑ Fertilizers
☑ Nitric acid
☑ Carbon black
☑ Other industrial gases
☑ Chlorine and Sodium hydroxide

Bulk organic chemicals

☑ Ethanol
☑ Methanol
☑ Polymers
☑ Aromatics
☑ Lower olefins (cracking)
☑ Ethylene oxide & Ethylene glycol

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty inorganic chemicals
☑ Specialty organic chemicals
☑ Other, please specify :Alcohols, alkylates, inorganics, solvents, surfactants, waxes, co-monomers, crude tar acids, sulphur, diesel, petrol, naphtha, kerosene, liquid petroleum gas, illuminating paraffin, bitumen and fuel oil and natural gas.

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

Row 1

(1.18.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(1.18.2) Name

Sasol mining

(1.18.3) Share (%)

80

(1.18.4) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(1.18.5) Latitude

-26.5503

(1.18.6) Longitude

29.1436

(1.18.7) Project stage

Select from:

☑ Production

(1.18.8) Mining method

Select from:

☑ Underground

(1.18.9) Raw material(s)

Select all that apply

☑ Thermal coal

(1.18.10) Year extraction started/is planned to start

1952

(1.18.11) Year of closure

2050

(1.18.12) Description of project

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

(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?

Oil and gas value chain

☑ Chemicals

☑ Downstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Upstream

Other divisions
☑ Coal mining

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Sasol's value chain mapping process is comprehensive and involves the integration of various operational units, including Procurement and Supply Management, Capital Project Procurement, and Supplier Management. The mapping encompasses both upstream and downstream activities, ensuring a holistic view of the supply chain. The process begins with identifying critical commodities and services essential for our operations, followed by evaluating supplier performance and establishing collaborative relationships. The Supplier Management unit plays a pivotal role in continuously improving processes, conducting supplier evaluations, and

implementing a Supplier Code of Ethics. In addition, Sasol's focus on Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) and localisation strategies ensures that our mapping process aligns with socio-economic goals, enhancing supplier diversity and community engagement. The integration of these principles into the mapping process reflects Sasol's commitment to sustainable development and responsible sourcing, ensuring that all supplier tiers are accounted for and effectively managed. This structured approach enables us to optimise procurement strategies, manage risks, and enhance overall supply chain efficiency while maximising value for our stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Landfill

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Across our business, we apply a standardised process, as contained in our framework and approach, in identifying, understanding and responding to material risks that could potentially impact the achievement of our strategic objectives. In this way, we improve our ability to address short to medium term performance risks and longer-term 'beyond-the-horizon' risks. Sasol's annual budget process is integral to financial planning and resource allocation. It involves inputs that help shape the budget and align with our strategic goals. Our strategy team considers high-level risks and opportunities, and any decisions made in this regard are incorporated in the business planning process. Management monitors the progress monthly against the budget tracking performance against targets throughout the financial year. Our short-term horizon addresses immediate and near-term risks and opportunities that may affect operations, allowing us to quickly respond to changes in our internal and external environment, including regulatory changes, market fluctuations, and operational challenges. By focusing on this horizon, we manage immediate risks, ensuring we remain within acceptable risk appetite and tolerance levels, optimising business returns and achieving strategic objectives. Managing short-term risks also ensures operational continuity and adaptability, minimising business disruptions, enabling us to stay ahead of regulatory requirements and industry standards.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

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

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

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

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.6) Mining projects covered

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

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

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

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

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

Other

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

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

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Stigmatization of sector
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
☑ Exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders (e.g., informal workers)
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology
☑ Transition to increasing renewable content
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Moratoria and voluntary agreement
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level
☑ Other, please specify **:Organised labour**

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Sasol employs a comprehensive process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, involving multiple key steps and methodologies. This process i identifying includes assessing dependencies and impacts across our value chain, screening site locations, business activities, and assets. We strive to understand the interconnections within our organisation. Our risk and opportunity assessments cover climate change, sustainability, and other ESG factors. We evaluate the potential financial and strategic effects of these risks and opportunities on our organisation, using various data sources, including internal operational data, external industry reports, research and data from partnerships and collaborations. To ensure data quality, we conduct regular updates, validation, and verification processes, employing standardised methodologies and tools for data collection and analysis. We integrate this process for identifying, assessing, and managing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into our company-wide risk management framework, ensuring all relevant risks and opportunities are considered and managed effectively. Our sustainability management process oversees specific key performance indicators on non-financial matters, ensuring coordinated engagement and feedback mechanisms. We use a combination of qualitative and quantitative criteria to assess the nature, likelihood, and magnitude of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, including evaluating regulatory compliance, market trends, and stakeholder expectations. Scenario analysis is a critical tool we employ to simulate different future scenarios and their potential impacts, which aids in understanding potential risks and opportunities, allowing us to develop strategies to mitigate or capitalise on them. Our processes and related policies for monitoring dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities include regular reporting and feedback mechanisms, ensuring we remain aware of and can respond to environmental changes. Our Board of Directors oversee the implementation of these processes, ensuring alignment with our overall strategy and risk appetite. We comprehensively cover all areas of our value chain, including operations, investments, and strategic initiatives, ensuring that all relevant dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are identified and assessed.Our process for managing dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities has evolved, incorporating more detailed and structured assessments, especially regarding climate change and sustainability. Improvements in data quality have been significant, with more robust data collection and analysis methods enhancing the accuracy and reliability of assessments and the effectiveness of the risk management process. We maintain external certifications, including ISO 9001, 14001 and 45001, and third-party Responsible Care verification. We conduct SHE regulatory compliance audits within our businesses to support compliance management and assurance, in addition to the Group compliance program. Most of our German operations are validated under the ECO Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), and our North American operations are either Responsible Care (RCMS) or ISO 14001 certified.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ A limited or focused environmental and social assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Natural habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

Row 2

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ A limited or focused environmental and social assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Critical habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

Row 3

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ A limited or focused environmental and social assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Protected habitats

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

Row 4

(2.2.3.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(2.2.3.2) Extent of assessment

Select from:

☑ A limited or focused environmental and social assessment

(2.2.3.3) Impacts considered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct impacts

(2.2.3.4) Scope defined by

Select all that apply

☑ Company own standards and/or policies

(2.2.3.5) Aspects considered

Select all that apply

☑ Ecosystem services

(2.2.3.6) Baseline biodiversity data available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.7) Environmental Impact Statement publicly available

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.3.8) Please explain

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

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

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

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

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Production capacity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Indirect operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Sasol, defining a 'substantive effect' at the corporate level, especially concerning environmental risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts, is facilitated by quantifying potential impacts on operations and financial performance. An impact is considered substantive if it exceeds financial thresholds, specifically potential financial losses ranging from ZAR 0.3 billion to ZAR 4.5 billion. This applies to both direct operations and the broader value chain. Sasol evaluates environmental risks and opportunities based on their frequency and potential impacts, including regulatory changes and climate-related incidents. Their emission reduction roadmap illustrates a proactive approach to managing these risks. We use a systematic risk evaluation process with a risk matrix to prioritise risks based on probability and impact. Potential for Shareholder or Customer Concern: Stakeholder perceptions influence our strategies. Our emphasis on sustainability and emission reductions addresses shareholder and customer concerns about environmental impacts. We integrate these metrics into our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), which ensures a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks. This framework supports compliance with regulatory requirements and enhances resilience in a changing economic landscape, aligning our risk management strategies with corporate goals and stakeholder expectations.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Sasol has a comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) process in place, which focuses on all business-related risks, which includes an assessment of any water pollutants as a result of our activities. Water pollutants are identified and assessed in-line with our Water Use Licence. The ERM process ensures that water risks are systematically identified, assessed, and managed. Sasol's risk management approach delivers risk profiles at a group and operating model entities (OMEs) level. OMEs include our operating business units, regional operating hubs, strategic business units and functions. OMEs are responsible for identifying and classifying, amongst others, water quality challenges. Water quality monitoring is aligned to water use licenses or other authorisations issued based on regulatory requirements. Most operations also have Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans (IWWMPs) (which is also a requirement of water use licenses) with action plans in place to address pollution and water quality deterioration risks. This also demonstrates that processes and plans are in place to identify and address water-related risks. An IWWMP, and the regular updating thereof, is also a standard condition that is included in water use authorisations.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

POTENTIAL IMPACT: Organic compounds can be found in the effluent produced from our operational process. High discharges of organic compounds into surface and ground water can result in harm to aquatic life. SCALE/ MAGNITUDE: This can contribute to the COD (i.e., chemical oxygen demand) load to the already

contaminated Vaal River, from which our feedstock supply is sourced. Even though in terms of load this may be small, it would be in our interest to mitigate such pollutants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Pathogens

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

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

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Evaluation currently in progress

Biodiversity

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Sasol has estimated that, if unmitigated, the revenue from our Secunda Base Chemicals could potentially be eroded by approximately R1.8 – R2.4 billion by 2030. This estimate is based on Sasol's scenario analysis for our South African Base Chemicals turnover of R34.99 billion for FY23, assuming a revenue erosion between 5% and 7%, depending on the level of global climate ambition achieved. The financial impact of this risk is likely to affect specific line items, such as revenue from Base Chemicals, which is a key contributor to Sasol's total turnover, as well as profit margins within this division due to increased operating costs associated with climate-related mitigation measures. This could potentially lead to a decrease in the cash flows generated by this segment, impacting our capital allocation and ability to reinvest in low-carbon technologies. However, due to the high level of uncertainty surrounding future regulatory changes, market dynamics, and the pace of the energy transition, a precise financial quantification of the total effect is challenging. Thus, while a quantitative figure has been provided for revenue erosion, the total effect on financial performance, such as operating income and net income, is harder to quantify due to the variability of external factors. Additionally, the effect of this risk on our financial position, particularly on key balance sheet items, such as long-term investments and shareholder equity, is also expected but not easily separable from other factors influencing these items. Consequently, the magnitude of uncertainty prevents us from providing a complete financial quantification beyond the revenue impact. A fresh scenario study is planned for FY26.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1800000000

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

2400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This risk has been quantified by considering that the turnover of our Secunda Base Chemicals, which is GHG-intensive, could potentially be eroded between 5% and 7%, depending on the level of global climate ambition and regulatory frameworks adopted. The estimated financial effect is a revenue loss between R1.8 - R2.4 billion by 2030, these figures are derived from applying a potential revenue erosion percentage to the FY23 South African Base Chemicals turnover of R34.99 billion. This assumes CBAM will be implemented in Europe for the organic chemicals and polymer sectors by 2028, necessitating a market switch. The financial impact calculation applies a straightforward percentage reduction to the turnover of Sasol's South Africa's Base Chemicals. A potential 5% -7% reduction is projected, but due to mitigation strategies, the revenue erosion range has been narrowed to R1.8 – R2.4 billion by 2030. This is linked to the primary financial effect of decreased revenues, driven by reduced demand for GHG-intensive products and services, especially in key markets like Europe, where regulatory pressures are highest. Key assumptions underlying these figures include the expectation that no major technological advancements or mitigation strategies are implemented within the medium-term, leading to sustained pressures from regulatory changes, carbon pricing, investor divestments, and market demand shifts toward low-carbon products. In addition to revenue erosion, other potential financial impacts include increased operating costs from compliance with carbon pricing mechanisms and capital expenditure required to transition the Chemicals division toward a lower-carbon future. These assumptions reflect global trends in climate change regulation, market shifts, and stakeholder pressures that are likely to impact Sasol's financial performance and cash flows if unmitigated. A fresh scenario study is planned for FY26.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, Sasol embarked on an increased ambition, setting a net zero emissions ambition by 2050 and aiming to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2030 (from a 2017 baseline). In 2020, Sasol communicated its 2030 emission reduction roadmap for reducing our GHG emissions in our Climate Change Report. We then allocated between R15 and R25 billion in cumulative capital expenditure for our emissions reduction programme up to 2030. We have since optimised our emission reduction roadmap (ERR). At the 2025 Capital Markets Day, Sasol communicated a capital allocation of R4 to R7 billion for emissions reduction programs. The optimised ERR is now more economically attractive than the previous base case while still allowing us to meet our compliance obligations and reach our decarbonisation targets. The optimised plan is still on track to deliver 30% GHG reduction by 2030.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol's response to mitigate this risk is centred around our emissions reduction roadmap toward our net-zero ambition by 2050. This roadmap includes specific actions to reduce carbon intensity, such as gradually shifting from coal to low carbon feedstocks and investing in sustainable carbon renewable energy projects. The response also includes increasing operational efficiency and leveraging existing technologies like Fischer-Tropsch to produce sustainable aviation fuel and other low-carbon products. These actions are designed to mitigate the financial impacts of climate change by reducing exposure to carbon risks and ensuring competitiveness in a low-carbon economy. In 2023, Sasol's R&D budget was R1.5 billion, with part allocated toward driving innovative technologies to reduce emissions and improve sustainability. This is part of a broader capital expenditure plan to ensure long-term operational efficiency and sustainability. Future risk management efforts will focus on decarbonising current assets, improving productivity, and scaling sustainable technologies through collaboration with external partners. Sasol's response strategy contributes to the progress of several UN SDGs, including SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). We are actively involved in collective action initiatives, such as partnerships to promote green hydrogen production in South Africa, which is vital for achieving both national and global climate goals (SDG17).

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Declining water quality

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Vaal

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

500000000

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

1400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

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

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Paris Agreement commits countries to transitioning to a low-carbon economy. Sasol's high GHG emissions profile in South Africa attracts a high carbon tax liability as compared to our other international operations. Under the SA Carbon Tax Act (2019), the 2024 carbon tax rate was R190/tCO2e for emissions before applying allowances. Sasol's carbon tax risk is high due to process emissions, with 58,705ktCO2e Scope 1 emissions and 5,498 ktCO2e Scope 2 emissions linked to production in 2024. Mitigation options are limited, mainly feedstock changes and renewable energy. Sasol relies heavily on Eskom, which currently benefits from tax neutrality. However, from 2026, this may change as Eskom could become liable for carbon tax, passing costs onto customers. The amended Carbon Tax Act allows electricity generators to claim renewable energy deductions for PPAs to avoid undue penalties. Carbon tax impacts Sasol's cash flow, with future risks tied to liability increases in phase 2 of the tax, penalties for exceeding carbon budgets, and pass-through costs from suppliers. In the EU, Sasol is subject to the EU ETS, designed to help achieve our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050. Phase 4 (2021-2030) aims to cut emissions by 55% from 1990 levels by 2030. In 2022, Sasol had to purchase allowances for 770,216tCO2e, including 56,619 additional allowances, increasing carbon-related costs. In 2024, Carbon offsets accounted for 5.6%.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

In the reporting year, Sasol faced financial impacts from carbon pricing mechanisms in South Africa and the EU (ETS). The total carbon tax liability for 2024, based on calendar year 2023 emissions, was R1.75 billion after offsets and electricity levies. In 2024, Sasol secured over 3,6 million credits from nine local projects, mitigating the release of over 3,6 MtCO2e. In addition, carbon finance was directed back into the South African economy to realise additional environmental, social and economic benefits for local industry and communities. This was in support of the Carbon Tax Act, since 2019, 15 million credits have been cumulatively retired from local projects, mitigating the release of over 15 MtCO2e in the country. The impact on Sasol is seen in increased operational costs and reduced free cash flow. As a direct result, the line items affected in the financial statements include operating expenses and cash flows, with carbon tax liabilities contributing to these costs. While the exact financial impact is difficult to quantify for future periods due to the evolving nature of carbon tax regulation and emissions trading obligations, the immediate effects are visible in our financial reporting. Due to the uncertainty surrounding future regulatory changes and emission reduction requirements, a quantitative figure for some future costs has not been fully quantified.

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

The government has decided to maintain the basic tax-free allowance at 60% until at least 2030. This is a significant shift from earlier proposals that aimed to reduce this allowance starting in 2026. For Sasol, this retention provides greater fiscal predictability and supports ongoing investments in emission reduction technologies. Without the allowances the carbon tax liability will be higher. The allowable percentage for carbon offsets has been increased, offering Sasol more flexible options to explore certified offset projects. This change can effectively lower Sasol's taxable emissions and associated costs. Carbon budget penalty rates have been indicated to apply only for emissions that exceed the mandatory carbon budget from ~ 2025/2026 at a rate of R640/tCO2e, at which point the carbon budget allowance could fall away Although the carbon tax rate is set to 2030, external circumstances change, and it cannot be assumed that the rate will remain unchanged. Some issues that could change include development of a regulated carbon tax rate from 2030 to 2050 and company allowances. Sasol is monitoring the development of the subordinate regulations for future reporting. However, in terms of section 35 of the Act, it will only come into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the Government Gazette. A penalty is included in the impairment assessment to the extent that the group and company expects to exceed its estimated carbon budget. This assumption will be monitored and updated when the Carbon budget process and relevant legislation is effective.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, Sasol embarked on an increased ambition, setting a net zero emissions ambition by 2050 and aiming to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2030 (from a 2017 baseline). In 2020, Sasol communicated its 2030 emission reduction roadmap for reducing our GHG emissions in our Climate Change Report. We then allocated between R15 and R25 billion in cumulative capital expenditure for our emissions reduction programme up to 2030. We have since optimised our emission reduction roadmap (ERR). At the 2025 Capital Markets Day, Sasol communicated a capital allocation of R4 to R7 billion for emissions reduction programs. The optimised ERR is now more economically attractive than the previous base case while still allowing us to meet our compliance obligations and reach our decarbonisation targets. The optimised plan is still on track to deliver 30% GHG reduction by 2030.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our key priority is to transform our business responsibly, ensuring that we reduce our carbon footprint while delivering significant business value. At the 2025 Capital Markets Day, Sasol communicated a capital allocation of R4 to R7 billion for emissions reduction programs. The optimised ERR is now more economically attractive than the previous base case while still allowing us to meet our compliance obligations and reach our decarbonisation targets. The optimised plan is still on track to deliver 30% GHG reduction by 2030. With our optimised ERR, we can decarbonise and: Achieve air quality compliance, Lower operational cost and reduce environmental impact, Create the foundation for a power business, expand product portfolio to include sustainable fuels and chemicals and employ high-integrity, real and independently assured market-based instruments.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mozambique

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Cyclones and hurricanes have a potential for direct financial impact due to infrastructure damage and potential business interruptions, especially in Mozambique and parts of the U.S. (Houston, Lake Charles). The CPF and new expansions are designed to withstand Category 5 storms, which reduces the likelihood of severe damage. However, storm events such as Cyclone Freddy (2023) and historical events have caused significant costs due to drilling activities and necessary infrastructure repairs, directly impacting capital expenditures. Sasol allocates resources for emergency funds and community relief post-disaster, which affects available cash flows. Sasol has recorded damages related to hurricanes and cyclones in the past. For instance, significant total financial impacts due to extreme weather events, including hurricanes such as Laura and Delta in 2020. This past data suggests that future cyclone or hurricane events may result in significant financial performance hits due to operational delays or repair costs. The ongoing CAPEX for repairs, community contributions, and project reestablishment in cyclone-affected areas (e.g., Mozambique) also include significant costs for repairs and relief programs following Cyclone Eloise. Additionally, business interruptions and delays can lead to cash flow disruptions, particularly as storms may force operational halts (as occurred in 2020 due to Hurricane Laura, resulting in 45 days of lost operations). These interruptions strain short-term liquidity as resources are diverted to cover immediate recovery expenses. Work is still ongoing to better quantify the future financial impact of extreme weather events, but past data provides a benchmark. Given the unpredictability of these events and potential increases in storm intensity due to climate change, Sasol faces medium-high exposure to these risks, particularly in cyclone-prone regions. In the current report year there were no reportable events.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

200000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

To ensure accessibility to these vital resources, Sasol is developing robust supply chains and exploring diverse sources including invasive species, agricultural waste and recycled cooking oils. Sasol is pioneering the growth of energy crops on previously degraded lands, such as those affected by mining. US tariffs: Recent developments in U.S. trade policy, including the potential imposition or increase of tariffs on South African exports under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) or African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), pose a risk to Sasol's market access and cost competitiveness. Should the U.S. implement higher tariffs or remove trade benefits, Sasol's exports to the U.S. particularly chemical or energy-related products may become less competitive due to higher landed costs. This could result in reduced revenue from U.S. markets, shifts in trade flows, or the need to seek alternative markets under less favorable terms. Given Sasol's global footprint, particularly in the chemicals business, these developments could affect strategic planning, supply chain resilience, and profitability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Beyond direct financial impacts, we anticipate several unintended consequences from the US trade tariffs, including Downward pressure on product prices in other regions, lower oil price impacts, potential disruption to global manufacturing capacity, and increased ZAR/USD exchange rate volatility. Significant 2nd order effects are expected from the plunge in commodity prices, reduction in demand, large-scale uncertainty and disruption of value chains around the globe.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

374200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Using FY24 actual results as basis, and exported sales to the US, we estimated a potential direct impact which we are not disclosing. Beyond direct financial impacts, we anticipate several unintended consequences from the US trade tariffs, including: o Downward pressure on product prices in other regions o Lower oil price impacts o Potential disruption to global manufacturing capacity o Increased ZAR/USD exchange rate volatility

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Mitigation strategies employed are based on combinations of the following actions: o Maintaining US exports at current levels and passing on the cost of tariffs (fully or partially) to US buyers. o Shifting volumes to alternative market. o Shifting feedstock volumes to alternative products which can be sold in a less affected market. o Applying exemptions for products with unique characteristics, especially those used in the US pharma- and/or personal care industries. o Applying for duty drawback on exported derivatives of imported raw materials. o Entering into swop- or reciprocal sales agreements with competitors facing the opposite restrictions in retaliating markets. o Re-export products from the US to Mexico and/or Canada. Mitigation strategies have to be done product-by-product. Buyers and seller's alternatives depend on the US capacity-balance (cost pass-through is more realistic for products where the US is a net importer). The final- and relative levels of reciprocal tariffs

imposed on different countries will determine whether Sasol is advantaged or disadvantaged relative to non-US competitors. Chemical SA is well positioned to deal with the crisis. It has a global sales & distribution footprint and maintains channels into most major markets. And it has long running relationships with customers in other regions of the world. The US accounts for about 7% of CSA sales volumes. So, a scenario where Sasol is unable to sell its chemicals volumes due to the loss of the US market is unlikely. However, the financial impact of moving away from the US is not fully mitigatable. With zero tariffs under AGOA combined with punitive duties on Chinese imports since President Trump's first term; Sasol had an advantaged position in the US and for many products it is Sasol's highest margin export market.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) poses a significant risk to Sasol, particularly if the organic chemicals and polymers sector is included in future phases. Sasol exports these products to the European Union (EU), and CBAM could impose financial burdens on EU customers, which may be passed on to Sasol. This would reduce revenue and affect the viability of these markets. Additionally, South Africa's reliance on coal-based electricity makes Sasol's exports more carbon-intensive, placing them at a disadvantage if indirect emissions are included in CBAM's calculations. While Sasol is not impacted in the initial reporting phase running

through 2025, risks may arise during the mandatory phase, depending on how calculation methodologies are resolved. Sasol is conducting internal analyses to explore alternative markets for these products if needed. More broadly, CBAM could severely affect South Africa's economy, given its coal-intensive exports and the EU accounting for around 20% of South Africa's total exports. Sasol supports the South African government's advocacy for the EU to recognise the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and promote a just transition, urging alternative policies that achieve climate goals without disproportionate impacts on the country.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

