POSITIONING FOR A **SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

SASOL LIMITED

Additional Information for Analysts

30 June 2019

Contents

Sasol's strategic targets

Sasol is a global integrated chemicals and energy company. Through our talented people, we use selected technologies to safely and sustainably source, produce and market chemical and energy products competitively to create superior value for our customers, shareholders and other stakeholders.

Financial performance in context

- Headline earnings per share up **12%** to R30,72
- Core headline earnings[1] per share up 5% to **R38,13**
- EBIT down **45%** due to higher remeasurement items
- Cash generated by operating activities up **20%**
- Normalised cash fixed cost – **below our 6% inflation target**

1. Pro-forma financial information

Focused balance sheet management

- Gearing elevated at **56,3%** – above 44 – 49% guidance
- Net debt: EBITDA **2,6** times
- Bank Net debt: EBITDA **2,2 – 2,4** times – below USD bank covenant of 3 times
- **Final 2019 dividend** passed to protect and strengthen our balance sheet
- Working capital of **15%** of revenue – benefitting from focused management initiatives

Resilient operational performance

Production:

- SSO[1] achieving annualised run rate of **7,8 mt** post the full shutdown
- Natref achieved a production run rate of **$637m^3/h$,** highest in last 8 years
- HDPE[2] has produced **at upper end** of design capacity
- ORYX GTL utilisation of **81%** due to unplanned maintenance shutdowns, **55% – 60%** utilisation expected in 2020
- Mining productivity[3] up **3%**, further ramp-up in 2020

Sales:

- Liquid fuel sales volumes up **2%**, resulting from a strong Natref performance
- Base Chemicals sales volumes up **4%**, offset by softer commodity chemical prices
- Performance Chemicals sales volumes down **3%** impacted by 1st half 2019 external supply constraints and 2nd half 2019 softer macroenvironment in Europe and Asia

1. Secunda Synfuels Operations
2. High-density polyethylene plant
3. Includes production outside of normal shifts

Progress against our strategic targets

	Strategic targets	2017	2018	2019	2022 Target*
RAND PER BARREL OIL PRICE (rand)	Budget assumption	677	818	975	840
EBIT GROWTH (in US$ real terms)	>5% CAGR (US$ real) (off 2017 base)	–	(43%)	(48%)[1]	>5%
CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT	At least 2% ROIC uplift (off 2017 normalised base of 19%)	–	+2,4%	+1,5%	+2,0%
ROIC (excl AUC)		16,6%	7,8%	3,4%	>12%
NET DEBT/EBITDA (excl. leases)	Managed to below 1,75x (target < 1,5x)	1,2x	1,8x	2,6x	<1,5x
GEARING	Deleverage balance sheet (target < 30%)	26%	42%	56%	30% – 35%
DIVIDEND RETURNS	Stepping up to 40% payout (2,5x cover)	36%	36%	15%[2]	40%
		2,8x	2,8x	6,5x	2,5x
FREE CASH FLOW PER SHARE (before growth)	$6/share by 2022	$2,40	$1,85	$2,32	$6,00

* 2022 targets communicated at Capital Markets Day in 2017.

1 The negative EBIT growth results from remeasurement items in the current year.

2 For 2019, an interim dividend was paid, however the company decided to pass on the 2019 final dividend to protect and strengthen our balance sheet whilst completing the investment in the LCCP and our essential sustenance capital in the foundation business.

Financial results, ratios and statistics

for the year ended 30 June

Sasol Group		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Financial results					
Turnover	Rm	12	**203 576**	181 461	172 407
Adjusted EBITDA (refer to page 8)	Rm	(9)	**47 051**	51 533	47 823
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Rm	(45)	**9 697**	17 747	31 705
Attributable earnings	Rm	(51)	**4 298**	8 729	20 374
Enterprise value	Rm	(16)	**349 316**	414 319	300 539
Total assets	Rm	7	**469 968**	439 235	398 939
Net debt	Rm	(32)	**123 812**	94 096	55 630
Cash generated by operating activities	Rm	20	**51 398**	42 877	44 069
Free cash flow before growth capital (refer to page 45)	Rm	40	**20 347**	14 557	19 938
Free cash flow inflection point (refer to page 45)	Rm	18	**(24 791)**	(30 262)	(29 321)
Capital expenditure (cash flow)	Rm	(5)	**55 800**	53 384	60 343
Profitability					
Gross profit margin[1]	%	(2)	**52,7**	54,9	55,6
EBIT margin	%	(5)	**4,8**	9,8	18,4
EBIT margin before remeasurements and Khanyisa SBP	%	(3)	**13,9**	16,8	19,3
Return on invested capital (excluding AUC)	%	(4)	**3,4**	7,8	16,6
Effective tax rate[2]	%	1	**34,2**	35,4	28,3
Adjusted effective tax rate[3]	%	(2)	**29,6**	27,3	26,5
Shareholders' returns					
Core headline earnings per share[4]	Rand	5	**38,13**	36,38	38,47
Headline earnings per share	Rand	12	**30,72**	27,44	35,15
Attributable earnings per share	Rand	(51)	**6,97**	14,26	33,36
Dividend per share[5, 6]	Rand	(54)	**5,90**	12,90	12,60
Dividend cover[5]	times		**6,5**	2,8	2,8
Dividend pay out ratio[6]	%	(20)	**15,5**	35,8	35,8
Dividend yield	%	(1)	**1,7**	2,6	3,4
Net asset value per share	Rand	(2)	**353,80**	359,60	348,27
Debt leverage					
Net debt to shareholders' equity (gearing)[7]	%	(14)	**56,3**	42,2	26,3
Net debt to EBITDA[7]	times		**2,6**	1,8	1,2
Total borrowings to shareholders' equity	%	(13)	**63,0**	50,0	39,7
Total liabilities to shareholders' equity	%	(17)	**111,0**	94,5	85,8
Finance costs cover	times		**1,7**	4,1	9,2
Liquidity					
Current ratio	:1		**1,6**	1,4	1,7
Quick ratio	:1		**1,0**	0,9	1,2
Cash ratio	:1		**0,3**	0,3	0,6
Net trading working capital to turnover	%		**14,8**	18,8	17,2

1 Gross margin percentage lower due to softer chemical prices and lower petrol differentials.

2 The decrease in the effective tax rate is due to the reversal of the Sasol Oil tax provision.

3 Effective tax rate adjusted for equity accounted investments, remeasurement and once-off items. The increase results mainly from North American Operations and Canada losses.

4 Core headline earnings are calculated by adjusting headline earnings with once-off items, period close adjustments, depreciation and amortisation of significant capital projects (exceeding R4 billion) which have reached beneficial operation and are still ramping up, and share-based payments on implementation of B-BBEE transactions. 2019 includes R4 billion of losses from the ramp up of LCCP post beneficial operation.

5 Dividends comprise the interim and final dividends paid in that calendar year. For 2019, an interim dividend was paid, however the company decided to pass on the 2019 final dividend to protect and strengthen our balance sheet whilst completing the investment in the LCCP and our essential sustenance capital in the foundation business.

6 With effect from 23 February 2018, the Board approved a change in the base of the dividend policy from HEPS to CHEPS.

7 Gearing increase results from higher LCCP capital expenditure (14%), remeasurement items (6%) as well as dividends, tax and finance cost payments. Net debt to EBITDA increased to 2,6 times. This is mainly due to the higher capital expenditure but it is below the debt covenant of 3,0 times.

Sasol Group

			2019	2018	2017
Stock exchange performance					
Market capitalisation					
Sasol ordinary shares		Rm	**218 776**	313 323	238 738
Sasol BEE ordinary shares[1]		Rm	**1 758**	1 918	866
Premium over shareholders' funds		Rm	**624**	92 256	27 893
Price to book		:1	**1,00**	1,41	1,13
Share performance					
Total shares in issue		million	**631,0**	645,6	679,8
Sasol ordinary shares in issue		million	**624,7**	623,1	651,4
Sasol BEE ordinary shares in issue[1]		million	**6,3**	6,4	2,8
Sasol preferred ordinary shares in issue[2]		million	**–**	16,1	25,6
Shares repurchased		million	**–**	–	8,8
Sasol Foundation		million	**9,5**	9,5	9,5
Sasol Inzalo share transaction		million	**–**	16,1	53,6
Weighted average shares in issue[3]		million	**616,6**	612,2	610,7
Total shares in issue		million	**631,0**	645,6	679,8
Shares repurchased		million	**–**	–	(8,8)
Treasury shares (Inzalo share transaction)		million	**–**	(16,1)	(50,8)
Sasol Foundation		million	**(9,5)**	(9,5)	(9,5)
Weighting of shares issued with Sasol Khanyisa transaction		million	**(4,5)**	(7,2)	–
Weighting of long-term incentive shares vested during the year		million	**(0,4)**	(0,6)	–
Weighted average number of shares for DEPS		million	**620,3**	615,9	612,4
Weighted average shares in issue		million	**616,6**	612,2	610,7
Potential dilutive effect of long-term incentive scheme		million	**2,9**	3,7	1,7
Potential dilutive effect of Sasol Khanyisa Tier 1		million	**0,8**	–	–
Economic indicators[4]					
Average crude oil price (Brent)		US$/bbl	**68,63**	63,62	49,77
Average Rand per barrel		R/bbl	**974,55**	817,52	677,37
Average ethane price (US – Mont Belvieu)		US$c/gal	**31,92**	26,25	22,62
Rand/US dollar exchange rate	– closing	US$1 = R	**14,08**	13,73	13,06
Rand/US dollar exchange rate	– average	US$1 = R	**14,20**	12,85	13,61
Rand/Euro exchange rate	– closing	€1 = R	**16,01**	16,04	14,92
Rand/Euro exchange rate	– average	€1 = R	**16,19**	15,34	14,83

1 Sasol BEE ordinary shares have been listed on the JSE Limited's BEE segment of the main board since 7 February 2011.

2 Sasol repurchased 16 085 199 preferred ordinary shares from Sasol Inzalo Public Funding (RF) (Pty) Ltd on 7 September 2018.

3 Including Sasol BEE ordinary shares after the share repurchase programme and excluding other shares issued as part of the Sasol Inzalo share transaction.

4 Exchange rates are determined as the mid-closing interbank rate of South African banks daily as published by Thomson Reuters. The average rate for the period is determined as an arithmetic average of the mid-closing interbank rates for each of the South African business days for the financial period under review. Brent crude oil prices are determined from the quoted market prices of Brent North Sea crude oil as published by Platts-Global Alert. The average price is calculated as an arithmetic average of the daily published prices.

Key sensitivities

Exchange rates

- The majority of our turnover is denominated in US dollars or significantly influenced by the rand/US dollar exchange rate. This turnover is derived either from exports from South Africa, businesses outside of South Africa or South African sales, which comprise mainly petroleum and chemical products that are based on global commodity and benchmark prices quoted in US dollars. Therefore, the average exchange rate for the year has a significant impact on our turnover and earnings before interest and tax.
- For forecasting purposes, we estimate that a 10c change in the annual average rand/US dollar exchange rate will impact earnings before interest and tax by approximately R840 million (US$58 million) in 2020. This excludes the effect of our hedging programme and is based on an average Brent crude oil price assumption of US$60/barrel.
- For the next financial year, we expect the rand/US dollar exchange rate to range between R13,80 and R15,30. However, risks related to global trade developments, geo-political tensions, interest rate uncertainties and domestic policy uncertainty are expected to see ongoing currency and financial market volatility.
- Sasol has entered into hedges against the rand strengthening against major currencies to increase the stability and predictability of our cash flows. In respect of 2020, we have hedged ~55% of our net US dollar exposure which equates to ~US$4,7 billion and could consider increasing our hedge cover ratio in certain market conditions. We are currently executing on our hedging programme to further increase our hedge cover ratio to 70% for 2020 and 2021.

Crude oil and fuel product prices

- Market prices for Brent crude oil fluctuate because they are subject to international supply, demand and political factors. Our exposure to the crude oil price relates mainly to crude oil related raw materials used in our Natref refinery and certain of our offshore operations, as well as on the selling price of fuel marketed by our Energy Business which is governed by the Basic Fuel Price (BFP) formula.
- For forecasting purposes, a US$1/barrel change in the average annual crude oil price will impact earnings before interest and tax by approximately R870 million (US$60 million) in 2020. This is based on an average rand/US dollar exchange rate assumption of R14,60.
- We have no open positions on crude oil hedges but will continue to assess going forward.
- For the next financial year, we expect the average Brent crude oil price to range between US$50/bbl and US$70/bbl. Crude oil price volatility is expected to continue as market attention shifts between slowing global GDP growth in 2019 and into 2020, increased geo-political supply risks in the Middle East, and significant additional US supply of tight oil.

Fuel margins

- Key factors in the BFP are the Mediterranean and Singapore or Mediterranean and Arab Gulf product prices for petrol and diesel (fuel price differentials), respectively.
- For forecasting purposes, a US$1/barrel change in the average annual fuel price differential of the Sasol group will impact earnings before interest and tax by approximately R577 million (US$40 million) in 2020. This is based on an average rand/US dollar exchange rate assumption of R14,60. Uncertainty with respect to the potential impact of the January 2020 implementation of the new International Maritime Organisation bunker fuel specification remains high. Refiners and shippers are reportedly testing new fuel blends but acceptance of these blends remain uncertain. Ships fitting scrubber technology are progressing very slowly with the implementation deadline rapidly approaching.
- For 2020 we expect refined product spreads to be volatile and to fluctuate within the following ranges:

  Petrol: $5/bbl to $10/bbl

  Diesel: $10/bbl to $20/bbl

  Fuel Oil: ($5/bbl) to ($25/bbl)

Ethane gas

- US Ethane gas prices are impacted by supply and demand. Delays in infrastructure supplying ethane to the US Gulf Coast may lead to elevated prices, while oversupply of other natural gas liquids (NGL) could lead to additional feedstock substitution resulting in downward pressure on US ethane prices.
- It is estimated that a 5c/gal change in the ethane price will have an impact of approximately US$75 million on the LCCP EBITDA at steady state, and US$25 million on the existing cracker.
- Sasol has entered into hedging transactions related to the ethane price, of which 47% of our ethane exposure for 2020 is hedged. We have also started hedging our 2021 ethane exposure aiming for a higher hedge cover ratio.
- For the next financial year, we expect the average ethane gas prices to range between US$20c/gal and US$35c/gal.

Chemical price outlook

- Commodity chemical price volatility is expected to continue amid ongoing US-China trade disputes. The chemicals industry has moved into a down cycle, which is two to three years sooner than previously expected. This is due to two main unexpected structural shifts in the chemicals industry. Firstly, increased supply of commodity chemicals due to better than expected Chinese engineering and construction which has resulted in new Chinese chemical complexes starting sooner. This is expected to last for at least eighteen to twenty four months. Secondly, reduced demand for commodity chemicals due to the ongoing US-China trade dispute which is lasting longer than expected. Although Sasol is not a price-setter for most of its chemicals product portfolio, our continued focus to ensure sustainable placement of product in the most favourable global markets will ensure a robust response to the current changes in the market. A quick resolution of the trade dispute will assist to support demand.

The sensitivity calculations are done at a point in time and are based on a 12-month average exchange rates/prices. It may be used as a general rule but the sensitivity is not linear over large absolute changes in the exchange rate and hence applying it to these scenarios may lead to an incorrect reflection of the change in earnings before interest and tax.