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

are expected to increase over time. Although these financial effects have not been fully quantified, the overall impact could affect line items such as revenue, operating income, and capital expenditures. The effect has not been quantified financially beyond the qualitative estimates provided due to measurement uncertainties and evolving regulations. Further analysis is underway to refine these estimates. Impact of CBAM International Chemicals CBAM impact on Sasol IC is currently very limited. Only Aluminium imports fall under CBAM currently. Relevant imports are being reported but no CBAM allowances are required. More significant impact can occur if organic chemicals are added to the scope of the CBAM but this is currently only seen past 2030. We are closely following the OMNIBUS developments to understand any future impact for the International Chemicals business. Chemicals SA (CSA) CSA will have a significant exposure to CBAM if it is extended to organic chemicals. The EU has announced a review of the existing CBAM programme, the results will only be known during H2 2025, but a delay in the implementation date is possible. Clarification on the possible inclusion of organic chemicals is expected only in 2026. The financial impact on CSA is expected to start post 2030. A fresh scenario study and mitigation plan is planned for FY26.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, Sasol embarked on an increased ambition, setting a net zero emissions ambition by 2050 and aiming to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2030 (from a 2017 baseline). In 2020, Sasol communicated its 2030 emission reduction roadmap for reducing our GHG emissions in our Climate Change Report. We then allocated between R15 and R25 billion in cumulative capital expenditure for our emissions reduction programme up to 2030. We have since optimised our emission reduction roadmap (ERR). At the 2025 Capital Markets Day, Sasol communicated a capital allocation of R4 to R7 billion for emissions reduction programs. The optimised ERR is now more economically attractive than the previous base case while still allowing us to meet our compliance obligations and reach our decarbonisation targets. The optimised plan is still on track to deliver 30% GHG reduction by 2030.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Sasol has developed a multi-faceted response strategy to mitigate the risks posed by CBAM. Several implementing acts and further updates to the CBAM regulations are required before this risk can be fully quantified. However, Sasol is proactively advancing its decarbonisation roadmap to achieve a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and net zero emissions ambition by 2050. Key actions include process optimisation, energy efficiency improvements, and investments in low-carbon technologies such as renewable energy and transitioning to sustainable feedstocks. Our response also includes collaborating with EU customers and suppliers on joint emissions reduction initiatives and developing lower-carbon products to reduce CBAM-related risks. This approach aligns with the UN SDGs, specifically Goal 13 (Climate Action), by reducing emissions and promoting sustainable industrial practices. For example, transitioning to 100% purchased renewable electricity for the International Chemicals Business by 2030 is one such initiative to lower the carbon footprint of exported products. Our efforts to reduce emissions will help maintain market access in the EU, even under more stringent CBAM regulations. We will continue to adjust our strategy as more CBAM regulations are finalised, ensuring Sasol remains competitive and compliant with international climate goals while mitigating the financial impact of CBAM on our business.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Sasol conducted a climate change adaptation study to evaluate our exposure to physical climate risks through site-specific engagements. A significant risk identified at SA sites is the increasing frequency of extreme weather events like heavy rainfall and flooding. These events impact operations and supply chains, with the potential for environmental discharges from storage facility overflows, threatening nearby communities and municipal infrastructure. Flooding can lead to work stoppages, fines, and penalties. In Sasolburg, instances of flooding have already occurred, with rainfall exceeding 1-in-100-year events. Notable events include 230mm in 3 days in Feb. 2017, 76mm in 24 hrs in Dec. 2017, and 90mm in 24 hrs in Mar. 2018. In Dec. 2020, Secunda Operations experienced over 80mm of rain in one hour due to remnants of a tropical cyclone, leading to contaminated stormwater influx. Secunda's design, which stores excess effluent in dams during winter for wetter months, is increasingly vulnerable to more frequent 1-in-50-year rainfall events and changing seasonal patterns. While no production interruptions have occurred, we recognize the growing operational risk. Authorities have been notified, with no fines issued. A significant rainfall event in Nov. 2022 caused flooding and a partial temporary factory outage.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

For our major operating sites (Secunda, Sasolburg, Mozambique and Lake Charles) downscaled modelling indicated that surface temperatures could increase by 1 – 4°C by 2050, with an increasing number of extremely hot days. Projected rainfall patterns differ between the sites. For example, for Sasol's operations in Mozambique, rainfall is projected to increase, while for sites in South Africa, no change in average rainfall is projected, but rather an increase in the intensity and

frequency of extreme rainfall events. For Sasol Chemicals in the United States, a similar rainfall trend to South Africa is likely to be experienced. In Mozambique and the United States, cyclones and hurricanes are expected to become more intense.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

139000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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

environmental discharges due to flooding. They contribute to the progress of UN SDG 13 (Climate Action) by reducing the vulnerability of Sasol's operations to climate-related risks. Sasol continues to monitor and enhance these measures as part of our climate adaptation strategy.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

1750000000

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

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

1750000000

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, Sasol faced financial penalties from carbon pricing mechanisms in South Africa and the EU. The total carbon tax liability for 2024, based on calendar year 2023 emissions, was R1.75 billion after offsets and electricity levies. In 2024, Sasol secured over 3,6 million credits from nine local projects, mitigating the release of over 3,6 MtCO2e. In addition, carbon finance was directed back into the South African economy to realise additional environmental, social and economic benefits for local industry and communities. This was in support of the Carbon Tax Act, since 2019, 15 million credits have been cumulatively retired from local projects, mitigating the release of over 15 MtCO2e in the country.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Social Investment

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

83000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

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

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
☑ Vaal

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

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

2

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

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

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.4.2) Comment

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

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ Germany ETS

☑ South Africa carbon tax

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

EU ETS

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

0

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

466880

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

61574

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

558896

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The emissions trading participation of all our European based facilities is listed. The reported figures are a summary of all relevant operations in Europe. The ETS scheme operates on a calendar year basis, which is the reason why the reporting timeframe differs from the financial reporting timeframe of Sasol.

Germany ETS

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

0

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

10/11/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

176133

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

61574

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

237707

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The emissions trading participation details of our German based production facilities is listed. The reported figures are a summary of all relevant operations in Germany. The ETS scheme operates on a calendar year basis, which is the reason why the reporting timeframe differs from the financial reporting timeframe of Sasol.
[Fixed row]

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

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

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

94.4

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

1750000000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

In South Africa, the carbon tax is calculated based on an entity's scope 1 emissions produced (excluding those related to diesel/petrol and sequestration practices) in a calendar year. For previous years, the carbon tax submission date fell after the submission of the CDP Response. It has also been Sasol's custom to report on the carbon tax information for the previous tax year. The carbon tax values reported herein are for the period January 2023 to December 2023. This was reported to the South African government, and payment was made in July 2024.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Sasol's Eurasia operations have been, over the past 5 years, following a differentiated strategy to fill the gap between allocation emissions and our actual emissions consumption with the overall situation balanced up to 2020. Within this differentiated strategy, the following steps are implemented/ still in progress: Optimization of the quality of the emission reports to minimize quantities that must be returned. Increased use of green energy input. Develop a buy-in strategy. Consider additional allocations for increased operational capacity. Sasol's South African operations are exposed to the local carbon tax implications. In June 2019, the Carbon Tax Act 15 of 2019 (Carbon Tax Act) came into effect. Since the initial release of the legislation regarding South Africa's carbon tax, Sasol has adhered to all local implications imposed by the Act. Our strategic approach to complying with the Carbon Tax Act comprises: Ensuring accurate representation of our emissions through delivering robust GHG accounting processes aligned with international best practices. Engaging with government with a view to maintain awareness of the regulator's perspective, remain abreast of future policy developments and advocate for regulations that balance the need for economic development, job creation and GHG emission reductions. Identifying, assessing and implementing projects to reduce our scope 1 GHG emissions and increase our energy efficiency. Maximize the use of carbon offsets (up to the limits stipulated in the regulation) in line with the principle of least-cost mitigation, to lower tax liability whilst simultaneously supporting projects with additional sustainable development co-benefits. An example of how we have integrated our compliance with our work plans for Sasol is when we developed our GHG emission-reduction roadmap to 2030 and 2050 for our Southern African operations, based on scenario analysis conducted in 2021. Herein, we focused on expanding on alternative sustainable feedstocks and renewables to significantly reduce emissions into the future. Our first milestone is to reduce at least 30% of our emissions by 2030 (off a 2017 baseline), supported by increasing alternative feedstocks and implementing renewable energy. This will be followed by our ambition to reach net-zero by 2050. Implementation of these initiatives will assist Sasol to minimise our carbon tax liability. Into the future we are proactively reducing our exposure to potential pass-through costs by reducing our energy consumption through numerous energy efficiency measures and sourcing more renewable energy sources. We will also continue to consider various lower-carbon technologies as these become economically viable. We have a carbon offset strategy to achieve our net zero emissions target by 2050, which includes afforestation and reforestation (A/R) offsets and Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) offsets. We aim to progressively shift our offset portfolio from A/R to CDR offsets as we get closer to Net Zero. A/R offsets are being used to meet compliance requirements under the South African Carbon Tax Act, 15 of 2019 and, if necessary to meet our emission reduction targets. Sasol has undergone a rigorous evaluation process in the short term to purchase independently verified emission reduction certificates from reputable carbon retailers. In the reporting year, Sasol faced financial penalties from carbon pricing mechanisms in South Africa and the EU. The total carbon tax liability for 2024, based on calendar year 2023 emissions, was R1.75 billion after offsets and electricity levies. In 2024, Sasol secured over 3,6 million credits from nine local projects, mitigating the release of over 3,6 MtCO2e, avoiding >R88mill in carbon tax payments and realising additional environmental & social benefits SA communities. In addition, carbon finance was directed back into the South African economy to realise additional environmental, social and economic benefits for local industry and communities. This was in support of the Carbon Tax Act, since 2019, 15 million credits have been cumulatively retired from local projects, mitigating the release of over 15 MtCO2e in the country. Since 2019, we have cumulatively reduced our carbon tax liability by over R738 million.

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Biodiversity

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.6.3) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

During 2024, development of New Products or Services through R&D and Innovation. Sasol's R&D strategy remains centred on enabling a sustainable, low-carbon future through innovation in green hydrogen, energy storage, biogenic feedstocks, and renewable energy integration. Green Hydrogen Initiatives: Successfully produced green hydrogen using a retrofitted chlor-alkali electrolyser powered by onsite solar PV in Sasolburg. The 1MW PEM electrolyser pilot project, with a technology partner, reached the Basic Engineering Package stage to inform final investment decisions. A 2kW PEM electrolyser, in partnership with HySA-NWU, is under construction for lab-scale hydrogen applications supporting catalyst testing. Sasol also progressed its Green Hydrogen Minimum Viable Product at Sasolburg, repurposing existing assets to capture and certify hydrogen from a 60MW chlorine electrolyser. The project reached Ready for Operation in May 2024, despite some equipment delays. Techno-Economic Studies: Evaluated energy storage technologies for integration with renewables, mobility, and grid services. Demonstration of small-scale storage systems is under consideration. Investigated underground pumped hydro potential using old coal mines—concluded the current mines are too shallow but highlighted gold mines as future opportunities. Biogenic Feedstocks: Experimental studies assessed optimal conversion routes for woody biomass and the feasibility of co-feeding biomass with coal.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

These R&D investments support Sasol's long-term net-zero ambitions by diversifying away from coal, enabling access to emerging markets (e.g., SAF, green hydrogen), reducing carbon tax liabilities, and enhancing resilience through renewable energy integration. While short-term financial gains are limited, long-term benefits include cost savings, market premiums, and improved energy security.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

279950000

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

1100000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In FY24, Sasol's R&D budget was R1.1 billion, with part allocated toward driving innovative technologies to reduce emissions and improve sustainability. This is part of a broader capital expenditure plan to ensure long-term operational efficiency and sustainability. From this expenditure 69.23% was allocated to development of new product, processes and/or technical services and 25.45% was allocated to Improvement to the existing product, process, service, function or performance.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

At the 2025 Capital Markets Day, Sasol communicated a capital allocation of R4 to R7 billion for emissions reduction programs. The optimised ERR is now more economically attractive than the previous base case while still allowing us to meet our compliance obligations and reach our decarbonisation targets. The optimised plan is still on track to deliver 30% GHG reduction by 2030. With our optimised ERR, we can decarbonise and: Achieve air quality compliance, Lower operational cost and reduce environmental impact, Create the foundation for a power business, expand product portfolio to include sustainable fuels and chemicals and employ high-integrity, real and independently assured market-based instruments.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Development of New Products or Services through R&D and Innovation Sasol's R&D strategy remains centered on enabling a sustainable, low-carbon future through innovation in green hydrogen, energy storage, biogenic feedstocks, and renewable energy integration. These R&D investments support Sasol's long-term net-zero ambitions by diversifying away from coal, enabling access to emerging markets (e.g., SAF, green hydrogen), reducing carbon tax liabilities, and enhancing resilience through renewable energy integration. While short-term financial gains are limited, long-term benefits include cost savings, market premiums, and improved energy security.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Vaal

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Water security is a key risk for Sasol, particularly in South Africa, where climate change could worsen water-related challenges. Water is critical to both Sasol's operations and the communities we serve, with many facilities located in areas facing issues of water quantity, quality, or delivery. Sasol sees an opportunity to improve water security not only for our operations but also for the country. By piloting context-based water targets in the Upper Vaal Catchment, Sasol identified that both the company and the region can benefit from setting such targets. The pilot suggested that Sasol reduce surface water demand internally or assist Rand Water and municipalities in reducing water losses. As of 2023, Sasol Energy has developed a methodology for setting short-term (Phase 1) and long-term (Phase 2) water targets. Phase 1 targets Sasol's three largest water-using operations: Secunda, Sasolburg, and Sasol Mining. Targets include maintaining water intensity at Secunda, achieving a 7.5% freshwater usage reduction at Sasolburg by 2025 (using 2021 as a baseline), and capping potable water use at Sasol Mining to no more than a 15% increase by 2025, using 2019 as the baseline.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Sasol recognises the benefits of implementing context-based water targets to reduce surface water demand in the Upper Vaal Catchment. By either directly addressing water use or supporting Rand Water and its municipal partners in minimising water losses, we can secure sustainable water allocation for Sasol while positively impacting local communities. Our strategy involves fostering collaboration among all Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) users to establish these targets. Specifically, we see a valuable opportunity to enhance Rand Water's Project 1600, encouraging other companies reliant on Rand Water to meet their licensed water targets and lower municipal water losses. To illustrate the potential size of the opportunity should a projected 15% reduction in potable water demand achieved from the IVRS, which currently costs around R25/m³, Sasol could help save approximately 13.2 million m³, translating to about R330 million in cost savings for FY32. m³.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

330000000

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

435000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sasol realises the benefit, for both business and communities in the Upper Vaal Catchment, of piloting context-based water targets for reducing surface water demand throughout the catchment. This can be done either internally by Sasol, or through supporting Rand Water and its municipal customers, assisting them to reduce their water losses. Our aim is to try and protect the catchment, as well as secure water for Sasol well into the future. Our approach, to assist in this regard, is by driving collective actions by all Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS) users to set context-based water targets. We have identified an opportunity to support Rand Water's Project 1600, to encourage other companies relying on Rand Water, to meet their licensed water targets and reduce water losses (to reduce municipal water losses). To illustrate the potential size of the opportunity should a projected 15% reduction in potable water demand achieved from the IVRS, which currently costs around R25/m³, Sasol could help save approximately 13.2 million m³, translating to about R330 million in cost savings for FY32.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

52200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital Expenditure: Sasol recognises that achieving its water targets requires investment in capital projects that improve operational water efficiency and provide alternative water supplies. The company is integrating water-related issues into its financial planning to ensure that appropriate resources are allocated. Beyond acute risks, Sasol is also concerned about chronic physical risks stemming from climate change, such as changing precipitation patterns and temperature increases. These changes could affect water security and operational costs, presenting long-term challenges for the company. For instance, alterations in rainfall could lead to decreased water availability from sources like the Vaal River, impacting operations in South Africa. Sasol's scenario analysis anticipates these chronic changes and incorporates them into its risk management framework. Implementing a water loss reduction initiative is estimated to cost R3/m3 and is aimed at helping reduce Rand Water's demand from the IVRS. Reducing the demand by 17.4 million m3 would result in an investment cost of R52200000.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Sasol's Group energy efficiency improved by 2,1% and 1% for Energy Operations and Technology compared to the previous financial year mainly due to higher production and lower energy consumption. Group energy efficiency improvement 15,4% cumulative off 2005 baseline.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

The Section 12L energy efficiency tax incentive has been extended through 2030. This extension encourages Sasol to continue enhancing energy efficiency within its operations, leading to both environmental benefits and potential tax savings.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

42000000

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

1800000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures were calculated based on the tax relief received through the Section 12L Tax Incentive Scheme. Sasol calculated the financial benefit by taking the verified energy savings in kilowatt-hours (kWh) and applying the tax reduction rate of R0.95 per kWh saved. The independent Monitoring & Verification auditor verified the energy savings, and SANEDI issued tax certificates to validate the claims. From 2014 to 2023, the verified savings from Sasol's energy efficiency projects amounted to 17 290 GWh, which generated a tax relief of R16.4 billion. The approach used to quantify the financial effect was based on the total energy savings realised across Sasol's operations, as verified by the third-party auditor, and multiplied by the applicable tax incentive rate. Assumptions for the future include the expiration of Section 12L in 2025, which will result in the cessation of these specific tax savings, but new opportunities like Section 12BA, introduced in 2023, will

offer financial effects in the future based on renewable energy investments. Considering savings by our OMEs, this opportunity can generate savings in the range of R42 million to R1.8 billion (averaging the savings materialised from 2019 to the present).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realising this opportunity included the expenses associated with the verification and certification of energy savings, as well as operation, maintenance, monitoring, process engineering, design and implementation of energy efficiency improvements. These costs are initiative-specific and vary depending on the complexity of the energy intensity improvements being realised and verified. The calculation method involved is the aggregation of the mentioned cost elements. In FY23 there were no verification costs for energy savings due to no 12L applications, however there are still significant resource investments made to develop and implement improvements that will in future result in 12L claims. The verification costs are considered a critical component to realise the financial benefits from tax incentives.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Sasol's Group energy efficiency improved by 2,1% and 1% for Energy Operations and Technology compared to the previous financial year mainly due to higher production and lower energy consumption. Group energy efficiency improvement 15,4% cumulative off 2005 baseline. In current reporting year, Sasol won two awards from the South African Energy Efficiency Confederation (SAEEC) for 'Industrial Corporate Company of the Year 2023' and 'Industrial Energy Project of the Year' for the Sasolburg Gas Engine Improvement Project. Sasol also won the International Association of Energy Engineers, Sub-Saharan award for 'Industrial Energy Project of the year 2023' for the Sasolburg Gas Engine Improvement project.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

389000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As part of its commitment to decarbonisation, Sasol has, since 2021, committed to procuring up to 1,200 MW of renewable energy by 2030. To date, the company has signed Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for a total of 920 MW. Sasol's first large-scale renewable energy project, the Msenge Emoyeni Wind Farm, achieved commercial operation in October 2024. Located in Bedford, Eastern Cape, the 69 MW wind facility comprises 16 turbines and supplies renewable electricity via wheeling through the national grid to Sasolburg Operations in the Free State. This is a key enabler for green hydrogen commercialisation in Sasolburg. Renewable energy is a central pillar of Sasol's climate change and energy transition strategy. The current pipeline includes: Damlagte Solar Project (97.5 MW), which reached financial close in November 2023, and the Impofu Cluster, comprising three onshore wind projects with a combined capacity of 330 MW, which reached financial close in February 2024.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Social Investment

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

52000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

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

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Sasol Board Charter, revised on 21 February 2025, provides, amongst others, a concise overview of the roles, responsibilities, functions and powers of the Board, individual directors and the executives of the Company and the policies and practices of the Board in respect of matters such as corporate governance, composition of the Board and the nomination, appointment, induction, training and evaluation of directors and members of Board committees. The Board's diversity and skills ensure that Sasol is guided to deliver a sustainable organisation. Directors are chosen for their corporate leadership skills, experience, and expertise. A combination of different business, geographic and academic backgrounds as well as diversity in age, gender and race allow for robust debate and more considered

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

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

SL Board Charter APPROVED 21 February 2025.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

While water is not a stand-alone standing item on the Board Committee's agenda, SHE and sustainability cover all ESG related matters inclusive of water, which falls within the remit of the report. Water is discussed as part of the FY24 Integrated Report (pages 88-89), specifically on matters of specific interest on which the company is of the view that disclosure is needed. The Board's Safety, Social and Ethics Committee provides oversight of Sasol's risk management activities specifically in relation to SHE and Sustainability matters. Recommendations are made on water risk mitigation plans, including Sasol operations' Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans (IWWMPs) which have supporting action plans. Sasol has the CEO commitment to the CEO water mandate and progress is reported annually as per the UNGC reporting requirements.

Biodiversity

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

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

While biodiversity is not a stand-alone standing item on the Board Committee's agenda, the sustainability report covers all ESG related matters inclusive of biodiversity. Biodiversity matters are covered in the FY24 Integrated Report (page 87), specifically on matters of specific interest on which the company is of the view that disclosure is needed. Suppliers need to comply with the Sasol code of conduct and have been engaged regarding biodiversity issues and their environmental impacts.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

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

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

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

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

Additional training

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

Experience

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sasol has a dedicated Group Executive Committee who is accountable for Strategy and Sustainability matters. Sasol's President and CEO serves as the highest executive authority on climate change matters and provides delegation of authority to the GEC. The GEC is responsible for developing and recommending the approval of our strategic initiatives and long-term plans, including those related to climate change management, to the Board. Additionally, the GEC oversees the implementation of Sasol's 2030 targets and 2050 ambitions, along with the associated roadmaps for achieving these goals. This structured governance ensures that climate change considerations are integrated into our overall strategy and operational framework, reinforcing Sasol's commitment to sustainability and responsible corporate governance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Engagement
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance
☑ Other, please specify :Commitment to the CEO water mandate

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2024, Sasol continues to link a significant percentage of its C-suite and board-level monetary incentives to the management of climate change issues. We integrate climate change targets into both Short-Term Incentives (STIs) and Long-Term Incentives (LTIs). For Short-Term Incentives, climate-related metrics are weighted at 10% in the group scorecard. This includes key performance indicators focused on energy efficiency improvements. In terms of Long-Term Incentives, 25% of the LTI awards for 2024 are tied to climate change targets, particularly aimed at improving our GHG intensity, reflecting our commitment to sustainability and its strategic goals for maintaining our roadmap to reducing our carbon footprint and increasing our production. Therefore, about 10-25% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives are directly linked to climate change management and the attainment of related targets. Further information is provided in our Remuneration Reported, in the Integrated re

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

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

Biodiversity

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

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

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Board approval of climate transition plan
☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan
☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction
☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency
☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments
☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

thereby advancing our climate transition plan and overall environmental stewardship. This alignment is crucial for achieving our net-zero ambitions and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

☑ Other sustainability specialist, please specify :Climate Change specialists

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Risk manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Board approval of climate transition plan
☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan
☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction
☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency
☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments
☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environmental, Health, and Safety manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

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

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

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

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

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

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Progressing our GHG emission reduction roadmap in support of our ambition and targets and, in parallel, growing new low-carbon businesses in support of a Just Transition.

Water-specific commitments

☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Commitments in line with the CEO water mandate

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Group SHE Policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ CEO Water Mandate
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ We Mean Business
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ National Business Initiative
☑ Other, please specify **:National Biodiversity and Business Network (NBBN)**
☑ Industry Task Team on Climate Change
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
☑ International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

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

Sasol reports on the Climate Action 100 initiative as part of our obligation to disclose information, but we do not align with or endorse the initiative. While the framework encourages companies to reduce emissions and improve climate-related disclosures, our reporting is focused on meeting these requirements rather than indicating support. Sasol supports the TCFD framework, which promotes transparent reporting on climate-related financial risks. We are committed to enhancing our disclosures related to climate change impacts, risks, and opportunities, ensuring that stakeholders are informed about our strategies and progress towards our emissions reduction targets. This aligns with Sasol's broader goal of integrating sustainability into our financial and operational decision-making. We are also looking to incorporate ISSB. We have been a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) since 2001 and are committed to embedding the Ten Principles into our strategies, policies and procedures. We also submit our Communication on Progress (CoP) to the UNGC together with our CEO's statement of continued support further solidifying our position as an ethical and responsible corporate citizen. As part of our commitment to advancing water management, we are a signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate and have adopted the Mandate's Water Stewardship Framework in responding to water risks. We work closely with the NBI to develop strategies and form synergistic collaborations. The National Biodiversity and Business Network (NBBN) and the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) have partnered with Sasol Energy Operations and Technology to integrate biodiversity into Sasol's business operations. Through this partnership, we join other international companies in applying the Biological Diversity Protocol (BDP), which is developed by the NBBN to measure and present a baseline of biodiversity impacts. The BDP is the first standardised accounting framework for biodiversity impacts, allowing Sasol to track changes in ecosystems transparently. A pilot assessment for Sasol's operations in Secunda and Sasolburg is being completed, which will guide future biodiversity management, reporting, and disclosure efforts. Sasol is committed to improving energy productivity as part of our sustainability and climate action efforts within EP100. Our involvement underscores our commitment to responsible energy use and supports our overarching decarbonisation goals as we transition towards more sustainable operations. Sasol plays a key role in promoting sustainability through its participation in the International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) system. Its facilities in Germany and Italy have achieved ISCC-PLUS certification, which recognises the use of mass-balanced bio-based and recycled feedstocks in chemical production. This certification ensures that Sasol's supply chains meet strict ecological and social sustainability criteria, enabling the company to trace and verify the sourcing of renewable and recycled materials. Sasol's involvement in the ISCC aligns with its broader goals of reducing carbon emissions, enhancing sustainability, and moving toward net zero by 2050. Sasol's role as a member of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community involves adhering to its sustainability reporting standards. This means Sasol follows GRI guidelines to disclose its environmental, social, and governance performance, promoting transparency and accountability in its sustainability efforts. By complying with these standards, Sasol ensures that its activities are aligned with globally recognised sustainability metrics, demonstrating its commitment to minimising environmental impacts, improving social responsibility, and enhancing corporate governance. This also helps Sasol communicate its sustainability progress effectively to stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

SASOL Climate Advocacy Policy Supplement.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

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

EU Transparency Register: 507044544698-69

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

Sasol is an active member of various industry associations, which enhances our understanding of key issues and facilitates the exchange of knowledge and expertise. These associations operate under governance requirements that ensure broad business mandates are adopted, preventing any single business perspective from dominating. Each year, we publish our Integrated Report (previously a separate climate change report), outlining our stance on climate change and the low-carbon transition. This report is aligned with our business strategy and operating environment, detailing our commitments to decarbonization and the progress made. Having a clear and consistent position on climate-related matters is crucial for both our business and stakeholders, which is why we share insights into our five guiding principles for climate engagement: acknowledging and supporting climate science, backing the Paris Agreement, advocating for carbon pricing, developing low and lower-carbon energy solutions, and maintaining transparency and disclosure. The report, along with our climate advocacy policy, serves to clarify our position and guide employees in alignment with our climate change strategy. Managing industry relationships is integral to our governance and risk management, which includes compliance with competition and anti-trust laws. We are part of key national and international industry associations, where we work on technical outcomes and advocate for policies relevant to our business. Our participation spans different levels, from general membership to leadership roles on committees and boards. These platforms enable the collective voice of businesses to drive positive change. We conduct annual reviews of our industry associations to ensure alignment with our 2050 Net Zero ambition. Through engagements with initiatives like CA 100, we align our climate policy indicators with their Net Zero Benchmark and advocacy assessment criteria. If a misalignment arises between an association's stance and our climate position, we clearly express our views and reserve the right to communicate this publicly. In some cases, we may also reconsider our membership if it no longer aligns with Sasol's interests.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

South Africa's Carbon Tax Act (Act No. 15 of 2019) and its subsequent amendments. Climate Change Act 22 of 2024, enacted on July 23, 2024.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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

☑ Carbon taxes

☑ Carbon offsets

☑ Sustainable finance

☑ Emissions trading schemes

☑ Subsidies on infrastructure

☑ Subsidies on products or services

☑ Subsidies for renewable energy projects

☑ Other financial mechanisms, please specify **:Incentives for emission reduction technologies**

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

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

Climate Change Act 22 of 2024, enacted on July 23, 2024.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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

☑ Carbon taxes

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

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

We believe such inclusion, based on the polluter pays principle, would improve accountability and enable alignment between carbon budgets and tax policy. The Act currently suggests that incentives may be introduced, but Sasol proposes provision for obligatory inclusion of concrete mechanisms to support the transition. These include expanding green funds, extending Section 12L tax breaks, carbon tax recycling, and providing targeted subsidies for decarbonisation projects. Such incentives are essential to achieving meaningful GHG reductions and stimulating investment in low-carbon technologies, in line with the National Development Plan. There is still uncertainty about integrating carbon budgets with the existing environmental authorization framework (NEMA) and National Treasury’s Carbon Tax Act.Sasol has called for clearer guidance to avoid regulatory overlap or conflict. For effective implementation, the carbon budget and tax systems must be aligned within a cohesive policy framework. This would streamline regulations and provide clear obligations for businesses. Sasol supports exploring the possibility of extending current carbon tax allowances beyond 2030, as this could provide industries with greater flexibility to meet long-term decarbonisation goals while helping to maintain economic stability during the transition.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

The Act’s relevance to Sasol lies in its structured approach to carbon budgets, emission reduction targets, and regulatory measures aimed at accelerating the country's climate transition. Specifically, the Act’s focus on carbon budgeting aligns with Sasol’s commitment to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

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

Just Energy Transition

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables
☑ Alternative fuels
☑ Electricity grid access for renewables
☑ Energy efficiency requirements
☑ Renewable energy generation

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

Select from:
☑ National

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

Select all that apply
☑ South Africa

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

Select from:
☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

Sasol welcomed the approval of the national Just Transition Framework by the President and Cabinet in 2022, as well as its intended aims. Sasol actively participated in the 2022 consultation process and is currently embedding the principles of the Framework into its own just transition approach. However, we submitted that for the Framework to serve as a practical and effective policy tool, several areas needed further elaboration. First, we proposed that the responsibilities and accountabilities of all role players should be clearly defined. The absence of this clarity in the current version raises concerns about potential fragmentation, misalignment, and duplication of efforts. We expect that these critical aspects will be addressed in the upcoming Just Transition Implementation Plan being advanced by the Presidential Climate Change Commission (PCC). In addition, we highlighted the need for mechanisms beyond tax penalties and incentives. We believe the Framework should include grants, subsidies, and loans, as well as special economic zones focused on renewable and green energy. Furthermore, the shift to cleaner energy sources

and low-carbon products will require different skill sets, necessitating supportive policy and regulatory interventions to foster this transition. Sasol also advocated for a stronger focus on immediate or 'quick win' priorities that deliver significant economic impact, such as the development of a green hydrogen ecosystem. This would support decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors like transport and petrochemicals, furthering economic diversification and innovation. Lastly, we stressed that securing international support is essential, not only for funding but also for technology transfer, capacity building, trade cooperation, and partnerships. The PCC's implementation plan should comprehensively address these areas to ensure South Africa's just transition objectives are met effectively.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

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

environmental commitments. These frameworks provide the foundation upon which Sasol's transition efforts are built, with clear measures in place to ensure that we deliver both our climate and socio-economic objectives.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

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

Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy (GHCS)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Energy and renewables

☑ Electricity grid access for renewables

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

☑ Renewable energy generation

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

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

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

Sasol welcomed the release of the Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy (GHCS) and appreciated the opportunity to contribute to its development. We support the overarching goal of fostering an internationally competitive green hydrogen sector that can stimulate both domestic and export markets by 2050. However, in our engagement with the GHCS, we identified several critical areas that require further attention and proposed alternative approaches to address these challenges effectively. We acknowledge the ambitious vision of the GHCS but highlighted that the high costs associated with green hydrogen production and infrastructure limitations pose significant barriers to large-scale deployment. To address these issues, we proposed the development of a comprehensive cost-reduction strategy that includes encouragement for collaborative investments between government and industry to share costs and risks. The current GHCS framework lacks sufficient incentives to drive the adoption of green hydrogen technologies. We recommended expanding incentive mechanisms to include grants and subsidies to provide financial support for research, development, and deployment of green hydrogen technologies. Continuous and uninterrupted access to basic utilities is essential for green hydrogen projects. We suggested that the GHCS incorporate measures to ensure reliable utility services, such as developing agreements or guarantees to ensure consistent utility provision for green hydrogen facilities. To effectively build the green hydrogen sector, the GHCS should provide more detailed guidance on the technical aspects and value-chain development, and we proposed, creating detailed roadmaps outlining the technical requirements and milestones for each stage of the green hydrogen value chain. Securing international support is crucial for overcoming the challenges faced by the green hydrogen sector. We recommended enhancing collaboration with global partners for technology transfer, capacity building, and joint ventures and pursuing trade agreements that facilitate the export of green hydrogen and related products. We believe these alternative approaches will help address the current gaps and support the successful commercialization of green hydrogen in South Africa.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Responding to consultations
☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

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

EU Delegated Acts

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Energy and renewables

☑ Alternative fuels

☑ Renewable energy generation

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

☑ Energy attribute certificate systems

☑ Electricity grid access for renewables

☑ Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

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

Select from:

☑ Global

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

Select from:

☑ Oppose

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

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

The EU Delegated Acts (DAs) have been thoroughly analysed and present substantial challenges for South Africa and Sasol, particularly in relation to placing sufficient volumes of low-carbon products in the EU market. The DAs’ stipulations around the coprocessing of sustainable and fossil inputs create significant barriers for Sasol's ability to justify project economics and enable a just transition. This is crucial because the EU market is currently a key opportunity for Sasol to promote its low-carbon products and realise the necessary economic benefits for transitioning towards greener operations. South Africa's planned transition from a coal-

dependent to a green economy stands to be severely impacted without a supportive EU policy framework. The DAs' stringent requirements could hinder South Africa's ability to leverage this critical market, which is uniquely positioned to afford green product premiums at early stages of market development. This limitation on accessing the EU market at a time when low-carbon products are still scaling down their cost curve could undermine Sasol's efforts to meet its environmental commitments and transition goals. Our engagement strategy has been informed by these challenges, prompting us to actively advocate for policy adjustments that would enable a more supportive environment for decarbonisation and a just transition. We are working to align our transition plan with evolving regulations and seeking to shape policy discussions to reflect the realities of the transition journey in developing countries. Success in this engagement is measured by our ability to secure policy adjustments that reduce barriers for low-carbon product integration, thereby improving the feasibility of our projects. Additionally, we assess success through our increased market access and economic viability of our low-carbon initiatives, which will be reflected in our ability to meet environmental targets and demonstrate progress in our transition plan.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Minerals Council South Africa

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Sasol's sustainability strategy emphasises a holistic approach to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, which is generally consistent with the Minerals Council's stance. However, Sasol advocates for more stringent climate action, particularly in terms of emissions reduction targets and the adoption of renewable energy technologies within the mining sector, indicating a proactive stance in influencing the Council's position on specific environmental regulations, aiming for a more aggressive approach to climate change mitigation. Managing relationships with industry associations, such as the Minerals Council of South Africa, is an integral part of Sasol's governance and risk management framework. Our indirect engagement through collaborative efforts contributes to industry standards and policy advocacy considerations. Sasol subscribes to key industry associations that influence sectors relevant to its business operations, including mining and energy. These associations provide a platform for Sasol to engage indirectly in policy discussions and technical outcomes that align with our broader environmental and governance objectives. Through our indirect participation, Sasol supports collective advocacy on regulatory matters, particularly those related to environmental management and compliance, climate change, and energy transition. The Council's collective voice helps drive positive change in the industry, and Sasol, by maintaining memberships and providing input where necessary, ensures our views on key issues such as emissions reduction targets and renewable energy

adoption are considered in the broader industry discourse. While Sasol may not directly lead committees or sit on board committees within the Minerals Council, our ongoing association enables us to stay aligned with industry trends and participate in indirect advocacy that fosters constructive engagement with regulators and policymakers on issues critical to our sustainability goals.

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

10932190

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :CEO Water Mandate

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

☑ Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

203363

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

Sasol's membership fee (R203 363 in FY24) to Business Unity South Africa (BUSA) is aimed at supporting a unified voice for South African business to engage in policy-making, focusing on economic and socio-economic issues, including environmental sustainability. BUSA plays a crucial role in providing a business view in key policies related to climate change, energy transition, and economic transformation. BUSA advocates for policies that balance business growth with environmental sustainability. By representing business interests, BUSA advocates for regulations that govern carbon pricing, low-carbon energy solutions, and transparency in climate-related disclosures, ensuring that business interests align with broader societal and environmental objectives. Sasol fully supports BUSA's efforts, actively engaging on these advocacy initiatives to advance sustainable practices and a just energy transition.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

Through our indirect engagement, CAIA serves as a platform for the collective voice of the chemical industry, promoting best practices and driving positive change on shared environmental and industry issues.

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

6808773

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

CAIA represents and advocates for its members' interests while promoting the Responsible Care initiative. The association monitors the implementation of the initiative and works to earn public trust for the chemical industry. CAIA has taken a positive stance on climate policy, and Sasol remains committed to ongoing engagement and dialogue in order to foster alignment on climate matters. It is important to note that the R6,808,773 fee in FY24 is strictly for membership purposes and does not constitute a funding fee.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Sasol's position is consistent with SAPIA's on several key aspects related to climate policy and energy transition. Firstly, we align with SAPIA's commitment to a scientific approach for understanding and addressing climate change. This shared perspective underpins our strategies and actions related to environmental sustainability. Managing relationships with industry associations, including SAPIA, is firmly embedded in our governance and risk management processes, particularly concerning competition/anti-trust law compliance. We subscribe to key national and international industry associations relevant to our business, where we constructively and collectively pursue technical outcomes and advocate for policy that supports our sustainability objectives. Secondly, both Sasol and SAPIA support the goals of the Paris Agreement, sharing a commitment to net-zero ambitions, with many of our members actively promoting and implementing strategies to achieve these goals. Regarding carbon pricing, we are in agreement with SAPIA on the need for mechanisms to facilitate a just transition. We support carbon pricing approaches that consider national circumstances, including the use of allowances. Our stance advocates for such mechanisms as part of a broader strategy to mitigate climate impacts. In terms of renewable energy, we echo SAPIA's advocacy for increasing the use of renewable and low-carbon energy sources in South Africa. Both our organisation and SAPIA work towards creating conducive policies, financing, and technical innovations that support the development of less carbon-intensive energy alternatives. Finally, we are committed to transparent communication, which aligns with SAPIA's practices. Both organisations prioritise clear and

open dialogue on environmental issues and climate strategies. In the reporting year, we have actively participated in forums and discussions organised by SAPIA to reinforce our shared positions. We have also contributed to policy consultations and provided input on frameworks that support carbon pricing and renewable energy adoption. Our engagement with SAPIA has been aimed at reinforcing our collective goals and ensuring that our actions align with shared climate objectives. We have not undertaken specific actions to alter SAPIA's position but have worked collaboratively to strengthen alignment on key issues. Our focus has been on enhancing our joint efforts rather than influencing SAPIA's stance.

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

3079666

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Despite no policy engagements having taken place thus far, Sasol's position is largely consistent with the Energy Council of South Africa's (ECSA) stance on key climate and energy transition issues. Both Sasol and ECSA acknowledge the importance of climate science and support the need for the energy sector to transition to a low-carbon future. Sasol actively engages in discussions and initiatives supporting climate policies, aligning itself with ECSA's recognition of the importance of decarbonization in response to growing environmental pressures. Managing relationships with industry associations, such as ECSA, is firmly embedded in our

governance and risk management processes, including in respect of competition and anti-trust law compliance. Sasol subscribes to key national and international industry associations relevant to our business. In these associations, we constructively and collectively pursue technical outcomes and advocates for policies that relate to strategic priorities. Sasol participates at different levels within these associations, including holding general memberships, chairing specific committees, and sitting on board committees. These associations provide a platform for the collective voice of business and create momentum to effect positive change. In terms of the Paris Agreement, Sasol and ECSA both advocate for a clear pathway to decarbonization, emphasising support for SA's climate commitments. Sasol aligns with ECSA's stance on carbon pricing, endorsing mechanisms like the carbon tax that provide incentives for low-carbon innovation, while recognizing the need for allowances to ensure a just transition. Sasol's commitment to developing low-carbon energy solutions, such as renewable energy, green hydrogen, and natural gas as a transition feedstock, mirrors ECSA's strategy. We both recognise the importance of energy efficiency and the role of natural gas during SA's energy transition. Additionally, we both emphasise transparency and disclosure, with Sasol supporting regular climate-related reporting and adhering to frameworks like the TCFD. As a founding member of ECSA, Sasol plays a key role in shaping the council's policy positions, particularly in areas like carbon pricing and energy transition strategies. Through our active participation, we intend to influence the broader industry's alignment with our own low-carbon priorities, ensuring that the energy transition is economically viable and socially just for South Africa

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

584300

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

The membership fee to ECSA serves several strategic purposes. Primarily, it supports the operational activities of ECSA, which brings together key stakeholders from both the public and private sectors to engage on critical energy policy, climate change, and energy transition issues in South Africa. This fee contributes to research, policy development, stakeholder engagement, and advocacy initiatives aimed at shaping South Africa's energy landscape.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :CEO Water Mandate

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Africa

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

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

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

150000

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :CEO Water Mandate

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

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

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Other, please specify **:Adaptation and Just Transition; Climate Policy Advocacy**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: 24-27, Value chain engagement: 9 and throughout the report, Governance: 120-132, Other, please specify: Adaptation and Just Transition: 83-84 Climate Policy Advocacy: 74 Emission targets: 71 & 76-82, Dependencies & Impacts: 31-35, Emissions figures: 76,81,163. Risks & Opportunities: 28-36 Public policy engagement: 72, 77. Content of environmental policies: 72-90. Biodiversity: 87. Water: 88-89.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SASOL Integrated Report 2024_Static PDF_0 (3).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In our 2024 Sasol Integrated Report, we detailed our environmental strategies and performance across various dimensions, including climate change and water management. The report aligns with recognised standards such as GRI, United Nations Advanced Reporting Criteria and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

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

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ IFRS

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

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: 4,11,13 - 14, 23, 27 - 29, 33 Governance: 10, 22, 24, 28 - 33, 77-83, 102 - 103 Emission targets: 7, 29 – 30, Risks & Opportunities: 7 - 33 Content of environmental policies: 45 – 47, F-6 Value chain engagement: G-5,35 Public policy engagement: 9

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Sasol 20-F Website Version 2024_0.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Sasol 2024 Form 20F Report demonstrates a comprehensive approach to sustainability and transparency in line with established environmental disclosure standards, as it adheres to notable frameworks such as IFRS, ensuring alignment with global best practices in corporate reporting. Key environmental issues addressed in the publication encompass climate change and water management, reflecting Sasol's commitment to addressing critical sustainability challenges. The report provides stakeholders with a thorough overview of our strategies, governance, and risks/opportunities. Content elements such as strategy, governance, risks and opportunities are well-documented and serves as a vital tool for stakeholders to understand our value creation and preservation efforts, reinforcing our dedication to sustainable business practices and responsible corporate citizenship.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

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

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

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

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

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

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

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

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In 2024, Sasol introduced a revised quantitative robustness testing methodology in response to evolving global economic, policy, and geopolitical conditions. These include rising inflation, slower economic growth, and energy transition uncertainties, resulting in a slower decarbonisation trajectory pre-2030 with accelerated progress thereafter. Despite differences across the Net Zero World, Cooperative World, Current Pathway, and Fragmented World scenarios, Sasol's EBITDA and profitability remain influenced by regulatory signals, feedstock availability, and demand dynamics. Sasol's agile strategy is continuously informed by a set of global and local scenarios, which guide both qualitative and quantitative assessments of risk, opportunity, and strategic resilience. Investments in sustainable aviation fuel, green hydrogen, renewable energy, and low-carbon feedstocks support this transition, while carbon tax exposure particularly in South Africa remains a key cost consideration. Scenario outcomes also account for the physical impacts of climate change and varying degrees of technological readiness, regulatory pressure, and stakeholder demands. These factors collectively inform Sasol's capital allocation, business model evolution, and adaptation to climate risks while seeking long-term value creation. We anticipate that recent and emerging global developments will have material impacts on Sasol's business environment and scenario outlook in future financial years. These include escalating geopolitical tensions and wars, evolving global trade dynamics (notably changes to US tariffs), persistent supply chain disruptions, slower economic growth, rising cost of living, and uncertainty in policy and regulation. Macroeconomic revisions to account for global economic deceleration in the absence of aggressive policy action. This includes the impact of tariff and trade tensions, particularly from recent changes in US trade policy, which affect global trade flows and input costs. These pressures, combined with the complexity of the global energy transition, have already influenced adjustments in short- to medium-term planning assumptions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The revision of Sasol's scenario analysis methodology in 2024 was driven by a material change in global and domestic conditions affecting the energy transition. The previous framework no longer adequately captured the impacts of geopolitical tensions, rising living costs, slower global growth, and policy uncertainty. These factors delayed climate action and investment pre-2030, prompting the need to recalibrate assumptions around pace, cost, and feasibility of transition pathways.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Bespoke water scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

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

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

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

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

Relevant technology and science

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

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

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

Relevant technology and science

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

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The revision of Sasol's scenario analysis methodology in 2024 was driven by a material change in global and domestic conditions affecting the energy transition. The previous framework no longer adequately captured the impacts of geopolitical tensions, rising living costs, slower global growth, and policy uncertainty. These factors delayed climate action and investment pre-2030, prompting the need to recalibrate assumptions around pace, cost, and feasibility of transition pathways.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

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

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

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

Relevant technology and science

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

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The revision of Sasol's scenario analysis methodology in 2024 was driven by a material change in global and domestic conditions affecting the energy transition. The previous framework no longer adequately captured the impacts of geopolitical tensions, rising living costs, slower global growth, and policy uncertainty. These factors delayed climate action and investment pre-2030, prompting the need to recalibrate assumptions around pace, cost, and feasibility of transition pathways.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

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

Relevant technology and science

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

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 4.5 scenario outlines a moderate approach to global greenhouse gas emissions, predicting a peak around 2040 followed by a decline. This scenario anticipates that technological advancements will drive a transition to a lower-carbon economy, characterised by increased adoption of renewable energy, enhanced energy efficiency, and widespread technology transfer to developing nations. The global cooperation envisioned includes rapid advancements in solar, wind, and battery technology, alongside significant investment in grid infrastructure and interconnectivity between countries. These developments lower costs over time, making the energy transition more affordable and scalable. Moreover, the RCP 4.5 scenario assumes energy efficiency gains, lifestyle changes, and strong political commitments that result in reduced energy consumption globally. As part of this transition, global coal consumption comes under increased pressure, and natural gas demand peaks in the mid-2030s, primarily being used as a peaking fuel. Demand for oil in transport is also expected to peak in the mid-to-late 2020s, driven by increased adoption of electric vehicles, infrastructure improvements, and behavioural shifts. The aviation sector is expected to see flatter growth in oil-derived jet fuel demand due to efficiency gains and the increased penetration of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF). However, uncertainties exist in the assumptions surrounding technological progress, policy enforcement, and market behaviour, which may vary considerably. Political shifts, economic changes, or insufficient global cooperation

could undermine the effectiveness of climate strategies and the speed of the energy transition. Constraints include technological readiness and financial implications of scaling decarbonization efforts, while uncertainties revolve around evolving regulatory landscapes, market dynamics, and the availability of funding to support energy transitions, particularly in developing countries. The RCP 4.5 scenario presents limitations by focusing on global averages, potentially overlooking regional climate variations critical for local decision-making and adaptation strategies, including the specific needs of Sasol's operations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Sasol's decision to utilise the RCP 8.5 scenario stems from our aim to understand the wide range of potential changes in greenhouse gas emissions and their impacts. By modelling both RCP 8.5 and the intermediate RCP 4.5 scenario, Sasol can assess the physical impacts of climate change on our operations and develop

strategies to enhance resilience. This scenario analysis is vital for informing Sasol's Future Sasol strategy, particularly as we seek to evaluate market demand, consumer preferences, and stakeholder acceptance. The insights gained from this analysis help us to prepare for various climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring that we remain adaptable in a rapidly changing global landscape. The modelling spans from 1960 to 2099, aligning with Sasol's long-term strategic planning and enabling us to anticipate and respond to future climate challenges effectively
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

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

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

services provision, and water risks. These factors were incorporated into the assessment of physical and transition risks across the various scenarios, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the interconnected nature of environmental challenges.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The qualitative robustness testing continues to shape Sasol's Future Sasol strategy by identifying strategic risks, opportunities, and interventions that enhance long-term value. Key outcomes and signposts include: Improved feedstock resilience Moving from the Current Pathway to the Net Zero World, carbon intensive feedstock use declines. We continue to explore opportunities to lower our exposure while balancing production and decarbonisation, incorporating low carbon feedstocks like biomass. Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) SAF depends on regional and country-level blending mandates and funding. While the regulatory landscape is evolving, international initiatives are shaping aviation's transition. We see this as a medium- to long-term opportunity. Chemicals growth Global growth in the chemicals value chain is beneficial. Our products enhance lightweighting, energy efficiency packaging, personal care and hygiene. We monitor carbon border tax impacts on our South African chemicals portfolio. Regulatory and policy changes impacting products and market demand. New value chains We are exploring renewable power, gas-to-power, mobility, green hydrogen, sustainable carbon, and other growth areas for a sustainable profit base, focusing on those with attractive returns before 2030 and that support local job creation. Partnering and relationship trends and requirements. Climate change impacts We monitor potential climate change impacts, including production loss, supply chain interruptions and infrastructure damage. Climate resilience and adaptation to weather impacts is a key design philosophy. We continue to invest in reducing emissions and building resilience. External Signposts: Key external factors influencing strategy include carbon tax and border tax developments, financing and sustainability investment costs, regulatory changes, and macroeconomic trends (e.g., oil price, exchange rates, inflation). Overall, the robustness testing informs strategic agility and prioritisation of investments aligned with a lower-carbon, resilient, and profitable future.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

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

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

Sasol's progress against its climate transition plan, as disclosed in our 2024 reporting period, reflects a commitment to achieving our net-zero GHG emissions ambition by 2050. We have several key initiatives and developments that demonstrate our ongoing efforts in this regard. One significant advancement is our focus on renewable energy procurement, which has exceeded initial expectations. We are actively working on projects that involve replacing self-generated power from fine coal with renewable energy sources, aiming to deliver 1.2 GW of renewable energy to our operations in South Africa by 2030. We previously communicated that Sasol is progressing with the design of a coal briquetting solution, was intended to convert fine coal into usable coarse coal feedstock for our production processes. However as communicated at the 2025 Capital Markets Day, we have optimised our emissions reduction roadmap. Our optimised Emission Reduction Roadmap is the clearest proof that Sasol can reduce carbon intensity while growing value. We are still achieving our target, but under vastly better operating and financial conditions. Three shifts unlocked this breakthrough: Firstly, in 2024, the Environmental Minister confirmed load-based SO_2 limits for our boilers. This allows us to keep more boilers running, preserving steam capacity while meeting compliance requirements. We are no longer cutting back on gasifiers and will maximise Secunda's production. This also allows us to reduce our capex by more than 70% by moving away from recycling fine coal and progressing alternative solutions. Secondly, we've expanded our renewable energy ambition to 2 Gigawatts, displacing expensive coal-based electricity and generating competitive returns. And thirdly, to bridge the gap to our target, we'll leverage carbon offsets and Renewable Energy Certificates. Now Sasol has long purchased offsets to manage our carbon tax liability and, we are going to use these same offsets to count toward our emissions target. Offsets provide flexibility for hard-to-abate residuals.