Latest hedging overview

as at 22 October 2019

		Full year 2018	**Full year 2019**	Open Positions Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021
Brent crude oil – Put options								
Premium paid	US$m	207	**–**	–	–	–	–	–
Number of barrels	mm bbl	98	**48**	–	–	–	–	–
Open positions	mm bbl	48	**–**	–	–	–	–	–
Settled	mm bbl	50	**48**	–	–	–	–	–
Average Brent crude oil price floor, net of costs (open positions)	US$/bbl	53,36	**–**	–	–	–	–	–
Realised losses recognised in the income statement	Rm	(1 605)	**(1 857)**					
Unrealised (losses)/gains recognised in the income statement[1]	Rm	(1 698)	**1 359**					
Amount included in the statement of financial position	Rm	482	**–**					
Rand/US dollar currency – Zero-cost collar instruments[2]								
US$ exposure	US$bn	8,0	**8,3**	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,5	1,5
Open positions	US$bn	4,0	**4,3**	–	1,1	1,1	1,5	1,5
Settled	US$bn	4,0	**4,0**	1,1	–	–	–	–
Annual average floor (open positions)	R/US$	13,14	**13,84**	13,54	13,93	13,71	14,26	14,51
Annual average cap (open positions)	R/US$	15,14	**16,63**	16,26	16,80	16,52	17,12	17,42
Realised gains/(losses) recognised in the income statement	Rm	2 772	**(610)**	–				
Unrealised (losses)/gains recognised in the income statement	Rm	(1 836)	**933**	(1 055)				
Amount included in the statement of financial position	Rm	(338)	**579**	(464)				
Ethane – Swap options[3]								
Number of barrels	mm bbl	5,8	**16,0**	2,5	2,5	5,4	7,0	7,0
Open positions	mm bbl	3,5	**12,5**	–	2,5	5,4	7,0	7,0
Settled	mm bbl	2,3	**3,5**	2,5	–	–	–	–
Average ethane swap price (open positions)	US$ c/gal	27	**28**	30	34	27	24	23
Realised (losses)/gains recognised in the income statement	Rm	(1)	**29**	(199)				
Unrealised gains/(losses) recognised in the income statement	Rm	30	**(491)**	(388)				
Amount included in the statement of financial position	Rm	33	**(454)**	(888)				
Export coal – Swap options								
Number of tons	mm tons	4,2	**1,4**	–	–	–	–	–
Open positions	mm tons	1,4	**–**	–	–	–	–	–
Settled	mm tons	2,8	**1,4**	–	–	–	–	–
Average coal swap price (open positions)	US$/ton	81,82	**–**	–	–	–	–	–
Realised losses recognised in the income statement	Rm	(618)	**(337)**					
Unrealised (losses)/gains recognised in the income statement[1]	Rm	(406)	**428**					
Amount included in the statement of financial position	Rm	(414)	**–**					

1 Reversal of 2018 unrealised hedging losses.

2 We target a hedge cover ratio of 50% – 70% for 2020 and 2021.

3 We target a hedge cover ratio of 50% – 70% for 2020 and 2021.

Income statement overview
for the year ended 30 June

		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Gross profit	Rm	7	**107 233**	100 035	96 036
Gross profit margin	%	(2)	**52,7**	54,9	55,6
Cash fixed costs[1]	Rm	(14)	**57 678**	50 403	46 510
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	Rm	(9)	**47 051**	51 533	47 823
Non cash costs (including depreciation and amortisation)	Rm	(3)	**21 387**	20 787	18 133
Remeasurement items	Rm	(88)	**18 645**	9 901	1 616
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Rm	(45)	**9 697**	17 747	31 705
EBIT margin	%	(5)	**4,8**	9,8	18,4
Effective tax rate	%	1	**34,2**	35,4	28,3
Adjusted effective tax rate	%	(2)	**29,6**	27,3	26,5
Earnings per share	Rand	(51)	**6,97**	14,26	33,36
Headline earnings per share	Rand	12	**30,72**	27,44	35,15
Core HEPS	Rand	5	**38,13**	36,38	38,47

1 Normalised cash fixed cost increased by 5,7%. Refer to analysis contained in the group business performance metrics on page 36.

2 Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting operating profit for depreciation, amortisation, share-based payments, remeasurement items, change in discount rates of our rehabilitation provisions, unrealised translation gains and losses, and unrealised gains and losses on our hedging activities.

Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation

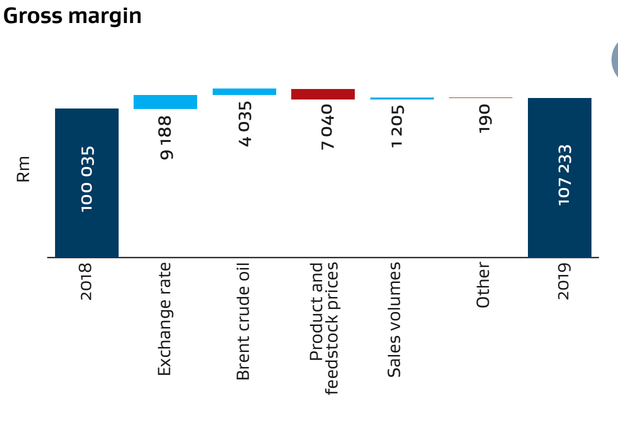
	Rm	%
2018 adjusted EBITDA	**51 533**	
Impact of higher rand-oil	**9 894**	**19,2**
Weaker exchange rates	**5 859**	**11,4**
Higher Brent crude oil prices	**4 035**	**7,8**
Other product and feedstock prices	**(3 901)**	**(7,6)**
Weaker exchange rates	**3 139**	**6,1**
Lower product and higher feedstock prices	**(7 040)**	**(13,7)**
Sales volumes	**1 205**	**2,3**
Higher realised group hedging losses	**(3 984)**	**(7,7)**
Growth in cash fixed costs	**(7 275)**	**(14,1)**
Impact of inflation and exchange rate	**(4 069)**	**(7,9)**
US growth costs	**(3 206)**	**(6,2)**
Other net costs	**(421)**	**(0,8)**
2019 adjusted EBITDA	**47 051**	**(8,7)**

Per share reconciliation

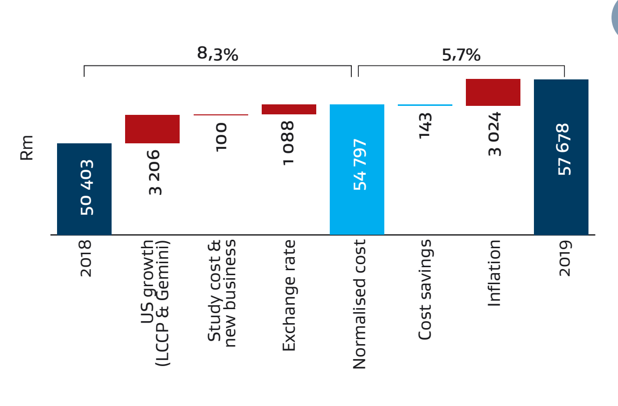
	2019 Rand per share	2018 Rand per share	2017 Rand per share
Earnings per share	**6,97**	14,26	33,36
Net remeasurement items	**23,75**	13,18	1,79
Headline earnings per share	**30,72**	27,44	35,15
Translation impact of closing exchange rate	**(0,69)**	(0,09)	1,39
Mark-to-market valuation of hedges	**3,44**	3,81	(0,42)
Implementation of Khanyisa B-BBEE transaction	**1,26**	4,82	–
LCCP losses during ramp-up*	**4,73**	0,40	–
Once-off Uzbekistan license fee	**–**	–	(0,59)
Strike action at Mining and related costs	**–**	–	1,45
Provision for tax litigation matters	**(1,33)**	–	1,49
Core headline earnings per share	**38,13**	36,38	38,47

* Includes gross margin contribution, offset by cash fixed cost and depreciation.

Analysis of key income statement metrics



- Gross margin growth supported by 11% weaker exchange rate, 8% higher oil prices and improved sales volumes.
- Our commodity chemicals products was impacted by the increased supply of chemicals in the US and China and lower demand.
- Liquid fuels sales volumes increased by 2% from higher volumes placed in wholesale and commercial channels.
- Base Chemicals reported a 4% increase in sales volumes due to the contributions from High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) in the US.
- Performance Chemicals sales volumes decreased 3% due to external feedstock supply constraints in Europe during the first half of the year and softer macroeconomic environment in Eurasia in the second half of the year.

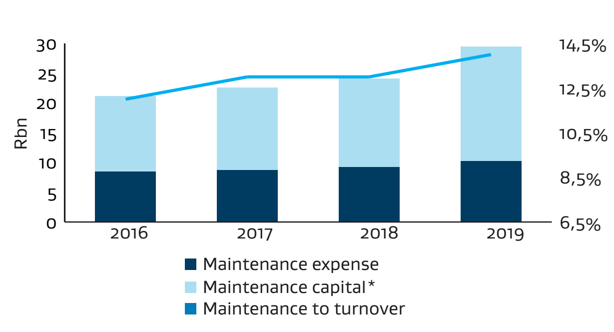


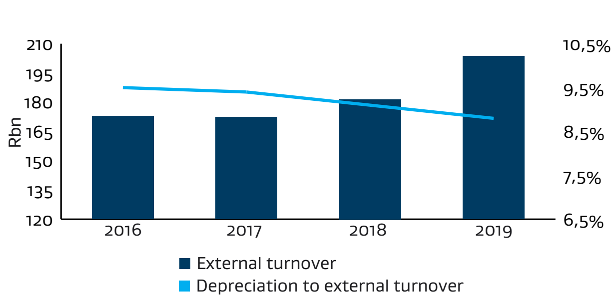
- Cash fixed cost increased by 14% from prior year, mainly as a result of growth costs associated with the LCCP (R3,2 billion), higher research and development expenditure (R0,1 billion) and the impact of a weaker exchange rate (R1,1 billion).
- Growth costs relate to plants in the US that have reached beneficial operation during the year and are ramping up production.
- Normalising for the effects above, cash fixed cost increased by 5,7%, which is in line with Sasol's global cost inflation target of 6%.

Drivers of cash fixed cost

		2019 Number	2018 Number
Headcount analysis			
Employees at 30 June		**31 270**	30 900
Vacancies not filled		**(119)**	(148)
Business growth		**328**	214
Group Technology repositioning		**(226)**	–
Insourcing and hired labour conversion		**176**	304
Employees at 30 June		**31 429**	31 270
Turnover per person	Rm	**6,48**	5,80
Labour cost to turnover ratio	%	**14,7**	15,1

- Business growth relates mostly to staffing of the LCCP and related global marketing footprint, and expansion in our Eurasian business.
- Insourcing and hired labour conversion relates mainly to Mining, where long term hired labour is being converted to permanent positions, with minimal impact on overall labour cost.





*2019 maintenance capital increase as a result of the total West factory shutdown in Secunda and the Steam Station 2 shutdown in Sasolburg during the first half of 2019.

Income statement overview (continued)

Finance cost reconciliation

	2019 Rm	2018 Rm
Total finance cost	**8 195**	7 327
Amounts capitalised to AUC	**(6 942)**	(3 568)
Per income statement	**1 253**	3 759
Total finance cost	**8 195**	7 327
Amortisation of loan cost	**(725)**	(462)
Notional interest	**(857)**	(962)
Modification gain[1]	**109**	–
Interest accrued on long-term debt	**(1 025)**	(878)
Interest reversed/(paid) on tax payable	**525**	(228)
Per the statement of cash flows	**6 222**	4 797

1 Relates to the restructuring of the US Gemini debt.

Sasol early adopted IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

- The amendment to IAS 23 clarifies that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. Previously, if any specific borrowing remained outstanding after the related asset was ready for its intended use or sale, Sasol recognised the finance costs related to this borrowing in profit and loss. The impact on June 2019 financial year as a result of the amendment was additional interest capitalisation of R2 billion, however we remain cash flow neutral.

Outlook for 2020:

- We expect an amount of ~R7 billion to be expensed in the income statement for 2020 as a result of the LCCP reaching beneficial operation.

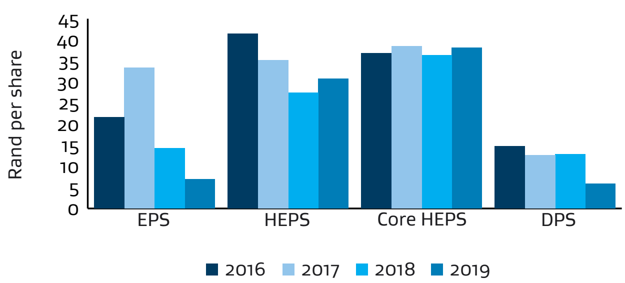
Taxation rate reconciliation

	2019 %	2018 %
South African tax rate	**28,0**	28,0
Disallowed expenses	**9,4**	4,2
Different tax rates	**13,2**	2,6
Tax losses	**8,3**	8,9
Disallowed share-based payments	**2,9**	5,3
Share of profits of equity accounted investments	**(3,3)**	(2,6)
Effect of tax litigation matters	**(8,2)**	–
Investment incentive allowances	**(17,2)**	(6,9)
Other	**1,1**	(4,1)
Effective tax rate	**34,2**	35,4
Adjusted effective tax rate	**29,6**	27,3

Notes on 2019 items:

- Disallowed expenses includes non-deductible expenses incurred not deemed to be in the production of taxable income mainly relating to exploration activities and non-productive interest in our treasury function.
- Different tax rates relates mainly to the impact of lower tax rate in the US on the increases in tax losses incurred during the year.
- New tax losses not recognised resulted mainly from the R1,9 billion (2018 – R2,8 billion) impairment of the Canadian shale gas asset and the Mozambique PSA impairment of R1,1 billion in 2018 for which no deferred tax asset was raised.
- Disallowed share-based payments relates to the Sasol Khanyisa transaction.
- 2019 tax litigation matters includes reversal of tax and interest pertaining to Sasol Oil.
- Investment incentive allowances relates to energy efficiency allowances of our South African operations which increased by R4,2 billion compared to the prior year.

Earnings performance



- Core headline earnings per share (CHEPS) increased by 5% from prior year on the back of a 19% higher rand per barrel oil price.
- Sasol was unable to convert the full rand oil benefit into earnings due to softer commodity chemical prices and higher feedstock prices in Europe and the US.
- For the same reasons, headline earnings per share (HEPS) increased by 12%.
- Earnings per share was impacted by higher impairments in the current year.

Mining – earnings performance

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Improved productivity, increased unit cost per ton

Normalised EBIT decreased by 10% to R4,8 billion compared to the prior year, mainly as a result of lower sales volumes in line with internal customer demand. Our productivity increased by 3% benefitting from a continued focus on improving our operational efficiency while striving to achieve zero harm. We are on track for a further increase in productivity in 2020.

Lower overall production levels were the largest contributor to our normalised unit cost increasing to R313/ton. We expect our mining unit cost for 2020 to normalise around R300 – R330/ton.

As part of our working capital optimisation efforts, we reduced our stock piles and achieved a 22% reduction in external purchases compared to the prior year.

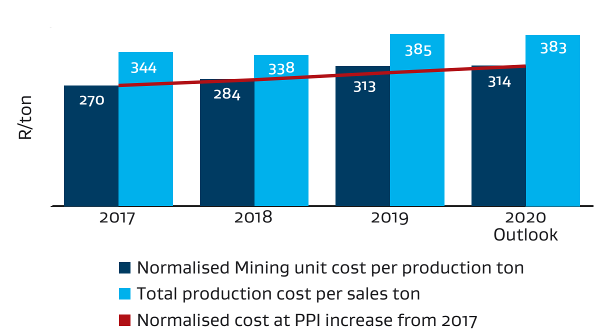
		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Gross margin	Rm	6	**13 993**	13 193	11 719
Gross margin %	%	–	**67**	67	62
Cash fixed costs[1]	Rm	(10)	**6 984**	6 326	6 056
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	Rm	(3)	**6 866**	7 046	5 674
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Rm	(10)	**4 701**	5 244	3 725
Normalised EBIT[3]	Rm	(10)	**4 765**	5 296	5 113
Normalised EBIT margin %	%	(4)	**22,8**	26,8	27,0

1 Cash fixed cost increase above inflation by 4% as result of above inflation labour related increases. Refer to analysis of total cost per sales ton contained in the business performance metrics page (page 37).

2 Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting operating profit for depreciation, amortisation, share-based payments, remeasurement items and movement in rehabilitation provisions due to discount rate changes.

3 Normalised EBIT represent reported EBIT adjusted for remeasurement items and closing rate translation effects. For 2017, we have further adjusted for the strike action and related costs.

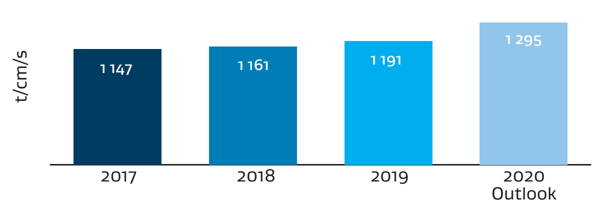
Normalised mining unit cost per production ton



The increase in the normalised mining cost per production ton results from:

- Lower demand from internal customers resulting in a reduction of overall production volumes for the year.
- Above inflation labour increases per the negotiated multi-year wage agreement.
- Our Business Improvement Programme (Siyenza) is being leveraged to improve productivity, production and to reduce our cost base.

Tons per continuous miner per shift (t/cm/s)*



* Includes production outside of normal shifts.

- Our operational performance for the year improved with productivity rates improving by 3% compared to the prior period.
- We are targeting productivity, supported by our Business Improvement Programme (Siyenza), of approximately 1 295 tons/cm/s for 2020.
- For year to date 30 September 2019, we experienced two work-related fatalities at the Thubelisha colliery. These safety incidents negatively impacted our operational performance, resulting in productivity of 1 195 t/cm/s for the quarter, which is flat compared to the full year 2019.

Exploration and Performance International – earnings performance

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Strong operational delivery from Mozambique, impairment in Canada

Normalised EBIT[3] increased by more than 100% to R1,2 billion compared to the prior year.

Our Mozambican operations recorded normalised EBIT of R2,5 billion, a 31% increase compared to the prior year largely due to higher sales prices, partly offset by an increase in maintenance cost and corporate social investment (CSI) cost.

Our Canadian shale gas asset in Montney, before impairment, generated an operating loss of R801 million compared to the prior year loss of R818 million. A further impairment of R1,9 billion (CAD181 million) was raised, which represents a substantial write-down of the asset's book value as at 30 June 2019. We remain committed to divest from this asset as part of our strategic portfolio optimization.

Gabon achieved normalised EBIT of R484 million, a 46% increase compared to the prior year mainly due to higher oil prices and lower well workover maintenance cost.

We expect gas production volumes from the Petroleum Production Agreement license area in Mozambique to be 114 – 118 bscf.