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

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

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

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

The impact of climate change has greatly influenced Sasol's approach to our products and services by bringing both risks and opportunities. The risk of regulatory pressures and changing consumer preferences towards sustainability has motivated us to improve the environmental performance of our products. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) remains central to addressing hard-to-abate emissions. At the Leandra site near Secunda, Sasol's Research and Technology team is collaborating with the Council for Geoscience (CGS) to advance the pilot injection programme, validate sequestration potential, assess economic viability, and shape

enabling policy frameworks. At the same time, these changes have created opportunities for growth and innovation. By expanding our portfolio to include low-carbon and sustainable products, we can meet the rising demand for sustainable solutions, capture new market segments, and strengthen our competitive position in the evolving energy landscape. Water security is considered a key risk for Sasol, and it is understood that the effects of climate change in the future could exacerbate this risk further, particularly for our South African operations. Water is a critical feedstock for our business and a key resource for the communities we operate in and many of our current or planned facilities are located in areas with water quantity, quality or delivery challenges Sasol remains committed to improving our water use efficiency and pollution prevention initiatives whilst partnering with host governments to resolve water related challenges.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

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

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

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

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

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

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

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

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

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

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

910000

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

13

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

15

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

15

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

Sasol employs a structured methodology to assess the alignment of our spending and revenue with our climate transition objectives. This includes investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and the development of low-carbon technologies, such as green hydrogen and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). We have committed R4-7 billion in cumulative capital expenditure by 2030 for these emission-reduction initiatives. Sasol’s climate strategy is underpinned by a three-pillar emission-reduction framework (Strengthen, Grow and Transform), guiding us towards achieving our medium-term target of reducing absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% and scope 3, category 11 emissions by 20% by 2030. The framework also supports our long-term ambition of reaching net-zero emissions by 2050. Sasol conducts climate-related scenario analyses to evaluate the resilience of our business model under various climate futures. These analyses are aligned

with the TCFD recommendations and help inform our strategic decisions, ensuring that our financial commitments effectively contribute to our climate transition objectives while maintaining business viability. Examples of activities classified as aligned with climate transition include: Investments in renewable energy projects, including an initial 600MW procurement in partnership with Air Liquide, as part of Sasol's broader commitment to securing up to 1,200MW of renewable energy by 2030, as well as the development of green hydrogen projects. Spending on energy efficiency initiatives, including the implementation of energy and process efficiencies across operations. Development of low-carbon product lines, including SAF. Feedstock transitioning – integrating to sustainable feedstock. In contrast, Sasol generally does not classify investments in new fossil fuel exploration as aligned with our climate transition objectives, as these activities do not contribute to the reduction of emissions in line with its targets. We anticipate that the proportion of spending aligned with climate transition objectives will increase over time, driven by evolving regulatory pressures, advancements in sustainable technologies, and shifts in consumer preferences towards sustainable products.
[Add row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

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

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

Row 1

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Chemical production using variable renewables

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

5

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

7

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

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

Row 2

(5.5.3.1) Technology area

Select from:

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

(5.5.3.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

0.05

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

0.5

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

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

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

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Alternative liquid fuels

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

23

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

25

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

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

Sasol side, this program is currently our largest investment in terms of manhours, resources and costs within the sustainability research focus areas, and it aims to leverage our existing strong research base in this space.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

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

7

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

12

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

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

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

4

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

7

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

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

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

Exploration of new oil fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not Applicable

Exploration of new natural gas fields

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

78000000

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

3

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

5

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The cash flow is based on project stage estimates and optimisation studies. The reporting year CAPEX is disclosed in our Analyst Report, R78 million, and to get the percentage, this value is divided by our total Capital spend for FY-24. The planned CAPEX is included in the R4 – R7 billion (bn) cumulative total capital up to 2030, including gas feedstock and the roadmap costs (Transform capital).

Expansion of existing oil fields

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not Applicable

Expansion of existing natural gas fields

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

5230000000

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

14

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

15

(5.6.4) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The cash flow is based on project stage estimates and optimisation studies. The reporting year CAPEX is disclosed in our Analyst Report, R5.23billion, and to get the percentage, this value is divided by our total Capital spend for FY-24. The planned CAPEX Equates to R4 - R7 billion (bn) cumulative total capital up to 2030, including gas feedstock and the roadmap costs (Transform capital).
[Fixed row]

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

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

11.21

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

15

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

4.12

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

15

(5.9.5) Please explain

The CAPEX expenditure for FY24 was slightly below anticipated percentage change. A cost containment drive and project reprioritisation did curb excessive CAPEX expenditure. To ensure factory longevity significant capital and renewal funds was spend on essential water related infrastructure renewals. This action is expected to continue for the next couple of years. Forecasted CAPEX will remain around the 15 % range for the next number of reporting years. Between 18 and 22% increase in variable cost were observed for FY24 mostly attributed to electricity and water related cost increases. The increase in variable cost is being compounded by additional raw water abstraction and effluent treatment cost stemming from deteriorating raw water quality. this raw water quality deterioration is anticipated to continue and to exacerbate in the future.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Regulated carbon tax

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Sasol calculates its internal carbon price based on anticipated liabilities from carbon taxes and emissions trading systems, considering both current regulations and projected future changes. The methodology incorporates the existing and pending legislation, as well as possible variations that could be considered in future regulation.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The differentiated pricing mechanism reflects varying carbon pricing structures and market conditions across Sasol's global operations, allowing us to tailor our approach to local economic contexts and regulatory environments. This strategy enables us to prioritise investments and operational decisions that offer the greatest potential for emissions reductions, supporting our long-term goal of transitioning to a lower-carbon economy while maintaining economic viability. By applying higher internal prices in areas with greater emissions, Sasol incentivises the development and adoption of low-carbon technologies and practices. Geographic variability in carbon pricing allows Sasol to account for local market dynamics and regulatory frameworks, ensuring relevance and effectiveness. The internal carbon price is integrated into business decision-making processes, including operations, procurement, and capital expenditure, influencing areas where emissions can be reduced most effectively. Project evaluations incorporate this price, guiding investments toward more sustainable choices. Regular reviews and adjustments of the pricing

strategy ensure responsiveness to changing regulations, market conditions, and technological advancements, aligning Sasol's business strategies with environmental goals for a sustainable, low-carbon future.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Sasol anticipates that its internal carbon pricing will adapt to evolving regulatory frameworks, market dynamics, and advancements in low-carbon technologies. We are committed to regularly reviewing and adjusting this pricing to ensure alignment with these factors. For the calendar year 2024, we established an internal carbon price of R190/tCO2e, with a projected increase to approximately US30 per tCO2e by 2030, in real terms before allowances. This approach reflects our proactive stance in managing carbon-related risks and supports our broader sustainability goals as we work towards achieving our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050 in 2024.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

190

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

462

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Remuneration

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Opportunity management

☑ Dependencies management

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Other, please specify **:strategic decision making**

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :internal carbon price to inform specific strategic decisions, project evaluations, and investment assessments, particularly in relation to emissions reduction and sustainability initiatives.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

64

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Sasol's South Africa internal carbon price is developed with reference to South African regulated carbon prices and attached conditions up to calendar year 2030. Post calendar year 2030 up to 2050, the internal carbon price consists of various scenario alternatives, developed by varying the end point carbon price in 2050, different escalation rates of the carbon tax itself and then variations to the allowances over the period. These are available for testing the economics of the strategy alternatives available to Sasol going forward (in line with Sasol's strategy) and helping to direct decision making. External references are used to test edges of the variation envelop e.g. the World Bank carbon tax document. These views are regularly updated at least once per year.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :River water costs

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :to justify funding decisions on all projects requiring any water utilities

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Costs of disposing water

☑ Costs of treating water

☑ Existing water tariffs

☑ Social cost of environmental impact

☑ Other, please specify :cost of procurement

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Sasol uses an internal price on water to justify funding decisions on all projects requiring any water utilities. The price was established after considering the cost of procurement, treatment and environmental impacts of water usage. The price we pay for raw water differs due to the infrastructure needs to supply water. River water costs Secunda Operation and Sasolburg Operations approximately R7/m3 and R3/m3 respectively. These Operating Model Entities (OME's) plan for inflation-related increase.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Project/site specific coverage

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The price we pay for water differs due to the infrastructure needs to supply water

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

0

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Projected water pricing is included in the Group assumptions used for investment decision making

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The Operating Model Entities (OME's) plan for inflation related increases.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Sasol classifies suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on climate change based on the following criteria: significant contribution to Scope 3 emissions, energy intensity of operations, reliance on fossil fuels, vulnerability to climate risks such as extreme weather events, and alignment with carbon reduction targets. Suppliers meeting these thresholds are prioritised for engagement to drive climate action and mitigation efforts.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on plastic waste and pollution

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Other, please specify

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

An ESG survey was conducted with selected Tier 1 suppliers (Africa only), which included topics such as climate change, water, biodiversity, etc. Engagement with these suppliers were prioritised with regards to the responses provided. These engagements were to better understand the relevance of certain topics, gather additional information, and to provide clarity on the survey in order to receive complete response from the suppliers. Work is still growing and continuing in this space. We are in

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Other, please specify :Stems from an ESG survey conducted with our Tier 1 suppliers.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

An ESG survey was conducted with selected Tier 1 suppliers (Africa only), which included topics such as climate change, water, biodiversity, etc. Engagement with these suppliers were prioritised with regards to the responses provided. These engagements were to better understand the relevance of certain topics, gather additional information, and to provide clarity on the survey in order to receive complete response from the suppliers. Work is still growing and continuing in this space. We are in the process of sourcing the best third-part solution to provide end-to-end visibility on the supply chain ESG maturity and risks.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Other, please specify :Stems from the ESG survey conducted with our Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

An ESG survey was conducted with selected Tier 1 suppliers (Africa only), which included topics such as climate change, water, biodiversity, etc. Engagement with these suppliers were prioritised with regards to the responses provided. These engagements were to better understand the relevance of certain topics, gather additional information, and to provide clarity on the survey in order to receive complete response from the suppliers. Work is still growing and continuing in this space. We are in the process of sourcing the best third-part solution to provide end-to-end visibility on the supply chain ESG maturity and risks.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Sasol mandates that our suppliers comply with specific environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process, as outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct. These requirements are integrated into supplier contracts, ensuring that suppliers adhere to applicable environmental laws and standards. Non-compliance with these requirements can lead to significant consequences, including the termination of business relationships. We have established a comprehensive policy to address non-compliance, which includes audits, inspections, and the obligation for suppliers to report any violations. This proactive approach underscores Sasol's commitment to sustainability and responsible environmental practices throughout our supply chain, fostering collaboration with suppliers who share these values. By implementing these measures, we aim to minimise environmental impacts and promote a culture of accountability and continuous improvement in sustainability practices among our suppliers.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Sasol mandates that our suppliers comply with specific environmental requirements as part of our purchasing process, as outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct. These requirements are integrated into supplier contracts, ensuring that suppliers adhere to applicable environmental laws and standards. Non-compliance with these requirements can lead to significant consequences, including the termination of business relationships. We have established a comprehensive policy to address non-compliance, which includes audits, inspections, and the obligation for suppliers to report any violations. This proactive approach underscores Sasol's commitment to sustainability and responsible environmental practices throughout our supply chain, fostering collaboration with suppliers who share these values. By implementing these measures, we aim to minimise environmental impacts and promote a culture of accountability and continuous improvement in sustainability practices among our suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Compliance with suppliers ESG program

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Sasol's 2024 Integrated Report highlights a robust approach to environmental compliance for suppliers, focusing on measurable outcomes and continuous improvement. We have established stringent environmental standards that suppliers must meet, covering critical areas such as emission reduction initiatives, water management, waste reduction, and the procurement of renewable energy. These standards align with our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050. To ensure

compliance, Sasol employs various monitoring mechanisms, including supplier self-assessments, third-party audits, and performance tracking through supplier scorecards. This framework enhances transparency and fosters accountability among suppliers, aligning their operations with our sustainability objectives. In addressing non-compliance, Sasol emphasises engagement over exclusion. We work collaboratively with non-compliant suppliers to develop improvement plans with quantifiable, time-bound targets, providing guidance to help them meet compliance standards. Suppliers need to meet requirement in their supplier contracts. Comply with Sasol policy and the Sasol code of conduct.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Any legal requirement, authorisation and/or certfication

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Sasol's 2024 Integrated Report highlights a robust approach to environmental compliance for suppliers, focusing on measurable outcomes and continuous improvement. We have established stringent environmental standards that suppliers must meet, covering critical areas such as emission reduction initiatives, water management, waste reduction, and the procurement of renewable energy. These standards align with our net-zero emissions ambition by 2050. To ensure compliance, Sasol employs various monitoring mechanisms, including supplier self-assessments, third-party audits, and performance tracking through supplier scorecards. This framework enhances transparency and fosters accountability among suppliers, aligning their operations with our sustainability objectives. In addressing non-compliance, Sasol emphasises engagement over exclusion. We work collaboratively with non-compliant suppliers to develop improvement plans with quantifiable, time-bound targets, providing guidance to help them meet compliance standards. Suppliers need to meet requirement in their supplier contracts. Comply with Sasol policy and the Sasol code of conduct.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

Information collection
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Sasol strengthened our engagement with suppliers to reduce scope 3 emissions, focusing on collaborations and initiatives that align supplier practices with our environmental and climate objectives. This engagement centred around enhancing the accuracy of emissions accounting, promoting the adoption of low-carbon materials, and exploring sustainable alternatives within our supply chain. One key area of engagement was improving scope 3 accounting accuracy. We collaborated with the University of Pretoria and the South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) to develop country-specific emission factors for various fuel products. This initiative was part of a broader effort to refine Sasol's baseline accounting, allowing for more precise measurement and reporting of scope 3 emissions. The improved accuracy in accounting enables us to better understand our emissions profile and identify areas where targeted reductions can be made. We also worked closely with suppliers to introduce low-carbon feedstocks, particularly in our Chemicals business. Key raw materials like ethylene, kerosene, and benzene, which contribute significantly to Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) emissions, were targeted for reduction. By sourcing low-carbon alternatives and implementing these changes, we took a proactive approach to reducing our environmental impact within our supply chain. Additionally, Sasol initiated a study to convert the Natref refinery into a hybrid operation by incorporating bio-based feedstocks, which would help reduce Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) emissions and align with South Africa's clean-fuels standards. Further, Sasol upgraded our transportation fleet to more fuel-efficient Euro 5 and Euro 6 vehicles, which are used for delivering transport fuels, provided better fuel consumption rates and lower carbon dioxide emissions, contributing to a reduction in scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation. We also offset emissions from business travel by purchasing verified carbon credits, further mitigating our environmental impact. The improved emissions accounting accuracy allowed us to set more precise targets and measure progress effectively, leading to targeted and impactful emissions reduction strategies. The introduction of low-carbon feedstocks and fleet upgrades directly contributed to a reduction in scope 3 emissions, aligning with our long-term ambition of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection
☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models
☑ Encourage suppliers to take Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM) actions
☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions
☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our collaboration with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), our key water supplier, encompasses a range of strategic initiatives aimed at ensuring the reliability and sustainability of the water supply to Sasol's operations within the integrated Vaal River system. One of the primary efforts involves our participation in a dedicated joint task team, which focuses on addressing and resolving critical infrastructure challenges associated with the water supply network. In addition to the formal joint task team, we maintain ongoing communication and collaboration with various DWS personnel as needed. These ad-hoc engagements allow for rapid response to emerging issues, ensuring that both parties can address operational challenges efficiently and collaboratively.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sasol recognises that our customers are at the core of our business model, and engaging with them is crucial for responding to evolving needs and expectations. This customer-centric approach not only enhances overall customer experience and satisfaction but also strengthens our market position. Meeting customer demands requires more than just delivering products; it involves understanding and anticipating needs, which is achieved through regular and meaningful engagement. A significant driver of our customer engagement strategy is the growing market demand for low-carbon and sustainable products. As global environmental concerns intensify, both consumers and businesses are increasingly seeking products that align with sustainability goals. Sasol sees this as an opportunity to collaborate closely with our customers to co-develop solutions that reduce carbon footprints and contribute to the broader sustainability agenda. This collaboration is not just a response to market trends; it is integral to our long-term strategy of transitioning to a lower-carbon economy. Building trust and transparency is another critical aspect of Sasol's engagement with our customers. Regular communication fosters trust, which is foundational for long-term relationships. By engaging transparently, we not only manage customer expectations more effectively but also enhance our reputation as a reliable and credible partner. Trust and transparency are essential for navigating the complexities of today's business environment, where stakeholders demand greater accountability and ethical practices from the companies they do

business with. Furthermore, our engagement extends to providing innovation and technical support, which are essential for helping customers optimise their processes and reduce environmental impacts. By promoting the adoption of sustainable alternatives and offering technical assistance, Sasol supports our customers in achieving their own sustainability objectives. This, in turn, drives innovation within Sasol's product offerings, as we continuously adapt and evolve our products to meet the changing demands of the market.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sasol has strengthened partnerships with key customers through joint sustainability initiatives, fostering long-term business opportunities. This approach has led to a notable shift in customer preferences toward sustainable offerings, driving growth in Sasol's portfolio of lower-carbon products. Additionally, by collaborating with customers on sustainable solutions, Sasol contributes to emissions reduction not only within our own operations but also across our value chain, significantly impacting Scope 3 emissions. This alignment with sustainability goals is essential in today's environmentally conscious market. Sasol measures the success of our customer engagement through several key indicators. Positive customer feedback regarding engagement experiences and the effectiveness of Sasol's sustainable solutions demonstrates the success of these initiatives. Furthermore, an increase in the volume and diversity of sustainable products delivered to customers reflects Sasol's commitment to sustainability. Quantifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in Scope 3 emissions, serve as tangible evidence of the collaborative efforts between Sasol and our customers. Establishing long-term partnerships focused on sustainability has also led to repeat business and joint innovation, further enhancing Sasol's market position.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage Rand Water the largest water utility reliant on the IVRS for water supply, Eskom who requires large volumes of water for electricity supply and DWS who supplies our SA operations with river water. Participated in a 3-year Localised Water Management Investor engagement with Sustainalytics. The purpose was to have positive impacts on water management and stewardship on a company, basin and societal level. We covered six discussion points including water governance, water risk and opportunity management, water quantity, water quality, integrated water resources management, and public water management. Information is also readily available in our integrated report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A task team has been formalised between DWS, Eskom and Sasol to resolve IVRS infrastructure challenges. Real time information gets provided on status of water supply pumps and jointly address challenges as they arise. A multistakeholder study between Water Research commission, DWS, Rand Water, Eskom and Sasol is underway to address water quality challenges in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. A model is being developed to predict water quality for the future based on planned activities. Measurement: Feedback from Sustainalytics based on their engagements with us and investors. Impact: The engagement highlighted gaps in water reporting, measurement and governance.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Rationale for engaging: As climate risks and opportunities become a critical focus for customers, investors, and shareholders, Sasol recognizes the importance of transparently addressing environmental concerns across its value chain. The rationale for engaging investors and shareholders stems from the following key factors: Investors and shareholders increasingly demand clarity on how Sasol identifies and manages risks and opportunities related to climate change. They seek to understand the company's exposure to transition risks, such as carbon pricing, as well as physical risks associated with climate impacts. Sasol's core focus is on minimising its contribution to climate change by addressing direct and indirect GHG emissions. By engaging these stakeholders, Sasol can align its climate-related goals with the expectations of its investor community and gain their support for its transition strategies. Investors are interested in the financial implications of Sasol's environmental strategies, which can impact the profitability of the business. Engaging these stakeholders ensures that Sasol is transparent about the costs and opportunities associated with its climate commitments. Scope of engagements: Sasol regularly provides updates on its progress toward achieving emissions reduction targets, including scope 3 emissions reduction and the broader transition of its portfolio, though roadshows engagement after interim and final financial results disclosures, as well as ad-hoc shareholder engagements at investor conferences, Sasol-organised ESG roundtables and capital markets days. Sasol's refinement of its scope 3 emissions baseline and target setting, particularly in relation to category 11 emissions (which stem from sold energy products), is a key focus area for investor and shareholder engagement. As Sasol embarks on clean energy initiatives post-2030, engagement with investors is vital to ensure they are informed and aligned with these transformational changes. The scope of engagement includes dialogues along the value chain, helping investors understand Sasol's commitment to addressing embedded GHG emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of engagements Investor and shareholder feedback has helped shape Sasol's climate transition strategy, ensuring alignment between the company's goals and the expectations of its financial stakeholders. Measure of success Increased buy-in and support from investors and shareholders for Sasol's climate

commitments, including approval of emissions reduction targets and transition strategies. Achievement of incremental reductions in emissions, with clear progress towards the 2030 target. Successful anticipation and mitigation of financial risks related to carbon pricing mechanisms, ensuring that Sasol remains competitive while reducing its carbon footprint. Greater collaboration with value chain partners on sustainability initiatives, leading to improved responsible sourcing practices and a reduction in embedded GHG emissions.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Government and NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sasol engaged with government and NGOs to ensure regulatory compliance, and support sustainable development goals. Engaging with government stakeholders, such as regulatory bodies and local authorities, was essential for aligning with evolving environmental and socio-economic regulations, particularly in areas like the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) initiatives. This engagement facilitated Sasol's contribution to national climate commitments and policy shaping. Collaboration with NGOs focused on addressing social and environmental challenges through partnerships on projects such as water stewardship, biodiversity conservation, and community upliftment initiatives within our fenceline and broader communities. areas impacted by Sasol's operations. These collaborations helped leverage NGO expertise and resources, enhancing the impact and credibility of Sasol's sustainability efforts. This strategic engagement approach enables Sasol to manage regulatory and reputational risks effectively while contributing positively to the broader societal and environmental objectives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of Sasol's engagement with government and NGOs is seen in enhanced regulatory compliance, improved community relations, and strengthened sustainability outcomes. For government engagement, successful outcomes include Sasol's alignment with national policies and contributions to shaping frameworks like the Just Energy Transition, as well as securing support for strategic projects such as carbon capture and storage (CCS). For NGO collaborations, the impact is measured through the successful implementation of community development and environmental projects, such as improved water management, biodiversity conservation, and social upliftment in local communities. Key measures of success include meeting specific project goals, positive stakeholder feedback, progress on sustainability targets like reduced carbon emissions, and demonstrable social benefits, such as increased skills development and employment in affected communities.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage Rand Water the largest water board in the IVRS for potable water supply, Eskom who requires large volumes of water for electricity supply and DWS who supplies our SA operations with river water. Participated in a 3-year Localised Water Management Investor engagement with Sustainalytics. The purpose was to have positive impacts on water management and stewardship on a company, basin and societal level. We covered six discussion points including water governance, water risk and opportunity management, water quantity, water quality, integrated water resources management, and public water management. Information is also readily available in our Sustainability Report and Integrated report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A task team has been formalised between DWS, Eskom and Sasol to resolve IVRS challenges. Real time information gets provided on status of water supply pumps and jointly address challenges as they arise. A multistakeholder study between Water Research commission, DWS, Rand Water, Eskom and Sasol is underway to address water quality challenges in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. A model is being developed to predict water quality for the future based on planned activities. Measurement: Feedback from Sustainalytics based on their engagements with us and investors. Impact: The engagement highlighted gaps in water reporting, measurement and governance.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers, regulatory bodies, investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals
☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change
☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sasol engaged with government and NGOs to ensure regulatory compliance, and support sustainable development goals. Engaging with government stakeholders, such as regulatory bodies and local authorities, was essential for aligning with evolving environmental and socio-economic regulations, particularly in areas like the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) initiatives. This engagement facilitated Sasol's contribution to national climate commitments and policy shaping. Collaboration with NGOs focused on addressing social and environmental challenges through partnerships on projects such as water stewardship, biodiversity conservation, and community upliftment initiatives within our fenceline and broader communities. areas impacted by Sasol's operations. These collaborations helped leverage NGO expertise and resources, enhancing the impact and credibility of Sasol's sustainability efforts. This strategic engagement approach enables Sasol to manage regulatory and reputational risks effectively while contributing positively to the broader societal and environmental objectives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of Sasol's engagement with government and NGOs is seen in enhanced regulatory compliance, improved community relations, and strengthened sustainability outcomes. For government engagement, successful outcomes include Sasol's alignment with national policies and contributions to shaping frameworks like the Just Energy Transition, as well as securing support for strategic projects such as carbon capture and storage (CCS). For NGO collaborations, the impact is measured through the successful implementation of community development and environmental projects, such as improved water management, biodiversity conservation, and social upliftment in local communities. Key measures of success include meeting specific project goals, positive stakeholder feedback, progress on sustainability targets like reduced carbon emissions, and demonstrable social benefits, such as increased skills development and employment in affected communities.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

An ESG survey was conducted with selected Tier 1 suppliers (Africa only), which included topics such as climate change, water, biodiversity, etc. Engagement with these suppliers were prioritised with regards to the responses provided. These engagements were to better understand the relevance of certain topics, gather additional information, and to provide clarity on the survey in order to receive complete response from the suppliers. Work is still growing and continuing in this space. We are in the process of sourcing the best third-part solution to provide end-to-end visibility on the supply chain ESG maturity and risks.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We are in the process of sourcing the best third-part solution to provide end-to-end visibility on the supply chain ESG maturity and risks.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

An ESG survey was conducted with selected Tier 1 suppliers (Africa only), which included topics such as climate change, water, biodiversity, etc. Engagement with these suppliers were prioritised with regards to the responses provided. These engagements were to better understand the relevance of certain topics, gather additional information, and to provide clarity on the survey in order to receive complete response from the suppliers. Work is still growing and continuing in this space. We are in the process of sourcing the best third-part solution to provide end-to-end visibility on the supply chain ESG maturity and risks.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We are in the process of sourcing the best third-part solution to provide end-to-end visibility on the supply chain ESG maturity and risks.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Sasol uses operational control for the consolidation of its GHG emissions data because this approach ensures that the company includes 100% of the emissions from operations over which it has direct control and can implement emission reduction initiatives effectively. This approach aligns with the requirements of the GHG Protocol and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines, which provide a standardized framework for GHG emissions accounting and reporting.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Sasol uses operational control for the consolidation of its water performance data because this approach ensures that the company includes 100% of the operational water performance data over which it has direct control and can implement better water management practices effectively.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Sasol uses operational control for the consolidation of its management of plastic. Plastic waste generated during operations is managed at our Redundant Materials Management (RMM) facility. All plastics that is recyclable (typically the sweepings from operations) are sold to auctioneers, which is auctioned off to recyclers. Reclaimers retrieve other plastic waste which they sell on to buy back centers.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Sasol uses operational control for the consolidation of the reporting of its biodiversity initiatives because this approach ensures that the company reports on all biodiversity initiatives and projects over which it has direct control and can implement better management practices effectively.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

There was a methodological change at our gasification process that had a material impact on our Southern African operation inventory for the reporting year. Moreover, the restatement will be done during the publication of our FY25 integrated report. A revision to the gas production unit in Secunda's emissions calculation methodology contributed to an emission reduction and a restatement of FY24 emissions from 62 744 to 62 080kt CO_2 eq. The FY17 baseline remains unchanged. [Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
	Select from: ☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	*It did not affect the base year. Changes were made during the reporting period of FY24.*	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure	*None.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60173000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emissions, Sasol employs an operational control approach to measure direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company. This includes emissions from fuel combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions. The measurement approach involves collecting data on the quantity of fuel combusted, production data, and specific activity data. Emission factors used in these calculations are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on

Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines and the GHG Protocol. Assumptions are made regarding the efficiency of combustion processes and the composition of fuels used. The rationale for using this approach is to ensure comprehensive coverage of all direct emissions, allowing for accurate tracking and reporting of emissions that the company has direct control over. By adhering to internationally recognized standards for GHG accounting (GHG Protocol), Sasol ensures the credibility and comparability of its emissions data. External verification by an assurance provider further validates the accuracy of the reported emissions levels.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5708000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on the indirect emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling. Sasol measures these emissions by gathering data on the total electricity purchased and consumed, along with the energy mix of the purchased electricity. Emission factors for Scope 2 emissions are derived from regional grid emission factors provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. This approach allows Sasol to accurately reflect the emissions associated with its energy consumption. Assumptions include the accuracy of regional grid emission factors and the proportional use of different energy sources. The rationale behind this methodology is to ensure that the reported emissions accurately represent the environmental impact of the energy consumed by Sasol's operations. This method aligns with reporting requirements and best practices, providing stakeholders with a clear understanding of the indirect emissions associated with Sasol’s energy use.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5432140.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions related to purchased goods and services, Sasol utilizes activity data sourced from internal business data management systems, capturing the volume of goods and services purchased. The emission factors applied in these calculations are cradle-to-gate emission factors derived from reliable data sources such as GaBi, DESNZDESNZ, and Sasol's Lifecycle Inventory Database, which are based on primary data. The methodology and assumptions include using cradle-to-gate emissions, which account for transport and indirect emissions, combined with appropriate emission factors. When country-specific emission factors are available, a weighted product carbon footprint is calculated to ensure accuracy. The rationale behind this approach is to capture the full environmental impact of the procurement process from the point of raw material extraction to delivery. Sasol also engages in ongoing supplier engagement programs to improve the completeness and accuracy of emission factors.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240993.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities, Sasol uses activity data on the quantities of fuel and energy purchased, obtained from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are cradle-to-gate, sourced from the GaBi database and conversion factors from DESNZ, with transmission and distribution loss factors sourced from literature when not embedded in the original data. The methodology involves using these cradle-to-gate emission factors alongside emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fossil fuels for power and steam generation. The rationale behind this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of emissions associated with fuel and energy procurement, accounting for all stages from extraction to delivery. Sasol's continued supplier engagement program aims to enhance the accuracy of these emission factors. This approach supports Sasol's commitment to accurate and transparent GHG reporting, aligning with best practices and improving the robustness of their emissions inventory.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

478974

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from upstream transportation and distribution, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities and types of goods procured from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are derived from various sources, depending on the mode of transportation, including DESNZ, GaBi, and studies from the European Chemical Industry Council. The methodology focuses on analyzing emissions from road, rail, pipeline, and marine shipping. GHG emissions are calculated using appropriate emission factors and the quantities of products transported via each mode. The rationale for this approach is to comprehensively assess the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods, ensuring that all relevant modes of transport are accounted for accurately. Sasol engages with value-chain partners, focusing on road operators in South Africa and marine operators in Europe and North America, to enhance the accuracy of the data. This approach helps Sasol maintain a robust and transparent GHG emissions inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70159.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in operations, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated from internal business data management systems. Emission factors for this category are sourced from the GaBi database and DESNZ, providing default values applicable to various types of waste. The methodology involves using these emission factors in conjunction with the quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste to calculate the associated GHG emissions. The rationale for this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from waste management activities, accounting for all relevant types of waste produced during operations. Sasol's value-chain engagement includes ongoing programs with suppliers to improve the accuracy and completeness of waste registers, ensuring that all waste data is accurately captured and reported. This approach to measuring and reporting emissions from waste generated in operations helps Sasol maintain a transparent and reliable GHG inventory, aligning with best practices and supporting continuous improvement in environmental performance.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

600

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from business travel, Sasol collects activity data on miles and kilometres travelled by employees through third-party travel agencies. The emission factors used for these calculations are derived from the United States EPA's Climate Leaders programme and DESNZ. The methodology involves calculating GHG emissions by combining the miles and kilometres travelled with the appropriate conversion and emission factors for each mode of transport used in business-related activities. The rationale for this approach is to accurately account for the emissions associated with business travel, ensuring comprehensive coverage of all transportation modes utilized by employees. Sasol engages with its appointed consultant to continually improve the accuracy of the data collected and the emission factors applied. This systematic approach helps Sasol maintain an accurate and transparent GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to monitor and manage the environmental impact of business travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32584.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting, Sasol collects activity data on the number of employees per region, delineated by employee type, from internal business data management systems. The emission factors used are obtained from the EPA's Emission Factor database, applicable to North America, Europe, and South Africa. The methodology involves calculating the distance travelled by employees and applying the appropriate emission and conversion factors to estimate the GHG emissions associated with commuting. The rationale for this approach is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from employee travel to and from work, ensuring that all relevant data is captured accurately. Unlike other categories, no value-chain engagement is undertaken for employee commuting emissions. This methodical approach to measuring and reporting emissions from employee commuting helps Sasol maintain a transparent GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to understand and manage the environmental impact of employee commuting activities.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4785.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from upstream leased assets, Sasol collects activity data on leased office and storage space from internal business data management systems. The emission factors used are sourced from the GaBi database and the International Energy Agency (IEA). The methodology involves calculating the emissions based on the leased space and the annual energy consumption per square meter. The rationale for this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from the use of leased assets, accurately capturing the energy consumption and associated emissions. Unlike other categories, no value-chain engagement is undertaken for upstream leased assets emissions. This approach helps Sasol maintain a transparent and reliable GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting continuous improvement in managing the environmental impact of leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253280

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities and types of products sold, along with their means of transportation, from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are derived from various sources, including internal calculations. The methodology involves calculating the distance travelled by the products, using appropriate emission and conversion factors, and considering the quantity of products carried for each mode of transport. The rationale for this approach is to accurately capture the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of products to customers, ensuring that all relevant data is accounted for. Sasol engages in a continued supplier engagement program as part of continuous improvement initiatives to enhance the accuracy of the data. This approach ensures Sasol maintains a transparent and accurate GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to optimize transportation and distribution processes.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35618580.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products, Sasol considers the complete combustion of all products sold to customers for energy generation in their operations. The emission factors are derived from internal analysis and external sources such as DESNZ and the GaBi database. The methodology involves calculating the direct use phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime, focusing on the combustion of natural gas, diesel, petrol, other fuels and exported coal. The rationale for this approach is to capture the emissions resulting from the use of Sasol's products by customers, ensuring all relevant emissions are accounted for. Value-chain engagement is not applicable for this category. This approach allows Sasol to maintain accurate and transparent reporting of emissions associated with the use of its sold products, aligning with best practices in environmental performance assessment.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141412.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from franchises, Sasol collects activity data on the number of franchisees and the area occupied, sourced from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are obtained from the South African National Standards (SANS) 204 Building Energy Efficiency requirements and Eskom. The methodology involves assessing the total area of the franchises and the annual energy consumption per square meter. The rationale for this approach is to accurately capture the emissions associated with the energy use of franchise operations. Sasol engages monthly with the Sasol Franchisee Regional Development Network to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of data collection and reporting. This approach ensures that Sasol maintains precise and transparent reporting of emissions from its franchise operations, supporting efforts to monitor and manage the environmental impact of these entities.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1330133.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from investments, Sasol collects activity data on the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of its equity-accounted joint ventures (JVs) and associated companies. This data is obtained directly from the respective companies in which Sasol holds at least a 10% shareholding. Since emission factors are not applicable in this context, the methodology involves using the actual emissions data reported by these equity-accounted entities. The rationale for this approach is to ensure that emissions from investments are accurately accounted for based on their reported data, reflecting Sasol's shareholding proportion. Sasol engages with the respective JV companies to collect and verify this data. This approach ensures precise and transparent reporting of emissions associated with Sasol's investments, aligning with best practices in environmental performance assessment and supporting continuous improvement efforts.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58705142

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Sasol uses an operational control approach to measure direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from sources it owns or controls. This includes emissions from fuel combustion, processes, and fugitive sources. The approach involves gathering data on fuel quantities, production, and specific activities. Emission factors are based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, the South African methodological guideline for quantification of greenhouse gas emission and the GHG Protocol. Assumptions cover combustion efficiency and fuel composition. This approach ensures accurate tracking and reporting of emissions directly under Sasol's control, adhering to international GHG accounting standards. External verification further validates the reported emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5498805

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Sasol calculates Scope 2 emissions from the indirect emissions tied to the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling. These emissions are measured by gathering data on total electricity consumption and the energy mix. Emission factors are derived from regional grid data provided by the IEA and IPCC 2006 Guidelines. This approach ensures that Sasol's reported emissions accurately reflect its energy use's environmental impact. Assumptions include the accuracy of grid emission factors and energy source proportions. This method meets reporting requirements and best practices, giving stakeholders a clear view of the indirect emissions linked to Sasol's energy consumption.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4483665

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Other, please specify :weighted product carbon footprint

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

40

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions related to purchased goods and services, Sasol utilises activity data sourced from internal business data management systems and suppliers or value chain partners (where possible) - capturing the volume of goods and services purchased. The emission factors applied in these calculations are cradle-to-gate emission factors derived from reliable data sources such as GaBi, DESNZ, and Sasol's Lifecycle Inventory Database, which are primarily based on primary data. There is a decrease in FY24 emissions relative to FY23 largely due to decrease in purchase of crude oil in Nigeria and no crude oil purchase in FY24 from Guinea. The methodology and assumptions include using cradle-to-gate emissions, which account for transport and indirect emissions, combined with appropriate emission factors. When country-specific emission factors are available, a weighted product carbon footprint is calculated to ensure accuracy. The rationale behind this approach is to capture the full environmental impact of the procurement process from the point of raw material extraction to delivery.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Although this category is not yet actively reported, Sasol is working to identify a relevant reporting mechanism for inclusion of these emissions in the future. All segments of Sasol's global procurement related to the sourcing of capital equipment, such as turnkey projects, machinery and fabricated equipment would be analysed based on the monetary purchasing volume in the reporting year.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

232636

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :cradle-to-gate emission factors

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities, Sasol uses activity data on the quantities of fuel and energy purchased, obtained from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are cradle-to-gate, sourced from the GaBi database and conversion factors from DESNZ, with transmission and distribution loss factors sourced from literature when not embedded in the original data. There is a slight increase in FY24 emissions relative to FY23 due to increases in natural gas purchases from third parties for utilities in North America. The methodology involves using these cradle-to-gate emission factors alongside emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fossil fuels for power and steam generation. The rationale behind this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of emissions associated with fuel and energy procurement, accounting for all stages from extraction to delivery. Sasol's continued supplier engagement program aims to enhance the accuracy of these emission factors. This approach supports Sasol's commitment to accurate and transparent GHG reporting, aligning with best practices and improving the robustness of their emissions inventory.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

413616

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Transport specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

30

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from upstream transportation and distribution, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities and types of goods procured from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are derived from various sources, depending on the mode of transportation, including DESNZ, GaBi, and studies from the European Chemical Industry Council. There is an increase in FY24 emissions due to increased intermodal Eurasian operations emissions. The methodology focuses on analyzing emissions from road, rail, pipeline, and marine shipping. GHG emissions are calculated using appropriate emission factors and the quantities of products transported via each mode. The rationale for this approach is to comprehensively assess the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods, ensuring that all relevant modes of transport are accounted for accurately. Sasol engages with value-chain partners, focusing on road operators in South Africa and marine operators in Europe and North America, to enhance the accuracy of the data. This detailed and methodical approach helps Sasol maintain a robust and transparent GHG emissions inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

79634

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in operations, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated from internal business data management systems. Emission factors for this category are sourced from the GaBi database and DESNZ, providing default values applicable to various types of waste. The increase in FY24 emissions relative to FY23 is largely due to an increase in non-hazardous waste volumes and emissions. The methodology involves using these emission factors in conjunction with the quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste to calculate the associated GHG emissions. The rationale for this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from waste management activities, accounting for all relevant types of waste produced during operations. Sasol's value-chain engagement includes ongoing programs with suppliers to improve the accuracy and completeness of waste registers, ensuring that all waste data is accurately captured and reported. This meticulous approach to measuring and reporting emissions from waste generated in operations helps Sasol maintain a transparent and reliable GHG inventory, aligning with best practices and supporting continuous improvement in environmental performance.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2204

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Vehicle specific and distance travelled method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from business travel, Sasol collects activity data on miles and kilometres travelled by employees through third-party travel agencies. The emission factors used for these calculations are derived from the United States EPA's Climate Leaders programme and DESNZ. There was a decrease in emissions in FY24 due to decreased business travel. The methodology involves calculating GHG emissions by combining the miles and kilometres travelled with the appropriate conversion and emission factors for each mode of transport used in business-related activities. The rationale for this approach is to accurately account for the emissions associated with business travel, ensuring comprehensive coverage of all transportation modes utilised by employees. Sasol engages with its appointed consultant to continually improve the accuracy of the data collected and the emission factors applied. This detailed and systematic approach helps Sasol maintain an accurate and transparent GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to monitor and manage the environmental impact of business travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

35801

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Transportation mode and type method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting, Sasol collects activity data on the number of employees per region, delineated by employee type, from internal business data management systems. The emission factors used are obtained from the EPA's Emission Factor database, applicable to North America, Europe, and South Africa. There was a decrease in FY24 emissions due to a headcount decrease. The methodology involves calculating the distance travelled by employees and applying the appropriate emission and conversion factors to estimate the GHG emissions associated with commuting. The rationale for this approach is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from employee travel to and from work, ensuring that all relevant data is captured accurately. Unlike other categories, no value-chain engagement is undertaken for employee commuting emissions. This methodical approach to measuring and reporting emissions from employee commuting helps Sasol maintain a robust and transparent GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to understand and manage the environmental impact of employee commuting activities.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3588

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

80

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from upstream leased assets, Sasol collects activity data on leased office and storage space from internal business data management systems. The emission factors used are sourced from the GaBi database and the International Energy Agency (IEA). The methodology involves calculating the emissions based on the leased space and the annual energy consumption per square meter. The rationale for this approach is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the emissions resulting from the use of leased assets, accurately capturing the energy consumption and associated emissions. Unlike other categories, no value-chain engagement is undertaken for upstream leased assets emissions. There was a marginal increase in FY24 emissions primarily due to increased energy consumption at SasolPlace. This systematic approach helps Sasol maintain a transparent and reliable GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting continuous improvement in managing the environmental impact of leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

279812

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Other, please specify :Quantity of product carried

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution, Sasol collects activity data on the quantities and types of products sold, along with their means of transportation, from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are derived from various sources, including internal calculations. The methodology involves calculating the distance travelled by the products, using appropriate emission and conversion factors, and considering the quantity of products carried for each mode of transport. The rationale for this approach is to accurately capture the emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of products to customers, ensuring that all relevant data is accounted for. An increase in FY24 emissions is due to an increase in tonnages transported.

Sasol engages in a continued supplier engagement program as part of continuous improvement initiatives to enhance the accuracy of the data. This comprehensive approach ensures Sasol maintains a transparent and accurate GHG inventory, aligning with best practices in environmental reporting and supporting efforts to optimise transportation and distribution processes.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Covers almost all chemical products. This category is complex to estimate since many chemicals have multiple applications with details of chemicals processing and conversion by customers not always known. Efforts are focused on active engagement with our customers to understand their target setting for these emissions. Where customers request focused engagements, we collaborate and innovate on process improvements.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28438287

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Complete combustion

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products, Sasol considers the complete combustion of all products sold to customers for energy generation in their operations. The emission factors are derived from internal analysis and external sources such as DESNZ and the GaBi database. There is a slight decrease to production variances and particularly decrease in coal volumes in FY24 compared to FY23. The methodology involves calculating the direct use phase emissions of sold products over their expected lifetime, focusing on the combustion of natural gas, diesel, petrol, and exported coal. The rationale for this approach is to capture the emissions resulting from the use of Sasol's products by customers, ensuring all relevant emissions are accounted for. Value-chain engagement is not applicable for this category. This approach allows Sasol to maintain accurate and transparent reporting of emissions associated with the use of its sold products, aligning with best practices in environmental performance assessment.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Baseline being developed for future reporting.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is no longer applicable as emissions have been re-categorised under Category 15.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

139052

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

☑ Franchise-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from franchises, Sasol collects activity data on the number of franchisees and the area occupied, sourced from internal business data management systems. Emission factors are obtained from the South African National Standards (SANS) 204 Building Energy Efficiency requirements and Eskom. There is a slight decrease in FY24 compared to FY23 due to a decrease in the electricity emission factor. The methodology involves assessing the total area of the franchises and the annual energy consumption per square meter. The rationale for this approach is to accurately capture the emissions associated with the energy use of franchise operations. Sasol engages monthly with the Sasol Franchisee Regional Development Network to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of data collection and reporting. This systematic approach ensures that Sasol maintains precise and transparent reporting of emissions from its franchise operations, supporting efforts to monitor and manage the environmental impact of these entities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1487618

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

90

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the measurement of Scope 3 emissions from investments, Sasol collects activity data on the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of its equity-accounted joint ventures (JVs) and associated companies. This data is obtained directly from the respective companies in which Sasol holds at least a 10% shareholding. Emissions decreased in FY24 due to decreased emissions from our investments (ORYX JV). Since emission factors are not applicable in this context, the methodology involves using the actual emissions data reported by these equity-accounted entities. The rationale for this approach is to ensure that emissions from investments are accurately accounted for based on their reported data, reflecting Sasol's shareholding proportion. Sasol engages with the respective JV companies to collect and verify this data. Emissions are expected to decrease in future reporting years as renewable energy installations at some of Sasol's investments come online. This approach ensures precise and transparent reporting of emissions associated with Sasol's investments, aligning with best practices in environmental performance assessment and supporting continuous improvement efforts.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream emissions captured under the other 15 Scope 3 categories.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All downstream emissions captured under the other 15 Scope 3 categories.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

SASOL Integrated Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.pdf,SASOL Integrated Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 164-165

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

SASOL Integrated Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 164-165

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

SASOL Integrated Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 164-165

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128396

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

100

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

FY24 (TotaL Scope 1&2) - FY23 (Total Scope 1 &2)/ FY23(Total Scope 1&2) x 100 Increased consumption of Renewable Energy

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188176

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.29

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

FY24 (TotaL Scope 1&2) - FY23 (Total Scope 1 &2)/ FY23(Total Scope 1&2) x 100 = 0.292. N2O emissions substantial higher offsetting overall emissions reductions in Scope 1 and 2.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

54789581

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2979513

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

936048

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:
☑ Other (please specify) :Combined flaring, fugitives and combustion

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

570790

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

17753

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

588503

(7.15.4.7) Comment

These values relate to emissions from Sasol's pipeline and combustion activities in Mozambique, including associated gas operations.
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Germany	*580000*	*187821.25*	*0*
Mozambique	*911000*	*51155.05*	*0*
South Africa	*56100000*	*4859367*	*0*
United States of America	*1114000*	*451615.7*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chemical Complex Eurasia

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

580033.7

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.550747

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

10.025634

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gas Upstream (SEPI)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

910784.87

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-21.750824

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

35.058217

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

CTL/GTL South Africa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55085075.36

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.539253

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.180121

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Chemical Complex NAO

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1113688.52

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

30.245755

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-93.27757

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Oil & Gas downstream (Natref)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

906795

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.816937

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.784282

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mining South Africa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108765

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-26.507572

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.176174
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*1693717*	*Scope 1 emissions from the North America and Eurasia Chemicals Operations*
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*1092460*	*Scope 1 emissions from Sasol Mining and Mozambique gas Operations*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*5012165.28*	*Scope 1 emissions from the Secunda and Sasolburg Operations sites*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*90679487*	*Scope 1 emissions from the Natref refinery site.*

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Mining South Africa*	*611081*
Row 2	*Oil and Gas downstream*	*267908.89*
Row 3	*Gas Upstream (SEPI)*	*0*
Row 4	*Chemical Complex NAO*	*451615.68*

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 5	*Chemical Complex Eurasia*	*187817.7*
Row 6	*CTL/GTL South Africa*	*3980381.36*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*639433.38*	*Scope 2 emissions from the North America and Eurasia Chemicals Operations*
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*611081*	*Scope 2 emissions from Sasol Mining and Mozambique gas Operations*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*3980381.36*	*Scope 2 emissions from the Secunda and Sasolburg Operations sites*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*267908.89*	*Scope 2 emissions from the Natref refinery site.*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58705142

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5498804.03

(7.22.4) Please explain

Sasol included emissions from Sasol Energy, Sasol Chemicals and for the following joint ventures: Natref in South Africa and Gas Sourcing & Operations in Mozambique. This covers all of the emissions that are aligned with Sasol's consolidation approach of operational control.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All of Sasol's emissions fall within the consolidated accounting group, as such no emissions are applicable under any other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(7.24.2) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0.469

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0.469

(7.24.4) Indicate whether your methane emissions figure is based on observational data

Select from:

☑ Observational data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Sasol's approach to monitoring and managing methane emissions is based on observational data to ensure accurate and comprehensive assessments. For the Mozambique Pande-4 site, Sasol employs a combination of satellite surveillance and on-the-ground verification methods to track methane emissions. The observational data is primarily gathered through advanced satellite technology, specifically the GHGSat satellite. This satellite is equipped to monitor greenhouse gas emissions from space with a high level of precision. Up to April 2023, a total of 27 satellite surveys had been conducted at the Mozambique Pande-4 site, with two surveys taking place each month. These frequent observations allow Sasol to detect and quantify methane emissions on an ongoing basis, identifying any fluctuations or trends in the release of methane. Complimentary to the satellite observations, Sasol utilises modelled data to estimate and forecast methane emissions. These models are developed using various inputs, including operational data, environmental conditions, and the physical characteristics of the gas fields. The modelled data helps to simulate potential emissions scenarios and provides a basis for understanding the sources and scale of emissions.
[Add row]

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) :Feedstocks purchased for North American Operations

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

31

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The fraction of emissions attributed to the listed chemical feedstocks procured by Sasol North America in relation to the total reported Scope 3 Category 1 emissions for all Sasol operations.

Row 2

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) :Feedstocks purchased for Eurasian Operations

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

24

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The fraction of emissions attributed to the listed chemical feedstocks procured by Sasol Eurasia in relation to the total reported Scope 3 Category 1 emissions for all Sasol operations.