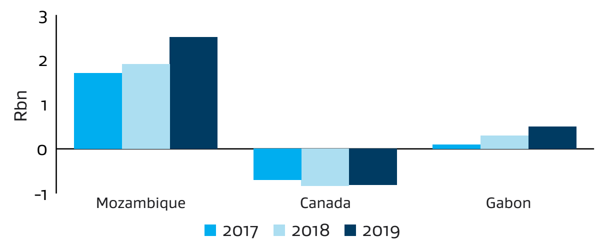
		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Gross margin	Rm	28	**5 130**	4 012	3 981
Gross margin %	%	3	**99**	96	97
Cash fixed costs[1]	Rm	(15)	**2 078**	1 810	1 539
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	Rm	30	**2 705**	2 086	2 641
Remeasurement items	Rm	53	**1 976**	4 241	(6)
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Rm	76	**(889)**	(3 683)	585
Normalised EBIT[3]	Rm	>100	**1 166**	269	242
Normalised EBIT margin %	%	16	**22,5**	6,4	5,9

1 Normalised cash fixed cost increased by 5,5%. Refer to analysis contained in the business performance metrics page (page 38).

2 Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting operating profit for depreciation, amortisation, share-based payments, remeasurement items and movement in rehabilitation provisions due to discount rate changes.

3 Normalised EBIT represent reported EBIT adjusted for remeasurement items and closing rate translation effects.

Normalised EBIT of producing assets



Mozambique

- Higher normalised EBIT mainly due to higher prices partly offset by increased maintenance and CSI cost.

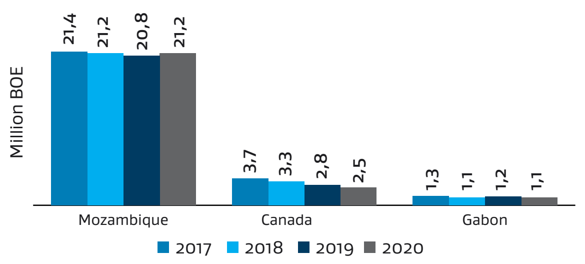
Canada

- Lower production volumes due to reduced drilling activities as well as lower sales prices. Excludes impairment of R1,9 billion (CAD181 million) for 2019 and R2,8 billion (CAD281 million) for 2018.

Gabon

- Higher sales prices, 3% increase in production volumes and lower well workover maintenance cost.

Production volumes



Mozambique

- Operations were stable and consistent, however production volumes were lower due to reduced internal consumption. We expect gas production volumes from the Petroleum Production Agreement in Mozambique to be 114 – 118 bscf.

Canada

- Despite the recently completed drilling campaign, volumes are expected to be lower in 2020 mainly due to the natural decline in the production wells.

Gabon

- Production volumes increased due to the successful completion of the well work-over maintenance programme in 2018.
- The delayed drilling activities as well as the natural decline in the production wells are expected to negatively impact volumes in Gabon.

Performance Chemicals – earnings performance

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Resilient margins in specialty organics and advanced materials portfolios

Normalised EBIT[3] remained flat at R7,9 billion compared to the prior year. This excludes R1,8 billion of losses attributable to the LCCP incurring depreciation and cash fixed costs with limited corresponding gross margin realised while in the ramp-up phase.

Sales volumes were 3% lower compared to the prior year mainly due to external feedstock supply constraints in Europe in the first half of the financial year. We realised strong margins in the specialty organics and advanced materials portfolios, offset by softer macro margins in Europe and Asia in the second half of the financial year, impacting the remainder of the portfolio.

The LCCP EO/EG unit is performing above plan and 37kt of mono-ethylene glycol (MEG) was sold by 30 June 2019. The EO/EG plant together with the Ethoxylates, Guerbet and Ziegler units to be commissioned in 2020 are expected to sustainably increase the EBIT from the Performance Chemical's business going forward.

The EO/EG and Tetramerization cash generating units (CGU) were impaired by R5,5 billion (US$388 million) and R7,4 billion (US$526 million) respectively. The impairments were mostly as a result of softer forecast US ethylene over ethane margins and global MEG prices coupled with an increase in capital cost for the LCCP.

Performance Chemicals overall sales volumes to be 7% – 10% higher than the prior year. Excluding LCCP produced products, sales volumes to be 1% – 2% higher than the prior year.

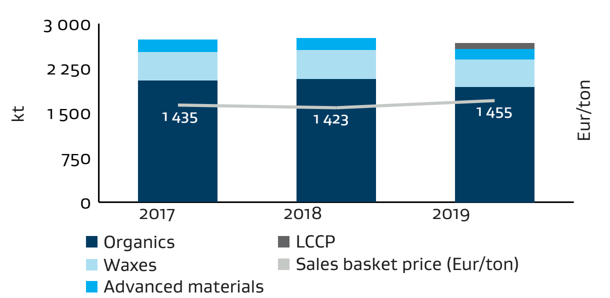
		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Gross margin	Rm	2	**24 873**	24 441	24 406
Gross margin %	%	–	**36**	36	39
Cash fixed costs[1]	Rm	(15)	**14 921**	12 974	12 526
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	Rm	(11)	**10 153**	11 461	11 841
Remeasurement items	Rm	(>100)	**13 182**	103	136
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Rm	(>100)	**(7 040)**	7 853	8 737
Normalised EBIT[3]	Rm	–	**7 940**	7 933	9 188
Normalised EBIT margin %	%	(1)	**11,6**	12,2	14,8

1 Normalised cash fixed cost increased by 1,8%. Refer to analysis contained in the business performance metrics page (page 39).

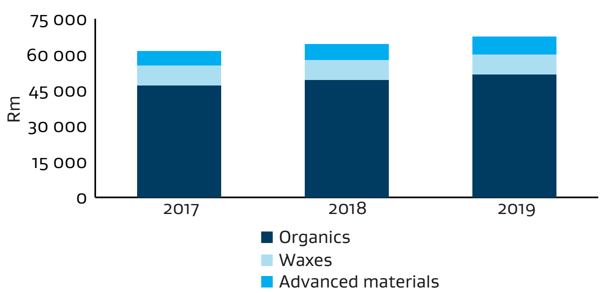
2 Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting operating profit for depreciation, amortisation, share-based payments, remeasurement items and movement in rehabilitation provisions due to discount rate changes.

3 Normalised EBIT represent reported EBIT adjusted for remeasurement items and closing rate translation effects. We have further adjusted for operating losses (attributable to the LCCP incurring depreciation and cash fixed cost without corresponding gross margin realised while in ramp-up phase) of R1,8 billion.

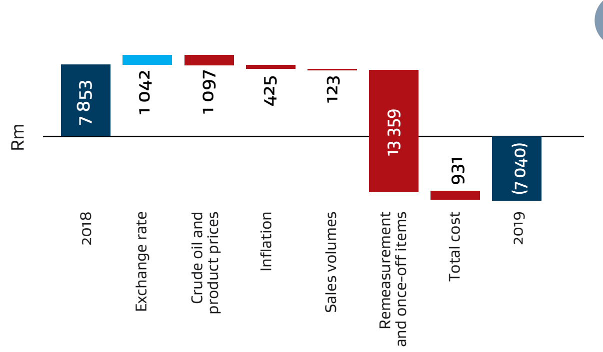
Sales price and volumes



Turnover per product



EBIT variance analysis



- The benefit from a weaker average exchange rate was offset by higher ethane and ethylene feedstock costs in the US and Europe.
- Our advanced materials business delivered a solid performance and has maintained robust margins.
- The LCCP EO/EG plant achieved beneficial operation in May 2019. As per our plan, 41kt of MEG was produced, of which 37kt was sold.
- EBIT decreased as a result of the partial impairment of the North American value chain R12,9 billion (US$914 million). The increase in total cost is mainly due to LCCP growth costs.

Base Chemicals – earnings performance
for the year ended 30 June 2019

Higher volumes, profitability adversely impacted by softer chemicals prices

Normalised EBIT[3] decreased 33% to R3,8 billion compared to the prior year. This excludes R1,9 billion losses attributable to the LCCP incurring depreciation and cash fixed cost with limited corresponding gross margin realised while in ramp-up phase.

The Base Chemical's business benefitted from 4% higher sales volumes largely from US polymers with our joint venture HDPE plant contributing for the full year and our LLDPE plant achieving beneficial operation in February 2019. The Base Chemical's foundation business sales volumes were largely in line with those of 2018.

The LLDPE plant has produced 103kt of product since achieving beneficial operation. The LLDPE unit, together with the ethane cracker and the Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) units to be commissioned in 2020, will deliver a significant contribution to the Base Chemicals EBIT going forward.

We impaired the Ammonia CGU in the Southern African value chain by R3,3 billion, mainly attributable to the outlook of softer international ammonia sales prices and higher feedstock cost. We reversed an impairment amounting to R949 million on our integrated ethylene assets in Sasolburg due to the useful life extension from 2034 to 2050. This is in line with the detailed study undertaken that proved the viability of non-gas dependent operations beyond 2034 as feedstock is supplied from Secunda, which has an approved useful life up to 2050.

Base chemicals overall sales volumes to be 15% – 20% higher than the prior year. Excluding LCCP produced products, sales volumes to be 1% – 2% higher than the prior year.

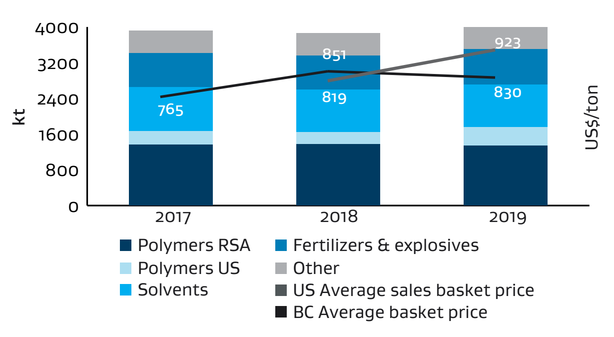
		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Gross margin	Rm	5	**26 022**	24 877	25 101
Gross margin %	%	(4)	**53**	57	59
Cash fixed costs[1]	Rm	(21)	**18 883**	15 631	14 393
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	Rm	(27)	**7 111**	9 703	10 655
Remeasurement items	Rm	29	**3 190**	4 512	(374)
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Rm	(>100)	**(1 431)**	918	6 888
Normalised EBIT[3]	Rm	(33)	**3 832**	5 741	6 908
Normalised EBIT margin %	%	(5)	**7,9**	13,1	16,3

1 Normalised cash fixed cost increased by 4,9%. Refer to analysis contained in the business performance metrics page (page 40).

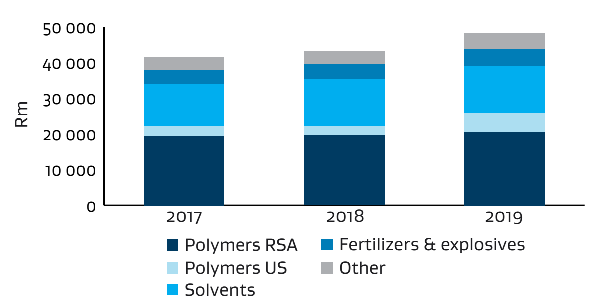
2 Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting operating profit for depreciation, amortisation, share-based payments, remeasurement items and movement in rehabilitation provisions due to discount rate changes.

3 Normalised EBIT represent reported EBIT adjusted for remeasurement items and the closing rate translation effects. We have further adjusted for operating losses (attributable to the LCCP incurring depreciation and cash fixed cost without corresponding gross margin realised while in ramp-up phase) of R1,9 billion.

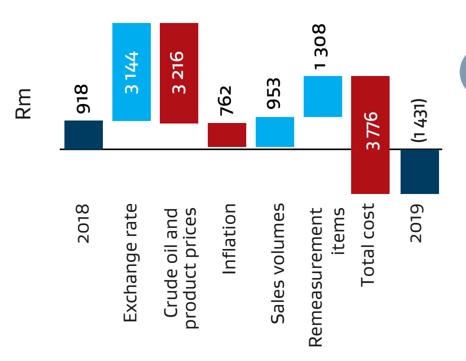
Sales price and volumes



Turnover per product



EBIT variance analysis



- The benefit from a weaker average exchange rate and 4% higher sales volumes was offset by a 2% decrease in the US$ basket price resulting from softer chemical prices.
- HDPE production volume in the US was 218kt for 2019 with the plant continuing to produce at high utilisation rates.
- The LLDPE plant achieved production of 103kt since beneficial operation.
- EBIT decreased as a result of US growth cost (R2 billion) and depreciation (R0,5 billion) with the start-up of the first LCCP units and higher rehabilitation provisions resulting from a change in discount rate (R0,8 billion).
- Remeasurement items are lower as a result of lower impairments in the current year.

Energy – earnings performance
for the year ended 30 June 2019

Strong volume performance, with overall favourable product prices

Normalised EBIT[3] increased by 13% to R17,1 billion compared to the prior year mainly due to higher sales volumes enabled by higher production at Natref, alongside favourable rand oil prices and diesel differentials. Notwithstanding these factors, the operating margin remained flat due to weaker petrol differentials.

We completed 15 new Retail Convenience Centres in 2019 and divested from four sites during the year, as part of our strategic site management process.

ORYX GTL benefitted from higher Brent crude oil prices and a weaker exchange rate, contributing R1,1 billion to EBIT. This was 3% lower than the prior year due to 16% lower production volumes related to unplanned shutdowns. ORYX GTL plans to perform preventative maintenance on the cooling coils of the FT Synthesis Reactors during an extended statutory maintenance shutdown from January 2020. As a result we expect a utilisation rate of 55% – 60% in financial year 2020.

We expect an overall strong operational performance for 2020, with SSO volumes of between 7,7 – 7,8 million tons (impacted by a phase shutdown in 2020) and liquid fuels sales of approximately 57 – 58 million barrels.

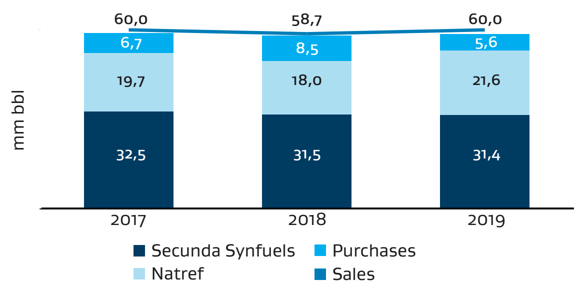
		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Gross margin	Rm	11	**36 351**	32 709	30 016
Gross margin %	%	(4)	**43**	47	46
Cash fixed costs[1]	Rm	(8)	**14 490**	13 434	12 875
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	Rm	15	**22 629**	19 693	17 594
Remeasurement items	Rm	75	**247**	971	1 844
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Rm	18	**16 566**	14 081	11 218
Normalised EBIT[3]	Rm	13	**17 116**	15 131	13 582
Normalised EBIT margin %	%	(1)	**20,4**	21,7	21,0

1 Normalised cash fixed cost increased by 5,1%. Refer to analysis contained in the business performance metrics page (page 41).

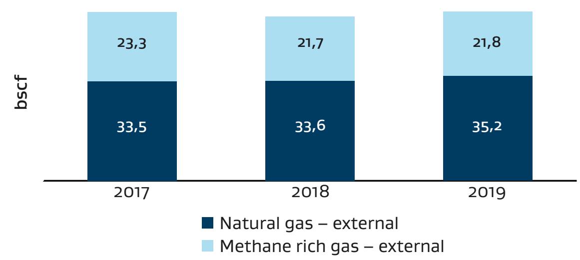
2 Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting operating profit for depreciation, amortisation, share-based payments, remeasurement items and movement in rehabilitation provisions due to discount rate changes.

3 Normalised EBIT represent reported EBIT adjusted for remeasurement items and closing rate translation effects.

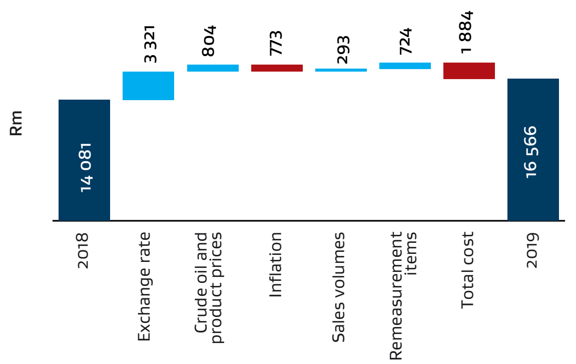
Liquid fuel production and sales



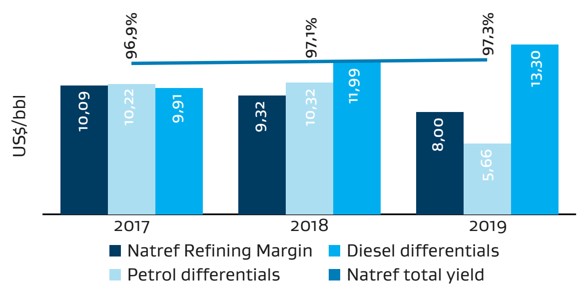
Gas sales



EBIT variance analysis



Refining margins



- EBIT increased as a result of a weaker average exchange rate, higher crude oil prices and 2% higher liquid fuels sales volumes.
- Petrol price differentials and refining margins were under pressure as a result of international demand/supply dynamics. However, the impact was offset by improved diesel differentials.
- Total cost increased mainly due to higher non-cash costs (depreciation up R0,5 billion from capital additions) and rehabilitation provision up R0,8 billion from change in discount rate.