Row 3

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) :Feedstocks purchased for South African Operations

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

45

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

The fraction of emissions attributed to the listed chemical feedstocks procured by Sasol South Africa in relation to the total reported Scope 3 Category 1 emissions for all Sasol operations.
[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

78218

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Carbon dioxide from our Sasolburg plant and joint venture refinery plant (Natref) in South Africa is sold to a customer that further treats the product for on-selling to users including carbonated drinks manufacturers and water treatment plants.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

24322345

(7.25.1.2) Comment

Natural gas is supplied to the market in Mozambique and South Africa, while methane rich gas is supplied to the market in South Africa from our Secunda complex. The gas is primarily used by customers as an energy source and an alternative to coal.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0
[Fixed row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Sasol provides its customers with Product Carbon Footprint (cradle-to-gate) information upon request and if available. We work continuously to increase the coverage of our production. This enables Sasol's customers to make the required calculations on their own.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Complexity, infrastructure and stakeholder participation constraints

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Although we do receive a large number of requests for Product Carbon Footprint information, requests from customers to allocate emissions to products purchased by them hardly occur.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

101011747.5

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

101011747.50

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

82777.84

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5415282.11

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5498059.95

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

65555.61

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1191667.62

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1257223.23

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

148333.5

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

107618697.2

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

107767030.70
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

8327228.88

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

8327228.88

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

82777.8

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

742778.4

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

825556.20

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

65555.6

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1191667.6

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1257223.20

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

0

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

0.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

148333.5

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

1934446

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

2082779.50
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No biomass energy source is used in Sasol's operations in the reporting year.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No biomass is used in Sasol (to be confirmed)

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No renewable sustainable hydrogen fuel is used (to be confirmed)

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

80423675.45

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

10249452.64

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

70174222.81

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In the integrated report it is referred to as feedstock to steam and feedstock to electricity

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sasol uses crude oil as a feedstock at Natref

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17300847.17

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

17300847.17

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuel gas consumption used

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3287002.63

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This amount includes mobile and stationary fuels used for energy usage, as well as other energy use (see Sasol performance data report page 6). Other Energy populated in our Sasol performance data report page 6 for Secunda Operations mainly accounts for the fuel oil consumed in our boilers due to start up. The remaining other energy includes, waste fuels, renewable fuels, Steam generated on site from burning solid, liquid & gaseous wastes and Steam generated through exothermic reactions during the production process.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

101011525.3

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

27550299.82

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

70174222.81

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel used by the organisation is the total coal
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

10249452.64

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

10249452.64

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

70174222.81

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

70174222.81

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

448333.7

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

448333.7

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

278889.1

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

278889.1

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

287944.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

384444.8

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

278889.1

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

951278.60

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

239166.9

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

239166.90

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4672503.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9561952.1

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

69895333.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

84129789.50

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

537778.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

448333.7

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

872778.48

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1858890.38
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.31.1) Disclose details on your organization's consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Row 1

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Natural gas

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

2776000

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2.69

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

14.81

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

Due to Sasol's highly integrated production processes, it is not practically feasible to separate emissions, electricity and steam intensity, or heat recovery between energy and chemical production activities.

Row 2

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Coal

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

15517000

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2.5

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

5.04

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

The consumption data is based on the dry-ash free basis of the total coal feedstock. Due to Sasol's highly integrated production processes, it is not practically feasible to separate emissions, electricity and steam intensity, or heat recovery between energy and chemical production activities.

Row 3

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Crude Oil

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

3909000

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

3.1

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

12

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

Due to Sasol's highly integrated production processes, it is not practically feasible to separate emissions, electricity and steam intensity, or heat recovery between energy and chemical production activities.
[Add row]

(7.31.2) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

Oil

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

10.9

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Natural Gas

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

15.3

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Increased

Coal

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

60.7

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Increased

Biomass

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Waste (non-biomass)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

0

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ No change

Unknown source or unable to disaggregate

(7.31.2.1) Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)

13.2

(7.31.2.2) Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year

Select from:
☑ Decreased
[Fixed row]

(7.38) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

Crude oil and condensate, million barrels

(7.38.1) In-year net production

0

(7.38.2) Comment

None

Natural gas liquids, million barrels

(7.38.1) In-year net production

188.4

(7.38.2) Comment

The reported figure refers specifically to condensate, a high-value liquid hydrocarbon that is separated from natural gas during production. Sasol's hydrocarbon accounting involves tracking the production and consumption of hydrocarbons within its operations. The reported production figures for hydrocarbons include both liquid fuels and chemicals produced from natural gas and coal, using processes such as the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. These figures are calculated based on actual measured outputs from Sasol's production facilities, with adjustments for any losses, internal consumption, and changes in inventory levels. This accounting process assists in managing operational risks associated with production variability and market fluctuations.

Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.1) In-year net production

0

(7.38.2) Comment

None

Natural gas, billion cubic feet

(7.38.1) In-year net production

120.6

(7.38.2) Comment

Sasol's hydrocarbon accounting involves tracking the production and consumption of hydrocarbons within its operations. The reported production figures for hydrocarbons include both liquid fuels and chemicals produced from natural gas and coal, using processes such as the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. These figures are calculated based on actual measured outputs from Sasol's production facilities, with adjustments for any losses, internal consumption, and changes in inventory levels. This accounting process assists in managing operational risks associated with production variability and market fluctuations.
[Fixed row]

(7.38.1) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries/areas, please explain this.

Sasol discloses oil and gas reserve information in alignment with Sasol's Form 20-F. This includes proved (developed and undeveloped) reserves, while probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded. Sasol's Form 20-F for the year ended 30 June 2024 can be found at the following location on our website: https://www.sasol.com/sites/default/files/2025-06/Sasol%2020-F%20Website%20Version%202024_0.pdf

(7.38.2) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.

(7.38.2.1) Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)

108

(7.38.2.2) Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)

108

(7.38.2.3) Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)

108

(7.38.2.4) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.
[Fixed row]

(7.38.3) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

3

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

3

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

3

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.

Natural gas

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

97

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

97

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

7

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.
[Fixed row]

(7.38.4) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

100

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

100

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information.

Row 2

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Natural gas

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

100

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.5) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

100

(7.38.4.6) Net total resource base (%)

100

(7.38.4.7) Comment

Probable and possible reserves along with other classifications of resources, which may become proved reserves in the future, are excluded from Sasol's reported oil and gas reserve information
[Add row]

(7.39) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Advanced Materials

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

174000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

200000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.54

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.33

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

331.5

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Row 2

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Base chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

3344000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

6100000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.3

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.11

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

61.77

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Row 3

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Essential Care Chemicals

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1484000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

2600000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.77

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.53

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

513.61

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Row 4

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Performance Solutions

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1303000

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

1500000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.07

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.04

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

172.5
[Add row]

(7.43) Disclose your total refinery throughput capacity in the reporting year in thousand barrels per day.

	Total refinery throughput capacity (Thousand barrels per day)
Capacity	*300.4*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.1) Disclose feedstocks processed in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

	Throughput (Million barrels)	Comment
Oil	*28.9*	*None*
Other feedstocks	*96.7*	*Other feedstocks include natural gas and coal used in our coal-to-liquids, synfuel processes.*
Total	*125.6*	*None*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.2) Are you able to break down your refinery products and net production?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.43.3) Disclose your refinery products and net production in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

Row 1

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Liquified petroleum gas

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

49.8
[Add row]

(7.43.4) Please disclose your petrochemicals production in the reporting year in thousand metric tons.

	Product	Production, Thousand metric tons	Capacity, Thousand metric tons
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Advanced Materials	*174*	*200*
Row 2	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Base Chemicals	*3344*	*6100*
Row 3	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Essential care chemicals	*1484*	*2600*
Row 4	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Performance Solutions	*1303*	*1500*

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0002334

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

64203947

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

275100000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.01

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Sasol's emissions associated with direct and energy activities increased from 64.4 MtCO2e in FY2023 to 64.8 MtCO2e in FY2024 (0.62% increase). However, the revenue earned in FY2024 (R275 billion) was 5.2% lower than that earned in FY2023 (R290 billion). The decrease in revenue and increase in emissions led to an increase in emissions intensity calculated in this reporting year.
[Add row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:
☑ Million cubic feet of natural gas

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

471

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

9

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Sasol's emissions associated with Scope 1 emissions decreased from 58.6 MtCO2e in FY2023 to 56.8 MtCO2e in FY2024. The decrease in emission coupled with the increase in natural gas production led to a decrease (8.64%) in emissions intensity calculated in this reporting year.

(7.48.6) Comment

None

Row 2

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Thousand barrels of refinery net production

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

1213

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

0

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Sasol's emissions associated with Scope 1 emissions decreased from 58.6 MtCO2e in FY2023 to 56.8 MtCO2e in FY2024. The increase in emissions, coupled with the slight decrease in net refinery production volumes, led to a negligible increase in the emissions intensity calculated in this reporting year.

(7.48.6) Comment

None
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

475

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Tons of waste generated and managed

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

This is an absolute metric not an intensity metric

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.86

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Sasolburg Ekandustria Operations (SEO) continued to advance its landfill avoidance drive from July 2023 to June 2024, successfully diverting 48% of its hazardous waste through recycling efforts. This maintained performance reflects ongoing initiatives to manage high sulphur pitch waste, with one stream being developed into an alternative fuel resource and the other targeted for incineration. SEO also expanded its initiatives to include biosludge bioremediation and the recycling of spent caustic wastewater at the Secunda site. Previously disposed-of waste types, such as wax and polyvinyl chloride sweeping, are now also being sold for reuse. Secunda Operations (SO) focused its FY2024 efforts on minimising tank cleaning sludges and reprocessing options to avoid or divert waste from landfill. Waste avoidance, along with minimisation and beneficiation strategies, contributed to 57% of total waste at SO being diverted from landfill – an improvement from 40% in

FY2023. Notably, the operational cost of two high-volume waste streams was reduced through in-house management, avoiding third-party transport and disposal costs. During the reporting year, hazardous waste at SO increased from 261 kt in FY2023 to 251 kt in FY2024. This was primarily due to increased tank cleanings, including a shutdown event. Conversely, non-hazardous waste volumes rose from 207 kt in FY2023 to 224 kt in FY2024, driven by a site-wide clean-out campaign. Recycled waste volumes slightly decreased from 139 kt to 133 kt, and waste incinerated declined marginally from 95.9 kt to 94.1 kt, reflecting continued efforts to divert and treat waste streams internally.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2017

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60173000

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5708000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

65881000.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

98

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

96

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

98

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

46116700.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

56873000

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5214540

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

62087540.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

19.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all Sasol Energy and Chemical Business aspects (excluding Mozambique and Natref operations, as well as some strategic business units). This target is aligned with our company ambition to reduce our GHG emissions. We understand our target to be a science-based target based on the ambition of the target to achieve a well-below 2-degree Celsius target by 2030 and is ultimately 1.5 degree Celsius-aligned to achieve our net zero ambition by 2050. The SBTi currently do not have oil and gas, and chemicals methodologies and have stopped validating oil and gas company targets pending methodology reviews. Despite this, we still consider our target to be a science-based target applying the IEA absolute contraction approach.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target directly links to Sasol's strategy to transition towards a low-carbon future. The reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions is central to Sasol's broader ambition of net zero emissions by 2050. By setting a target based in science, Sasol is integrating climate action into its business strategy. This target guides the company in reducing GHG emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, and exploring alternative energy sources like natural gas, all of which are components of its strategic roadmap. By addressing regulatory requirements and planning for future compliance costs, the target enables Sasol to remain competitive and resilient in a rapidly

evolving energy landscape, thereby reinforcing its long-term business viability and commitment to climate action while balancing people, planet and profit considerations.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

At our 2025 Capital Market Day (CMD) we communicated our optimised Emissions Reduction Roadmap (ERR) from our previous base. The updated approach is more economically attractive, while still enabling us to meet our decarbonisation targets. Key enhancements include: • Identification of prospects to lower capital requirements and uplift production, while still meeting our air quality compliance obligations. •The use of a broader suite of economically feasible greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation levers. • The optimised plan remains on track to deliver a 30% GHG reduction by 2030 and aims to restore Secunda Operations to historical production levels with reduced capital expenditure. It is important to reiterate that the 30% GHG reduction target is a Group-level target, not specific to any single asset within our portfolio. Given Sasol's emissions profile, South Africa must carry the bulk of the company's decarbonisation efforts: South African Decarbonisation Levers We have expanded our ERR levers to include value creation and additional business-building opportunities, while maintaining a focus on restoring the company's short-term financial performance, preserving financial sustainability, and extending the economic life of South African assets. On-site levers (~13% direct Scope 1 emissions reduction): • Boiler turndown • Energy efficiency improvements Off-site levers (~17% emissions reduction): •Renewable Energy (RE): Expanding capacity beyond the initial 1 200 MW target to approximately 2 GW. • Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs): To be strategically integrated as part of the broader renewable energy plan, and carefully evaluated to align with market standards and stakeholder expectations. • Carbon Offsets: A diversified sourcing approach using both short- and long-term forward contracts across primary and secondary environmental markets, ensuring robustness of this lever. • Sustainable Carbon Feedstocks: o If economically viable, sustainable feedstocks will supplement existing operations to reduce GHG emissions and enable the production of low-carbon products such as renewable diesel and bio-sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). International Chemicals Business Levers: • Renewable Energy and Low-Carbon Utilities: Increasing use of renewable electricity and low-carbon feedstocks for steam production. • Process Optimisation and Energy Efficiency Investments: Implementing energy and process efficiency projects that deliver both environmental and economic value.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35618580.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35618580.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

35618580.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

81.4

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

81.4

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

81.4

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

28494864.000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28438287.36

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28438287.360

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

28438287.360

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.79

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Sasol's Energy Business has set a 20% absolute reduction target by 2030 from a 2019 baseline for Category 11: Use of sold products. This category covers a large portion of scope 3 emissions, and constitutes about 80% of total scope 3 emissions, which is why Sasol has set a target for this category.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of Sasol's Category 11 Use of Sold Products target is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the downstream use of its products, particularly in the energy sector. This target aligns with Sasol's 2050 net zero ambition. The target is linked to Sasol's transition towards lower-carbon solutions. By focusing on Category 11 emissions, Sasol aims to drive decarbonisation across its value chain, supporting global climate goals and ensuring long-term sustainability in line with its overall business transformation strategy.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have achieved a 20% reduction in Category 11 emissions from our 2019 baseline, mainly due to lower fuel sales volumes, meeting our 2030 target ahead of schedule. Following our 2025 Capital Markets Day announcement to increase production volumes, a short-term rise in Category 11 emissions is expected, but these will decline again as our transition initiatives progress to remain aligned with our targets.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

06/29/2015

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency
☑ GJ

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:
☑ metric ton of product

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

06/29/2005

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

7.4

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

5.18

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

6.13

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

57.2072072072

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. Abs1 Scope 1&2: This target was set with the intention of reducing energy related emissions which will assist the achievement of the Abs1 Scope 1&2 emissions reduction target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Part of Sasol’s decarbonisation drive and net zero ambition by 2050

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target considers all business operations’ energy consumption and the associated production rates. This target is applicable across the entire organisation.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Sasol's energy efficiency target is a critical component of the company's broader commitment to reducing its environmental impact. The objective of this target is improvement in energy efficiency, which aligns with Sasol's ambition to lower greenhouse gas emissions and enhance the sustainability of its operations. This target is driven by the need to optimise resource use, reduce operational costs, and comply with environmental regulations. By focusing on improving energy efficiency across its production processes, Sasol aims to reduce the overall energy required per tonne of product. The company's strategy includes the integration of renewable energy sources, investment in new technologies, and the implementation of best operational practices to ensure the target is met.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

A strategic shift toward renewable energy and investments in sustainable feedstocks continues to drive Sasol's energy intensity targets. As part of our commitment to achieving a 30% improvement in energy efficiency (EnEf) by 2030, we have intensified efforts to stabilise plant operations, implement our emissions reduction roadmap, and integrate renewable energy sources into our energy mix. These efforts reflect our commitment to decarbonisation and our role in supporting South Africa's just energy transition. In the reporting year, Sasol's Group EnEf improved by 2.1 percentage points, largely driven by higher production output and lower overall energy consumption. Similarly, Energy Operations and Technology achieved a 1 percentage point improvement compared to the previous financial year. These gains reinforce our intention to outperform the National Energy Efficiency Strategy for 2030. Our long-term energy efficiency improvement roadmap is reviewed and updated annually to reflect evolving targets and operational conditions, supporting our journey to achieve the 30% EnEf target by 2030. Under the Sasol 2.0 improvement programme, we track and report monthly on EnEf initiatives in various stages of maturity. Key performance indicators for FY2024 reflect measurable progress: Group Energy Efficiency (EnEf), benchmarked from the FY05 baseline, reached 15.4% in 2024, up from 13.3% in 2023, against a target of 24%. Group Energy Productivity (EP100), measured from the FY10 baseline, improved to 14.5% in 2024, from 12.4% in 2023, with a target of 21%. Energy Operations EnEf, also based on FY05 baseline, rose to 11.5% in 2024 compared to 10.5% in 2023, aiming for 24%. In the second half of FY24, we observed steady improvements due to enhanced plant performance and production volumes at several sites: Secunda Operations benefited from improved coal supply, better equipment reliability, and higher natural gas availability, contributing a 1.5% EnEf gain. Natref Operations saw a 9.6% year-on-year improvement due to increased production, reduced energy use, and stable operations. Chemicals Eurasia reported consistent improvements in production and energy efficiency since April 2023. Chemicals America also achieved steady progress in production, positively impacting EnEf. However, Sasolburg and Ekandustria Operations experienced operational challenges that led to a deterioration in energy efficiency. Despite the improvements, Sasol remains below the 24% target
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

06/29/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Sasol has set itself an ambition to reduce scope 1, 2 and 3: Category 11 Use of sold products emissions to net zero for the Energy and International Chemicals Businesses, by 2050. This ambition includes the entire wholly owned Energy Business of Sasol, as well as the Energy Business scope 3 emissions from Category 11 (use of sold products), which represents ~80% of the Group's scope 3 emissions. This target also includes the International and South African Chemicals Business.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Sasol's carbon neutrality ambition by 2050 is part of its long-term sustainability strategy, aligning with global climate goals to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. This ambition aims to neutralise net greenhouse gas emissions from our operations and value chain by mid-century. Sasol plans to achieve this through a combination of strategies, including decarbonising its existing operations, significant investments in renewable energy, integrating sustainable feedstocks and other low-carbon technologies, and enhancing energy efficiency across all business segments. This target reflects Sasol's commitment to transforming its business model to mitigate climate-related risks and capitalise on opportunities in the emerging low-carbon economy.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Sasol recognises that when carbon offsets are properly designed and implemented, they can play a crucial role in supporting our Future Sasol strategy by addressing emissions that are either prohibitively expensive to reduce or technologically difficult to abate. These offsets can also deliver additional environmental and social

benefits. We have outlined multiple pathways to achieve our 2050 net zero ambition. During the transition of our portfolio, we will employ Avoidance/Reduction offsets in the short term, while in the long term, we plan to utilise CDR offsets, incorporating both Nature-based Solutions and Technology-based Solutions. Sasol has committed to building partnerships to accelerate the development and deployment of high-quality Carbon Dioxide Removals (CDRs) across its value chain, which are crucial for achieving its decarbonisation targets. One such collaboration is with Vertree Partners Limited, a strategic partnership focused on guiding Sasol's carbon market strategies, developing product bundling, and managing associated risks. Through this partnership, Vertree aims to provide access to high-quality carbon credits and assist in defining robust quality assurance standards to support Sasol's climate goals. Milestones: - Short Term (up to 2025): Focus on offset activities in South Africa driven by Carbon Tax Act obligations. Investment in strategic projects due to credit supply shortages. Explore product bundling opportunities in industries with high decarbonisation ambitions, such as energy, aviation fuels, and chemicals. - Medium Term (2026–2032): Engage in active project development in South Africa and the Southern Africa Development Community region, working with experienced developers. Continue purchasing credits through spot and long-term contracts to maximise carbon tax allowances. - Long Term (2033–2050): Transition to net zero emissions ambition and nuetralise remaining emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Sasol's process for reviewing its net zero ambition involves a dynamic and iterative approach that includes regular assessments and updates in support of latest climate science and industry best practices. This process is supported by scenario analysis, which helps Sasol anticipate and respond to various future developments. Additionally, Sasol engages with a broad range of stakeholders, including industry experts, policymakers, and community representatives, to incorporate diverse perspectives into its target-setting process. The company also monitors regulatory changes and technological advancements. By maintaining this agile approach, Sasol aims to ensure relevancy, transparency, for meaningful progress while sustainably decarbonising.
[Add row]

(7.54.4) Indicate which targets reported in 7.53.1/2 incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your oil and gas activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

Sasol recognises that methane emissions from the oil and gas sector are increasingly under scrutiny due to its higher 20 year global warming effect. As a result, Sasol has integrated methane emissions into its Scope 1, and 3 emissions reduction targets (Abs1 and Abs2), reporting these emissions as CO2 equivalents. Despite this integrated approach, Sasol also places specific emphasis on monitoring and reducing methane emissions across its operations. Sasol has implemented several key initiatives aimed at methane reduction. These include the adoption of advanced leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs, which are designed to identify and address methane leaks promptly. Sasol has invested in cutting-edge monitoring technologies that provide real-time data on methane emissions, enabling the company to respond quickly to any detected issues and minimize emissions. Sasol's methane reduction strategy is further supported by continuous improvements in

operational practices. The company is committed to minimising methane releases through better equipment maintenance, optimised operational procedures, and the application of best practices in methane management. These efforts are aligned with Sasol's overall goal of sustainable value creation while decarbonising.

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*3*	*1359000*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*10*	*128396*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3500

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

128160

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The investment required cannot be reduced to a single value, since the feasibility, research and technology development needed was substantial. These costs are however not capital in nature, and therefore, a payback period cannot be determined.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2164480

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of N2O catalyst project. Project was commissioned but catalyst faile d

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4500

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

28480

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Renewable energy installation

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Wind

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

28503

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Not an investment but an additional Operational cost

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1205

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6177000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY24, Brunsbüttel advanced energy efficiency through continuous improvement initiatives supported by small CAPEX investments.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9088

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY24, Marl advanced energy efficiency through the Compressed Air Project, SO_3 new factors from Evonik (2022), implementation of IR online measurement, and the W314 renewal.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Low carbon utilities from Natural Gas

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY24, Marl reduced carbon intensity in utilities by purchasing lower-emission steam from Evonik following the switch from coal to natural gas boilers, with no CAPEX required.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY24, Marl sourced renewable electricity with no CAPEX required.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Low carbon utilities

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

59600

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY24, Lake Charles advanced low-carbon utilities by utilising hydrogen off-gas from the East Cracker, with no CAPEX required.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In FY24, Nanjing sourced renewable electricity through PPAs, with no CAPEX required
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Sasol's 2030 emission reduction roadmap outlines the company's strategic journey and planned capital expenditure for the next decade. These investments, aimed at achieving emissions reductions, are clearly defined within the roadmap and are supported by Sasol's capital allocation framework.Previously, wWe disclosed an allocated R15 – 25 billion cumulative capital expenditure to be spent by 2030 on our 30% reduction target. We plan to sequence this expenditure over time and still remain within the larger containing programme Sasol 2.0 transformation R20 – 25 billion/a (in 2020, real terms) capital expenditure target (budget) by 2025 for Maintain and Transform capital.As communicated in our 2025 Capital Markets Day. We have since optimized our emission reduction roadmap and committed a capital allocation of R4 to R7 billion for emissions reduction programs. The optimised ERR is now more economically attractive than the previous base case while still allowing us to meet our compliance obligations and reach our decarbonisation targets. The optimised plan is still on track to deliver 30% GHG reduction by 2030.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance to existing legislation in Sasol's operations, including the EU-ETS in Germany and Italy, is a requirement. In addition, the implementation of the carbon tax and Climate Change Act (enacted in 2024), including carbon budgets, is starting to drive additional investment in emission reduction activities in South Africa.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Sasol has been actively working in the CARE-O-SENE consortium, a €40 Million project funded by the German Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space (BMFTR), that leverages the strength of South African and German partners to develop catalysts that can be used to decarbonize the aviation sector. A catalyst has been scaled and tested at semi-commercial scale in our South African facilities, paving the way for commercialization in the next few years. A number of options have been investigated, such as regeneration, to further reduce carbon footprint and improve circularity. An additional aspect of CARE-O-SENE is the establishment of a strong scientific and leadership program to ensure skills transfer to young scientists working on topics relating to decarbonisation Collaboration with the National Research Foundation (NRF) in South Africa: Sasol and NRF have agreed to jointly fund four new university research chairs at a cost of R40 million over five years. The first two chairs will focus on energy and power systems modelling and green hydrogen. Additionally, six postdoctoral fellowships have concluded their research in the fields of clean and sustainable energy. Young Academics Accelerator Programme (YAAP): Launched in 2024, YAAP aims to promote PhD qualifications among public institution employees; transform young researchers in the energy sector regarding gender, race, and disabilities; and promote research skills development. It ensures a pipeline of talented individuals to enable the achievement of a just energy transition, in alignment with Sasol Ltd and NRF objectives. YAAP also connects researchers to the Sasol Foundation skills development programme and other NRF programmes. Applications for the programme were received, and selection has been completed. Thirteen students will be funded over a three-year period.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We continue to invest in research and development, with the largest investment being in our worldwide in-house research facilities. In FY24, Sasol's R&D budget was R1.1 billion, with part allocated toward driving innovative technologies to reduce emissions and improve sustainability. This is part of a broader capital expenditure plan to ensure long-term operational efficiency and sustainability. From this expenditure 69.23% was allocated to development of new product, processes and/or technical services and 25.45% was allocated to Improvement to the existing product, process, service, function or performance. In FY23, we established a Future Technologies team within our R&T function. This team was established to identify, assess, develop, protect and integrate novel technology options, innovations and advancements. The team is developing engineering competency in new technology areas such as renewable and clean energy generation and storage, low-carbon (green) hydrogen, carbon capture utilisation and storage (CCUS) and biomass conversion. This investment into the future has resulted in increased annual R&T spend from approximately R600 million to over R840 million and grown the permanent staff complement from 276 to 299. R&T spend has also been allocated to numerous research programmes and collaborations. The capital allocation for our emission reduction roadmap is R15-~R25 billion by 2030.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Board's Remuneration Committee approves applicable performance targets and weightings to ensure balanced incentivization across financial and non-financial metrics, taking into account stakeholder expectations specifically regarding long-term value creation. The long-term incentive (LTI) targets for senior personnel are measured over three years and include a significant weighting of 25% on sustainability metrics, including GHG emissions. Climate change targets in the group short-term incentive (STI) plan, carries a weighting of 10%. In addition, individual strategic accountability for sustainability issues is driven through performance agreements, with the outcome being a multiplier in the STI formula.
[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Sasol has implemented a range of targeted initiatives aimed at both monitoring and reducing methane emissions across its operations. Our Mozambique team is extending the company's GHG tracking and management system to record and report emissions from all five sources – venting, flaring, fugitive emissions, combustion and 'other smaller' sources. Various process and technology interventions are being implemented or are under consideration to obtain direct, real-time measurements or estimations of emissions. This will enable operational staff to deploy resources effectively to capture methane and other hydrocarbons, as well as apply inherent emission reducing design principles into current and new facilities. We expect that these initiatives will contribute to Mozambique Operations reducing emissions over time. The Pande-4 area in Mozambique continues to be monitored and managed. This work includes security, community liaison and extensive data

gathering. Evaluations and assessments have been carried out to establish an accurate emissions baseline and evaluate possible interventions to mitigate the release of emissions. Additionally, interferometric synthetic aperture radar satellite (InSAR) monitoring of surface deformation was completed over producing fields. Further incorporation of this data into the subsurface models is ongoing. Biannual hydrocarbon and environmental sampling also continue to be carried out. This includes localised air, soil vapour and water sampling. The results at Pande-4 indicated variable results as before, with no clear trends or obvious emission points. We continue to engage with specialist companies and academics to develop a better understanding of the Pande-4 emission source and the underlying mechanics.