Financial position overview – assets
at 30 June

	2019 Rm	2018 Rm
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	**233 549**	167 457
Assets under construction	**127 764**	165 361
Goodwill and other intangible assets	**3 357**	2 687
Equity accounted investments	**9 866**	10 991
Post-retirement benefit assets	**1 274**	1 498
Deferred tax assets	**8 563**	4 096
Other long-term assets	**7 580**	5 888
Non-current assets	**391 953**	357 978
Assets in disposal groups held for sale	**2 554**	113
Short-term investments	**–**	85
Inventories	**29 646**	29 364
Trade and other receivables	**29 308**	33 031
Short-term financial assets	**630**	1 536
Cash	**15 877**	17 128
Current assets	**78 015**	81 257
Total assets	**469 968**	439 235

Key projects approved (FID)
which were not completed at 30 June 2019

Project related information and notes		2019 Estimated end of job cost	2019 Estimated beneficial operation (BO) (calendar year)	Budget and Schedule at Final Investment Decision (FID) Estimated end of job cost	Budget and Schedule at Final Investment Decision (FID) Estimated beneficial operation (BO) (calendar year)
Projects to sustain our business					
Secunda Synfuels Operations: Sixth fine ash dam – phase one					
Construction of an additional environmentally sustainable fine ash slurry disposal site.	Rm	**6 000**	**2019**	6 000	2019
Secunda Synfuels Operations: Coal tar filtration east project					
Ensures adherence to environmental, health and emissions limits. The project will increase the tar processing capacity in order to avoid tar dumping.	Rm	**3 803**	**2019**	1 739	2015
Secunda Synfuels and Natref Operations: Clean Fuels 2 project – phase one[1]					
To meet the fuel specifications as per legislation published by the Department of Energy. The expected range for Secunda Synfuels Operations is R4-5 billion.	Rm	**1 150**	**2024**	1 150	2024
Sasolburg Operations: Steam Station 2 nitrogen oxide abatement					
To meet the Minimum Emission Standards (MES) for the criteria pollutant (NOx).	Rm	**1 170**	**2022**	1 302	2022
Projects to grow our business					
US Operations: Lake Charles Chemicals Project					
Ethane cracker and derivatives complex that will produce ethylene and ethylene derivatives (Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE), Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE), Ethylene Glycol, Ziegler alcohols and alcohol related derivatives) and infrastructure to enable the project.	US$m	**12 600 – 12 900**	**2019/ 2020**	8 900	2018/ 2019
Exploration and Production International: Mozambique Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) – phase one					
Development of further hydrocarbon resources to support our Southern Africa growth strategy.	US$m	**1 433**	**2020**	1 400	2020

1 Amounts relate to Sasol's portion. Estimated end of job is limited to the amount approved to progress Clean Fuels.

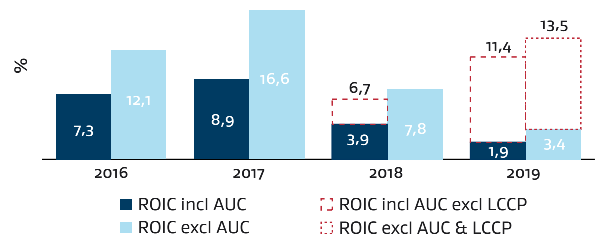
Framework for inclusion of projects in this report:

(a) Only projects that have been approved by the Sasol Limited Board (wholly or largely in part) are included.

(b) All projects with an estimated end of job cost exceeding R1 billion approved are included (or the equivalent thereof when in foreign currency).

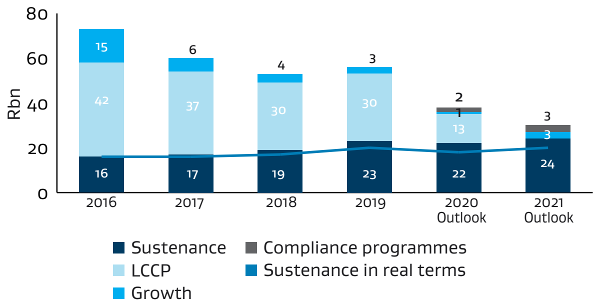
Analysis of key statement of financial position metrics

Return on invested Capital (ROIC)



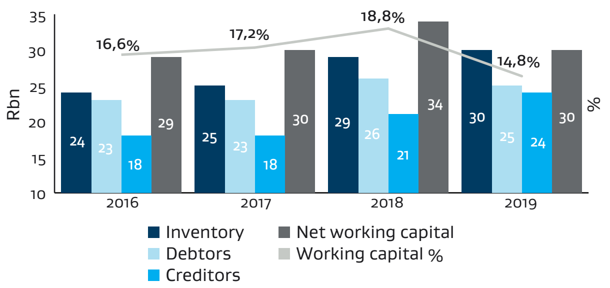
- The Group's ROIC (excl. AUC) for 2018 and 2019 was significantly impacted by impairment of assets and softer macroeconomic environment.
- As the LCCP progresses through the sequential beneficial operation schedule, the units are capitalised and the costs associated with relevant units are expensed while the gross margin contribution follows the ramp-up profile and inventory build.
- Excluding the ramp-up of the LCCP, the Group's 2019 ROIC (excl. AUC) improves to 13,5% and ROIC (incl. AUC) to 11,4%, respectively.

Capital expenditure



- Significant reduction in growth capital spend post LCCP in support of our strategic objectives to deleverage the balance sheet, and to grow shareholder value through increased dividend returns.
- Prudent management of sustenance capital basket for the foundation business at ~R20 billion (US$1,5 billion) level in real terms.
- Safe and reliable operations remains sacrosanct.
- The environmental compliance programme is gaining momentum to reduce Sasol's carbon footprint. Compliance programme relates to conformance and clean air projects. Solid progress has been made thus far.
- For forecasting purposes, we estimate that a 10c change in the annual average rand/US dollar exchange rate will impact capital expenditure by approximately R100 million.

Working capital



- Working capital of 15% – 4% lower than the prior year due to cash conservation initiatives, focused management intervention and the reclassification of held for sale assets (0,4%).
- LCCP will contribute to an improved net working capital position due to advantageous geographic locations, providing easy access to markets and infrastructure.

Held for sale at 30 June 2019	Assets Rm	Liabilities Rm	Net Rm
Explosives business	1 404	398	1 006
Investment in Sasol Huntsman GmbH & co KG	846	–	846
Sasol Wilmar Alcohol Industries	290	90	200
Other	14	–	14
Total held for sale	2 554	488	2 066

- As part of our value based strategy announced in November 2017, Sasol had commenced an asset review process to ensure that all assets in our global portfolio deliver against our strategy.
- On 26 July 2019 Sasol and Huntsman Corporation signed a definitive agreement for Sasol to dispose of our 50% equity interest in the Sasol-Huntsman maleic anhydride joint venture. The transaction closed on 30 September 2019 with a preliminary equity purchase price of R1,5 billion (EUR90,3 million) received by Sasol. The final purchase price will be confirmed on verification of the closing accounts by the independent auditors.
- A share purchase agreement was signed on 18 October 2019, for the disposal of Sasol's share in Wilmar Alcohol Industries. The agreement is subject to Chinese authority approval.

Financial position overview – equity and liabilities

	2019 Rm	2018 Rm
Equity and liabilities		
Shareholders' equity	**219 910**	222 985
Non-controlling interests	**5 885**	5 623
Total equity	**225 795**	228 608
Long-term debt	**127 350**	89 411
Finance leases	**7 445**	7 280
Long-term provisions	**17 622**	15 160
Post-retirement benefit obligations	**12 708**	11 900
Long-term deferred income	**924**	879
Long-term financial liabilities	**1 440**	133
Deferred tax liabilities	**27 586**	25 908
Non-current liabilities	**195 075**	150 671
Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale	**488**	36
Short-term debt	**3 783**	14 709
Short-term financial liabilities	**765**	1 926
Other current liabilities	**44 004**	43 196
Bank overdraft	**58**	89
Current liabilities	**49 098**	59 956
Total equity and liabilities	**469 968**	439 235

30 June 2019	Expiry date	Currency	Contract amount million	Total Rand equivalent Rm	Utilised facilities* Rm	Available facilities Rm
Banking facilities and debt arrangements						
Group treasury facilities						
Commercial paper (uncommitted)[1]	None	Rand	**8 000**	**8 000**	**–**	**8 000**
Commercial banking facilities	None	Rand	**10 300**	**10 300**	**953**	**9 347**
Revolving credit facility	November 2023	US dollar	**3 900**	**54 915**	**49 283**	**5 632**
Revolving credit facility[2]	June 2024	US dollar	**150**	**2 112**	**2 112**	**–**
Debt arrangements						
US Dollar Bond	November 2022	US dollar	**1 000**	**14 081**	**14 081**	**–**
US Dollar Bond[3]	March 2024	US dollar	**1 500**	**21 121**	**21 121**	**–**
US Dollar Bond[3]	September 2028	US dollar	**750**	**10 561**	**10 561**	**–**
US Dollar term loan[3]	June 2024	US dollar	**1 650**	**23 233**	**23 233**	**–**
Other Sasol businesses						
Specific project asset finance						
Energy – Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Rompco)	June 2022	Rand	**2 511**	**2 511**	**2 511**	**–**
Energy – Republic of Mozambique Pipeline Investments Company (Rompco)	December 2019	Rand	**71**	**71**	**71**	**–**
Energy – Clean Fuels II (Natref)	Various	Rand	**1 948**	**1 948**	**1 948**	**–**
Other debt arrangements		Various	**–**	**–**	**11 149**	**–**
					137 023	**22 979**
Available cash						**13 339**
Total funds available for use						**36 318**

1 R2,2 billion floating interest rate notes were issued in August 2019.

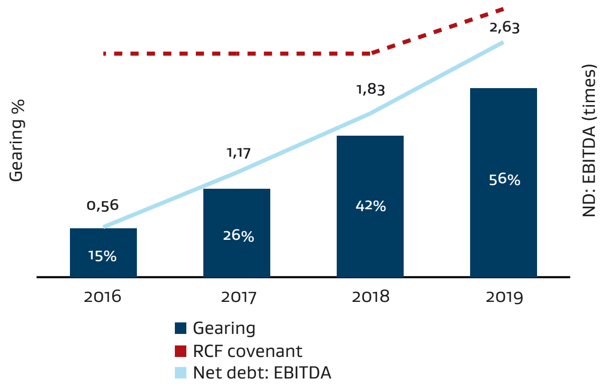
2 In June 2019 Sasol Financing USA LLC incurred a term loan of US$1,65 billion and a revolving credit facility of US$150 million, the proceeds of which were utilised to fully repay the remainder of the US$4 billion LCCP project asset finance facility.

3 In September 2018 Sasol Financing USA LLC issued bonds to the value of US$1,50 billion and US$0,75 billion respectively. The net proceeds from the bonds of US$2,24 billion were used to partially repay the US$4,0 billion LCCP project asset finance facility.

* Excludes accrued interest (R1 billion) and unamortised loan cost (R0,6 billion).

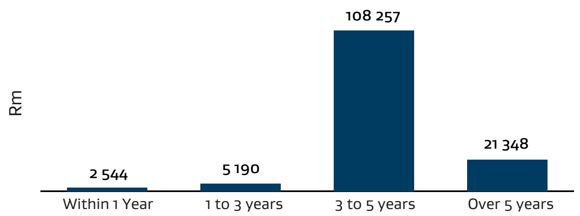
Analysis of key statement of financial position metrics

Gearing and net debt to EBITDA



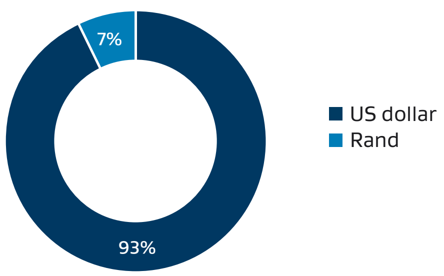
- 2019 gearing at 56,3% due to higher impairments and higher than planned capital expenditure on LCCP.
- Net debt:EBITDA increases to 2,6 times mainly due to construction of LCCP.
- As part of our refinancing we agreed with our lenders to amend the net debt: EBITDA covenant from 2,5 times to 3,0 times under the US$3,9 billion Revolving Credit Facility (RCF). The US$1,65 billion term loan and the US$150 million RCF entered into during June 2019 is aligned to the amended RCF covenant. This provides us with greater financial flexibility during the peak funding period. The bank's definition of net debt:EBITDA at 30 June 2019 is expected to range between 2,2 and 2,4 times, which remains well below the covenant of 3,0 times.
- The RCF and term loan covenant includes adjustments for the impact of gains and losses on our hedging activities, translation of monetary assets and liabilities, and operating leases from the adoption of IFRS16 (effective 1 July 2020).
- LCCP ramp-up expected to significantly contribute to deleveraging the balance sheet in the short to near-term.
- Our balance sheet gearing is expected to range between 55% – 65% for 2020 and net debt:EBITDA between 2,6 and 3,0 times.

2019 long-term debt by maturity



- New US dollar bonds issued to the value of US$2,25 billion, US dollar term loan of US$1,65 billion and the RCF of US$150 million with maturity of 2024+
- Proceeds from above used to settle US$4 billion LCCP project asset financing facility for which repayment was due in 2021.
- Revolving credit facility (US$3,9 billion) repayment by November 2023, with an option to extend.
- The Inzalo Public B-BBEE transaction unwound during the year, settling remaining R7 billion external debt. A total of R12 billion has been settled.

2019 long-term debt by currency



- The currency in which funding is raised is aligned to the expected capital requirements to ensure limited exposure to translation risk.
- The US funding market is highly liquid with competitive interest rates, reducing Sasol's weighted average cost of capital (WACC).
- Exposure to US dollar funding places pressure on gearing as a result of current currency volatility.
- LCCP cash flows essential to service US$ debt.

Sasol's Corporate rating

	Current rating	Date	Previous rating	Date
Moody's				
South Africa	**Baa3**	**June 2017**	Baa2	Nov 2014
Sasol	**Baa3**	**June 2017**	Baa2	Dec 2015
S&P				
South Africa	**BB**	**Nov 2017**	BB+	Apr 2017
Sasol	**BBB-**	**Apr 2017**	BBB	Oct 2012

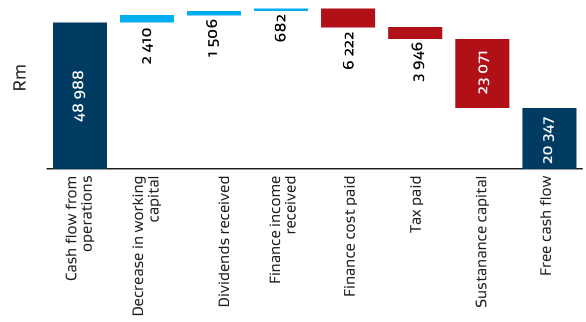
- To achieve and keep an optimal capital structure, the group aims to maintain a stable long-term investment grade credit rating, recognising that Sasol, like all South African domiciled entities, is constrained (but not necessarily capped) by the South African sovereign rating. In November 2017 S&P downgraded South Africa's sovereign credit rating from BB+ investment grade to BB with a stable outlook. In December 2018, S&P affirmed Sasol's rating at BBB-/A-3 with a stable outlook.
- In May 2019 Moody's Investors Service affirmed Sasol Limited's long-term issuer rating at Baa3, however changed the outlook from stable to negative. The national issuer scale rating changed from Aaa.za to Aa1.za

Abbreviated cash flow overview
for the year ended 30 June

	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Cash generated by operating activities	**51 398**	42 877	44 069
Dividends received from equity accounted investments	**1 506**	1 702	1 539
Finance income received	**682**	1 565	1 464
Finance costs paid	**(6 222)**	(4 797)	(3 612)
Tax paid	**(3 946)**	(7 041)	(6 352)
Cash available from operating activities	**43 418**	34 306	37 108
Dividends paid	**(9 952)**	(7 952)	(8 628)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries	**(1 523)**	(725)	(989)
Cash retained from operating activities	**31 943**	25 629	27 491
Cash used in investing activities	**(56 412)**	(53 979)	(56 677)
Cash generated by financing activities	**23 131**	15 112	9 536
Translation effects on cash and cash equivalents	**162**	954	(3 207)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**15 819**	17 039	29 323

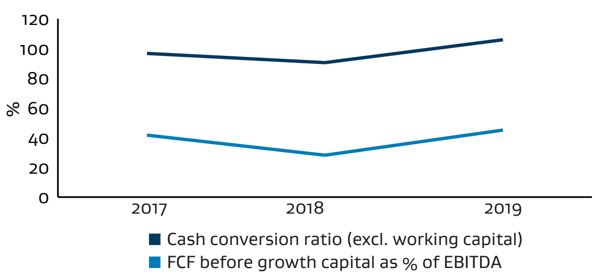
Analysis of key cash flow statement metrics

Free cash flow



- Free cash flow before growth of R20,3 billion increased by 40% from prior year (R14,6 billion) as a result of higher cash flow generated from operations.
- The higher sustenance capital resulted from planned statutory shutdowns during 2019. Sustenance capital was still maintained to US$1,5 billion in real terms.
- Free cash flow before growth was also impacted by increased cash fixed cost related to LCCP.
- Finance cost paid increased by R1,5 billion as a result of higher LCCP capital requirements.
- Tax paid includes a refund of previous over-payments to SARS to the value of R2,8 billion in 2019.

Sasol's quality of earnings metrics



- Quality of earnings refers to the amount of earnings attributable to higher sales prices and volumes or lower costs, rather than accounting adjustments, such as valuation of inventories, adjustment to depreciation or once-off items.
- Sasol's cash conversion ratio improved from last year as a result of lower hedging losses in the 2019 financial year.
- Free cash flow as % of EBITDA improved as a result of improved working capital management and lower tax paid. Adjusting for the once-off tax refund, the free cash flow as % of EBITDA is 36%.
- Sasol's adjusted EBITDA to turnover was impacted by higher growth cost (R3,2 billion) and realised group hedges (R2,8 billion) in 2019.

	2019 %	2018 %	2017 %
As a % of external turnover:			
Adjusted EBITDA	**23,1**	28,4	27,7
Cash generated by operating activities	**25,2**	23,6	25,6
Free Cash Flow (before growth capital)	**10,0**	8,0	11,6

- Cash generated by operating activities to turnover benefitted from improved working capital management – net working capital to turnover ratio improved by 4% to 15%.
- Free cash flow to turnover increased due to improved working capital management and lower taxes paid in the current year.

Segmental analysis
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Mining Rm	Exploration and Production International Rm	Performance Chemicals Rm	Base Chemicals Rm	Energy Rm	Group Functions Rm	Total operations Rm
Turnover							
External	3 222	1 815	67 389	48 113	82 977	60	**203 576**
Intersegment	17 654	3 369	907	700	826	18	**23 474**
Total turnover	20 876	5 184	68 296	48 813	83 803	78	**227 050**
Adjusted EBITDA	6 866	2 705	10 153	7 111	22 629	(2 413)	**47 051**
Depreciation of PPE	(1 797)	(1 565)	(3 655)	(4 732)	(5 279)	(507)	**(17 535)**
Amortisation of intangible assets	(8)	(17)	(84)	(56)	(52)	(216)	**(433)**
Share-based payments	(289)	(36)	(132)	(303)	(224)	(234)	**(1 218)**
Unrealised hedging gains	–	–	–	–	–	728	**728**
Unrealised translation gains	–	–	–	–	–	437	**437**
Change in discount rate of rehabilitation provisions	(26)	–	(140)	(261)	(261)	–	**(688)**
Remeasurement items	(45)	(1 976)	(13 182)	(3 190)	(247)	(5)	**(18 645)**
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	4 701	(889)	(7 040)	(1 431)	16 566	(2 210)	**9 697**
Remeasurement items	45	1 976	13 182	3 190	247	5	**18 645**
Translation losses/(gains) of closing exchange rate	19	79	(51)	124	337	(1 112)	**(604)**
Mark-to-market valuation of hedges	–	–	7	–	(34)	2 870	**2 843**
LCCP ramp-up losses	–	–	1 842	1 949	–	–	**3 791**
Normalised EBIT	4 765	1 166	7 940	3 832	17 116	(447)	**34 372**
Statement of financial position							
Property, plant and equipment	23 540	6 076	74 313	77 339	48 924	3 357	**233 549**
Assets under construction	2 268	7 426	48 764	60 927	7 698	681	**127 764**
Goodwill and other intangible assets	103	23	1 317	1 058	109	747	**3 357**
Other non-current assets[1]	574	17	2 555	1 836	10 594	1 870	**17 446**
Current assets[1, 2]	1 809	2 475	25 007	19 478	19 727	8 789	**77 285**
Total external assets[1]	28 294	16 017	151 956	160 638	87 052	15 444	**459 401**
Non-current liabilities[1]	1 701	6 782	11 763	10 612	11 561	125 070	**167 489**
Current liabilities[1]	2 601	1 685	12 462	10 234	13 160	7 917	**48 059**
Total external liabilities[1]	4 302	8 467	24 225	20 846	24 721	132 987	**215 548**
Cash flow information							
Cash flow from operations	7 025	2 528	9 743	6 343	23 247	102	**48 988**
Additions to non-current assets[3]	2 912	1 086	20 403	23 065	7 484	850	**55 800**
Capital commitments							
Subsidiaries and joint operations	2 372	19 795	10 434	16 504	10 390	600	**60 095**
Equity accounted investments	–	–	–	9	1 274	–	**1 283**
Total capital commitments	2 372	19 795	10 434	16 513	11 664	600	**61 378**
Number of employees[4]	7 402	419	5 667	8 090	5 118	4 733	**31 429**

1 Excludes deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities, tax receivable, tax payable and post-retirement benefit assets.

2 Included in current assets for Group Functions is R4 billion which relates to our central treasury function of which R3,3 billion relates to cash holdings and R0,6 billion to our derivative and hedging activities.

3 Includes project related capital payables.

4 Includes permanent and non-permanent employees.

Segmental analysis
for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Mining Rm	Exploration and Production International Rm	Performance Chemicals Rm	Base Chemicals Rm	Energy Rm	Group Functions Rm	Total operations Rm
Turnover							
External	3 446	1 610	63 986	43 269	69 110	40	**181 461**
Intersegment	16 351	2 588	901	682	663	12	**21 197**
Total turnover	19 797	4 198	64 887	43 951	69 773	52	**202 658**
Adjusted EBITDA[5]	7 046	2 086	11 461	9 703	19 693	1 544	**51 533**
Depreciation of PPE	(1 673)	(1 444)	(3 232)	(4 383)	(4 790)	(524)	**(16 046)**
Amortisation of intangible assets	(4)	(21)	(67)	(39)	(27)	(221)	**(379)**
Share-based payments	(105)	(63)	(289)	(206)	(176)	(3 592)	**(4 431)**
Unrealised hedging losses	–	–	–	–	–	(3 909)	**(3 909)**
Unrealised translation gains	–	–	–	–	–	76	**76**
Change in discount rate of rehabilitation provisions	14	–	83	355	352	–	**804**
Remeasurement items	(34)	(4 241)	(103)	(4 512)	(971)	(40)	**(9 901)**
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	5 244	(3 683)	7 853	918	14 081	(6 666)	**17 747**
Remeasurement items	34	4 241	103	4 512	971	40	**9 901**
Translation losses/(gains) of closing exchange rate	18	(289)	(45)	5	45	277	**11**
Mark-to-market valuation of hedges	–	–	–	–	34	3 206	**3 240**
LCCP ramp-up losses	–	–	22	306	–	–	**328**
Normalised EBIT[6]	5 296	269	7 933	5 741	15 131	(3 143)	**31 227**
Statement of financial position							
Property, plant and equipment	22 584	7 646	39 274	46 874	47 743	3 336	**167 457**
Assets under construction	2 095	6 457	74 595	75 648	5 993	573	**165 361**
Goodwill and other intangible assets	47	35	1 172	509	106	818	**2 687**
Other non-current assets[1]	471	79	1 904	1 795	10 684	1 946	**16 879**
Current assets[1, 2]	2 547	2 339	26 335	15 714	20 657	10 363	**77 955**
Total external assets[1]	27 744	16 556	143 280	140 540	85 183	17 036	**430 339**
Non-current liabilities[1]	1 629	5 684	36 538	38 749	11 616	30 547	**124 763**
Current liabilities[1]	2 801	2 371	12 584	9 883	11 462	18 537	**57 638**
Total external liabilities[1]	4 430	8 055	49 122	48 632	23 078	49 084	**182 401**
Cash flow information							
Cash flow from operations	6 877	2 665	12 303	9 017	17 158	(1 382)	**46 638**
Additions to non-current assets[3]	3 729	2 525	19 384	20 299	6 650	797	**53 384**
Capital commitments							
Subsidiaries and joint operations[7]	2 640	18 811	16 432	21 125	10 320	599	**69 927**
Equity accounted investments	–	–	–	4	889	–	**893**
Total capital commitments	2 640	18 811	16 432	21 129	11 209	599	**70 820**
Number of employees[4]	7 471	430	5 600	7 724	5 069	4 976	**31 270**

1 Excludes deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities, tax receivable, tax payable and post-retirement benefit assets.

2 Included in current assets for Group Functions is R5,2 billion which relates to our central treasury function of which R2,9 billion relates to cash holdings and R1,5 billion to our derivative and hedging activities.

3 Includes project related capital payables.

4 Includes permanent and non-permanent employees.

5 Adjusted EBITDA has been restated to include unrealised translation losses and change in the discount rate for the rehabilitation provisions.

6 Normalised EBIT has been restated to include the LCCP net loss.

7 Capital commitments for subsidiaries and joint operations has been revised as a result of a misstatement in the calculation of the LCCP capital commitments which has been revised by R6,7 billion (US$484 million) to R69 927 million. Refer to page 92 of the Sasol Limited Annual Financial Statements for 30 June 2019 for further details.

The financial results have been restated for the transfer of the Phenolics, Ammonia and Specialty Gases businesses from Performance Chemicals to Base Chemicals.

Segmental analysis
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Mining Rm	Exploration and Production International Rm	Performance Chemicals Rm	Base Chemicals Rm	Energy Rm	Group Functions Rm	Total operations Rm
Turnover							
External	2 946	1 750	61 359	41 582	64 254	516	**172 407**
Intersegment	16 016	2 334	826	706	518	–	**20 400**
Total turnover	18 962	4 084	62 185	42 288	64 772	516	**192 807**
Adjusted EBITDA[5]	5 674	2 641	11 841	10 655	17 594	(582)	**47 823**
Depreciation of PPE	(1 903)	(2 029)	(2 894)	(4 009)	(4 466)	(509)	**(15 810)**
Amortisation of intangible assets	(2)	(24)	(71)	(41)	(30)	(226)	**(394)**
Share-based payments	(22)	(9)	(50)	(38)	(32)	(75)	**(226)**
Unrealised hedging gains	–	–	–	–	–	2 124	**2 124**
Unrealised translation loss	–	–	–	–	–	(170)	**(170)**
Change in discount rate of rehabilitation provisions	(16)	–	47	(53)	(4)	–	**(26)**
Remeasurement items	(6)	6	(136)	374	(1 844)	(10)	**(1 616)**
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	3 725	585	8 737	6 888	11 218	552	**31 705**
Remeasurement items	6	(6)	136	(374)	1 844	10	**1 616**
Translation losses/(gains) of closing exchange rate	19	(337)	299	394	299	527	**1 201**
Mark-to-market valuation of hedges	–	–	16	–	221	(595)	**(358)**
Strike action at Mining	1 363	–	–	–	–	–	**1 363**
Once-off Uzbekistan licence fee	–	–	–	–	–	(493)	**(493)**
Normalised EBIT	5 113	242	9 188	6 908	13 582	1	**35 034**
Statement of financial position							
Property, plant and equipment	21 715	11 765	36 090	43 492	42 238	3 473	**158 773**
Assets under construction	1 141	6 256	53 275	60 639	9 064	359	**130 734**
Goodwill and other intangible assets	46	53	894	309	99	960	**2 361**
Other non-current assets[1]	587	68	1 522	3 482	9 439	315	**15 413**
Current assets[1, 2]	1 986	2 579	24 321	13 645	17 094	25 791	**85 416**
Total external assets[1]	25 475	20 721	116 102	121 567	77 934	30 898	**392 697**
Non-current liabilities[1]	2 574	6 625	26 046	27 647	9 344	31 436	**103 672**
Current liabilities[1]	2 440	1 271	12 921	10 546	11 030	12 062	**50 270**
Total external liabilities[1]	5 014	7 896	38 967	38 193	20 374	43 498	**153 942**
Cash flow information							
Cash flow from operations	5 401	1 726	12 272	11 476	17 996	(2 635)	**46 236**
Additions to non-current assets[3]	2 839	2 600	23 055	24 182	6 781	886	**60 343**
Capital commitments							
Subsidiaries and joint operations	3 099	19 431	26 743	30 375	10 327	761	**90 736**
Equity accounted investments	–	–	–	18	566	–	**584**
Total capital commitments	3 099	19 431	26 743	30 393	10 893	761	**91 320**
Number of employees[4]	7 483	416	5 435	7 438	5 008	5 120	**30 900**

1 Excludes deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities, tax receivable, tax payable and post-retirement benefit assets.
2 Included in current assets for Group Functions is R21,5 billion which relates to our central treasury function of which R17,2 billion relates to cash holdings and R2,6 billion to our derivative and hedging activities.
3 Includes project related capital payables.
4 Includes permanent and non-permanent employees.
5 Adjusted EBITDA has been restated to include unrealised translation losses and change in the discount rate for the rehabilitation provisions.

The financial results have been restated for the transfer of the Phenolics, Ammonia and Specialty Gases businesses from Performance Chemicals to Base Chemicals.

Group key volume balance summary

Volumes: 3-year view (Y-o-Y)

Feedstock

Coal

Mining saleable production[1]

2017	36,0 mm tons	
2018	37,2 mm tons	▲ 3
2019	**36,1 mm tons**	**▼ 3**

External purchases

2017	8,0 mm tons	
2018	6,7 mm tons	▼ 16
2019	**5,2 mm tons**	**▼ 22**

Natural Gas

Mozambique NG production

2017	1116,6 bscf	
2018	115,9 bscf	▼ 1
2019	**114,0 bscf**	**▼ 2**

Canada NG production

2017	21,9 bscf	
2018	19,2 bscf	▼ 12
2019	**16,3 bscf**	**▼ 15**

Crude Oil

Natref production run rate

2017	592 m^3/h	
2018	536 m^3/h	▼ 9
2019	**637 m^3/h**	**▲ 19**

Gabon production (after royalties)

2017	1 279 mm bbl	
2018	1 126 mm bbl	▼ 12
2019	**1 158 mm bbl**	**▲ 3**

Ethane

US Ethane purchases

2017	665 kt	
2018	619 kt	▼ 7
2019	**662 kt**	**▲ 7**

Production

SA Fuels

Synfuels refined product

2017	32,5 mm bbl	
2018	31,5 mm bbl	▼ 3
2019	**31,4 mm bbl**	**–**

Natref production

2017	19,7 mm bbl	
2018	18,0 mm bbl	▼ 9
2019	**21,6 mm bbl**	**▼ 20**

International Fuels

ORYX GTL production

2017	5,49 mm bbl	
2018	5,53 mm bbl	▲ 1
2019	**4,67 mm bbl**	**▼ 16**

EGTL production

2017	0,16 mm bbl	
2018	0,65 mm bbl	▲ >100
2019	**0,69 mm bbl**	**▲ 6**

SA Chemicals

Monomer production[3]

2017	1 305 kt	
2018	1 275 kt	▼ 2
2019	**1 266 kt**	**▼ 1**

Organics production[4]

2017	436 kt	
2018	414 kt	▼ 5
2019	**421 kt**	**▲ 2**

US Chemicals

HDPE[5] production

2018	102 kt	
2019	**218 kt**	**▲ >100**

LLDPE[6] production

2019	**103 kt**

EO/EG[7] saleable production[1]

2019	**41 kt**

Sales

Energy

Liquid fuels sales[8]

2017	60,0 mm bbl	
2018	58,7 mm bbl	▼ 2
2019	**60,0 mm bbl**	**▲ 2**

Gas sales[9]

2017	56,8 mm bbl	
2018	55,3 mm bbl	▼ 3
2019	**57,0 mm bbl**	**▲ 3**

Base Chemicals

Total sales[10]

2017	3 914 kt	
2018	3 859 kt	▼ 1
2019	**4 002 kt**	**▲ 4**

US Polymers sales

2017	306 kt	
2018	270 kt	▼ 12
2019	**411 kt**	**▲ 52**

Performance Chemicals

Total sales[10]

2017	2 732 kt	
2018	2 760 kt	▲ 1
2019	**2 671 kt**	**▼ 3**

1 Saleable production represents total production net of internal usage
2 Mozambique natural gas production reflects Sasol's 70% share
3 Monomer production refers to ethylene and propylene net production before derivatisation and sales
4 Organics production refers to the SA saleable production contribution to the Performance Chemicals organics basket
5 HDPE: High Density Polyethylene
6 LLDPE: Linear Low Density Polyethylene
7 EO/EG: Ethylene oxide/Ethylene glycol
8 Liquid fuels sales include white and black product sales
9 Gas sales include natural gas and methane rich gas sales
10 Comparatives are restated for the transfer of Phenolics, Ammonia and Speciality Gases from Performance Chemicals to Base Chemicals

Lake Charles Chemicals Project (LCCP)

The Lake Charles Chemicals Project (LCCP) consists of a world-scale 1,5 million ton per year ethane cracker and six downstream chemical units which is currently under construction adjacent to Sasol's existing chemical operations, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

We are progressing with the construction of the LCCP project which is tracking the cost estimate provided to the market in May 2019 of US$12,6 – 12,9 billion. As at the end of June 2019, overall the project is 98% with capital expenditure amounting to US$11,8 billion. Engineering, equipment fabrication and procurement were substantially complete and construction progress reached 94% completion. We achieved first steam production in July 2018, followed by beneficial operations of our Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) unit in February 2019, and Ethylene Oxide/Mono-ethylene Glycol (EO/EG) in May 2019. Commissioning of our 1,5 mtpa ethane cracker commenced in 2019, and achieved beneficial operation in August 2019.

The progressive commissioning and start up of the remainder of the derivative units is ongoing, with our low-density polyethylene (LDPE), Ziegler alcohol, ethoxylates facilities and the Guerbet alcohol unit anticipated to reach beneficial operation during the remainder of 2019 and mid 2020, to bring the Lake Charles Chemicals Project to conclusion in 2020.

We continue to monitor the economics of the project against the backdrop of a challenging macroeconomic environment. We rely extensively on the views of independent market consultants in formulating the Sasol long-term assumption views. Market consultants currently differ significantly from period to period, which again is indicative of the uncertainty in the market. We have updated the LCCP economics with the latest view of long-term market assumptions obtained from independent market consultants.

Key projects metrics	October 2019
Total project output capacity	**1,77 mtpa**
Ethane consumption	**100 000 bpd**
Ethylene production	**1,54 mtpa**
First production unit beneficial operation	**Q1 2019***
Last unit beneficial operation	**Q2 2020***
Capital expenditure to date**	**US$11,8 billion**
Total project capex	**US$12,6 – 12,9 billion**
% completion	**99%**
EBITDA from all derivative products (full run rate from 2022)	**~ US$1,0 billion**

LCCP capital cost and cash flow	2019
The LCCP expected capital cash flow requirements are as follows:	
Cumulative capital expenditure as at 30 June 2019**	**US$11,8 billion**
Cumulative cash flow as at 30 June 2019	**US$11,4 billion**
Projected capital expenditure (cash flow) – Financial year 2020***	**US$1,4 billion**

* Calendar year

** Includes accruals of approximately US$0,5 billion and net of US$0,14 billion investment tax credit

*** The cash inflow for the investment tax credit is expected in 2021.

Value Chains

		Scenario based on external consultants view [1]	Scenario based on Jul-Sep 2019 average [2]
Merchant Ethylene			
2020			
Volumes	ktpa	**249**	**251**
EBITDA	US$m	**50 – 70**	**20 – 40**
2022 – Full run rate			
Volumes	ktpa	**330**	**330**
EBITDA	US$m	**120 – 160**	**80 – 120**
Polyethylene			
2020			
Volumes	ktpa	**494**	**494**
EBITDA	US$m	**50 – 100**	**65 – 120**
2022 – Full run rate			
Volumes	ktpa	**900**	**900**
EBITDA	US$m	**490 – 560**	**470 – 530**
Ethylene Oxide (EO) value chain			
2020			
Volumes	ktpa	**325**	**323**
EBITDA	US$m	**0 – 20**	**15 – 30**
2022 – Full run rate			
Volumes	ktpa	**400**	**400**
EBITDA	US$m	**100 – 120**	**60 – 80**
Ziegler alcohol, Alumina and Guerbet alcohols (ZAG)			
2020			
Volumes	ktpa	**28**	**20**
EBITDA	US$m	**0 – 10**	**0 – 10**
2022 – Full run rate			
Volumes	ktpa	**160**	**160**
EBITDA	US$m	**210 – 260**	**220 – 270**
Project EBITDA			
2020	US$m	**100 – 200**	**100 – 200**
2021	US$m	**650 – 750**	**650 – 750**
2022	US$m	**~1 000**	**~1 000**

1 Based on Ethane of US$c30 – US$65 c/gal and Brent crude oil of US$60 – US$85 /bbl in real terms

2 Based on Ethane of US$15 c/gal and Brent crude oil of US$55 /bbl in real terms.

* All EBITDA are quoted in nominal terms

Total interest capitalised over the life of the project:

	Actual (cumulative to date) 2017 US$m	Actual 2018 US$m	**2019 US$m**	Forecast 2020 US$m
Interest capitalised on group borrowings	93,2	65,1	**263,4**	77,8
Interest capitalised on specific borrowings	255,5	199,2	**185,1**	41,5
	348,7	264,3	**448,5**	119,3

Estimated impact on depreciation of US$20 million – US$25 million per annum. The interest capitalised is currently not included in US$12,7 billion total project cost.

Project returns and sensitivities

It is estimated that a US$5c/gal change in the ethane price will have an impact of approximately US$75 million on an annual EBITDA at steady state. A US$5c/gal lower ethane price over the life of the project will impact the IRR by 0,5%.

Impairment

In 2019, the Tetramerization and Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol value chains were impaired by R7,4 billion (US$526 million) and R5,5 billion (US$388 million), respectively. The impairments were driven by softer forecasted US ethylene and global mono-ethylene glycol (MEG) prices and an increase in capital cost for the LCCP. The upstream ethane cracker is a corporate shared asset and the increase in its capital cost has an impact on the downstream derivative units. All cash generating units linked to the LCCP were assessed for impairment.

Carrying value sensitivity to change in assumptions

The Tetramerization and Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol value chains are highly sensitive to changes in assumptions. A 5% change in the ethane price assumption could change the recoverable amount of these value chains by approximately R85 million (US$6 million) and R774 million (US$55 million), respectively. An increase in overall project cost of US$200 million would decrease the value of the Tetramerization CGU by R70 million (US$5 million) and the EO/EG CGU by R422 million (US$30 million). As the LCCP is nearing completion and with the upstream ethylene cracker's reaching beneficial operation in August 2019, these value chains are not expected to incur significant additional capital costs. The pricing factors are outside of the control of management. We continue to monitor these assets, as well as the other derivative units within the LCCP complex for further impairments.

Sustainability

Progressing sustainability

- Safety Recordable Case Rate (RCR)[1], improved to **0,26**, regrettably three fatalities
- Achieved **Level 4** B-BBEE status, **R19,2 billion** in procurement spend with SA Black-owned businesses
- Developing our GHG[2] **emission reduction roadmap**
- Sasol oil tax **dispute settled**

1. Excluding illnesses
2. Greenhouse gas

Maintaining our focus on sustainable value creation

- We are committed to addressing our environmental impact across our global operations, with a specific focus on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction at our South African operations. In support of this, we are currently developing a GHG emissions reduction roadmap to further our efforts to transition to a lower carbon economy and to reduce by 2030 the absolute GHG emissions for our South African operations by at least 10% off our 2017 baseline. We will communicate the roadmap by November 2020.
- Achieved cumulative South African energy efficiency of 21,7%, improving since 2005, tracking our target of 30% by 2030. Energy efficiency for the Group shows a 2019 performance of 19,5% off the 2005 baseline.
- In respect of air quality, to be able to meet the new plant standards, within a timeframe to 2025, necessitates postponements. We submitted the last round of applications by 31 March 2019. Meeting the boiler plant sulphur dioxide standards remains a challenge and we will support the sulphur dioxide expert panel on finding a sustainable solution.
- We are a founding member of the Alliance to End Plastic Waste, a global initiative of companies along the plastics value chain aimed at eliminating plastic waste in the environment in recognition of the harmful effects of single-use plastics on the environment.
- During 2019 we invested R2,0 billion globally in skills and socio-economic development, which includes funding towards small to large enterprises, bursaries, graduate development as well as education, health and investment in infrastructure.
- We have strengthened our LCCP control environment, including a detailed change management programme with specific focus on culture, processes and governance that was socialised with the project, operations and functional teams.

Sasol South Africa

		Khanyisa net value Rbn
Khanyisa B-BBEE transaction		
Fair value of SSA Group after share issue to participants[1]		**90,6**
Attributable to Khanyisa participants	18,38%	**16,7**
Vendor funding[2]		**(17,3)**
Net value[3]		**–**

	Rand
Khanyisa ESOP – approximate net value per employee (1 240 vested rights)	**–**
Khanyisa Public – approximate net value per Khanyisa share	**–**

1 Fair value of SSA Group as at 30 June 2019 is as per the independent valuation performed by Rand Merchant Bank. This valuation is performed annually.

2 For 2019, the SSA Group declared an interim dividend of R3,3 billion and a final dividend of R2,2 billion. 97,5% of the dividends attributable to Khanyisa participants are utilized to repay the vendor funding.

3 Net value is expected to accrue over the term of the transaction.

The fair value of the SSA Group is highly sensitive to macroeconomic assumptions such as international oil price, chemical price and exchange rate assumptions.

Sasol South Africa

Financial information summarised on pages 30 to 35.

Income statement

for the year ended 30 June

	Group		Company	
	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	**2019 Rm**	2018 Rm
Turnover	**95 222**	88 123	**91 985**	85 326
Materials, energy and consumables used	**(36 029)**	(32 826)	**(40 835)**	(38 307)
Selling and distribution costs	**(2 764)**	(2 675)	**(2 758)**	(2 665)
Maintenance expenditure	**(5 584)**	(5 088)	**(5 443)**	(4 959)
Employee-related expenditure	**(15 045)**	(14 772)	**(14 664)**	(14 412)
Exploration expenditure and feasibility costs	**(206)**	(426)	**(206)**	(426)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(11 531)**	(11 343)	**(8 700)**	(8 725)
Other expenses and income	**(6 315)**	(4 143)	**(5 740)**	(3 659)
Translation (losses)/gains	**(125)**	221	**(104)**	185
Other operating expenses and income	**(6 190)**	(4 364)	**(5 636)**	(3 844)
Equity accounted profits, net of tax	**44**	78	**8**	8
Operating profit before remeasurement items	**17 792**	16 928	**13 647**	12 181
Remeasurement items	**(5 907)**	(9 953)	**(8 286)**	(15 895)
Earnings/(loss) before interest and tax (EBIT)	**11 885**	6 975	**5 361**	(3 714)
Finance income	**786**	919	**3 542**	4 823
Finance costs	**(2 764)**	(3 184)	**(2 371)**	(2 707)
Earnings/(loss) before tax	**9 907**	4 710	**6 532**	(1 598)
Taxation	**(1 552)**	(1 343)	**354**	1 953
Earnings for the year	**8 355**	3 367	**6 886**	355
Attributable to				
Owners of Sasol South Africa Limited	**7 596**	2 663	**6 886**	355
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**759**	704	**–**	–
	8 355	3 367	**6 886**	355

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June

	Group		Company	
	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2019 Rm	2018 Rm
Earnings for the year	**8 355**	3 367	**6 886**	355
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Items that can be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	–
Effect of cash flow hedges	**(2)**	–	**(2)**	–
Tax on items that can be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**1**	–	**1**	–
Items that cannot be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**226**	97	**224**	96
Remeasurement on post-retirement benefit obligation	**314**	135	**311**	133
Tax on items that cannot be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**(88)**	(38)	**(87)**	(37)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**8 580**	3 464	**7 109**	451
Attributable to				
Owners of Sasol South Africa Limited	**7 821**	2 760	**7 109**	451
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**759**	704	**–**	–
	8 580	3 464	**7 109**	451

Statement of financial position

at 30 June

	Group		Company	
	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	**2019 Rm**	2018 Rm
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	**76 490**	77 633	**56 670**	60 957
Assets under construction	**16 783**	13 417	**16 489**	13 089
Goodwill and other intangible assets	**34 022**	37 302	**1 108**	1 195
Equity accounted investments	**283**	282	**10**	11
Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures	**–**	–	**48 187**	48 187
Post-retirement benefit assets	**409**	436	**409**	436
Long-term receivables and prepaid expenses	**706**	811	**385**	768
Non-current assets	**128 693**	129 881	**123 258**	124 643
Assets in disposal groups held for sale	**1 229**	–	**1 229**	–
Inventories	**10 462**	10 442	**10 416**	10 432
Tax receivable	**101**	2 805	**101**	2 789
Trade and other receivables	**15 829**	15 420	**15 189**	14 971
Short-term financial assets	**1**	1	**1**	1
Cash and cash equivalents	**10 290**	6 726	**6 566**	2 867
Current assets	**37 912**	35 394	**33 502**	31 060
Total assets	**166 605**	165 275	**156 760**	155 703
Equity and liabilities				
Shareholders' equity	**47 021**	41 434	**53 418**	49 262
Non-controlling interests	**1 709**	1 941	**–**	–
Total equity	**48 730**	43 375	**53 418**	49 262
Long-term debt	**69 392**	71 480	**67 597**	68 577
Long-term provisions	**6 821**	5 848	**6 355**	5 446
Post-retirement benefit obligations	**3 320**	3 442	**3 306**	3 425
Long-term deferred income	**205**	220	**205**	220
Deferred tax liabilities	**19 929**	20 462	**8 584**	9 292
Non-current liabilities	**99 667**	101 452	**86 047**	86 960
Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale	**388**	–	**388**	–
Short-term debt	**4 218**	4 088	**3 101**	3 122
Dividend payable	**–**	3 179	**–**	3 179
Short-term provisions	**966**	1 261	**962**	1 222
Tax payable	**169**	222	**–**	–
Trade and other payables	**12 409**	11 679	**12 786**	11 941
Short-term deferred income	**58**	19	**58**	17
Current liabilities	**18 208**	20 448	**17 295**	19 481
Total equity and liabilities	**166 605**	165 275	**156 760**	155 703

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June

	Group							
	Share capital Rm	Share-based payment reserve Rm	Other Reserves Rm	Re-measurement on post-retirement benefits Rm	Retained earnings Rm	**Shareholders' equity Rm**	Non-controlling interests Rm	**Total equity Rm**
Balance at 30 June 2017	55 849	2 173	9	(13)	(14 437)	**43 581**	1 895	**45 476**
Shares issued	4 733	–	–	–	–	**4 733**	–	**4 733**
Shares issued on implementation of Sasol Khanyisa transaction	8 252	–	–	–	–	**8 252**	–	**8 252**
Long-term incentives vested and settled	–	(367)	–	–	367	**–**	–	**–**
Movement in share-based payment reserve	–	614	–	–	–	**614**	–	**614**
share-based payment expense	–	549	–	–	–	**549**	–	**549**
deferred tax	–	65	–	–	–	**65**	–	**65**
Expiry of Sasol share incentive scheme	–	(1 617)	–	–	1 617	**–**	–	**–**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	97	2 663	**2 760**	704	**3 464**
profit	–	–	–	–	2 663	**2 663**	704	**3 367**
other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	97	–	**97**	–	**97**
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(18 506)	**(18 506)**	(658)	**(19 164)**
Balance at 30 June 2018	68 834	803	9	84	(28 296)	**41 434**	1 941	**43 375**
Movement in Incentives schemes	–	(361)	–	–	(579)	**(940)**	–	**(940)**
long-term incentives vested and settled	–	(361)	–	–	361	**–**	–	**–**
share incentives schemes distributions	–	–	–	–	(940)	**(940)**	–	**(940)**
Movement in share-based payment reserve	–	991	–	–	–	**991**	–	**991**
share-based payment expense	–	1 053	–	–	–	**1 053**	–	**1 053**
deferred tax	–	(62)	–	–	–	**(62)**	–	**(62)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(1)	226	7 596	**7 821**	759	**8 580**
profit	–	–	–	–	7 596	**7 596**	759	**8 355**
other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(1)	226	–	**225**	–	**225**
Retained earnings of newly controlled entity	–	–	–	–	719	**719**	–	**719**
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(3 004)	**(3 004)**	(991)	**(3 995)**
Dividends declared	–	–	–	–	(3 300)	**(3 300)**	(991)	**(4 291)**
Notional portion of dividends declared	–	–	–	–	296	**296**	–	**296**
Balance at 30 June 2019	68 834	1 433	8	310	(23 564)	**47 021**	1 709	**48 730**

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June

	Company					
	Share capital Rm	Share-based payment reserve Rm	Other Reserves Rm	Re-measurement on post-retirement benefits Rm	Retained earnings Rm	**Total equity Rm**
Balance at 30 June 2017	55 849	2 173	8	(13)	(4 292)	**53 725**
Shares issued	4 733	–	–	–	–	**4 733**
Shares issued on implementation of Sasol Khanyisa transaction	8 252	–	–	–	–	**8 252**
Long-term incentives vested and settled	–	(367)	–	–	367	**–**
Movement in share-based payment reserve	–	598	–	–	–	**598**
share-based payment expense	–	535	–	–	–	**535**
deferred tax	–	63	–	–	–	**63**
Expiry of Sasol share incentive scheme	–	(1 617)	–	–	1 617	**–**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	96	355	**451**
profit	–	–	–	–	355	**355**
other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	96	–	**96**
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(18 497)	**(18 497)**
Balance at 30 June 2018	68 834	787	8	83	(20 450)	**49 262**
Movement in Incentives schemes	–	(348)	–	–	(558)	**(906)**
long-term incentives vested and settled	–	(348)	–	–	348	**–**
share incentives schemes distributions	–	–	–	–	(906)	**(906)**
Movement in share-based payment reserve	–	957	–	–	–	**957**
share-based payment expense	–	1 018	–	–	–	**1 018**
deferred tax	–	(61)	–	–	–	**(61)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(1)	224	6 886	**7 109**
profit	–	–	–	–	6 886	**6 886**
other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	(1)	224	–	**223**
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	(3 004)	**(3 004)**
Dividends declared	–	–	–	–	(3 300)	**(3 300)**
Notional portion of dividends declared	–	–	–	–	296	**296**
Balance at 30 June 2019	68 834	1 396	7	307	(17 126)	**53 418**

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June

	Group		Company	
	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	**2019 Rm**	2018 Rm
Cash receipts from customers	**94 560**	85 760	**91 368**	83 099
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	**(67 128)**	(57 777)	**(70 725)**	(62 859)
Cash generated by operating activities	**27 432**	27 983	**20 643**	20 240
Dividends received from equity accounted investments	**29**	53	**29**	53
Finance income received	**702**	789	**3 439**	4 656
Finance costs paid	**(3 142)**	(3 270)	**(2 802)**	(2 855)
Tax refund/(paid)	**510**	(2 192)	**2 278**	(554)
Cash available from operating activities	**25 531**	23 363	**23 587**	21 540
Dividends paid	**(3 536)**	(15 327)	**(3 524)**	(15 318)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries	**(991)**	(658)	**–**	–
Cash retained from operating activities	**21 004**	7 378	**20 063**	6 222
Additions to non-current assets	**(15 951)**	(12 846)	**(15 604)**	(12 589)
additions to property, plant and equipment	**(179)**	(136)	**(174)**	(137)
additions to assets under construction	**(15 977)**	(13 066)	**(15 635)**	(12 808)
additions to other intangible assets	**–**	(2)	**–**	(2)
increase in capital project related payables	**205**	358	**205**	358
Non-current assets sold	**63**	47	**58**	42
Decrease/(Increase) in long-term receivables and prepaid expenses	**405**	(778)	**382**	(735)
Cash used in investing activities	**(15 483)**	(13 577)	**(15 164)**	(13 282)
Share capital issued	**–**	12 985	**–**	12 985
Proceeds from long-term debt	**1 891**	1 681	**1 891**	1 581
Repayment of long-term debt	**(4 100)**	(8 585)	**(3 126)**	(7 796)
Cash generated by financing activities	**(2 209)**	6 081	**(1 235)**	6 770
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**3 312**	(118)	**3 664**	(290)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	**6 726**	6 844	**2 867**	3 157
Reclassification to disposal groups held for sale	**35**	–	**35**	–
Cash and cash equivalents of Siyakha	**217**	–	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**10 290**	6 726	**6 566**	2 867

Business performance metrics

for the year ended 30 June

Sasol Group

		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Cash cost					
Cash fixed cost	Rm	(14)	**57 678**	50 403	46 510
Variable cost	Rm	(18)	**96 343**	81 426	76 371
Total cash cost	Rm	(17)	**154 021**	131 829	122 881
Capital cash flow[1]	Rm	(5)	**55 800**	53 384	60 343
Capital expenditure[1]	Rm	6	**56 193**	59 935	61 109
Variance analysis on earnings before interest and tax	%		**(45,3)**		
Impact of exchange rates	%		**45,6**		
Inflation	%		**(16,3)**		
Impact of crude oil[2]	%		**22,7**		
Impact of product prices[2]	%		**(39,7)**		
Lower sales volumes	%		**6,8**		
Cost and other[3]	%		**(22,5)**		
Once-off items and year-end adjustments[4]	%		**(41,9)**		
Variance analysis on cash fixed costs	%		**(14,4)**		
Growth and once-off costs	%		**(6,6)**		
Growth cost (mainly US growth)	%		**(6,4)**		
Business establishment cost[5]	%		**(0,2)**		
Cost, volume and macro impact			**(7,8)**		
Impact of exchange rates	%		**(2,1)**		
Other net savings	%		**0,3**		
Inflation[6]	%		**(6,0)**		
Variance analysis on variable costs	%		**(18,3)**		
Impact of exchange rates	%		**(6,7)**		
Inflation	%		**(2,8)**		
Growth cost (mainly US growth)	%		**(1,8)**		
Higher crude oil and feedstock prices	%		**(5,9)**		
Higher crude and product purchases	%		**(0,6)**		
Other net costs	%		**(0,5)**		

1 At 30 June 2019, Lake Charles Chemicals Project capital expenditure was R30,3 billion (US$2,1 billion) (2018 – R30,1 billion (US$2,3 billion).

2 Higher Brent crude oil price offset by softer chemical selling prices and higher ethane feedstock cost.

3 Includes higher growth costs (-19%), depreciation (-7%) (post LCCP early units start-up), higher labour cost (-3%) and rehabilitation provisions (-11%), partly offset by lower share-based payments after Khanyisa B-BBEE implementation in prior year (18%).

4 Includes the impairment of Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol (EO/EG) cash generating unit (R5,5 billion – US$388 million), the Tetramerization (TET) cash generating unit (R7,4 billion – US$526 million), the Ammonia cash generating unit in the Southern African value chain (R3,3 billion), the Canadian shale gas business (R1,9 billion – CAD181 million) and the mark-to-market valuation gains on hedges (R1,3 billion).

5 Mainly higher study cost of R95 million, higher offsetting programme costs R116 million, digital costs R53 million and new business R158 million, partly offset by lower electricity consumption following the start-up of Oxygen Train 17 (R322 million).

6 The average South African producer price for 2019 was 5,9%. Sasol target cost inflation remains at 6,0%.

Mining

		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Internal sales					
Energy	mm tons	–	**22,6**	22,6	23,8
Base Chemicals	mm tons	(6)	**13,5**	14,3	14,2
Performance Chemicals	mm tons	(9)	**3,0**	3,3	3,5
External sales					
International and other domestic	mm tons	–	**3,2**	3,2	3,0
Production					
Saleable production[1]	mm tons	(3)	**36,1**	37,2	36,0
External purchases	mm tons	22	**5,2**	6,7	8,0
Cash cost[2]					
Cash fixed cost[3]	Rm	(10)	**6 984**	6 326	6 056
Variable cost	Rm	(4)	**6 883**	6 604	7 243
Total cash cost	Rm	(7)	**13 867**	12 930	13 299
Cost per unit					
Total cost per sales ton (excluding unrealised profit in inventory)	R/ton	(14)	**385**	338	344
Normalised Mining unit cost per production ton[4, 5]	R/ton	(10)	**313**	284	270
Effective tax rate	%		**29**	28	28
Variance analysis on total costs per sales ton			**(14,4)**		
Cost, volume and macro impact	%				
Inflation	%		**(6,0)**		
Effect of stock drawdown	%		**(2,8)**		
Lower external coal purchases	%		**4,4**		
Lower sales volumes[6]	%		**(3,0)**		
Khanyisa B-BBEE share-based payment[7]	%		**(1,9)**		
Higher rehabilitation provision	%		**(2,5)**		
Higher labour, transport, operating costs and maintenance	%		**(2,0)**		
Other cost increases	%		**(0,6)**		

1 Mining production for the twelve month period fully met our customer demand, with productivity improving by 3% from 1 161 t/cm/s in 2018, to 1 191 t/cm/s in 2019. As part of our working capital optimisation efforts, we reduced inventory levels, whilst decreasing external purchases by 22% compared to the prior year.

2 Includes intersegment.

3 The increase is mainly related to above inflation labour increases per the negotiated multi-year wage agreement and higher transport cost driven by fuel cost increases.

4 Own mining production cost to produce one ton of coal. Excludes external coal purchases, cost of the beneficiation plant, the marketing and distribution costs of the export business and group allocated cost. The unit cost has been normalised for the impact of fatalities, security incidents, the Business Improvement Programme consultant costs, Sasol Khanyisa share scheme and Employee Value Proposition.

5 Normalised unit cost of production increased by 4% above inflation due to lower production volumes and higher labour, maintenance and operating costs for the year.

6 Sales volumes reduced by 3% due to lower internal customer demands.

7 Share based payment charge on the implementation of the Khanyisa B-BBEE transaction in June 2018.

Exploration and Production International

		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Internal sales – Natural gas					
Mozambique to Energy	bscf	6	**57,0**	53,7	54,7
Mozambique to Base Chemicals	bscf	(1)	**29,4**	29,8	20,8
Mozambique to Performance Chemicals	bscf	(31)	**12,2**	17,6	24,9
External sales					
Natural gas – Canada	bscf	(15)	**16,3**	19,2	21,9
Natural gas – Mozambique[1]	bscf	3	**15,3**	14,8	16,2
Condensate – Canada	m bbl	(18)	**63**	77	86
Condensate – Mozambique	m bbl	(9)	**247**	270	328
Crude oil Gabon (after royalties)[2]	m bbl	(7)	**1 042**	1 115	1 293
Production					
Natural gas – Canada[3]	bscf	(15)	**16,3**	19,2	21,9
Natural gas – Mozambique (Sasol's 70% share)[1]	bscf	(2)	**114,0**	115,9	116,6
Condensate – Canada	m bbl	(18)	**63**	77	86
Condensate – Mozambique (Sasol's 70% share)	m bbl	(6)	**249**	266	325
Crude oil Gabon (after royalties)[4]	m bbl	3	**1 158**	1 126	1 279
Proved developed reserves					
Crude oil and condensate					
Canada	mm bbl		**0,1**	0,3	0,6
Mozambique	mm bbl		**1,9**	2,4	2,0
Gabon	mm bbl		**1,8**	1,8	1,7
Natural gas					
Canada	bscf		**38,2**	63,2	122,4
Mozambique	bscf		**750,0**	821,1	710,7
Depreciation and amortisation	Rm	8	**1 583**	1 465	2 053
Canada	Rm		**832**	895	1 263
Mozambique	Rm		**577**	466	558
Other	Rm		**174**	104	232
Cash fixed cost[5]	Rm	(15)	**2 078**	1 810	1 539
Remeasurement items	Rm	53	**(1 976)**	(4 241)	6
Impairment of non-current assets[6]	Rm		**(1 947)**	(3 893)	8
(Profit)/Loss in exiting exploration licences	Rm		**5**	12	(1)
Other remeasurement items	Rm		**(34)**	(360)	(1)
Exploration cost[7]	Rm	(>100)	**351**	92	237
Effective tax rate[8]	%		**(168)**	(12)	31
Capital commitments	Rm	(5)	**19 795**	18 811	19 431
Canada	Rm		**123**	70	237
Mozambique[9]	Rm		**19 166**	18 645	18 883
Gabon and other	Rm		**506**	96	311
Capital cash flow	Rm	57	**1 087**	2 525	2 600
Canada	Rm		**142**	106	363
Mozambique	Rm		**654**	2 194	2 079
Other	Rm		**291**	225	158
Variance analysis on cash fixed cost			**(14,8)**		
Growth and once-off costs	%		**(0,1)**		
Business establishment cost	%		**(0,1)**		
Cost and macro impact	%		**(14,7)**		
Impact of exchange rates[10]	%		**(9,2)**		
Other net costs	%		**(0,7)**		
Inflation	%		**(3,2)**		
Take-or-pay contract in Canada	%		**(1,6)**		

1 We achieved our previous market guidance of 114 – 118 bscf, despite lower production volumes as a result of lower internal consumption. Our external sales volumes in Mozambique were higher due to increased local electricity demand.
2 Sales volumes are lower compared to the prior year as the Gabon government now sells their share of production themselves, and not through the partnership of which Sasol is a part of. Sales volumes are impacted by the timing of the Gabon government sales transactions although gross margin is not negatively impacted by the new arrangement.
3 Reduced drilling activities in Canada resulted in lower volumes.
4 We are seeing improved production volumes following the successful completion of our well work-over maintenance programme.
5 Includes intersegment.
6 The Canadian shale gas business was further impaired by R1,9 billion (CAD181 million) during the financial year.
7 Increased exploration activities since the approval of the two new licenses in Mozambique (PT5-C and A5-A).
8 The negative effective tax rate results from the impairment of our shale gas assets in Canada for which no deferred tax is raised due to uncertainty of future taxable income.
9 Forecast capital expenditure of R2,2 billion for 2020, R3,9 billion for 2021 and R13,1 billion thereafter. We are currently in feasibility on an integrated oil, LPG and gas development for the PSA, which is planned to be completed in Quarter 4 of 2019. A revision to the current Field Development Plan (FDP) is expected to be submitted in quarter 1 of 2020. In addition we have allocated funding to the PPA, for infill drilling and compression projects which will convert proved undeveloped reserves into proved developed reserves in order to meet near-term contracted delivery commitments.
10 Due to weakening of the average rand/US$ exchange rate.

Performance Chemicals*

		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Sales volumes[1]					
Organics[2]	kt	(1)	**2 038**	2 065	2 040
Waxes[3]	kt	(8)	**456**	495	482
Advanced materials[4]	kt	(12)	**177**	200	210
Total sales volumes	kt	(3)	**2 671**	2 760	2 732
External purchases					
Natural gas**	bscf	(31)	**5,2**	7,5	10,7
Internal purchases					
Coal (Mining)	mm tons	(9)	**3,0**	3,3	3,5
Natural gas (E&PI) (Sasol's 70% share)	bscf	(31)	**12,2**	17,6	24,9
International operations feedstock cost	R/ton	(9)	**9 342**	10 222	9 258
International operations feedstock cost	EUR/ton	(16)	**557**	667	624
External sales[1]					
Organics[2]	Rm	5	**51 554**	49 261	46 972
Waxes[3]	Rm	–	**8 475**	8 462	8 260
Advanced materials[4]	Rm	13	**7 360**	6 537	6 130
Total external sales	Rm	5	**67 389**	64 260	61 362
Cash cost[5]					
Cash fixed cost	Rm	(15)	**14 921**	12 974	12 526
Variable cost	Rm	(4)	**43 424**	41 696	38 947
Total cash cost	Rm	(7)	**58 345**	54 670	51 473
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)[6]	Rm	(>100)	**(7 040)**	7 853	8 737
EBIT margin	%		**(10)**	12	14
Effective tax rate[7]	%		**19**	11	24
ROIC (excluding AUC)	%		**(6)**	13	17
Variance analysis on cash fixed cost	%		**(15,0)**		
Growth and once-off costs	%		**(8,2)**		
Growth costs (LCCP and market expansion in Eurasia)	%		**(7,0)**		
Business establishment cost	%		**(1,2)**		
Cost and macro impact	%		**(6,8)**		
Impact of exchange rates	%		**(5,8)**		
Other net savings	%		**1,5**		
Inflation	%		**(3,3)**		
Decrease in cost allocations from SSO – volume related	%		**0,8**		
Variance analysis on variable cost	%		**(4,1)**		
Impact of exchange rates	%		**(5,5)**		
Inflation	%		**(1,0)**		
Higher feedstock prices	%		**(1,2)**		
Divestitures	%		**1,8**		
Lower volumes due to production interruptions	%		**1,8**		

1 Sales includes revenue from kerosene in our alkylates business of R4,4 billion (2018 — R4,0 billion) that is sold back to third parties after paraffin is extracted. The sale back is recorded as revenue but is not included in production or sales volumes.

2 Our Organics legacy business sales for 2019 decreased by 3% compared to 2018, resulting from external supply constraints in the first half of the financial year (approximately 2% negative impact), and the softer macro-environment in Europe and Asia specifically impacting the automotive market segment sales during the second half of the financial year. The Lake Charles Chemicals Project (LCCP) EO/EG plant achieved beneficial operation in May 2019. As per our plan, 41kt of Mono-ethylene Glycol (MEG) was produced, of which 37kt was sold.

3 The decrease in Wax volumes is due to the disposal of our Alexandria Wax business in 2018 (4%) and lower paraffin sales (4%) partly as a consequence of planned shutdowns. Notwithstanding the lower sales volumes, sales from our wax business are above the prior year, due to an increasing share of higher value products. Our FTWEP facility is producing to plan.

4 Our Advanced Materials business delivered a solid performance and has maintained robust margins. The lower volumes compared to the prior year are mainly due to a planned shutdown at our carbon operations.

5 Includes intersegment.

6 Results mainly from the impairment of the Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol (EO/EG) cash generating unit (R5,5 billion – US$388 million) and the Tetramerization (TET) cash generating unit (R7,4 billion – US$526 million).

7 The decrease in effective tax rate results from the impairment of our Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol and Tetramerization cash generating units.

* Includes Performance Chemicals' share of the regional operating hubs.

** Reflects natural gas purchases from the 30% JV partners in Mozambique.

*** Include feedstock of natural gas and coal.

The financial results have been restated for the transfer of the Phenolics, Ammonia and Specialty Gases businesses from Performance Chemicals to Base Chemicals (Ammonia and Specialty Gases business decision making housed by Energy)

Base Chemicals*

		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Sales volumes[1]					
Polymers RSA	kt	(2)	**1 341**	1 372	1 363
Polymers US[2]	kt	52	**411**	270	306
Solvents	kt	–	**961**	962	982
Fertilizers	kt	(1)	**425**	429	437
Explosives	kt	10	**364**	330	325
Other	kt	1	**500**	496	501
Total sales volume	kt	4	**4 002**	3 859	3 914
Base Chemicals sales basket price[3]	US$/ton	(2)	**830**	851	795
US Base Chemicals sales basket price[3]	US$/ton	13	**923**	819	–
External purchases					
Natural gas**	bscf	(2)	**12,6**	12,8	8,9
Internal purchases					
Coal (Mining)	mm tons	(6)	**13,5**	14,3	14,2
Natural gas (E&PI) (Sasol's 70% share)	bscf	(1)	**29,4**	29,8	20,8
Cash cost[4]					
Cash fixed cost	Rm	(21)	**18 883**	15 631	14 393
Variable cost	Rm	(19)	**22 791**	19 074	17 187
Total cash cost	Rm	(20)	**41 674**	34 705	31 580
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)[5]	Rm	(>100)	**(1 431)**	918	6 888
EBIT margin	%		**(3)**	2	16
Effective tax rate[6]	%		**20**	90	16
ROIC (excluding AUC)	%		**(5)**	1	18
Variance analysis on cash fixed cost	%		**(20,8)**		
Growth and once-off costs	%		**(15,1)**		
Growth costs (LCCP and US HDPE plant)	%		**(14,7)**		
Business establishment cost	%		**(0,4)**		
Cost and macro impact	%		**(5,7)**		
Impact of exchange rates	%		**(1,8)**		
Other net savings	%		**0,5**		
Inflation	%		**(5,4)**		
Decrease in cost allocations from SSO – volume related	%		**1,0**		
Variance analysis on variable cost	%		**(19,4)**		
Impact of exchange rates	%		**(7,8)**		
Inflation	%		**(3,7)**		
Growth costs (mainly US growth)	%		**(3,5)**		
Higher feedstock prices	%		**(5,3)**		
Lower volumes and other net savings	%		**0,9**		

1 Base Chemicals sales volumes (excluding Polymers US products) showed a strong recovery during the second half of 2019, resulting in us exceeding our previous market guidance. Sales in Q4 2019 were particularly strong, 18% above Q3 2019, enabled by stable operations at our production facilities in South Africa and a planned reduction in inventory.

2 High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) production volume in the US was 218kt for 2019 with the plant continuing to produce at high utilisation rates. The Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) plant achieved production of 103kt since beneficial operation. Merchant ethylene sales volumes have decreased by 46% compared to the prior year as ethylene production is prioritised to downstream derivatives following the ramp-up of the HDPE, LLDPE and Performance Chemicals' EO/EG plants.

3 Base Chemicals average sales basket price for 2019 decreased 2% compared to the prior year, largely attributable to softer commodity chemical prices across most of our sales regions and products. Notwithstanding the softer chemical prices in the second half of 2019, due to the increase in global chemical supply coupled with moderate growth as a result of sentiment around trade wars, the US Base Chemicals average sales basket price for 2019 increased by 13% as we have transitioned from US merchant ethylene volumes into higher value HDPE and LLDPE derivatives.

4 Includes intersegment.

5 The Ammonia cash generating unit in the Southern African value chain was impaired by R3,3 billion mainly as a result of much softer forecasted international ammonia sales prices.

6 The decrease in effective tax rate results mainly from the impairment of our Amonia cash generating unit.

* Includes Base Chemicals' share of the regional operating hubs.

** Reflects natural gas purchases from the 30% JV partners in Mozambique.

The financial results have been restated for the transfer of the Phenolics, Ammonia and Specialty Gases businesses from Performance Chemicals to Base Chemicals.

Energy*

		% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018	2017
Southern Africa sales					
Liquid fuels[1]	mm bbl	2	**60,0**	58,7	60,0
Natural and methane rich gas[2]	bscf	3	**57,0**	55,3	56,8
Internal purchases					
Coal (Mining)	mm tons	–	**22,6**	22,6	23,8
Natural gas (E&PI) (Sasol's 70% share)	bscf	6	**57,0**	53,7	54,7
External purchases					
White product[3]	mm bbl	(34)	**5,6**	8,5	6,7
Natural gas**	bscf	6	**24,4**	23,0	23,4
Synfuels refined product (white product)[4]	mm bbl	–	**31,4**	31,5	32,5
Natref[5]					
Crude oil (processed)	mm bbl	20	**22,2**	18,5	20,3
White product yield	%		**89,4**	88,6	89,3
Total yield	%		**97,3**	97,1	96,9
Production	mm bbl	20	**21,6**	18,0	19,7
ORYX GTL production[6]					
Production	mm bbl	(16)	**4,67**	5,53	5,49
Utilisation rate of nameplate capacity	%		**81**	95	95
Escravos GTL (EGTL) production[7]	mm bbl	6	**0,69**	0,65	0,16
Electricity production[8]					
Total SA Operations average annual requirement	MW		**1 564**	1 612	1 603
Own capacity	%		**71**	68	71
Own production	%		**53**	48	52
Retail convenience centres (RCCs)[9]	number		**410**	399	397
Cash cost[10]					
Cash fixed cost	Rm	(8)	**14 490**	13 434	12 875
Variable cost	Rm	(28)	**47 452**	37 058	34 755
Total cash cost	Rm	(23)	**61 942**	50 492	47 630
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Rm	18	**16 566**	14 081	11 218
EBIT margin	%		**20**	20	17
Effective tax rate[11]	%		**17**	24	25
Variance analysis on cash fixed cost	%		**(7,9)**		
Growth and once-off costs	%		**(1,0)**		
Business establishment cost	%		**(1,0)**		
Cost and macro impact	%		**(6,9)**		
Other net savings	%		**0,7**		
Inflation	%		**(5,8)**		
Increase in cost allocations from SSO – volume related	%		**(1,8)**		
Variance analysis on variable cost	%		**(28,0)**		
Impact of exchange rates	%		**(6,7)**		
Inflation	%		**(2,2)**		
Higher crude and feedstock prices	%		**(12,8)**		
Higher crude and product purchases	%		**(2,1)**		
Impact of Oxygen train 17 and other	%		**(4,2)**		

1 Total liquid fuels sales volumes of 60 million barrels exceeded our previous market guidance of achieving the upper end of approximately 57 – 58 million barrels, representing a 2% increase in sales compared to the prior year.

2 Natural gas sales volumes increased by 5% due to higher market demand.

3 External purchases decreased by 34% compared to the prior year as a result of the continued strong performance from Natref and SSO.

4 Secunda Synfuels Operations (SSO) achieved an excellent performance during the nine months following the extended total West factory shutdown in Q1 2019. The production levels achieved in Q4 2019 support an annualised run-rate of 7,8 million tons. This strong production enabled us to achieve full year production levels in line with our 2018 production levels, despite unplanned interruptions and the extended total shutdown in 2019.

5 Following our focused management interventions, Natref continued with its significantly improved performance and achieved a production run rate of 637m³/h for 2019. This exceeded our previous market guidance of a Natref production run rate above 600m³/h.

6 ORYX GTL production volumes were 16% lower compared to the prior year due to the unplanned shutdown of both trains as a result of maintenance required on the waste heat boilers of the reformer reactors. Train 1 went into an extended shutdown from December 2018 to April 2019 and train 2 was also shutdown for a precautionary inspection in April 2019. This resulted in a full year utilisation rate of 81% which is below our previous market guidance of 83%. Both trains were back in operation from May 2019.

7 EGTL production was restricted to single train operation during the first six months due to repairs on the main air compressor but achieved a continuous stable operation of both process trains without any major plant upsets for the duration of the second half of 2019.

8 Lower electricity demand due to the total shutdown of the West factory at Synfuels in the first half of 2019.

9 Since 1 July 2018, we have completed 15 new Retail Convenience Centres (RCCs) which include greenfield developments as well as other oil company conversions. We divested from four sites as part of our original strategic site divestment programme.

10 Includes intersegment.

11 Lower effective tax rate due to the agreement with the South African Revenue Services to withdraw all the issued and pending assessments for the crude oil procurement matter relating to Sasol Oil for financial years 1999 to 2016.

* Includes Energy's share of the regional operating hubs.

** Reflects natural gas purchases from the 30% JV partners in Mozambique.

Eleven year financial performance

	% change 2019 vs 2018	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2017 Rm	2016 Rm	2015 Rm	2014 Rm	2013 Rm	2012 Rm	2011 Rm	2010 Rm	2009 Rm	Compound annual growth rate % 5 years	10 years
Statement of financial position														
Property, plant and equipment	39	**233 549**	167 457	158 773	155 054	135 822	111 449	100 989	85 214	79 245	72 523	70 370	**15,8**	**12,7**
Assets under construction	(23)	**127 764**	165 361	130 734	104 011	61 977	51 320	39 865	33 112	29 752	21 018	14 496		
Goodwill and other intangible assets	25	**3 357**	2 687	2 361	2 680	2 293	2 526	1 992	1 730	2 012	1 931	1 873		
Other non-current assets	21	**27 283**	22 473	19 117	20 836	16 829	17 598	17 257	16 357	6 655	6 678	6 115		
Current assets	(4)	**78 015**	81 257	87 954	108 133	106 678	97 371	86 062	61 170	59 781	53 723	53 011		
Total assets	7	**469 968**	439 235	398 939	390 714	323 599	280 264	246 165	197 583	177 445	155 873	145 865		
Total equity	(1)	**225 795**	228 608	217 234	212 418	196 483	174 769	152 893	127 942	109 860	96 425	86 217	**5,3**	**10,1**
Interest-bearing liabilities	(25)	**137 691**	110 052	82 849	79 175	42 187	25 830	23 139	12 497	15 522	15 032	17 814		
Interest-free liabilities	(6)	**106 482**	100 575	98 856	99 121	84 929	79 665	70 133	57 144	52 063	44 416	41 834		
Total equity and liabilities	7	**469 968**	439 235	398 939	390 714	323 599	280 264	246 165	197 583	177 445	155 873	145 865	**10,9**	**12,4**
Income statement														
Turnover	12	**203 576**	181 461	172 407	172 942	185 266	202 683	169 891	159 114	142 436	122 256	137 836	**0,1**	**4,0**
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	(45)	**9 697**	17 747	31 705	24 239	46 549	45 818	40 845	36 710	30 242	24 154	24 936	**(26,7)**	**(9,0)**
Net finance costs	77	**(466)**	(2 043)	(1 697)	(521)	(956)	(705)	(1 139)	(1 007)	(826)	(782)	(741)		
Earnings before tax	(41)	**9 231**	15 704	30 008	23 718	45 593	45 113	39 706	35 703	29 416	23 372	24 195	**(27,2)**	**(9,2)**
Taxation	43	**(3 157)**	(5 558)	(8 495)	(8 691)	(14 431)	(14 696)	(12 595)	(11 501)	(9 196)	(6 985)	(10 480)		
Earnings for the year	(40)	**6 074**	10 146	21 513	15 027	31 162	30 417	27 111	24 202	20 220	16 387	13 715	**(27,5)**	**(7,8)**
Attributable to														
Owners of Sasol Limited	(51)	**4 298**	8 729	20 374	13 225	29 716	29 580	26 274	23 580	19 794	15 941	13 648	**(32,0)**	**(10,9)**
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	25	**1 776**	1 417	1 139	1 802	1 446	837	837	622	426	446	67		
	(40)	**6 074**	10 146	21 513	15 027	31 162	30 417	27 111	24 202	20 220	16 387	13 715		
Statement of cash flows														
Cash flow from operations	5	**48 988**	46 638	46 236	52 973	56 422	69 174	55 184	44 703	41 018	30 762	37 194	**(6,7)**	**2,8**
Decrease/(increase) in working capital	>100	**2 410**	(3 761)	(2 167)	1 700	5 361	(3 725)	(3 278)	(3 842)	(2 379)	(3 424)	10 993		
Cash generated by operating activities	20	**51 398**	42 877	44 069	54 673	61 783	65 449	51 906	40 861	38 639	27 338	48 187	**(4,7)**	**0,6**
Finance income received	(33)	**2 188**	3 267	3 003	2 520	4 046	5 920	6 063	6 574	1 380	1 372	2 264		
Finance costs paid	(30)	**(6 222)**	(4 797)	(3 612)	(3 249)	(2 097)	(499)	(523)	(482)	(898)	(1 781)	(2 168)		
Tax paid	44	**(3 946)**	(7 041)	(6 352)	(9 329)	(10 057)	(13 647)	(10 367)	(10 612)	(6 691)	(6 040)	(10 252)		
Cash available from operating activities	27	**43 418**	34 306	37 108	44 615	53 675	57 223	47 079	36 341	32 430	20 889	38 031		
Dividends paid	(25)	**(9 952)**	(7 952)	(8 628)	(10 680)	(12 739)	(13 248)	(10 787)	(9 600)	(6 614)	(5 360)	(7 193)		
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries	(>100)	**(1 523)**	(725)	(989)	(1 296)	(365)	(372)	(297)	(330)	(419)	(318)	(583)		
Cash retained from operating activities	25	**31 943**	25 629	27 491	32 639	40 571	43 603	35 995	26 411	25 397	15 211	30 255	**(6,0)**	**0,5**
Total additions to non-current assets	(5)	**(55 800)**	(53 384)	(60 343)	(70 409)	(42 645)	(38 779)	(30 414)	(28 539)	(20 665)	(16 108)	(15 672)		
Other movements	(3)	**(612)**	(595)	3 666	(625)	560	966	(419)	2 016	(3 800)	(596)	3 154		
(Increase)/decrease in funding requirements	(14)	**(24 469)**	(28 350)	(29 186)	(38 395)	(1 514)	5 790	5 162	112	932	(1 493)	17 737		

Financial ratios – calculations

for the year ended 30 June

		2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Market capitalisation – Sasol ordinary shares				
Number of shares at end of year	million	**624,7**	623,1	651,4
Closing share price at end of year (JSE)	Rand	**350,21**	502,86	366,50
Market capitalisation (Rand)	Rm	**218 776**	313 323	238 738
Closing share price at end of year (NYSE)	US dollar	**24,81**	36,54	27,95
Market capitalisation (US$)	US$m	**15 499**	22 768	18 207
Premium over shareholders' funds				
Market capitalisation (SOL & SOLBE1)	Rm	**220 534**	315 241	239 604
Shareholders' equity	Rm	**219 910**	222 985	211 711
Premium	Rm	**624**	92 256	27 893
Price to book				
Market capitalisation (SOL & SOLBE1)	Rm	**220 534**	315 243	239 604
Shareholders' equity	Rm	**219 910**	222 985	211 711
Price to book	times	**1,00**	1,41	1,13
Enterprise value (EV)				
Market capitalisation (SOL)	Rm	**218 776**	313 323	238 738
Plus:				
non-controlling interest	Rm	**5 885**	5 623	5 523
Liabilities				
long-term debt	Rm	**134 795**	96 691	74 312
short-term portion of long-term debt	Rm	**2 544**	12 763	7 093
short-term debt	Rm	**1 239**	1 946	2 625
bank overdraft	Rm	**58**	89	123
Less: Cash	Rm	**(13 981)**	(16 116)	(27 875)
Enterprise value (Rand)	Rm	**349 316**	414 319	300 539
Market capitalisation (NYSE prices) – Total Sasol shares	US$m	**15 499**	22 768	18 207
US dollar conversion of above adjustments*	US$m	**9 271**	6 740	4 732
Enterprise value (US$)	US$m	**24 770**	29 508	22 939

* Conversion at 30 June 2019 closing rate of US dollar/rand R14,08 (2018 – R13,73; 2017 – R13,06).

		2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Free cash flow				
Cash available from operating activities	Rm	**43 418**	34 306	37 108
Sustenance capital	Rm	**(23 071)**	(19 749)	(17 170)
Free cash flow before growth	Rm	**20 347**	14 557	19 938
Growth capital	Rm	**(32 729)**	(33 635)	(43 173)
Movement in capital accruals	Rm	**(934)**	(2 507)	3 531
Dividends paid	Rm	**(11 475)**	(8 677)	(9 617)
Free cash flow inflection point	Rm	**(24 791)**	(30 262)	(29 321)
Gearing calculation				
Net debt		**123 812**	94 096	55 630
long-term debt	Rm	**134 795**	96 691	74 312
short-term debt	Rm	**3 783**	14 709	9 718
bank overdraft	Rm	**58**	89	123
cash at bank	Rm	**(13 981)**	(16 116)	(27 875)
equity accounted JVs net cash	Rm	**(843)**	(1 277)	(648)
Shareholders equity	Rm	**219 910**	222 985	211 711
Gearing	%	**56,3**	42,2	26,3
Net debt to EBITDA calculation				
Net debt	Rm	**123 812**	94 096	55 630
Adjusted EBITDA	Rm	**47 051**	51 533	47 823
Net debt to EBITDA	Times	**2,6**	1,8	1,2

Abbreviations

m bbl – thousand barrels	Rbn – Rand billions
mm bbl – million barrels	Rm – Rand millions
mm tons – million tons	R/US$ – Rand/US dollar currency
bscf – billion standard cubic feet	US$bn – US dollar billions
EUR/ton – Euro per ton	US$m – US dollar millions
US$/bbl – US dollar per barrel	m^3/h – cubic meter per hour
US$/ton – US dollar per ton	MW – Megawatt
US$ c/gal – US dollar cent per gallon	BOE – barrels of oil equivalent
t/cm/s – tons per continuous miner per shift	bpd – barrels per day
kt – thousand tons	R/ton – rand per ton

Forward-looking statements

Sasol may, in this document, make certain statements that are not historical facts and relate to analyses and other information which are based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements may also relate to our future prospects, expectations, developments and business strategies. Examples of such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding exchange rate fluctuations, volume growth, increases in market share, total shareholder return, executing our growth projects (including LCCP) oil and gas reserves, cost reductions, our Continuous Improvement (CI) initiative and business performance outlook. Words such as “believe”, “anticipate”, “expect”, “intend”, “seek”, “will”, “plan”, “could”, “may”, “endeavour”, “target”, “forecast” and “project” and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and there are risks that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. If one or more of these risks materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated. You should understand that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward looking statements. These factors and others are discussed more fully in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F filed on or about 28 October 2019 and in other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The list of factors discussed therein is not exhaustive; when relying on forward-looking statements to make investment decisions, you should carefully consider both these factors and other uncertainties and events. Forward-looking statements apply only as of the date on which they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any of them, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Please note: All references to years refer to the financial year ended 30 June. Any reference to a calendar year is prefaced by the word “calendar”.

Comprehensive additional information is available on our website: www.sasol.com

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