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

DESCRIPTION: Under the South African National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act of 2004, a Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program is mandated for storage tanks holding petroleum products, tanks used in tar processing activities, and tanks within the organic chemical industry. The primary objective of Sasol's LDAR program is to control fugitive emissions by identifying and repairing leaks in process equipment. These emissions, primarily composed of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), occur when equipment designed to contain enclosed fluids gradually loses its seal, resulting in leaks. Such leaks release process streams into the environment, commonly referred to as equipment leaks. Sasol's LDAR program also adheres to the US EPA Method 21 for the detection of VOC leaks. Monitoring of process equipment is conducted through predetermined inspection routes using both handheld sniffer instruments and infrared cameras to detect leaks. EXAMPLE CASE STUDY: Our operations have implemented a comprehensive tagging program where all applicable flanges and valves are identified and registered, with each piece of equipment assigned a unique ID and its location within the plant documented. This register serves as the foundation for a monitoring schedule carried out by a dedicated service provider. Monitoring is conducted at least once per shutdown cycle. Upon completing the survey, the service provider provides a list of equipment that requires maintenance to prevent unwanted emissions. The timelines for addressing these issues are outlined in an internal standard operating procedure. Additionally, our upstream Mozambique operations have significantly expanded their LDAR program, focusing on reducing fugitive methane emissions from gas production and transmission activities.

(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

RELEVANCE: Flares play an important role in our operations and business activities, serving as essential safety devices in our refineries and petrochemical facilities. Sasol uses flares to safely burn off excess hydrocarbon gases that cannot be recovered or recycled. We are continuously implementing various operational improvements to reduce flaring. Flaring occurs in our processes primarily during the following scenarios: Start-up and shut down of units; Over-pressure relief as a safety precaution and during pressure imbalances in gas processing units; and Off-specification gas products. Sasol is committed to enhancing its capabilities in

monitoring, analysing, and reporting unplanned flaring events. Our flaring data undergoes independent auditing on an annual basis, and insights gained from these audits are incorporated into our operating philosophy to further reduce unplanned flaring. Moreover, our Mozambique team is extending its GHG tracking and management system to record and report emissions from all five sources including flaring from our natural gas production facility. REDUCTION: Our primary focus is on minimizing flaring through targeted actions and projects designed to address this issue. Ongoing operational improvements are central to our strategy for reducing flaring. Key among these actions is maintaining reliable processes and equipment to prevent flaring caused by equipment fouling or failure TARGETS: Sasol has initiated a project aimed at recovering propylene (C3S) from our Sasolburg Monomers facility and rerouting it for use at our Natref crude oil refinery, thereby preventing this stream from being flared. This project is part of our broader mitigation efforts, as included in our mandatory Pollution Prevention Plan submission in South Africa. The project contributes approximately 11,000 tCO2e per year to our overall emissions reduction target.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Fuel switching to lower carbon fuels

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Sasol supplies natural gas (NG) and a similar energy product, methane-rich gas (MRG), to customers in Southern Africa as an energy source. With the increase in Sasol's intake of NG, the company has been able to expand its supply of both NG and MRG to the market. This expansion enables customers to switch from coal to gas, thereby reducing their direct emissions. NG is considered a transitional solution in the shift towards a low-carbon economy and within South Africa's Just Transition. Emissions reductions are realized as long as customers continue to use these alternative fuel sources, with the duration negotiated between Sasol Gas and the customer.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :GHG Protocol

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Gate-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Amount of NG and MRG used by customers displacing coal

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The net calorific value and emission factor for the combustion of coal is used as the baseline.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Gate-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

3407690

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

To calculate avoided emissions, we compared the emissions factors associated with the combustion of coal, the baseline fuel, against those of the alternative fuels we offer: natural gas (NG) and methane-rich gas (MRG). The calculation assumes that the customers would have otherwise used coal as their primary energy source if NG and MRG were not available. The emissions factors used in the comparison are derived from standard emissions factors for each fuel type, which account for the amount of CO2 emitted per unit of energy produced. Coal, being more carbon-intensive, has a higher emissions factor compared to NG and MRG. By determining the difference in emissions factors between coal and the alternative gases, we can estimate the amount of CO2 emissions avoided when customers switch from coal to either NG or MRG. The total amount of NG and MRG supplied to customers is then multiplied by the difference in emissions factors to calculate the total direct emissions avoided. Total MRG supplied to customers in financial year 2024 amounted to 23.89 Petajoules. Total NG sales in financial year in South Africa and Mozambique amounted to 58.97 Petajoules.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.87

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :WBCSD, Sustainable Portfolio Assessment)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Asphalt additive

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Fischer Tropsch (FT) waxes used for asphalt modification result in lower energy consumption (reduced asphalt production temperature), reduced emissions and enhanced pavement performance and durability. Our Sasobit hard wax enables enhanced process reliability for all asphalt mix applications under a variety of conditions. Asphalt mixes can be produced and placed at reduced temperatures when using Sasobit, protecting resources and saving costs.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ISO 14040 & 14044

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cradle-to-gate + partial use phase (ready for road paving)

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 tonne of Asphalt mix ready for road surfacing

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Asphalt mix with and without polymer modified bitumen but without Sasobit.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cradle-to-gate + partial use phase (ready for road paving)

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The primary difference between the baseline scenario and the Sasobit scenario is the lower working temperature required for the asphalt mix. Using Sasobit allows for a significant reduction in the temperature needed to prepare the asphalt mix, which in turn reduces the amount of fuel required during the mixing process. This decrease in fuel consumption leads to a reduction in overall emissions, as reflected in the estimated range provided. Where primary data was unavailable, third-party sources such as Sphera LCA data and EcoInvent data were utilized. The estimated range of avoided emissions is between 1 and 4 tons of CO2e.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other
☑ Other, please specify :LC100 (Fischer Tropsch Wax)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The product is produced within Sasol's proprietary gas-to-liquid (GTL) Fischer-Tropsch (FT) process. It is used for hot melt adhesives (HMA) formulations including food contact applications. Through improvements of the production process, Sasol was able to lower the Product Carbon Footprint (cradle-to-gate) by 35 %.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ISO 14067

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 tonne of product, unpackaged at factory gate [improved production process]

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1 tonne of product, unpackaged at factory gate

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We calculated the PCF of two FT-waxes, this has undergone critical review. The model was used to calculate the PCF with production data from the improved process. The model is based on primary data from the production site with the prechains that are fully integrated and information from the energy supplier for electricity.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

We purchase carbon credits from a landfill gas-to-energy project. This methodology applies to project activities that include the destruction of methane emissions and displacement of a more-GHG-intensive service by capturing landfill gas from the landfill site and/or flaring and/or using to produce energy (i.e., electricity, thermal energy); and/or using to supply consumers through natural gas distribution network, dedicated pipeline or trucks.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

72500

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2015

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :AM0011 supposes zero leakages from the project activity.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The carbon standard requires the project to implement best practices for capturing landfill gas and converting it to energy, ensuring that the process does not negatively affect air quality or the surrounding environment, and includes measures for ongoing monitoring.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The measurement, verification, reporting and tracking of credits that we use today are prescribed and administered by independent standards, including Gold Standard, Verra and the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, with additional oversight by the South African Department of Electricity and Energy. We have developed an internal Quality Control and Assurance (QCA) framework that will allow us to apply additional assessments over and above universal basic carbon credit principles. The framework, developed in collaboration with an external environmental markets partner, is informed by over 35 guidance documents for the voluntary carbon market. These include the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles, the ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative Claims Code of Practice. It is a dynamic resource that has been integrated into Sasol's carbon credit sourcing and project origination activities that will continue to evolve with external integrity assessment frameworks - leveraging independent carbon rating platforms as they mature.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

We originate carbon credits from a Nitrous Oxide Abatement Project. Nitrous Oxide (N2O) is an undesired by-product gas from the manufacture of nitric acid. Nitrous oxide is formed during the catalytic oxidation of Ammonia. Over a suitable catalyst, a maximum 98% (typically 92-96%) of the fed Ammonia is converted to Nitric Oxide (NO). The remainder participates in undesirable side reactions that lead to the production of Nitrous Oxide, among other compounds. Waste N2O from nitric acid production is typically re- leased into the atmosphere, as it does not have any economic value or toxicity at typical emission levels. N2O is an important

greenhouse gas which has a high Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 298. The project activity involves the installation of a secondary catalyst to abate N2O inside the reactor once it is formed. The baseline scenario is determined to be the release of N2O emissions to the atmosphere at the currently measured rate, in the absence of regulations to restrict N2O emissions.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

167466

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Not assessed- As per methodology AM0034, no leakage emission calculation is required since no leakage emissions are expected to occur as a result of the project activity

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The carbon standard mandates that the project must demonstrate that the secondary catalyst installation effectively reduces N2O emissions without causing significant negative environmental or social impacts, with compliance verified through regular audits.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The measurement, verification, reporting and tracking of credits that we use today are prescribed and administered by independent standards, including Gold Standard, Verra and the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, with additional oversight by the South African Department of Electricity and Energy. We have developed an internal Quality Control and Assurance (QCA) framework that will allow us to apply additional assessments over and above universal basic carbon credit principles. The framework, developed in collaboration with an external environmental markets partner, is informed by over 35 guidance documents for the voluntary carbon market. These include the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles; the ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative Claims Code of Practice. It is a dynamic resource that has been integrated into Sasol's carbon credit sourcing and project origination activities that will continue to evolve with external integrity assessment frameworks - leveraging independent carbon rating platforms as they mature.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

We purchase carbon credits from a landfill gas-to-energy project. This methodology applies to project activities that include the destruction of methane emissions and displacement of a more-GHG-intensive service by capturing landfill gas from the landfill site and/or flaring and/or using to produce energy (i.e., electricity, thermal energy); and/or using to supply consumers through natural gas distribution network, dedicated pipeline or trucks.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

778868

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :No risk of leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The carbon standard mandates that the project effectively captures and utilizes methane emissions while minimizing any potential negative impacts on local communities and ecosystems, with strict monitoring protocols in place.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The measurement, verification, reporting and tracking of credits that we use today are prescribed and administered by independent standards, including Gold Standard, Verra and the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, with additional oversight by the South African Department of Electricity and Energy. We have developed an internal Quality Control and Assurance (QCA) framework that will allow us to apply additional assessments over and above universal basic carbon credit principles. The framework, developed in collaboration with an external environmental markets partner, is informed by over 35 guidance documents for the voluntary carbon market. These include the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles, the ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative Claims Code of Practice. It is a dynamic resource that has been integrated into Sasol's carbon credit sourcing and project origination activities that will continue to evolve with external integrity assessment frameworks - leveraging independent carbon rating platforms as they mature.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Energy efficiency: households

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

We purchase carbon credits from a project that distributes fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) and/or heat retention devices (HRD) to local communities in South Africa. Through this project, ICS/HRD will replace baseline open-fire wood-fueled cooking methods. The ICS design has a stainless-steel insulated combustion chamber, small chimney and air inlets, which allows constant air inflow and improves combustion efficiency. Thermal transfer from the stove to the pot is increased. This highly effective stove uses less biomass fuel, emits less smoke, and can boil 5 liters of water in 15 minutes using 250g wood. The implementation of the ICS is estimated to reduce the amount of woodcutting, as well as the amount of time women and children spend foraging for firewood. The ICS reduce GHG emissions through the improved combustion efficiency of the stove. The convection-fueled air duct allows the further burning of smoke in the combustion process. Use of the ICS improve air quality during cooking when compared to open-fire methods and decrease related health risks from inhalation of smoke and biomass burning related emissions. The stoves distributed in this project have a thermal efficiency of more than 25%. The reduced wood fuel demand from ICS use would also assist in decreasing the pressure from woodcutting on the biodiversity in the region. The HRD distributed with the ICS is intended to address the need of more than one cooking device per household and to reduce stacking of stoves by enabling the cook to prepare multiple dishes at the same time. The HRD consists of a thermal insulated blanket/bag that wraps around a pot that was heated to boiling point on the ICS. Inside of the HRD, the meal continues to cook.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2628384

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with a carbon pricing system

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Positive lists

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :There is no risk of leakage due to old discarded stoves being used elsewhere outside the project boundary or new stoves being used due to the introduction of the device.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The carbon standard ensures that the introduction of energy-efficient cooking devices is done in a way that benefits both the environment and local communities, with strict guidelines to prevent any unintended negative consequences.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The measurement, verification, reporting and tracking of credits that we use today are prescribed and administered by independent standards, including Gold Standard, Verra and the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism, with additional oversight by the South African Department of Electricity and Energy. We have developed an internal Quality Control and Assurance (QCA) framework that will allow us to apply additional assessments over and above universal basic carbon credit principles. The framework, developed in collaboration with an external environmental markets partner, is informed by over 35 guidance documents for the voluntary carbon market. These include the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's Core Carbon Principles, the ISO 14068 Carbon Neutrality Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative Claims Code of Practice. It is a dynamic resource that has been integrated into Sasol's carbon credit sourcing and project origination activities that will continue to evolve with external integrity assessment frameworks - leveraging independent carbon rating platforms as they mature.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals are measured from all sites globally and are reported on our internal reporting system called Sustainability Performance Management (SuPM). FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system, SuPM.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawal volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sasol water withdrawals is as follows: - River Water – 76.3% - Potable Water – 6.5% - Desalinated Water – 2,3% - Produced Water – 6.9% - Other Water – 8.0% FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Produced water is only generated by our Sasol Secunda Operations which falls within the Oil and Gas sector. FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water withdrawals.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality is critical to our operations. The quality of water withdrawn is continuously analysed. There are periods when water quality deteriorates which results in an increased demand for water, increased treatment costs and additional salt handling burden. FREQUENCY: Water withdrawal quality readings are taken daily and used internally but are not reported on SuPM)

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Compliance to volumes of water discharges is part of an aspect of our water use authorization conditions and is therefore continuously monitored. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volumes of water discharged by destination are known because of our water use authorizations. About 73% of the volume discharged is to the river and 27% to water service providers for treatment. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge volumes are known but not reported by treatment method on SuPM but as a total. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water quality.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality (standard effluent parameters) is measured and recorded according to our water use authorisation conditions. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used to measure water quality.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality emissions to water is measured and recorded according to our water use authorisation conditions. FREQUENCY: Water discharge readings are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated temperature meters are used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Temperature measurements are taken where required based on our sites' water use authorisations. In South Africa, where the bulk of our authorised discharges occur, the regulator specifies that the temperature of the effluent discharged must not exceed 3 degrees centigrade above ambient. In SO's license conditions it is specified that temperature of the effluent discharge should be between ambient to 35 degrees centigrade. FREQUENCY: Water discharge temperature readings are taken daily but are not reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calibrated meters are used for measurement.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our water consumption is known and reported monthly on our Sustainable Performance Management program (SuPM). FREQUENCY: Daily readings are taken but reported monthly on SuPM.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements include metered (calibrated) readings and calculated values.

(9.2.4) Please explain

SEO (Sasolburg) reuses treated domestic sewage water in its daily operations. SO (Secunda) reuses treated process effluent in its operations. FREQUENCY: Recycled water measurements are taken daily and reported monthly on our internal reporting system (SuPM).

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Rand Water, bulk water utility, provides water quality information; further water quality testing is done within our own laboratories as well as deemed to be necessary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Potable water for domestic purposes is supplied by the Municipality. We do not make our own potable water or distribute it to any party outside of our battery limit. Sasol employees have access to good quality drinking water, water for cooking, cleaning and consuming. Provision of WASH services is also in compliance to the South African Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) Act, applicable to the South African operations. FREQUENCY: Potable water quality is reported on a monthly basis on our internal reporting system, SuPM.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

128577

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Poor quality of water supplied from IVRS

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our South African operations use over 80% of Sasol's total water demand which is sourced from the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS). These operations have set short-term water targets, and plan to do the same for long-term, however, due to the high variability of the quality of water supplied from IVRS, we might not see a reduction in withdrawals.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

29668

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Feedwater quality

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

No change in activities expected at this stage. However, deterioration in feedwater quality which will result in an increase in the effluent volumes due to higher salt concentrations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

98909

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Quality of water from the IVRS

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our Emission Reduction Roadmap (ERR) continues to be refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact the ERR might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed. At the moment no growth in water demand is anticipated. Sasol has set short-term water targets but due to external factors like the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

121

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :No change in water quality

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities expected at this stage. Our Emission Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed. Sasol has set short-term water targets but due to external factors like the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

10

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :The increase in irrigation volumes is attributed to infrastructure repairs and maintenance. A long-standing pump issue was resolved, sprinkler systems were extended to non-production areas, and underground leaks were sealed to improve efficiency. Add

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities expected at this stage that will have a significant impact on water.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

111

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities expected at this stage. Our Emission Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed. Sasol has set short-term water targets but due to external factors like the poor quality of water supply from the IVRS we might not see a reduction in consumption.

Total withdrawals – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2494

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This information is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Our Emission Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total discharges – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1445

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Our Emission Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total consumption – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1049

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Our Emission Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total withdrawals – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2494

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our Emission Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total discharges – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1445

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities are anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our Emission Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total consumption – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1049

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No change in activities is anticipated in the next five years. Note: This info is reported for Midstream/Downstream combined as reported in the previous year's CDP. Will need to separate the two going forward. Our Emission Reduction Roadmap is being refined in response to global and local changes; hence the impact it might have on long term water requirements are still being assessed.

Total withdrawals – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

125943

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Poor water quality from the IVRS

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Due to the poor quality of water supplied from IVRS, we might not see a reduction in withdrawals.

Total discharges – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

28213

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Sasolburg Operations that had lower recycling volumes. Some infrastructure challenges and availability of recycled water impacted availability.

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

At Secunda Operations periods of poor feedwater quality could impact salt intake, but at Sasolburg Operations the levels are expected to remain stable. No major changes expected.

Total consumption – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

97730

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Poor feedwater quality

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Periods of poor feedwater quality are still expected to impact water volumes.

Total withdrawals – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Not applicable

Total discharges – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Not applicable

Total consumption – other business division

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N\A

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

113319

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Feedwater quality

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

88.13

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

2 Sites operate in water stress areas – Secunda and Sasolburg Operations. Over and above the WWF Water Risk Filter for the IVRS we use the Water Resource Planning Model applied by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for the planning and performance monitoring of the IVRS which is updated annually. [Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

105309

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The increase in water withdrawal is mainly associated with increased river water abstraction which increased from 87.8 million m³ in 2023 to 105.3 million m³ in 2024. A number of factors contributed to increased water use. The shutdown in 2024 at Secunda was a phased shutdown compared to a total shutdown in 2023 (which resulted in less water use). There was also a deterioration in water quality abstracted in Secunda that impacts on the volume of water abstracted that was further compounded by increased demand for steam and energy.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Operations are inland. Feedwater is from the Integrated Vaal River System (IVRS).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11078

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Operational fluctuations at our Germany site contributed to the slightly lower usage observed.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable water resources are replenished through the natural hydrological cycle, which is applicable to Sasol's surface and groundwater withdrawal practices.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9523.26

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

A marginal increase in produced water due to a marginal increase in production.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

8952

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Lower availability

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

There is a notable reduction in municipal water intake that is accredited to frequent supply interruptions from third parties (municipality) due to failing infrastructure. [Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

19430

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Low dam levels

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Although the water withdrawal was about the same, less water was discharged. Dam levels were lower which is a dependent on in flows to the site (including stormwater). Low on-site dam levels resulted in less discharge.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Operations are inland.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Sasol does not discharge any water to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

10238

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The 2023 value was restated in 2024 after CDP was reported. The updated actual 2023 value was 11293. The total discharged liquid wastewater for Eurasia previously only included chemical wastewater, which has been updated to include desalination and regeneration water, and well water. If we compare the 11293 to the 10238 of this year the value is lower.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

19430

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Low dam levels

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Although the water withdrawal was about the same, less water was discharged. Dam levels were lower which is a dependent on in flows to the site (including stormwater). Low levels resulted in less discharge.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

19430

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Low dam levels

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Although the water withdrawal was about the same, less water was discharged. Dam levels were lower which is a dependent on in flows to the site (including stormwater). Low levels resulted in less discharge. Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment. Current: Various water treatment technologies are used onsite for secondary treatment to meet compliance requirement Future: Expected to continue.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary and tertiary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary and tertiary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

10238

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The 2023 value was restated in 2024 after CDP was reported. The updated actual 2023 value was 11293. The total discharged liquid waste water for Eurasia previously only included chemical waste water, which has been updated to include desalination and regeneration water, and well water. If we compare the 11293 to the 10238 of this year the value is lower. Although the water withdrawal was about the same, less water was discharged. Dam levels were lower which is a dependent on in flows to the site (including stormwater). Low levels resulted in less discharge.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Effluent from SO and SEO requires secondary and tertiary treatment as per our water use authorisation before discharge into the natural environment.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Measured in mg/L. Water quality parameters are submitted based on compliance to Water Use Licence (WUL) conditions. Secunda: FY23 35,35 mg/L, FY24 35,84 mg/L. Sasolburg: FY23 30,14 mg/L, FY24 28.14 mg/L. Specific substance included: Ammonia, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Fluoride, Nitrate and Nitrite Ortho-Phosphate
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.3.4) Please explain

The bulk of Sasol's water demand is to meet water requirements of the Sasol Secunda and Sasolburg Operations. Water risks can materialise such as water supply and water quality risks, which could have an operational impact on our SA operations. A Sasol global enterprise risk management process has been adopted. The Group Risk and SHE function is responsible for developing risk management processes monitoring the implementation thereof by OMEs across the group including water risks related to security of supply and extreme weather.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.4) Please explain

We identified five themes, namely infrastructure integrity, infrastructure funding, drought resilience, water quality and governance to be of a high risk in the long-term assurance of water supply from the Integrated Vaal River System. To consider water quality impacts a decision was made to initiate a project to identify and implement water consumption reduction and efficiency opportunities to mitigate against a water supply risk. This focus during FY24 was mainly on potable (third party) supply risk mitigation.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sasol Secunda Operations located in the Town of Secunda in the Mpumalanga Province

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.5006

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.1998

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

85420

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

82159

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

9492

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3261

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3681

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3681

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

81739

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The increase in water withdrawal is mainly associated with increased river water abstraction which increased from 87.8 million m³ in 2023 to 105.3 million m³ in 2024. A number of factors contributed to increased water use. The shutdown in 2024 at Secunda was a phased shutdown compared to a total shutdown in 2023 (which resulted in less water use). There was also a deterioration in water quality abstracted in Secunda that impacts on the volume of water abstracted that was further compounded by increased demand for steam and flaring in the factory.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sasolburg Operations located in Sasolburg Town in the Free State Province.

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa
☑ Vaal

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-26.8136

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.817

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply
☑ Midstream
☑ Downstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

23621

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

21600

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2021

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

15749

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

15749

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7871

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Although the water withdrawal was about the same, less water was discharged. Sasolburg Operations that had lower recycling volume. Some infrastructure challenges and availability of recycle water impacted availability.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit but not captured on SuPM.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit but not captured on SuPM.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit but not captured on SuPM.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit but not captured on SuPM.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

It is audited through the Water Use Licence audit but not captured on SuPM.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

275000000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2138796.21

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Remain the same in the short-term due to poor quality of water supply, despite water reduction targets. Decrease in the long term due to water reduction targets being set and greenhouse gas reduction roadmap.
[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals
☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Organic products produced at Sasolburg Operations.

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

13.82

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:
☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:
☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

EXPLANATION: The reason for the higher usage was due to lower volumes of water recycled in the fire water system as a result of equipment reliability issues. INTERNAL METRICS: The metric is used to reduce river water demand by driving reuse and recycling. FUTURE: Few opportunities exist to reuse and recycle additional water; however far greater savings can be realised elsewhere in the catchment. STRATEGY: We have set short-term (2030) water targets and as part of Sasol's water stewardship response we are in the process of finalising the implementation of long-term water targets to 2030. We will continue to evaluate options for water targets post 2035.

Row 2

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Other chemicals

☑ Specialty organic chemicals

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Synthetic Fuels from our Sasol Secunda Operations.

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

11.72

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

EXPLANATION: The increase was as a result of higher energy and steam demands. Higher steam use is mainly attributed to an increased demand for low-pressure steam on the flares and production challenges INTERNAL METRICS: The metric is used to reduce river water demand by driving reuse and recycling. FUTURE: Few opportunities exist to reuse and recycle additional water; however far greater savings can be realised elsewhere in the catchment. STRATEGY: As part of Sasol's water security strategy, we have set short-term (2030) water targets and are assessing the setting of long-term (2050) water targets
[Add row]

(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☑ Chemicals

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

12.77

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Tons per saleable product

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

EXPLANATION: The reason for the higher usage was due to lower volumes of water recycled in the fire water system as a result of equipment reliability issues. INTERNAL METRICS: The metric is used to reduce river water demand by driving reuse and recycling. FUTURE: Few opportunities exist to reuse and recycle additional water; however far greater savings can be realised elsewhere in the catchment. STRATEGY: As part of Sasol's water security strategy, we have set short-term (2030) water targets and are assessing the setting of long-term (2050) water targets
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Not Applicable

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Not applicable

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity values for Sasol's activities associated with our products are provided above.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :GHS and national regulations

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

It is important to note that Sasol continuously reviews known applications of all our products to improve its SHE impacts with the objective of preventing unacceptable risks to life and environment. We remain committed to innovate for safe and sustainable alternatives. Sasol takes every step to ensure that hazardous substances are handled safely and with comprehensive risk mitigation processes. The majority of hazardous substances are only classified for acute health effects (like irritation) or aquatic toxicity. Within Sasol, various governance measures and practices are implemented to mitigate potential risks across the life cycle of our products. Detailed risk assessments are done for many products under different national and regional schemes (e.g. REACH, or new chemical notifications). Sasol also reviews the known uses for all products and aims to ensure that products are not used in applications that could result in unacceptable risks to man or the environment.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

The Sasol Product Stewardship team is developing new KPI's with one of them being Lifecycle Assessments of all products and improved understanding of products impact to the environment. – On hold and looking at taking a collaborative approach with our suppliers (Energy Business). – Lubricants only.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We have water consumption targets which will in turn impact on our water withdrawals. However, due to the fluctuating water quality of the IVRS, we might not see a reduction in water withdrawals despite our water consumption targets being in place.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity
☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

54

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

52

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

50

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is for SEO: A 7.5% reduction in fresh-water usage for production on the Sasolburg sites by end of 2025 as measured against a FY21 baseline. This physically equates to a reduction in water use of 4 ML/day or to operate within a maximum water consumption of 50 ML/day as measured against a FY21 baseline.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The FY24 consumption was 55.4 Ml/d which was above the 2025 target of 50Ml/d. The consumption was higher when compared to FY23 which was 52.2 Ml/d. The reason for the higher usage was due to lower recycle water availability on both the dedicated domestic sewer and fire water. The operational efficiency focus areas to achieve the FY25 target are to maximise the dedicated domestic sewer re-use and to maximise use of final effluent to fire water. The first phase of the project was completed and commissioned towards the end of FY24.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☑ Reduction per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2016

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

11.3

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

10

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

88

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target is for SO: Maintain the condition based water intensity (receiving feedwater <300 uS/cm) at the FY16 baseline of 11,3 tons of water per ton of saleable product.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Improved production, reduced Rand Water intake and good raw water quality from Grootdraai Dam.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

SO's average water intensity for FY24 is 11.72 which is a 1.11 cubic meter per ton (m3/t) increase against the average water intensity that was achieved in the corresponding time, last year. The increase was as a result of higher energy and steam demands. Higher steam use is mainly attributed to an increased demand for low-pressure steam on the flares and production challenges.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify :Work towards achieving green drop status at SO by 2025.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

89

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

89

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

To work towards achieving green drop certification status by 2025 at SO

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Findings and areas identified for improvement from the 2022 Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) Green drop audit report is being actioned to achieve SO Green drop certification targeting the 2024 Green Drop audit planned by DWS. The latest assessments were conducted and will be shared in the next reporting cycle.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify :Maintaining SEO’s Green Drop Certification for the Sasolburg Bio-works

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

90

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

90

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Maintaining SEO's Green Drop Certification for the Sasolburg Bio-works.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

A WWTW process audit, conducted by the Water Group and IX Engineers was completed. The report contains recommendations and findings which will be addressed. This supports the drive to maintain the Green Drop certification. Current systems are maintained. The latest assessments were conducted and will be shared in the next reporting cycle.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Other water use efficiency, please specify :Mining: To ensure potable water use does not increase more than 15% against FY19 baseline of 1520 ML by FY25

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1520

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1748

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1616

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

42

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Mining: To ensure potable water use does not increase more than 15% against FY19 baseline of 1520 ML by FY25

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Mining’s water use for FY24 was1560 ML for FY24 which only represents a 2.6% increase on the FY19 baseline and is well below the 15% limit in increase. Monitor water use and actions to reduce potable demand.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 6

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

☑ Other water consumption, please specify :Maintain current water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

149

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

199

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

134

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Sasolburg sites aim to maintain the existing potable water target of an average usage of 150 ML per month (approximately 5 ML per day) over the financial year, with the goal of achieving this by the end of 2025.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

An average monthly use of 199ML was reported during FY24. This is above the 2025 target of 150ML per month. The increase was attributed to replacement of a raw water intake line and flooding of raw abstraction infrastructure during the period, which resulted in more potable water being used instead of river water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 7

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 7

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :Beyond fenceline involvement

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Continuing beyond fence-line involvement in communities where appropriate to address water, sanitation and other environmental priorities.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Provide support to local municipality through funding.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

A pump station has been handed over to Metsimaholo Municipality following work to restore the functions. Support is continuously provided to enable that pumpstations remain in reliable, working order. Installation of boreholes at four clinics, to improve water availability and mitigation during water outages, is underway.

Borehole installations for water projects in Ekandustria are underway. Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.

Row 8

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 8

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Other water use efficiency, please specify :Water loss reduction strategy

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

50

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Develop a water loss reduction strategy to address unaccounted water losses by 2025. (SO)

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Work to identify potential unmetered water losses is continuing. During FY24 a leak on the reticulations was identified and plugged resulting in a significant financial loss prevention. Meters to enable live monitoring, leak detection and high use analysis.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual updates on the status of our water targets are reported in our Annual Report, now known as Sasol's Integrated Report and previously the Sustainability Report.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

End-of-life management

☑ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

(10.1.3) Please explain

LTI target has been set: Cumulative total of 47,500 tons of recyclables1 diverted from landfill by end FY26
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol produces Polyethylene (LDPE and LLDPE), Polypropylene (PP) and Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC). These polymer grades are produced in our facilities in Sasolburg and Secunda. Sasol also has a joint venture with LyondellBasell in Lake Charles, Louisiana, USA. The Lakes Charles facility produces Polyethylene (LDPE and LLDPE).

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol produces Polyethylene (LDPE and LLDPE), Polypropylene (PP) and Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC). We sell polymers in the form of a resin. We sell to the open market. Our customers manufacture products for a wide variety of applications which includes both durable and non/durable goods/products.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our only usage is related to our packaging, which is non-durable.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol does not manufacture its own plastic packaging. The company produces polymer resin grades that is sold to converters who produce plastic packaging. Sasol purchases plastic packaging on the open market.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol purchases plastic packaging on the open market. Sasol sells its products in plastic packaging (e.g. polymer resin grades).

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Sasol supports various plastic sustainability initiatives and projects. Examples include the Alliance to End Plastic Waste and Packa-Ching (a Polyco initiative). Sasol supports Packa-Ching's administrative costs and provides fuel subsidies for the mobile recycling units. In 2024, the Packa-Ching project has created 10 additional jobs and collected 8 288 ton of recyclable waste, generating an income of R 12 million for reclaimers. For the Alliance to End Plastics Waste, Sasol has sponsored the setup of the Nyathi Road and Seadoone collection sites in KwaZulu Natal; and also, actively participates in the South Africa Country Program that seeks to catalyse waste recycling initiatives in South Africa. Additionally, we are affiliated, fee-paying members of several plastic sustainability organizations (e.g. Plastics SA, SA Plastics Pact). Our collective vision is a world where plastic is valued and retained in a circular economy, with benefits of job creation, economic growth and the prevention of plastic waste pollution in the environment.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(10.3) Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.

(10.3.1) Total weight of plastic polymers sold during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.3.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.3.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.3.7) Please explain

Sasol will not disclose the total weight of plastic polymers sold during the reporting year as this is confidential information.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

2100

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

Plastic packaging used for domestic sales: approx. 2,500 tons Plastic packaging used for export sales: approx. 2,100 tons
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply
☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Sasol purchases primary packaging for its product sales. The packaged product is stored as inventory and then sold to customers. This primary packaging is not consumed and discarded (or generated as waste) within our operations. If there is any plastic waste generated during bagging operations, it is managed with our secondary and tertiary plastic waste. Waste generated due to secondary and tertiary packaging is managed at our Redundant Materials Management (RMM) facility. All plastics that are recyclable (typically the sweepings from operations) are sold to Ryncor auctioneers, which is auctioned off to recyclers. Reclaimers retrieve other plastic waste which they sell to buy back centres. Plastic waste volumes from Secunda and Sasolburg combined are approximately 3,500 tons per year.
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

3500

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Other end-of-life management pathway, please specify :Management of plastic waste

(10.6.11) % other

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

Sasol purchases primary packaging for its product sales. The packaged product is stored as inventory and then sold to customers. This primary packaging is not consumed or discarded (or generated as waste) within our operations. If there is any plastic waste generated during bagging operations, it is managed with our secondary and tertiary plastic waste. Waste generated due to secondary and tertiary packaging is managed at our Redundant Materials Management (RMM) facility. All plastics that are recyclable (typically the sweepings from operations) are sold to auctioneers, which is auctioned off to recyclers. Reclaimers retrieve other plastic waste which they sell to buy back centers. Plastic waste volumes from Secunda and Sasolburg combined are approximately 3,500 tons per year. To comply with EPR regulations, Sasol has implemented a system to ensure that suppliers of packaging claim the relevant EPR fees from Sasol and pay these to their PRO of choice.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Other end-of-life management pathway, please specify :N/A

(10.6.11) % other

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

Not Applicable

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Other end-of-life management pathway, please specify :N/A

(10.6.11) % other

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

Not Applicable
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.1) Within your reporting boundary, are there any geographical areas, business units or mining projects excluded from your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.1.1) Please report your exclusions and describe their potential for biodiversity-related risk.

Row 1

(11.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :All-inclusive responses are provided, not only specific to Mining.

(11.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Sasol has begun mainstreaming Biodiversity. The scope included direct operations for the Sasolburg and Secunda Operations. An ecosystem risk screening assessment for mining was conducted as part of this work but not in full detail. However, besides this there are many other biodiversity related projects/initiatives that Sasol undertakes as part of its regulatory obligations and Duty of Care responsibilities.

(11.1.1.3) Potential for biodiversity-related risk

Select from:
☑ No potential

(11.1.1.4) Please explain

Sasol is an integrated energy and chemicals company, assessed under the chemicals sector. Sasol also has interests in coal mining, operated under the Sasol Mining Division. However, to note that Sasol mines coal for own use, and sells a very small portion.
[Add row]

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Law & policy

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Other, please specify **:Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (Direct) for 2 of our largest operations.**

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Ecosystems only within the boundaries of Secunda and Sasolburg Operations were mapped. For the retail sites and gas pipelines across South Africa and Mozambique, location was limited to a coarser scale of proximity to Key Biodiversity Area (KBA).

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Some of the organisation’s activities are located close to wetlands which continue to receive attention in terms of both monitoring and re-establishment.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.1) Mining project ID

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Soweto Highveld Grassland ecosystems.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

N/A to mining. However, for the South African direct operational sites, the Soweto Highveld Grassland ecosystems are classified as threatened (Vulnerable) ecosystems, according to the National Red List of Ecosystems (2021). For the other South African sites assessed, sensitive locations were mapped as Protected Areas (PAs) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). A desktop mapping exercise identified 25% of Sasol’s retail sites fall within these KBAs, whilst 39% of the operational footprint and 41% of the pipeline footprint.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.1.12) Further context for mining projects

We are committed to the responsible use of Natural Resources. Preventing degradation and exercising Duty of Care in respect of Biodiversity in the area in which we operate, including our fenceline communities. Note: Mapping was undertaken for two of Sasol's largest operations, which excluded mining. Ecosystems within the boundaries of Secunda and Sasolburg Operations were mapped. For the retail sites and gas pipelines across South Africa and Mozambique, location was limited to a coarser scale of proximity to Key Biodiversity Area (KBA).
[Add row]

(11.5) Can you disclose the mining project area and the area of land disturbed for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing mining project area and area of land disturbed
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.6) Are there artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operations active in your mining project areas or in their area of influence?

Select from:
☑ No

(11.7) Do you adopt biodiversity action plans to manage your impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.7.1) Describe your criteria for defining which sites are required to produce biodiversity action plans.

Sasol Operations are ISO 14001 certified, which means that biodiversity aspects and impacts are identified through a comprehensive risk management process. Biodiversity action plans will be developed in accordance with the assessed risk ratings to effectively address and mitigate potential impacts. Recommendations were made from the biodiversity footprint assessment conducted for the Sasolburg and Secunda operations. Biodiversity action plans will be developed to close out the recommendations and advance the biodiversity mainstreaming throughout the organisation.

(11.8) Provide details on mining projects that are required to produce Biodiversity Action Plans.

(11.8.1) Number of mining projects required to produce a BAP

1

(11.8.2) % of mining projects required to produce a BAP that have one in place

100

(11.8.3) Format

Select all that apply

☑ Part of general Environmental Management System

(11.8.4) Frequency BAPs are reviewed

Select all that apply

☑ Regularly

(11.8.5) Please explain

Biodiversity Action Plans are developed if needed, as per ISO 14001 requirements. This applies to Sasol's mining and other Operations.
[Fixed row]

(11.9) Have any of your projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impact(s) on biodiversity?

(11.9.1) Any projects caused, or have the potential to cause, significant adverse impacts on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.9.2) Comment

Mining by its very nature has impacts on Biodiversity. As part of any mining application process Sasol Mining undertakes wetland assessments as triggered by a Water use License application process. No significant adverse impacts in biodiversity have to date been identified. Formal biodiversity assessments will continue to be undertaken in-line with the biodiversity risks are identified. The plan is to continue to expand the assessment to biodiversity impacts at Mining. We are following a stepped approach in our Biodiversity Mainstreaming Journey.
[Fixed row]

(11.10) Are biodiversity issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

Long-term business objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Sasol is dependent on natural resources and due to the nature of our activities, we have an unavoidable impact on the environment. We remain committed to minimising these impacts. More specifically, Sasol recognises that it has a responsibility to minimise the impact of its facilities on biodiversity, linked to SDGs 6, 13, and 15. Our land and biodiversity management activities are consistent with our SHE Policy. We recognise our custodial responsibility to respect and care for the environment, which includes addressing land and biodiversity matters. We have appropriate management systems and governance structures in place to manage our environmental and asset retirement obligations. Accordingly, land and biodiversity are managed through the Board's Safety, Social and Ethics Committee (SSEC) which includes the CEO and the Executive Vice President of Strategy, Business Building and Technology. The SSEC meets quarterly. The mandate of this committee

includes ensuring that Sasol conducts itself as a responsible corporate citizen and monitors Group strategies, policies, performance and progressive implementation of it's SHE practices.

Strategy for long-term objectives

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Sasol is dependent on natural resources and due to the nature of our activities, we have an unavoidable impact on the environment. We remain committed to minimising these impacts. More specifically, Sasol recognises that it has a responsibility to minimise the impact of its facilities on biodiversity, linked to SDGs 6, 13 and 15. Our land and biodiversity management activities are consistent with our SHE Policy. We recognise our custodial responsibility to respect and care for the environment, which includes addressing land and biodiversity matters. We have appropriate management systems and governance structures in place to manage our environmental and asset retirement obligations. Accordingly, land and biodiversity are managed through the Board's Safety, Social and Ethics Committee (SSEC) which includes the CEO and the Executive Vice President of Business Building, Strategy and Technology. The SSEC meets quarterly. The mandate of this committee includes ensuring that Sasol conducts itself as a responsible corporate citizen and monitors Group strategies, policies, performance and progressive implementation of it's SHE practices.

Financial planning

(11.10.1) Are biodiversity-related issues integrated?

Select from:

☑ Yes, biodiversity-related issues are integrated

(11.10.2) Long-term time horizon (years)

Select from:

☑ 5-10

(11.10.3) Please explain

Short- and long-term financial planning, these include budgets for restoration, management, assessments and asset retirement obligations.
[Fixed row]

(11.11) Have you specified any measurable and time-bound targets related to your commitments to reduce or avoid impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:
☑ No

(11.12) Has your organization adopted avoidance and/or minimization as strategies to prevent or mitigate significant adverse impacts on biodiversity?

Select from:
☑ No

(11.13) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

(11.13.1) Have significant impacts on biodiversity been mitigated through restoration?

Select from:
☑ Data not available

(11.13.2) Comment

Impact assessments are undertaken on a continuous basis with rehabilitation activities ongoing. Restoration activities relevant to other operational sites are also underway. One example of a restoration project is a wetland re-instatement project underway at our Secunda Operations.
[Fixed row]

(11.14) Have significant residual impacts of your projects been compensated through biodiversity offsets?

	Have residual impacts been compensated through biodiversity offsets?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.15) Is your organization implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

(11.15.1) Implementing or supporting additional conservation actions?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.15.2) Comment

We have undertaken a Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (BFA) at two of our largest operations in South Africa, namely Secunda Operations (SO) and Sasolburg Ekandustria Operations (SEO). The objective is to set biodiversity targets with the goal of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity. Over the years, SO has dedicated resources to research, monitor and manage its natural biodiversity assets in the semi-natural secondary area, which includes water and wetlands. SO has commenced with establishing the state of ecosystem health based on key indicator groups such as Odonata (dragonflies). SO has authorised a large wetland re-instatement initiative that will also contribute to improving other wetland functions like water purification and biodiversity improvement. SO, continues to contribute and support, through scientific assessments and reporting the terrestrial biodiversity monitoring at the Ramsar wetland conservancy, Verloren Vallei. To preserve biodiversity for future generations, we continue to manage two nature reserves near Sasolburg, hosting 14 species of game including gemsbok, eland, giraffe, springbok, impala and black wildebeest.
[Fixed row]

(11.15.1) Provide details on the main ACAs you are implementing or supporting.

Row 1

(11.15.1.1) Project title

Biodiversity Footprint Assessment

(11.15.1.2) Project theme

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Impact Assessment

(11.15.1.3) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(11.15.1.4) Location

Select from:

☑ In the area of influence of mining project

(11.15.1.5) Primary motivation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(11.15.1.6) Timeframe

Select from:

☑ Undefined

(11.15.1.7) Start year

2022

(11.15.1.9) Description of project

Note: this work is not specific to Mining only. We have undertaken a Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (BFA) at two of our largest operations in South Africa, namely Secunda Operations (SO) and Sasolburg Ekandustria Operations (SEO). The objective is to set biodiversity targets with the goal of maintaining and/or enhancing biodiversity. Although the current scope only included direct operations at the two sites, the scope of work will expand in time, depending on the outcomes of work underway.

(11.15.1.10) Description of outcome to date

Work is underway on closing out gaps identified in the BFA report together with developing capacity building material.
[Add row]

(11.16) Do your mining projects have closure plans in place?

	Are there closure plans in place?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(11.16.1) Please provide details on mines with closure plans.

(11.16.1.1) % of mines with closure plans

100

(11.16.1.2) % of closure plans that take biodiversity aspects into consideration

100

(11.16.1.3) Is there a financial provision for mine closure expenditure?

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all mines

(11.16.1.4) Frequency closure plans are reviewed

Select all that apply

☑ Regularly (all projects)

(11.16.1.5) Please explain

No further details to disclose
[Fixed row]

(11.17) Can you disclose the area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year) for each of your mining projects?

	Disclosing area rehabilitated (in total and in the reporting year)
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.18) Do you collaborate or engage in partnerships with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of your biodiversity-related goals and commitments?

(11.18.1) Collaborating or partnering with NGOs

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.18.2) Comment

Multiple engagements currently take place with various stakeholders around water concerns in the catchment as well as studies conducted in the IVRS. Supported the Business and Biodiversity Advisory Group established by the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) to align business interests in National engagements on global Biodiversity initiatives. We engage with the National Business Initiative (NBI), Government and other stakeholders via various forums with regards to biodiversity disclosure and target setting in the SA context.
[Fixed row]

(11.18.1) Provide details on main collaborations and/or partnerships with non-governmental organizations that were active during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.18.1.1) Organization

NBI and EWT

(11.18.1.2) Scope of collaboration

Select from:

☑ Company-wide

(11.18.1.4) Areas of collaborations

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity Action Plans

☑ Other, please specify :Biodiversity issues/concerns/opportunities in the SA context

(11.18.1.5) Describe the nature of the collaboration

We engage with the NBI, EWT, Government and other stakeholders via various forums with regards to biodiversity disclosure and target setting in the SA context. This assists in understanding how our target setting approach should align with the national goals and targets.

(11.18.1.6) Duration (until)

Select from:
☑ 2021-2025
[Add row]

(11.20) Do you engage with other stakeholders to further the implementation of your policies concerning biodiversity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.20.1) Provide relevant examples of other biodiversity-related engagement activities that happened during the reporting year.

Row 1

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:
☑ Funding research organizations

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply
☑ Project 1

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Sasol has been engaging with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), Rand Water and Eskom on collective catchment-based action to address the water quality challenge in the Grootdraai Dam catchment. Secunda Operations committed to fund a multistakeholder approach to determine water quality in the Grootdraai

Dam Catchment. The Water Research Commission is the implementing agent and have appointed Rhodes University to carry out the study. Note: This is not specific to mining but related to all South African operations operating in the Grootdraai dam catchment of the Vaal River System.

Row 2

(11.20.1.1) Activities

Select from:

☑ Participating in government-led initiatives

(11.20.1.2) Mining project ID

Select all that apply

☑ Project 1

(11.20.1.3) Please explain

Note: This is not specific to mining but related to all operations within South Africa. We engage with the NBI, EWT, government and other stakeholders via various forums with regards to biodiversity disclosure and target setting in the SA context.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Base year emissions
☑ Project-based carbon credits
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify **:All revenue figures used. Scope 3 went through limited assurance**

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)
☑ ISAE 3000
☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements
☑ Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)
☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :International Financial Reporting Standards on Auditing (ISAs); and the Companies Act of South Africa

Climate change-related standards
☑ ISO 14064-1
☑ ISO 14064-3
☑ Verification under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) Directive and EU ETS related national implementation laws

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Sasol's third-party verification and assurance process is conducted annually. The assurance scope covers the Sasol Group and includes Scope 1, Scope 2, location-based GHG emissions and material Scope 3 emissions. Additionally, the following Scope 3 categories were included: fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, business travel, and the use of sold products. These categories were chosen based on their material impact on Sasol's overall environmental footprint and their relevance to stakeholders. The data points selected for assurance were identified for their materiality to Sasol's climate commitments and their significance in stakeholder communications. The assurance process adhered to internationally recognised standards, specifically the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 and ISAE 3410, known for its comprehensive requirements for non-financial data assurance. In 2023, the assurance was provided at a Limited Assurance level based on the complexity and scope of the data, offering a moderate degree of confidence in the reported information. However, certain data points were excluded from the verification process, particularly other Scope 3 emissions categories not deemed as material, as well as some geographical and operational aspects of Sasol's business. These exclusions were based on the relative impact and logistical considerations, ensuring that the

assurance process remains focused and efficient. This approach ensures that Sasol prioritises the most relevant and impactful data points while maintaining a high standard of environmental reporting.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Sasol's third-party verification and assurance process also applies annually to its water-related data. The assurance scope covers the Sasol Group's water usage and management, including critical aspects like water withdrawal, water consumption and recycling/reuse practices. These water metrics were selected for assurance based on their material impact on Sasol's environmental footprint, especially given the significance of water scarcity in regions where Sasol operates, and their relevance to stakeholders concerned about water sustainability. The data points selected for assurance include total water withdrawals from different sources (such as groundwater, surface water, and municipal supplies) and the volume of water recycled within operations. These were identified for their materiality to Sasol's sustainability commitments and their importance in addressing water-related risks, particularly in water-scarce areas. The assurance process adhered to internationally recognised standards, including the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, which governs non-financial data assurance. This standard ensures that the water data reported by Sasol meets global best practices for transparency and accuracy.
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	Additional information can be found in Sasol's Integrated report (FY24) and Sasol's website.

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President: Investor Relations and Integrated Reporting Vice President: Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute