IFS

SASOL LIMITED

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the six months ended 31 December 2023

Progressing a sustainable **Future Sasol**

Contents

Content

Financial performance[i, ii, iii]

Sasol's performance for the first six months of 2024 continued to be negatively impacted by the continued volatile macroeconomic environment, with weaker oil and petrochemical prices, unstable product demand and continued inflationary pressure. Despite some operational improvements in South Africa, persistent underperformance of the state-owned enterprises involved in Sasol's value chain and the weaker global growth outlook continue to impact Sasol's business performance.

The economic indicators were mostly negative compared to the previous reporting period, as can be seen in the table below.

	% change	**Half year 31 Dec 23**	Half year 31 Dec 22
Average Rand/US dollar exchange rate	8	**18,69**	17,33
Closing Rand/US dollar exchange rate	8	**18,30**	17,01
Average dated Brent crude oil price (US dollar/barrel)	(10)	**85,39**	94,78
Average rand oil price (rand/barrel)	(3)	**1 596**	1 643
Refining margins (US dollar/barrel)	48	**18,11**	12,25
Chemicals average sales basket price (US dollar/ton)	(24)	**1 194**	1 571
Average ethane feedstock (US cents/gallon)	(44)	**26,16**	46,72

Revenue of R136,3 billion is lower than the prior period of R149,8 billion, mainly as a result of the lower chemical product prices across all regions. Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) of R15,9 billion is R8,3 billion lower than the prior period. The variance to the prior period is mainly due to lower revenue and lower gains on the valuation of financial instruments and derivative contracts, offset by lower chemical feedstock prices in Europe, Asia and the United States of America (US). The current period includes remeasurement items of R5,8 billion mainly due to impairments of the Secunda liquid fuels refinery cash generating unit (CGU) of R3,9 billion driven by a further deterioration in the macroeconomic outlook and the Chemicals Africa Chlor-Alkali & PVC and Polyethylene CGUs of R1,2 billion. The prior period included impairments of R6,4 billion mainly due to the Secunda liquid fuels refinery CGU (R8,1 billion), offset by a reversal of the US Tetramerisation CGU impairment (R3,6 billion).

The Energy business, including Mining, EBIT increased by 22% to R12,9 billion compared to the prior period with both periods impacted by remeasurement items. Excluding remeasurement items, EBIT decreased by 10% due to lower export coal prices, higher external coal purchases to support Secunda Operations (SO) coal requirements and increased maintenance and electricity expenditure. This was partially offset by improved production at SO, better refining margins, higher export coal sales volumes and the weaker exchange rate.

EBIT for the Chemicals business decreased by 93% to R0,7 billion, compared to the EBIT of R9,6 billion in the prior period with both the current and prior periods impacted by remeasurement items. Excluding remeasurement items, EBIT decreased by 68% compared to the prior period with margins and associated profitability under pressure due to challenging market conditions. These conditions included macroeconomic weakness especially in China and Europe and continued customer destocking which negatively impacted demand. The average sales basket price for the first half of 2024 (H1 FY24) was 24% lower than the first half of 2023 (H1 FY23), driven by a combination of lower oil, feedstock and energy prices and weak market demand. Despite these continued market headwinds, H1 FY24 total chemicals sales volumes were 4% higher than H1 FY23, largely due to higher ethylene and polyethylene sales in the US, improved production and supply chain performance in Africa offset by continued lower demand in Eurasia.

Core HEPS[iii] decreased from R24,55 per share in the prior period to R18,39 per share. The decrease in Core HEPS is due to the decline in EBIT detailed above.

At 31 December 2023, our total debt was R124,1 billion (US$6,8 billion) compared to R124,3 billion (US$6,6 billion) at 30 June 2023. Sasol issued R2,4 billion in the local debt market under the domestic medium term note (DMTN) programme during the reporting period. The US$1,5 billion (R27,5 billion) bond will be repaid in March 2024.

Cash generated by operating activities decreased by 31% to R14,7 billion compared to the prior period in line with the decrease in EBIT and the movement in working capital. Capital expenditure, excluding movement in capital project related payables, amounted to R15,9 billion compared to R15,6 billion during the prior period. Capital expenditure relates mainly to Secunda shutdown activities, the Mozambique drilling campaign and continued spend on Synfuels renewal and environmental compliance activities.

i All comparisons to the prior period refer to the six months ended 31 December 2022. All numbers are quoted on a pre-tax basis, except for earnings attributable to shareholders.

ii All other operational and financial measures (such as Core HEPS) have not been reviewed and reported on by the company's auditors.

iii Core HEPS is calculated by adjusting headline earnings per share with non-recurring items, earnings losses of significant capital projects (exceeding R4 billion) which have reached beneficial operation and are still ramping up, all translation gains and losses (realised and unrealised), all gains and losses on our derivatives and hedging activities (realised and unrealised), and share-based payments on implementation of broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) transactions. Adjustments in relation to the valuation of our derivatives at period end, are to remove volatility from earnings as these instruments are valued using forward curves and other market factors at the reporting date and could vary from period to period. We believe core headline earnings is a useful measure of the Group´s sustainable operating performance. (Core HEPS constitutes pro forma financial information in terms of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements and should be read in conjunction with the pro forma financial information note as set out on page 27).

Segmental earnings performance[i]

Mining – focus on safe and reliable operations and improved productivity

EBIT decreased by 50% to R1 billion compared to the prior period due to lower export coal prices, higher external coal purchases and higher maintenance expenditure. This was partially offset by higher export coal sales volumes. Export sales volumes were 16% higher than the prior period mainly due to increased productivity at the Thubelisha Colliery and lower volumes of product diverted to SO. The average coal price decreased by 59% compared to the prior period.

Mining productivity for the H1 FY24 was 6% higher than the H1 FY23, with productivity for the Secunda Collieries up 5%. Although we have seen an improvement in productivity since the implementation of our full potential programme, we experienced a challenging second quarter of 2024 (Q2 FY24) where productivity declined by 8% compared to the first quarter of 2024 (Q1 FY24). The lower productivity was attributable to safety related incidents and operational challenges with a total loss in production of approximately 0,4 million tons (mt). Phase two of our full potential programme started at Shondoni in Q1 FY24 and Thubelisha in Q2 FY24. We continue to focus on complex-wide initiatives to improve cutting time, minimise production losses and actively evaluate operational factors to improve coal quality.

Our SO coal stockpile was 1,9 mt on 31 December 2023. The external coal purchasing programme to supplement our own production continues to assist us to meet SO coal demand and quality requirements.

Gas – higher gas production supported by new wells

EBIT decreased by 32% to R2,4 billion compared to the prior period. EBIT was impacted by the higher cost of gas from Mozambique due to the weakening average rand/US dollar exchange rate, higher resettlement costs in Mozambique, an increase in rehabilitation provisions, whilst selling prices in South Africa remained flat.

In Mozambique, gas production for H1 FY24 was 10% higher than the prior period due to four additional wells coming online.

Natural gas and Methane rich gas sales in South Africa were 4% and 5% higher than the prior period respectively due to higher external customer demand.

Fuels – improved operational and business performance in a volatile macroeconomic environment

Excluding remeasurement items, EBIT increased by 1% compared to prior period, benefiting from higher production at SO, a weaker exchange rate, higher refining margins and higher equity accounted earnings from ORYX GTL, partially offset by lower Brent crude oil prices, higher feedstock and operating costs. The current period includes an impairment of R3,9 billion compared to R8,1 billion in the prior period, relating to the Secunda liquid fuels refinery CGU. The impairment was driven by a further deterioration of the macroeconomic assumptions outlook including Brent crude oil and electricity prices resulting in the full amount of capital expenditure incurred during the period being impaired.

ORYX GTL contributed R1,9 billion to EBIT, more than 100% higher than the prior period due to a higher plant utilisation rate and insurance proceeds received in respect of the fire that occurred at the Air Separation Unit 2 (ASU) during June 2022. ORYX GTL achieved a utilisation rate of 79% in H1 FY24, 19% above the prior period due to the ASU shutdown in the prior period. We experienced a setback at ORYX GTL in February 2024, which will result in both Trains 1 and 2 being offline for longer than planned.

SO production volumes in H1 FY24 were 8% higher than the prior period mainly due to a phase shutdown relative to a total shutdown in the prior year. Coal quality continues to negatively impact production.

National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Natref) delivered a crude rate of 581 m^3/h in H1 FY24, 1% higher than the prior period due to improved availability of the refinery units. Through collaboration with key stakeholders, there were no illegal hot tapping incidents on the crude oil pipeline during Q2 FY24 compared to eight incidents in Q1 FY24.

Liquid fuel sales volumes were 1% lower than the prior period driven by an oversupply of diesel in the South African market.

Chemicals Africa – earnings lower on reduced margins despite improvement in sales volumes

EBIT of R3,4 billion was 62% lower compared to the prior period of R9,0 billion with the current and prior period impacted by remeasurement items. Excluding remeasurement items, EBIT decreased by 55% compared to the prior period.

While sales volumes for H1 FY24 were 3% higher than H1 FY23, mainly due to the Secunda phase shutdown in 2024 versus a total shutdown in 2023, the average sales basket price for H1 FY24 was 21% lower than H1 FY23 due to lower oil prices and weaker global demand. The Performance Solutions division was negatively impacted by delayed export shipments. Overall supply chain challenges persist and remain a risk to our business. Close collaboration with Transnet is continuing. In addition, gross margins were negatively impacted by higher upstream feedstock and energy costs.

Chemicals Africa recognised an impairment loss of R1,2 billion related to the Chlor-Alkali and PVC (R645 million) and Polyethylene (R546 million) CGUs due to lower selling prices associated with a reduced market demand, compared to an impairment loss of R0,9 billion related to our Wax CGU in the prior period.

Chemicals America – earnings loss due to margin pressure, offset by higher sales volumes

Loss before interest and tax (LBIT) was R1,9 billion compared to the prior period EBIT of R0,3 billion with the current and prior period impacted by remeasurement items. Excluding remeasurement items, LBIT was R1,3 billion.

Sales volumes for H1 FY24 were 12% higher than H1 FY23 mainly due to higher ethylene and polyethylene sales volumes albeit at continued low US ethane/ethylene margins, while both Essential Care Chemicals and Advanced Materials were higher due to the impact of the fire that occurred at the Ziegler alcohol unit in Q2 FY23. The average sales basket price for H1 FY24 was 28% lower than H1 FY23 driven by a combination of lower oil, feedstock and energy prices, changes in product mix and continued weak demand which resulted in margins remaining under pressure. Strict cost and capital management measures were introduced to improve cash flow generation.

Remeasurement items of R0,6 billion were largely due to impairment losses related to goodwill (R0,4 billion) and the Phenolics and High Purity Alumina CGUs (R0,1 billion). This is compared to R3,6 billion in the prior period arising from the reversal of impairments on the US Tetramerisation CGU.

Chemicals Eurasia – earnings lower to due to combination of lower sales volumes and margins driven by continued weak market demand

LBIT was R0,9 billion compared to the prior period EBIT of R0,3 billion with the prior period impacted by the impairment loss recognised on the China ECC CGU (R0,9 billion). Excluding remeasurement items, LBIT also decreased by more than 100% compared to the prior period EBIT, mainly due to lower sales volume and margins.

Sales volumes for H1 FY24 were 4% lower than H1 FY23 due to continued low market demand. Demand is significantly below historical levels, with continued inventory destocking by customers and an overall weak economic environment in both Europe and China. The average sales basket price for H1 FY24 was 23% lower than H1 FY23 reflecting the decrease in feedstock and energy prices in Europe after the record-high levels from a year ago as a result of the war in the Ukraine. While energy prices have decreased, they remain volatile and above pre-Russia/Ukraine war levels. This, coupled with weak demand, continues to put pressure on overall margins and associated profitability. Production rates at several of our units continue to be managed proactively in response to the lower demand and to avoid inventory build.

Dividend

The Sasol Limited board of directors (the Board) declared an interim gross cash dividend of South African 200 cents per share (31 December 2022 – 700 cents per share) for the six months ended 31 December 2023. The cash dividend is payable on the ordinary shares and the Sasol BEE ordinary shares. The Board is satisfied that Sasol Limited (Sasol or the Company) is liquid and solvent, and that capital remaining after payment of the interim dividend will be sufficient to support the current operations for the coming year. The interim dividend has been declared out of retained earnings (income reserves). The South African dividend withholding tax rate is 20%. At the declaration date, there are 638 636 265 ordinary and 6 331 347 Sasol BEE ordinary shares in issue. The net interim dividend amount payable to shareholders who are not exempt from the dividend withholding tax, is 160 cents per share, while the dividend amount payable to shareholders who are exempt from dividend withholding tax is 200 cents per share.

The salient dates for holders of ordinary shares and Sasol BEE ordinary shares for the six months ended 31 December 2023 are:

Declaration date	Monday, 26 February 2024
Last day for trading to qualify for and participate in the interim dividend (cum dividend)	Tuesday, 12 March 2024
Trading ex dividend commences	Wednesday, 13 March 2024
Record date	Friday, 15 March 2024
Dividend payment date (electronic and certificated register)	Monday, 18 March 2024

The salient dates for holders of our American Depository Receipts for the six months ended 31 December 2023 are:[1]

Ex dividend on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	Friday, 15 March 2024
Record date	Friday, 15 March 2024
Approximate date for currency conversion	Tuesday, 19 March 2024
Approximate dividend payment date	Friday, 29 March 2024

1 All dates approximate as the NYSE sets the record date after receipt of the dividend declaration.

On Monday, 18 March 2023, dividends due to certificated shareholders on the South African registry will be electronically transferred to shareholders' bank accounts. Shareholders who hold shares in dematerialised form will have their accounts held by their Central Securities Depository Participant or broker credited on Monday, 18 March 2023. Share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Wednesday, 13 March 2023 and Friday, 15 March 2023, both days inclusive.

The Company's income tax number is 9520018608.

Responsibility statement

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements appearing in this announcement are the responsibility of the Board and they take full responsibility for the preparation thereof. Hanré Rossouw, Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for this set of condensed consolidated interim financial statements and has supervised the preparation thereof in conjunction with the Senior Vice President: Financial Controlling and Governance, Feroza Syed CA(SA).

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the Board on 23 February 2024.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 31 December 2023 have been reviewed by KPMG Inc., who expressed an unmodified conclusion thereon. The individual auditor assigned to perform the review is Safeera Loonat. The auditor's report on page 28 of this results announcement does not cover the information contained on pages 1 to 6 nor the pro forma financial information in note 15.

Directorate and management changes

Mr Andreas Schierenbeck resigned as non-executive director of the Company on 31 October 2023. Mr Sipho Nkosi resigned as Chairman and non-executive director of the Company on 10 November 2023. The Board appointed Mr Stephen Westwell, non-executive and lead independent director, as interim Chairman of the Board, with effect from 11 November 2023.

The Board appointed Mr Simon Baloyi as the President and Chief Executive Officer and executive director of the Company with effect from 1 April 2024.

On behalf of the Board

Stephen Westwell
Chairman

Fleetwood Grobler
President and Chief Executive Officer

Hanré Rossouw
Chief Financial Officer

Sasol Limited

23 February 2024

The interim financial statements are presented on a condensed consolidated basis.

INCOME STATEMENT

for the period ended

	Note	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Restated* Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
Turnover*	2	**136 285**	149 792	289 696
Materials, energy and consumables used*		**(71 422)**	(81 686)	(152 297)
Selling and distribution costs		**(5 067)**	(4 849)	(10 470)
Maintenance expenditure		**(7 754)**	(7 153)	(15 076)
Employee-related expenditure		**(18 022)**	(16 396)	(33 544)
Depreciation and amortisation		**(7 652)**	(8 064)	(16 491)
Other operating expenses and income**		**(6 877)**	(1 942)	(9 023)
Equity accounted profits, net of tax		**2 205**	905	2 623
Operating profit before remeasurement items		**21 696**	30 607	55 418
Remeasurement items affecting operating profit	3	**(5 771)**	(6 403)	(33 898)
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		**15 925**	24 204	21 520
Finance income		**1 615**	933	2 253
Finance costs	6	**(5 134)**	(4 362)	(9 259)
Earnings before tax		**12 406**	20 775	14 514
Taxation	5	**(3 222)**	(6 077)	(5 181)
Earnings for the period		**9 184**	14 698	9 333
Attributable to				
Owners of Sasol Limited***		**9 584**	14 577	8 799
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries***		**(400)**	121	534
		9 184	14 698	9 333

	Rand	Rand	Rand
Per share information			
Basic earnings per share	**15,19**	23,23	14,00
Diluted earnings per share	**13,58**	22,85	13,02

* The Sasol group of companies (Group) has restated Turnover and Materials, energy and consumables used by R1 958 million respectively for December 2022. The error had no impact on earnings, refer note 1.

** Other operating expenses and income increased compared to the prior period mainly due to the valuation of financial instruments and derivative contracts, as well as the translation of monetary assets and liabilities.

*** In the prior year, the impairment charge relating to the Secunda liquid fuels refinery was attributed solely to owners of the Company. Certain of the assets that were impaired belong to subsidiaries in which minority groups hold non-controlling interests and consequently R1 billion of the impairment should have been allocated to the earnings attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries. The error was corrected in the current period by reallocating an impairment charge of R1 billion from earnings attributable to owners of the Company to earnings attributable to non-controlling interest. This is not considered material to either the prior or current period financial statements.

The notes on pages 12 to 27 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period ended

	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
Earnings for the period	**9 184**	14 698	9 333
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that can be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**(2 252)**	3 070	11 909
Effect of translation of foreign operations	**(2 070)**	3 329	12 061
Equity accounted investment share of other comprehensive income	**46**	–	–
Foreign currency translation reserve on liquidation/disposal of business reclassified to the income statement	**(228)**	(251)	(251)
Tax on items that can be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**–**	(8)	99
Items that cannot be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**(335)**	366	331
Remeasurements on post-retirement benefit obligations	**(505)**	527	427
Fair value of investments through other comprehensive income	**16**	(7)	23
Tax on items that cannot be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**154**	(154)	(119)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**6 597**	18 134	21 573
Attributable to			
Owners of Sasol Limited*	**6 998**	18 040	21 057
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries*	**(401)**	94	516
	6 597	18 134	21 573

* In the prior year, the impairment charge relating to the Secunda liquid fuels refinery was attributed solely to owners of the Company. Certain of the assets that were impaired belong to subsidiaries in which minority groups hold non-controlling interests and consequently R1 billion of the impairment should have been allocated to the earnings attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries. The error was corrected in the current period by reallocating an impairment charge of R1 billion from earnings attributable to owners of the Company to earnings attributable to non-controlling interest. This is not considered material to either the prior or current period financial statements.

The notes on pages 12 to 27 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
at

	Note	**Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm**	Half year 31 Dec 22 Restated* Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Restated* Rm
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment		**225 276**	230 383	225 472
Right of use assets		**11 864**	12 452	11 685
Goodwill and other intangible assets		**2 950**	3 223	3 191
Equity accounted investments		**15 490**	13 255	14 804
Other long-term assets		**2 330**	2 200	2 164
Post-retirement benefit assets		**781**	682	784
Long-term receivables and prepaid expenses		**4 284**	2 837	3 040
Long-term financial assets		**459**	562	453
Deferred tax assets		**36 798**	32 207	37 716
Non-current assets		**300 232**	297 801	299 309
Inventories		**45 074**	45 821	42 205
Tax receivable		**1 336**	1 285	411
Trade and other receivables		**37 578**	39 982	35 905
Short-term financial assets		**3 540**	1 778	1 772
Cash and cash equivalents		**39 271**	35 032	53 926
Current assets		**126 799**	123 898	134 219
Assets in disposal groups held for sale		**107**	303	310
Total assets		**427 138**	422 002	433 838
Equity and liabilities				
Shareholders' equity		**197 891**	197 864	196 904
Non-controlling interests		**4 138**	4 272	4 620
Total equity		**202 029**	202 136	201 524
Long-term debt*	7	**94 321**	96 081	82 319
Lease liabilities		**14 439**	14 329	14 382
Long-term provisions		**15 320**	16 007	15 531
Post-retirement benefit obligations		**11 919**	10 154	11 343
Long-term deferred income		**430**	421	465
Long-term financial liabilities*		**1 122**	136	933
Deferred tax liabilities		**5 089**	11 261	5 294
Non-current liabilities		**142 640**	148 389	130 267
Short-term debt*		**31 634**	17 133	43 743
Short-term provisions		**5 695**	6 196	4 319
Tax payable		**860**	1 076	1 876
Trade and other payables		**43 406**	43 731	48 518
Short-term deferred income		**558**	260	966
Short-term financial liabilities*		**150**	2 876	2 464
Bank overdraft		**166**	203	159
Current liabilities		**82 469**	71 475	102 045
Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale		**–**	2	2
Total equity and liabilities		**427 138**	422 002	433 838

* The Group has restated long-term debt and short-term debt by R11 985 million for June 2023 and R10 736 million for December 2022, as well as long-term financial liabilities and short-term financial liabilities with R1 302 million for June 2023 and R2 125 million for December 2022, refer note 1.

The notes on pages 12 to 27 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended

	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
Balance at beginning of period	**201 524**	193 197	193 197
Movement in share-based payment reserve	**330**	464	933
Share-based payment expense	**423**	503	909
Deferred tax	**(140)**	(101)	(100)
Sasol Khanyisa transaction	**47**	62	124
Total comprehensive income for the period	**6 597**	18 134	21 573
Other movements	**–**	15	8
Dividends paid to shareholders*	**(6 341)**	(9 295)	(13 754)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries	**(81)**	(379)	(433)
Balance at end of period	**202 029**	202 136	201 524
Comprising			
Share capital	**9 888**	9 888	9 888
Retained earnings	**139 531**	145 865	135 706
Share-based payment reserve	**646**	478	898
Foreign currency translation reserve	**47 390**	40 854	49 686
Remeasurements on post-retirement benefit obligations	**360**	780	706
Other reserve	**76**	(1)	20
Shareholders' equity	**197 891**	197 864	196 904
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**4 138**	4 272	4 620
Total equity	**202 029**	202 136	201 524

* A final gross cash dividend of South African 1 000 cents per share was declared for the year ended 30 June 2023 and paid during the period under review. The dividend was payable on the Sasol ordinary shares and the Sasol BEE ordinary shares. At the declaration date, there were 634 336 265 Sasol ordinary and 6 331 347 Sasol BEE ordinary shares in issue.

The notes on pages 12 to 27 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the period ended

	Note	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Restated* Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
Cash receipts from customers		**132 960**	154 753	298 698
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		**(118 279)**	(133 435)	(234 061)
Cash generated by operating activities	9	**14 681**	21 318	64 637
Dividends received from equity accounted investments		**1 351**	2 433	3 765
Finance income received		**1 607**	928	2 242
Finance costs paid	6	**(3 273)**	(2 740)	(7 083)
Tax paid		**(5 341)**	(8 084)	(13 952)
Cash available from operating activities		**9 025**	13 855	49 609
Dividends paid		**(6 341)**	(9 287)	(13 754)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries		**(81)**	(379)	(433)
Cash retained from operating activities		**2 603**	4 189	35 422
Total additions to non-current assets		**(15 913)**	(15 586)	(30 247)
additions to property, plant and equipment	8	**(15 870)**	(16 211)	(30 726)
additions to other intangible assets		**(52)**	(108)	(128)
increase in capital project related payables		**9**	733	607
Cash movements in equity accounted investments		**(80)**	–	(95)
Movements in assets held for sale		**9**	10	3
Proceeds on disposals and scrappings		**118**	335	799
Purchase of investments		**(97)**	(54)	(243)
Proceeds from sale of investments		**34**	1 227	156
(Increase)/decrease in long-term receivables		**(715)**	–	1 393
Cash used in investing activities		**(16 644)**	(14 068)	(28 234)
Proceeds from long-term debt		**2 490**	37 687	95 035
Repayment of long-term debt		**(1 661)**	(35 345)	(91 564)
Payment of lease liabilities		**(1 409)**	(1 195)	(2 269)
Proceeds from short-term debt		**1 115**	1 318	1 787
Repayment of short-term debt		**(598)**	(1 134)	(1 801)
Cash (used in)/generated by financing activities		**(63)**	1 331	1 188
Translation effects on cash and cash equivalents		**(558)**	410	2 424
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(14 662)**	(8 138)	10 800
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		**53 767**	42 967	42 967
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**39 105**	34 829	53 767

* The Group has restated Cash receipts from customer and Cash paid to suppliers and employees by R1 958 million respectively for December 2022. The error had no impact on net cash generated by operating activities, refer note 1.

The notes on pages 12 to 27 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEGMENT INFORMATION

	Energy			Chemicals					
	Mining Rm	Gas Rm	Fuels Rm	Africa Rm	America Rm	Eurasia Rm	Corporate Centre Rm	Consolidation Adjustments Rm	**Total Rm**
Six months ended 31 Dec 23									
Income statement									
External turnover	1 971	3 830	59 872	30 367	20 184	20 061	–	–	**136 285**
Segment turnover	13 960	6 411	61 136	31 935	20 255	20 287	–	(17 699)	**136 285**
Intersegmental turnover	(11 989)	(2 581)	(1 264)	(1 568)	(71)	(226)	–	17 699	**–**
Earnings/(loss) before interest and tax (EBIT/LBIT)	955	2 374	9 551	3 444	(1 869)	(865)	2 335	–	**15 925**
Six months ended 31 Dec 22									
Income statement									
External turnover*	3 850	3 597	59 786	34 321	23 237	25 001	–	–	**149 792**
Segment turnover*	14 219	5 551	61 091	35 621	23 476	25 347	–	(15 513)	**149 792**
Intersegmental turnover	(10 369)	(1 954)	(1 305)	(1 300)	(239)	(346)	–	15 513	**–**
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	1 918	3 503	5 103	8 994	270	313	4 103	–	**24 204**
Twelve months ended 30 Jun 23									
Income statement									
External turnover	6 386	7 234	116 235	67 772	44 492	47 577	–	–	**289 696**
Segment turnover	27 666	11 988	118 708	70 586	44 942	48 194	–	(32 388)	**289 696**
Intersegmental turnover	(21 280)	(4 754)	(2 473)	(2 814)	(450)	(617)	–	32 388	**–**
Earnings/(loss) before interest and tax (EBIT/LBIT)	2 580	6 432	(7 128)	17 669	(543)	(1 188)	3 698	–	**21 520**

* The Group has restated Turnover for the Fuels segment by R1 958 million for December 2022. The error had no impact on earnings, refer note 1.

1 Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in compliance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council and the Companies Act, 71 of 2008.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all the disclosures required for complete annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. In accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting', we have included explanations of events and transactions which are significant to obtain an understanding of the changes in our financial position and performance since 30 June 2023. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Board is satisfied that the liquidity and solvency of the Company is sufficient to support the current operations for the next 12 months.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historic cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value through profit or loss or other comprehensive income – refer to note 10. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in South African rand, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Judgements and estimates

In preparing these interim financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The significant judgments made by management and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were similar to those described in the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023. The most notable changes relate to estimates of future cash flows used in the impairment assessment of non-current assets (refer to note 3) and inputs into the valuation of embedded derivatives (refer to note 10).

IBOR reform

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, including the replacement of some interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Group has exposure to the Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate (JIBAR) through certain debt instruments. Refer to note 7. The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) has indicated their intention to move away from JIBAR and to create an alternative reference rate for South Africa. The Market Practitioners Group (MPG), a joint public and private sector body, comprising representatives from the SARB, the Financial Sector Conduct Authority and senior professionals from a variety of institutions and financial market interest groups active in the domestic money market, has designated the South African Rand Overnight Index Average (ZARONIA) as the successor rate to replace JIBAR. ZARONIA reflects the interest rate at which rand-denominated overnight wholesale funds are obtained by commercial banks. It is based on actual transactions and calculated as a trimmed, volume-weighted mean of interest rates paid on eligible unsecured overnight deposits.

In November 2022, SARB commenced publishing the ZARONIA to allow market participants to observe its performance and consider the implications of adopting it as a replacement for the JIBAR. The observation period for the ZARONIA ended on 3 November 2023 and market participants may use ZARONIA as a reference rate in financial contracts going forward. The MPG also engaged several market infrastructure providers to prepare their processes and technology to support the adoption of the benchmark. Even so, the transition away from JIBAR to ZARONIA is expected to be a multi-year initiative. The MPG is expected to provide detailed information regarding the transition roadmap and offer further guidance on the salient aspects of the transition. Accordingly, there is uncertainty surrounding the timing and manner in which the transition would occur and how this would affect various financial instruments held by the Group. The Group's treasury function monitors and manages the transition to alternative rates and evaluates the extent to which contracts reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts will need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties.

Accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are in terms of IFRS and are consistent with those applied in the consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 except for the retrospective adoption of IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'. The Group has assessed all material contracts where it has potentially accepted significant insurance risk including cell captive insurance arrangements and issued guarantees. The Group has not identified any material contracts in scope of IFRS 17. The Group will continue to apply the requirements of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' to issued financial guarantee contracts.

Correction of prior period errors

Comparative financial information for the interim financial statements is consistent with the audited annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 and the reviewed interim financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2022, except for the restatements listed below:

Convertible bond classification

The Company launched and priced an offering of guaranteed senior unsecured convertible bonds in November 2022. The convertible bonds are hybrid financial instruments consisting of a non-derivative host representing the obligation to make interest payments and to deliver cash to the holder on redemption of the bond ('the bond component'); and a conversion feature which was bifurcated and accounted for as an embedded derivative financial liability. The conversion option is exercisable by the holders at any time before maturity but the bonds are only convertible into ordinary shares of Sasol subject to the receipt of the requisite approval at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Company. The approval for the convertible bonds to be capable of being convertible into Sasol ordinary shares was obtained on 17 November 2023. The convertible bonds can now be settled in cash, Sasol ordinary shares, or any combination thereof at the election of Sasol. The convertible bonds mature in November 2027 and were accordingly classified as non-current liabilities since the date of issuance. However, before the requisite approval, the conversion rights, if exercised, could be settled only in cash. Accordingly, the convertible bonds should have been classified as current liabilities at 31 December 2022 and 30 June 2023 instead of non-current liabilities. Moreover, it was disclosed that the conversion rights were only exercisable if the Sasol share price reached a predetermined conversion premium. The conversion rights are in fact exercisable at any time.

1 Basis of preparation continued

The Company evaluated the effect of the prior period errors, both quantitatively and qualitatively and concluded to restate its previously reported results and disclosures for the six months ended 31 December 2022 and the year ended 30 June 2023. In order to assess the impact of the prior period errors, the Company applied the requirements of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', Practice Statement 2 'Making Materiality Judgements' and the guidance in Securities Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No 99 'Materiality'. The restatement had no impact on net debt, group debt covenants, earnings, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and further had no significant impact on the going concern assessment.

as at 31 December	As reported on 31 Dec 2022 Rm	Restatement Rm	As restated on 31 Dec 2022 Rm
Statement of financial position			
Long–term debt	**106 817**	(10 736)	**96 081**
Long–term financial liabilities	**2 261**	(2 125)	**136**
Non-current liabilities	**161 250**	(12 861)	**148 389**
Short–term debt	**6 397**	10 736	**17 133**
Short–term financial liabilities	**751**	2 125	**2 876**
Current liabilities	**58 614**	12 861	**71 475**

as at 30 June	As reported on 30 Jun 2023 Rm	Restatement Rm	As restated on 30 Jun 2023 Rm
Statement of financial position			
Long–term debt	**94 304**	(11 985)	**82 319**
Long–term financial liabilities	**2 235**	(1 302)	**933**
Non-current liabilities	**143 554**	(13 287)	**130 267**
Short–term debt	**31 758**	11 985	**43 743**
Short–term financial liabilities	**1 162**	1 302	**2 464**
Current liabilities	**88 758**	13 287	**102 045**

The convertible bonds are classified as non-current liabilities at 31 December 2023 based on obtaining the requisite shareholder approval on 17 November 2023.

Error in recording of product exchange contracts

In 2023, the Company identified a prior period error relating to purchases and sales of inventory with the same counterparty that are entered into in contemplation of one another to facilitate sales to customers. These transactions were recorded on a gross basis instead of being accounted for as a single exchange transaction as per the Group's accounting policy. Refer to the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 for more details. The Group has restated its previously reported results to correctly reflect these transactions for the six months ended 31 December 2022. The correction of this error had no impact on earnings, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity for the six months ended 31 December 2022.

for the six months ended 31 December	As reported on 31 Dec 2022 Rm	Restatement Rm	As restated on 31 Dec 2022 Rm
Income statement			
Turnover	**151 750**	(1 958)	**149 792**
Materials, energy and consumables used	**(83 644)**	1 958	**(81 686)**
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	**24 204**	–	**24 204**
Statement of cash flows			
Cash receipts from customers	**156 711**	(1 958)	**154 753**
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	**(135 393)**	1 958	**(133 435)**
Cash generated by operating activities	**21 318**	–	**21 318**

for the period ended	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Restated* Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
2 Turnover			
Revenue by major product line			
Energy business	**64 197**	67 576	128 850
Coal[1]	**1 971**	3 851	6 386
Liquid fuels and crude oil[2]	**58 439**	60 165	115 311
Gas (methane rich and natural gas) and condensate[3]	**3 787**	3 560	7 153
Chemicals business	**70 531**	82 313	159 520
Advanced materials[6]	**4 560**	4 671	9 699
Base chemicals[6]	**22 792**	25 940	50 663
Essential care[6]	**26 291**	33 700	63 468
Performance solutions[6]	**16 888**	18 002	35 690
Other (Technology, refinery services)[4]	**675**	863	1 626
Revenue from contracts with customers	**135 403**	150 752	289 996
Revenue from other contracts[5]	**882**	(960)	(300)
Total external turnover	**136 285**	149 792	289 696

* The Group has restated Turnover for Liquid fuels and crude oil by R1 958 million for December 2022. Refer note 1.

1 Derived from Mining segment.

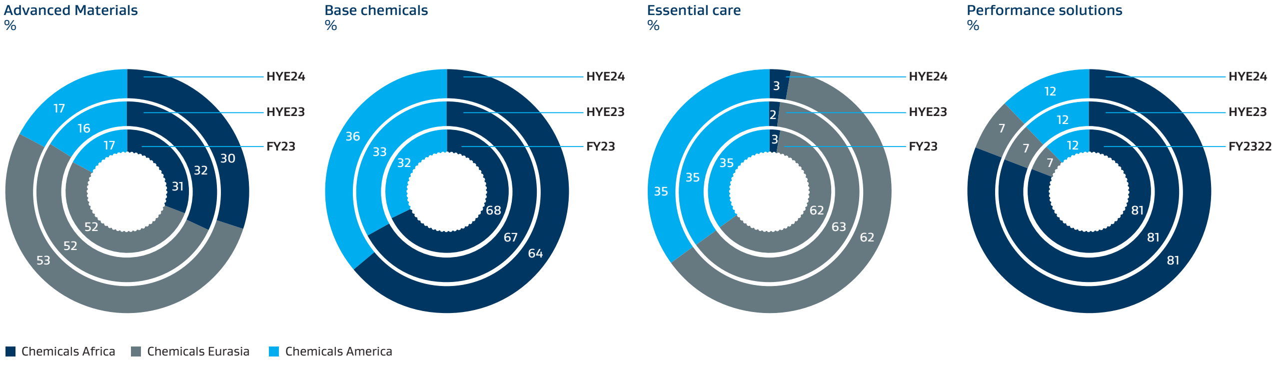
2 Derived from Fuels segment.

3 Derived primarily from Gas segment.

4 Relates primarily to the Gas, Fuels and Chemicals Eurasia segments.

5 Relates to the Fuels segment and includes franchise rentals, use of fuel tanks, fuel storage and Sasol Oil slate. The prior periods include negative slate revenue (31 Dec 22: R1,3 billion; 30 Jun 23: R1,2 billion), as a result of an over recovery in the basic fuel price charged to customers.

6 Chemicals business analysis:



for the period ended	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
3 Remeasurement items affecting operating profit			
Effect of remeasurement items for subsidiaries and joint operations			
Impairment of assets	**5 739**	10 093	37 298
property, plant and equipment	**5 207**	9 979	36 496
right of use assets	**14**	110	546
goodwill and other intangible assets	**518**	4	256
Reversal of impairment of assets	**(6)**	(3 649)	(3 649)
property, plant and equipment	**(6)**	(3 649)	(3 649)
(Profit)/loss on	**(11)**	(325)	(650)
disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(78)**	(29)	(500)
disposal of other intangible assets	**–**	–	3
disposal of businesses	**(234)**	(471)	(516)
scrapping of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**301**	175	363
Write-off of unsuccessful exploration wells	**49**	284	899
Remeasurement items per income statement	**5 771**	6 403	33 898
Tax impact	**(1 458)**	(1 609)	(8 951)
impairment of assets	**(1 404)**	(2 488)	(9 831)
reversal of impairment of assets	**–**	838	854
(loss)/profit on disposals, scrapping and sale and leaseback transactions	**(54)**	41	26
Non-controlling interest effect*	**(1 045)**	2	8
Effect of remeasurement items for equity accounted investments	**(1)**	16	23
Total remeasurement items for the Group, net of tax	**3 267**	4 812	24 978

* In the prior year, the impairment charge relating to the Secunda liquid fuels refinery was attributed solely to owners of the Company. Certain of the assets that were impaired belong to subsidiaries in which minority groups hold non-controlling interests and consequently R1 billion of the impairment should have been allocated to the earnings attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries. The error was corrected in the current period by reallocating an impairment charge of R1 billion from earnings attributable to owners of the Company to earnings attributable to non-controlling interest. This is not considered material to either the prior or current period financial statements.

Impairment/reversal of impairment

The Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are assessed for impairment indicators, as well as reversal of impairment indicators at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable or previous impairment should be reversed. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, where an individual asset cannot generate cash inflows independently, the recoverable amount is determined for the larger CGU to which it belongs.

Impairment calculations

The recoverable amount of the assets reviewed for impairment is determined based on the higher of the fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use calculations. Key assumptions relating to this valuation include the discount rate and cash flows used to determine the recoverable amount. Future cash flows are estimated based on financial budgets covering a five year period and extrapolated over the useful life of the assets to reflect the long term plans for the Group using the estimated growth rate for the specific business or project. Where reliable cash flow projections are available for period longer than five years, those budgeted cash flows are used in the impairment calculation. The estimated future cash flows and discount rate are post-tax, based on the assessment of current risks applicable to the specific entity and country in which it operates. Discounting post-tax cash flows at a post-tax discount rate yields the same results as discount pre-tax cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate, assuming there are no significant temporary tax differences.

Main assumptions used for impairment calculations

		Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited
Long-term average crude oil price (Brent)*	US$/bbl	**85,81**	90,11	88,02
Long-term average exchange rate*	Rand/US$	**17,33**	16,37	17,40
Weighted average cost of capital - South Africa**	%	**14,90**	14,66	15,20

* Oil price and exchange rate assumptions presented were calculated on a five year average basis and are in nominal terms.

** Calculated using spot market factors at the reporting dates and are in nominal terms.

3 Remeasurement items affecting operating profit continued

Impairment of assets

Segment and Cash-generating unit (CGU)	Description of impairment and sensitivity to changes in assumptions	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm
FUELS		
Secunda liquid fuels refinery	The liquid fuels component of the Secunda refinery was fully impaired at 30 June 2023 mainly as a result of the Group's Emission Reduction Roadmap (ERR) to achieve a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 and comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 39 of 2004. The ERR involves the turning down of boilers, implementing energy efficiency projects, reducing coal usage and integrating 1 200 MW of renewable energy into our operations by 2030. With no significant additional gas, which is affordable, to restore volumes back to historic levels, the ERR assumes lower production volumes of 6,7 mt/a post 2030. The increasing cost of coal, capital investment to implement the ERR and cost of compliance were also included in the impairment calculation. At 31 December 2023, the recoverable amount of the refinery was further negatively impacted after updating macroeconomic price assumptions including higher electricity price forecasts and lower Brent crude prices, resulting in the full amount of costs capitalised during the period to be impaired. Optimisation of the ERR is ongoing and there are a number of technology and feedstock solutions being evaluated to partially recover volumes, however the maturity thereof needs to be progressed before it can be incorporated in the impairment calculation. Although the Chemical CGUs in the Secunda complex were also negatively impacted, their respective recoverable amounts remained above carrying values given the products' higher derivative value. Management considered multiple cash flow scenarios in quantifying the recoverable amount of the CGU which is highly sensitive to changes in Brent crude prices, the rand/US$ exchange rate and production volumes. A 10% increase in the price of Brent crude and a R1 weakening in the rand/US$ exchange rate will have a positive impact on the recoverable amount of R25,7 billion and R15,3 billion respectively. An improvement of Secunda volumes of 4% from 2024 to 2029 improves the recoverable amount by approximately R6,4 billion.	**3 883**
CHEMICALS AFRICA		
Chlor-Alkali and PVC	The CGU remains fully impaired after being impacted negatively by lower selling prices associated with reduced market demand, resulting in the full amount of costs capitalised during the period to be impaired.	**645**
Polyethylene	The partial impairment of the Polyethylene CGU mainly results from lower selling prices associated with reduced market demand. Key uncertainties impacting the recoverable amount of the CGU include the recovery from lower for longer forecast chemicals price trends and changes to planned capacity additions globally which may impact the demand / supply balance and associated price forecast, the rand/US$ exchange rate and the available amount of ethylene and allocation thereof between the Chemicals Africa CGUs. A R0,10 weakening in the rand/US$ exchange rate will increase the recoverable amount by R314 million while every 1% improvement in selling prices increases the recoverable amount by R546 million. A 5% increase in output volumes will increase the recoverable amount by R424 million.	**546**
OTHER (NET)		**659**
		5 733

A movement in the above-mentioned inputs in the opposite direction would result in a similar but negative impact on the recoverable amounts compared to the values disclosed above. The sensitivity analyses do not fully incorporate consequential changes that may arise, such as changes in costs and business plans or absorption of carbon taxes by the market. Other than for the CGUs specifically mentioned, all of the Group's remaining CGUs have significant headroom and reasonable changes to the assumptions applied would not result in any impairment or reversal of impairment.

for the period ended	Note	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
4 Headline earnings				
Reconciliation of headline earnings				
Earnings attributable to owners of Sasol Limited		**9 584**	14 577	8 799
Total remeasurement items for the group, net of tax	3	**3 267**	4 812	24 978
Headline earnings		**12 851**	19 389	33 777
Headline earnings per share	Rand	**20,37**	30,90	53,75
Diluted headline earnings per share	Rand	**18,40**	30,28	50,76

for the period ended	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed %	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed %	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited %
5 Taxation			
Reconciliation of effective tax rate			
The table below shows the difference between the South African enacted tax rate compared to the effective tax rate in the income statement. Total income tax expense differs from the amount computed by applying the South African normal tax rate to profit before tax. The reasons for these differences are:			
South African normal tax rate	**27,0**	27,0	27,0
Increase in rate of tax due to:			
disallowed expenditure[1]	**4,3**	2,9	6,1
disallowed share-based payment expenses	**0,1**	0,1	0,2
different tax rates	**1,1**	1,3	3,1
tax losses not recognised[2]	**0,3**	2,5	4,8
translation differences[3]	**–**	–	4,3
prior year adjustments	**0,7**	–	–
other adjustments[4]	**0,8**	–	2,1
Decrease in rate of tax due to:			
exempt income[5]	**(1,0)**	(1,5)	(2,7)
share of profits of equity accounted investments	**(4,8)**	(1,2)	(4,9)
utilisation of tax losses[6]	**(1,6)**	(0,4)	(0,7)
investment incentive allowances	**(0,1)**	(0,1)	(1,3)
translation differences[3]	**(0,8)**	(0,3)	–
capital gains and losses	**–**	–	(0,2)
prior year adjustments	**–**	(0,9)	(2,1)
other adjustments	**–**	(0,1)	–
Effective tax rate	**26,0**	29,3	35,7

1 Includes non-deductible expenses incurred not deemed to be in the production of taxable income mainly relating to non-productive interest in our treasury function, certain exploration costs and the impairment of goodwill.
2 June 23 relates mainly to tax losses in Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd, Sasol Mozambique PT5 C Limitada and Sasol (China) Chemical Co Ltd for which no deferred tax asset was raised.
3 June 23 was impacted by a translation difference of R845 million arising from exchange rates applied by the South African Revenue Service (SARS) at the date of assessment.
4 Included in the current period is controlled foreign companies tax imputations. The prior year includes a taxable gain on the settlement of an intercompany loan as well as controlled foreign companies tax imputations.
5 The current period relates to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR) on the liquidation of businesses. June 23 relates to Italian tax credit for energy and gas consuming companies and FCTR reclassified on the liquidation of businesses.
6 Current period mainly relates to tax losses utilised by Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Ltd.

for the period ended	Note	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
6 Finance costs				
Debt		**4 396**	3 402	7 408
Interest on lease liabilities		**762**	737	1 451
Other		**82**	23	146
		5 240	4 162	9 005
Amortisation of loan costs	7	**87**	80	212
Notional interest		**590**	552	1 116
Total finance costs		**5 917**	4 794	10 333
Amounts capitalised to assets under construction, a class of property, plant and equipment		**(783)**	(432)	(1 074)
Per income statement		**5 134**	4 362	9 259
Total finance costs before amortisation of loan costs and notional interest		**5 240**	4 162	9 005
Add: amortisation of modification gain		**–**	49	194
Less: unwinding of loan costs[1]		**–**	–	(144)
Less: interest accrued on long-term debt, lease liabilities and short-term debt		**(1 963)**	(1 471)	(1 966)
Less: interest raised on tax payable		**(4)**	–	(6)
Per the statement of cash flows		**3 273**	2 740	7 083

1 Revolving credit facility loan costs expensed upon refinancing of banking facilities.

for the period ended	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Restated* Rm
7 Long-term debt		
Total long-term debt	**123 298**	124 068
Short-term portion of long-term debt	**(28 977)**	(41 749)
	94 321	82 319
Reconciliation		
Balance at beginning of year	**124 068**	104 834
Loans raised	**2 490**	92 946
Loans repaid	**(1 661)**	(91 564)
Interest accrued	**1 769**	1 673
Amortisation of loan costs	**87**	212
Amortisation of loan modification	**–**	(194)
Translation of foreign operations	**(3 455)**	16 161
Balance at end of year	**123 298**	124 068

* The Group has restated long-term debt and short-term portion of long-term debt by R11 985 million for June 2023, refer note 1.

7 Long-term debt continued

for the period ended	Expiry date	Currency	Interest rate %	31 Dec 23 Contract amount million	31 Dec 23 Total Rand equivalent Rm	31 Dec 23 Available facilities Rm	31 Dec 23 Utilised facilities Reviewed Rm	30 Jun 23 Utilised facilities Restated* Rm
Banking facilities and debt arrangements								
GROUP TREASURY FACILITIES								
Commercial paper (uncommitted)[1]	None	Rand	3 months Jibar + 1,42% – 1,59%	15 000	15 000	10 566	4 434	2 066
Commercial banking facilities	None	Rand	**	8 150	8 150	8 150	–	–
Revolving credit facility	April 2028	US dollar	SOFR+ Credit Adj +1.45%	1 987	36 362	36 362	–	–
DEBT ARRANGEMENTS								
US Dollar Bond	March 2024	US dollar	5,88%	1 500	27 450	–	27 450	28 245
US Dollar Bond	September 2026	US dollar	4,38%	650	11 895	–	11 895	12 240
US Dollar Convertible Bond[2]	November 2027	US dollar	4,50%	750	13 725	–	13 725	14 123
US Dollar term loan	April 2028	US dollar	SOFR+ Credit Adj +1.65%	982	17 961	–	17 961	18 499
US Dollar Bond	September 2028	US dollar	6,50%	750	13 725	–	13 725	14 123
US Dollar Bond	May 2029	US dollar	8,75%	1 000	18 300	–	18 300	18 830
US Dollar Bond	March 2031	US dollar	5,50%	850	15 555	–	15 555	16 006
Other Sasol businesses								
SPECIFIC PROJECT ASSET FINANCE								
Energy – Clean Fuels II (Natref)	Various	Rand	Various	929	929	–	929	901
DEBT ARRANGEMENTS								
Other debt arrangements		Various	Various	–	–	–	1 067	472
						55 078	125 041	125 505
Available cash excluding restricted cash						36 354		
Total funds available for use						91 432		
Accrued interest							1 769	1 673
Unamortised loan cost							(600)	(703)
Cumulative fair value gains on convertible bond embedded derivative financial liability							(1 861)	(867)
Total debt including accrued interest and unamortised loan cost							124 349	125 608
Comprising								
Long-term debt							94 321	82 319
Short-term debt							29 570	41 828
Short-term debt							593	79
Short-term portion of long-term debt							28 977	41 749
Bank overdraft							166	159
Convertible bond derivative financial liability							292	1 302
							124 349	125 608

* The Group has restated long-term debt and short-term portion of long-term debt by R11 985 million for June 2023 and R10 736 million for December 2022 respectively, refer note 1.

** Interest rate only available when funds are utilised.

1 In October 2023, Sasol issued senior unsecured notes to the value of R2 368 million in the local debt market under the R15 billion DMTN Programme.

2 The convertible bonds have a principal amount of US$750 million and contain conversion rights exercisable by the bond holders at any time before maturity of the bond on 8 November 2027. The convertible bonds pay a coupon of 4,5% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears and in equal instalments on 8 May and 8 November of each year. The requisite approval for the convertible bonds to be capable of being convertible into Sasol ordinary shares was obtained at a general meeting of the shareholders of the Company on 17 November 2023. The convertible bonds can now be settled in cash, Sasol ordinary shares, or any combination thereof at the election of Sasol. The conversion price (initially set at US$20,39) is subject to standard market anti-dilution adjustments, including, among other things, dividends paid by Sasol. The conversion price at 31 December 2023 was US$19,06 (30 June 2023: US$19,86).

for the period ended	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm

8 Property, plant and equipment

Additions to property, plant and equipment (cash flow)

Current year additions	**16 062**	16 451	30 943
Adjustments for non-cash items	**(192)**	(240)	(217)
movement in environmental provisions capitalised	**(177)**	(240)	(50)
reduction in Area A5-A receivable	**(15)**	–	(167)
Per the statement of cash flows	**15 870**	16 211	30 726

for the period ended	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm

Capital commitments (excluding equity accounted investments)

Capital commitments, excluding capitalised interest, include all projects for which specific board approval has been obtained. Projects still under investigation for which specific board approvals have not yet been obtained are excluded from the following:

Authorised and contracted for	**50 056**	47 596
Authorised but not yet contracted for	**25 042**	34 246
Less expenditure to the end of period	**(38 840)**	(34 277)
	36 258	47 565
Comprising:		
to sustain existing operations	**28 821**	35 749
to expand operations	**7 437**	11 816

for the period ended	Note	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Half year 31 Dec 22 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm

9 Cash generated by operating activities

Cash flow from operations		**22 386**	23 614	56 587
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		**15 925**	24 204	21 520
Adjusted for				
share of profits of equity accounted investments		**(2 205)**	(905)	(2 623)
equity-settled share-based payment		**470**	565	1 033
depreciation and amortisation		**7 652**	8 064	16 491
effect of remeasurement items	3	**5 771**	6 403	33 898
movement in long-term provisions				
income statement charge		**681**	88	(718)
utilisation		**(382)**	(193)	(811)
movement in short-term provisions		**1 332**	1 695	(261)
movement in post-retirement benefits		**187**	192	381
translation effects		**461**	(600)	(1 821)
write-down of inventories to net realisable value		**507**	641	948
movement in financial assets and liabilities		**(3 942)**	(8 118)	(6 708)
movement in other receivables and payables		**(2 988)**	(8 193)	(5 205)
other non-cash movements[1]		**(1 083)**	(229)	463
(Increase)/decrease in working capital		**(7 705)**	(2 296)	8 050
(increase)/decrease in inventories		**(3 865)**	(4 003)	1 913
(increase)/decrease in trade receivables		**(3 325)**	4 961	9 002
decrease in trade payables		**(515)**	(3 254)	(2 865)
		14 681	21 318	64 637

1 Other non-cash movements include movements in deferred income, expected credit losses and long-term prepaid expenses.

10 Financial instruments classification and fair value measurement

The table below shows the classification, carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments that are measured at fair value, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (directly or indirectly).

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are unobservable.

The Group also has a number of financial instruments which are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. For most of these instruments, the fair values are not materially different to their carrying amounts since the interest receivable/payable is either close to current market rates or the instruments are short-term in nature. Financial instruments carried at fair value or where material differences were identified are included in the table below.

		Half year		Full year		
Financial instrument	Note	Carrying value 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Fair value 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Carrying value 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm	Fair value 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm	Fair value hierarchy of inputs
Financial assets						
AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						
Long-term and short-term financial assets		**3 999**	**3 999**	2 225	2 225	
Commodity and currency derivative assets		**1 212**	**1 212**	472	472	Level 2
Oxygen supply contract embedded derivative assets		**521**	**521**	516	516	Level 3
Other short-term investments		**2 266**	**2 266**	1 237	1 237	Level 1
Investments in unlisted securities[5]		**17**	**17**	–	–	Level 3[2]
DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Investments in listed securities[5]		**753**	**753**	701	701	Level 1[1]
Investments in unlisted securities[5]		**9**	**9**	12	12	Level 3[2]
Financial liabilities						
AT AMORTISED COST						
Total long-term debt	7	**123 298**	**118 952**	124 068	116 533	
Listed long-term debt (Bonds issued)[6]		**87 870**	**83 305**	90 248	82 768	Level 1[1]
Listed convertible bonds[6]		**11 959**	**12 160**	12 238	12 072	Level 3[3]
Unlisted long-term debt[6]		**23 469**	**23 487**	21 582	21 693	Level 3[4]
AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						
Long-term and short-term financial liabilities		**1 272**	**1 272**	3 397	3 397	
Commodity and currency derivative liabilities		**104**	**104**	1 102	1 102	Level 2
Convertible bond embedded derivative liability		**292**	**292**	1 302	1 302	Level 3
Oxygen supply contract embedded derivative liabilities		**876**	**876**	993	993	Level 3

1 Based on quoted market price for the same instrument.
2 Determined using discounted cash flows modelling forecasted earnings, capital expenditure and debt cash flows of the underlying business, based on the forecasted assumptions of inflation, exchange rates, commodity prices and an appropriate weighted average cost of capital for the region.
3 The fair value of the amortised cost component of the US$ Convertible Bond is based on the quoted price of the instrument after separating the fair value of the derivative component.
4 Determined using discounted cash flows modelling using market related interest rates.
5 Presented as part of Other long-term assets in the Statement of financial position.
6 Carrying value includes unamortised loan costs.

There were no transfers between levels for recurring fair value measurements during the period. There was no change in valuation techniques compared to the previous financial period. For all other financial instruments, fair value approximates carrying value.

10 Financial instruments classification and fair value measurement continued

Commodity and currency derivative assets and liabilities

Valued using forward rate interpolator model, appropriate currency specific discount curve, discounted expected cash flows and numerical approximation as appropriate. Significant inputs include forward exchange contracted rates, market foreign exchange rates, forward contract rates and market commodity prices such as crude oil prices, coal prices and ethane prices.

Oxygen supply contract embedded derivative assets and liabilities

Relates to the US labour and inflation index and ZAR/EUR exchange rate embedded derivatives contained in the SO long-term gas supply agreements. The following table reconciles the opening and closing balance of the net embedded derivative asset/(liability):

for the period ended	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
Balance at the beginning of the year	**(477)**	339
Amounts settled during the period	**4**	(22)
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in other operating expenses and income	**118**	(794)
Balance at the end of the period	**(355)**	(477)

The fair value of the embedded derivative financial instrument contained in a long-term oxygen supply contract to our SO is impacted by a number of observable and unobservable variables at valuation date. The embedded derivative was valued using a forward rate interpolator model, discounted expected cash flows and numerical approximation, as appropriate. The table below provides a summary of the significant unobservable inputs applied in the valuation together with the expected impact on profit or loss as a result of reasonably possible changes thereto at reporting date, holding other inputs constant.

			(Decrease)/increase in profit or loss	
Input	Inputs applied	Change in input	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
Rand/US$ Spot price	R18,30/US$	+R1/US$	**(493)**	(478)
	(FY23: R18,76/US$)	-R1/US$	**493**	478
US$ Swap curve	3,22%-4,80%	+0,10%	**86**	87
	(FY23: 3,30%-5,60%)	-0,10%	**(87)**	(89)
Rand Swap curve	7,65%-10,20%	+1,00%	**(721)**	(734)
	(FY23: 8,36%-10,41%)	-1,00%	**828**	848

Convertible bond embedded derivative liability

Relates to the embedded derivative contained in the US$750 million convertible bond issued on 8 November 2022. The following table reconciles the opening and closing balance of the embedded derivative liability:

for the period ended	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1 302**	–
Recognition of embedded derivative upon issue of bond	**–**	2 089
Fair value gain recognised in other operating expenses and income	**(994)**	(867)
Translation of foreign operations	**(16)**	80
Balance at the end of the period	**292**	1 302

The embedded derivative was valued using quoted bond market prices and binomial tree approach. Significant inputs include conversion price (US$19,06; 30 June 2023: US$19,86), spot share price (R185,29; 30 June 2023: R233,26), converted to USD at the prevailing USD/ZAR FX spot rate (R18,30/US$; 30 June 2023: R18,83/US$), observable bond market price (90,7% of par; 30 June 2023: 94,7% of par). Although many inputs into the valuation are observable, the valuation method separates the fair value of the derivative from the quoted fair value of the US$ Convertible Bond by adjusting certain observable inputs. These adjustments require the application of judgement and certain estimates. Changes in the relevant inputs impact the fair value gains and losses recognised.

10 Financial instruments classification and fair value measurement continued

The table below provides a summary of these significant unobservable inputs together with the expected impact on profit or loss as a result of reasonably possible changes thereto at reporting date.

			Increase/(decrease) in profit or loss	
Input	Inputs applied	Change in input	Half year 31 Dec 23 Reviewed Rm	Full year 30 Jun 23 Audited Rm
Credit spread	383bps	+100bps	**(405)**	(433)
	(FY23: 460bps)	-100bps*	**292**	455
Calibrated volatility	19,41%	+5%	**(216)**	(377)
	(FY23: 27,84%)	-5%	**166**	364

* A 100bps decrease in the applied credit spread will result in the bond floor exceeding the market price of the instrument and as such the impact has been limited to the value of the embedded derivative at 31 December 2023.

For purposes of the sensitivity analysis, the market value of the overall instrument was kept stable and so the actively changed variable (e.g., volatility) results in an offsetting change to the other (e.g., credit spread).

11 Tax litigation and other legal matters

Sasol Financing International (SFI)/SARS

As reported previously, SARS conducted an audit over a number of years on SFI which previously performed an offshore treasury function for Sasol. The audit culminated in the issue by SARS of revised tax assessments, based on the interpretation of the place of effective management of SFI. A contingent liability of R2,8 billion (including interest and penalties) is reported in respect of this matter as at 31 December 2023.

SARS dismissed Sasol's objection to the revised assessments and Sasol appealed this decision to the Tax Court. In parallel Sasol launched a review application in respect of certain elements of the revised assessments in respect of which the Tax Court does not have jurisdiction. Sasol also brought a review application against the SARS decision to register SFI as a South African taxpayer. SFI and SARS have agreed that the Tax Court related processes will be held in abeyance, pending the outcome of the judicial review applications. The two review applications were heard in the High Court on 16 and 17 November 2022. On 1 August 2023, the High Court handed down its decision dismissing both the SFI review applications. SFI intends to appeal the matter to the Supreme Court of Appeal and a court date for the application for leave to appeal is still to be set. While a favourable outcome for SFI in the review applications will resolve the matter, the review applications relate to the challenge by SFI of certain administrative decisions of SARS and the High Court decision does not directly affect the merits of the substantive dispute before the Tax Court, which remains in abeyance while the appeal in the review applications continues.

Dispute by Solidarity Trade Union relating to Sasol Khanyisa share scheme

Solidarity referred a dispute relating to the Sasol Khanyisa share scheme to the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) on 17 December 2017, where after conciliation proceedings commenced on 11 January 2018. On 5 February 2018, Sasol received a letter from Solidarity demanding a payment to their members (non-qualifying employees for Phase 2 of Khanyisa) equal to "the market value of the Sasol Khanyisa shares which qualifying employees will be entitled to within seven days after such entitlement (2028) or payment to each member of R500 000 by the end of December 2018."

On 25 October 2018, Solidarity served Sasol with its referral of the dispute to the CCMA in terms of which Solidarity sought the dispute be conciliated as an unfair discrimination matter. If unsuccessfully conciliated by the CCMA, it will be referred to the Labour Court for adjudication. This process was originally proposed by Sasol, but unheeded by Solidarity. The matter was referred to the CCMA and was subsequently certified as unresolved in February 2019. On 6 May 2019, Sasol received Solidarity's statement of claim filed with the Labour Court in Johannesburg.

The various legal teams gathered at a meeting during the first week of October 2019 and a draft Statement of Case was prepared. The Labour Court was scheduled to hear the matter on 17 September 2020 in Johannesburg, however the prepared Statement of Case formulation was amended by Solidarity and the other parties unsuccessfully objected to the amended wording. Sasol and the parties, save for PPC who had the date of 17 September 2020 allocated to them originally, decided to withdraw and apply for separate dates to foster their cases individually. The registrar of the Labour Court has set the matter down for 13 May 2024.

Due to the current status of the matter no provision was recognised at 31 December 2023.

Legal review of National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) maximum price decision (March 2013)

After the 2013 and 2017 NERSA Maximum Gas Price (MGP) decisions were overturned, NERSA, on 6 July 2021 published its maximum gas price decision in which it approved maximum gas prices for Sasol Gas (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Gas) for the period from 2014 up to 2021 and determined how the maximum prices are to be determined for 2022 and 2023. This decision was implemented by Sasol Gas with effect from 1 September 2021 (the 2021 MGP decision).

Because the new maximum gas prices approved by NERSA in the 2021 MGP decision for the period of the overturned decision are lower than the actual price charged to a large number of Sasol Gas' customers, the risk of a retrospective liability for Sasol Gas was identified in the event that customers institute claims for compensation based on the differences between the new approved maximum gas prices and actual gas prices historically charged by Sasol Gas. Sasol Gas pro-actively approached its customers with a bespoke settlement offer for each affected customer to resolve this retrospective liability. By 31 December 2023 final and provisional settlements with an aggregate value of R1,6 billion had been reached with customers, which refunds were credited to the customer accounts. The remaining R66 million of the anticipated liability was reflected as an accrued expense as at 31 December 2023.

11 Tax litigation and other legal matters continued

In December 2021, Industrial Gas Users Association of Southern Africa (IGUA-SA) launched a legal review application in which it sought to overturn the 2021 MGP decision. Both NERSA and Sasol Gas opposed this further litigation. The matter was heard by the High Court on 30 and 31 May 2023 and the court decision is pending. If the 2021 NERSA decision is overturned entirely or in part and NERSA determines lower Maximum Gas Prices, a potential further retrospective liability may arise for Sasol Gas. Pending the court decision and the NERSA decisions that may follow thereafter, the probability and extent of such further liability (if any) is indeterminable.

During 2022, Sasol Gas was informed of certain complaints by customers to the Competition Commission relating to alleged anticompetitive practices in the market for piped gas supply in South Africa. Sasol Gas launched a review application in the Competition Appeal Court to clarify the respective jurisdiction of NERSA and the Competition authorities in relation to the regulation of gas prices in the South African piped gas market. This review application was heard in the Competition Appeal Court on 30 November 2023 and the court's decision is pending. On 10 July 2023, the Competition Commission referred the complaint of excessive pricing by Sasol Gas for piped gas to the Competition Tribunal. The outcome of the ongoing review application before the Competition Appeal Court will determine the ability of the Commission to investigate the gas pricing complaints that are the subject of the complaint referral that it made on 10 July 2023.

As part of the ongoing proceedings before the competition authorities on 12 May 2023 the Competition Tribunal issued an order in terms of which Sasol Gas could not increase its gas prices unless it provided IGUA-SA with two months written notice of the intended gas price and whether the gas price was approved by NERSA. Accordingly, Sasol Gas continued to charge customers at the 2022 price of R68,39/gigajoule. In terms of the 2023 NERSA Maximum Gas Price Methodology, the maximum gas price will in future be based on a cost-plus basis, comprising of the weighted average acquisition cost of gas plus trading cost plus a profit element based on an international benchmark of the EBITDA of certain international listed gas companies. The Sasol Gas 2024 Maximum Gas Price application based on this methodology was approved by NERSA on 26 October 2023 with the inclusion of a quarterly adjustment mechanism for the approved maximum gas price. In compliance with the required notice period, Sasol Gas implemented this NERSA decision with effect from 1 January 2024.

Pursuant to the guidance from NERSA in 2022 that the resolution of the FY23 gas price would require a revised Maximum Gas Price application, Sasol Gas in March 2023 submitted such an application to NERSA, but the application was dismissed by NERSA on 26 October 2023. In its decision NERSA confirmed that Sasol Gas is entitled to submit a claw back application to recover the cost increases that occurred in 2023. In December 2023, Sasol Gas submitted such a claw back application to NERSA, which application is still under consideration by NERSA.

Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Oil) and TotalEnergies Marketing South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Total) v Transnet SOC Ltd (Transnet) – Crude Oil Transportation Tariff dispute

Sasol Oil uses Transnet pipelines to transport crude oil to NATREF for processing and is charged for this service at a specific crude oil tariff per litre. This tariff was historically determined through a commercial agreement between the parties, which agreement also included the so-called Variation Agreement relating to the inland nature of the NATREF refinery. After the tariffs started to be determined by NERSA in terms of the Petroleum Pipelines Act, 60 of 2003 (Petroleum Pipelines Act), a dispute arose between the parties regarding the tariff applicable to the conveyance of crude oil.

On 18 September 2017, Sasol Oil issued summons against Transnet for payment in the amount of R1 billion, this being the difference between the transportation costs that should have been charged by Transnet in terms of the Variation Agreement compared to the tariffs that were actually charged by Transnet in terms of the NERSA approved tariffs. The NERSA approved tariffs do not distinguish between the tariff for crude oil and the tariff for refined products. Total instituted legal proceedings of a similar nature against Transnet in 2013.

Following a number of decisions in the High Court and the Supreme Court of Appeal, a further appeal by Transnet to the Constitutional Court resulted in the June 2022 decision by the Constitutional Court in which it (i) dismissed the appeal in relation to the cause of action, resulting in the continuation of the claims by Sasol Oil and Total and (ii) ruled that the Variation Agreement was validly terminated as from 13 September 2020.

Sasol Oil continued the legal proceedings to deal with the quantum of its contractual damages claim in the High Court. Following the exchange of further expert evidence in the matter the Sasol Oil claim was amended to R3,5 billion (alternatively R3,8 billion) based on the applicable Transnet tariff information. The matter is set down to be heard by the High Court from 15 April to 3 May 2024.

After the High Court judgement in their favour, Sasol Oil and Total proceeded to apply their own calculation of the corrected crude oil tariff in line with the High Court judgement and made payment for crude oil conveyance from December 2020 in accordance with this calculation. These payments were at the reduced tariff and therefore constituted a shortfall in respect of the tariff invoiced by Transnet over the period that ended in June 2023 when Sasol Oil commenced to pay the full tariff charged by Transnet under protest pending the ongoing litigation. After the Constitutional Court decision, Transnet instituted legal proceedings against Sasol Oil to recover the shortfall in the tariff. This claim by Transnet amounts to R855 million for the period up to the end of May 2023. Sasol Oil is defending these proceedings on the basis that the tariffs charged by Transnet are unlawful as they do not comply with the Petroleum Pipelines Act and that Transnet is not obliged to charge the maximum tariff set by NERSA. The matter is set down for hearing from 29 July 2024 to 16 August 2024. An amount of R1 089 million (which includes interest) has been included in trade payables as at 31 December 2023.

In June 2023, Sasol Oil also launched a legal review application against the 2023/4 Transnet Tariff approval by NERSA to set the NERSA decision aside in which NERSA persisted with a single tariff and did not differentiate between the tariffs for crude oil and white product conveyance respectively. This litigation remains ongoing. In the comments submitted to NERSA in relation to the 2024/5 Transnet Tariff application, Sasol Oil has maintained the same approach. This application by Transnet is still pending before NERSA.

Clause 12A application

Sasol's emission sources at our operations in South Africa are regulated in accordance with atmospheric emission licenses which are based on the Minimum Emission Standards (MES) published in terms of section 21 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act. On 11 July 2023, Sasol was informed that the National Air Quality Officer (NAQO) had declined its application of June 2022 in terms of Clause 12A of the MES to be regulated on an alternative emission load basis for the SO_2 emissions from the boilers at its Secunda Operations' (SO) steam plants from 1 April 2025 onwards.

11 Tax litigation and other legal matters continued

As part of its Clause 12A application, Sasol has proposed an integrated air quality and GHG reduction solution ("integrated emission reduction solution") to reduce SO_2 and GHG emissions by approximately 30% by 2030. This is contingent on SO_2 emissions from the boilers at the steam plants of its SO being regulated on an alternative load-based emission limit instead of the concentration limit currently being prescribed in the MES from 1 April 2025 onwards. The integrated emission reduction solution comprises the implementation of multiple projects targeting energy efficiency, reducing coal usage, turning down boilers and integrating 1 200 MW of renewable energy.

On 31 July 2023, Sasol appealed the decision to the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, as provided for in Section 43(1) of the National Environmental Management Act. The appeal process allows the Minister to consider the application afresh. Clause 12A of the MES permits existing plants to be regulated on an alternative emission load, as opposed to the current concentration-based limit (the mass of pollutant per cubic metre of air emitted) specified in the MES. The Minister appointed an independent panel of experts (the panel) to provide her with recommendations to inform her consideration of the appeal. Sasol and Just Share, an NGO who is opposing the appeal, were provided an opportunity to clarify aspects of their submissions with the supplementation of views from independent experts. The panel, the parties and their respective, independent technical experts subsequently further engaged in this regard on 17 January 2024.

The panel's recommendation report was submitted to the Minister and the Appeal Directorate previously indicated that the Minister remains committed to decide on the appeal within a month of receipt of the abovementioned.

Other litigation and tax matters

From time to time, Sasol companies are involved in other litigation and similar proceedings in the normal course of business.

A detailed assessment is performed on each matter and a provision is recognised where appropriate. Although the outcome of these proceedings and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not believe that the outcome of any of these cases would have a material effect on the Group's financial results.

12 Related party transactions

Group companies, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various purchase and sale transactions with associates and joint ventures. There has been no significant change in the nature of these transactions during the period.

13 Significant events and transactions since 30 June 2023

In accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting', we have included below explanations of events and transactions which are significant to obtain an understanding of the changes in our financial position and performance since 30 June 2023:

- R3,9 billion impairment loss of the Secunda liquid fuels refinery CGU driven by a further deterioration of the macroeconomic assumptions outlook including Brent crude oil and electricity prices resulting in the full amount of costs capitalised during the period being impaired;
- R1,2 billion impairment losses relating to the Chemicals Africa Chlor-Alkali & PVC and Polyethylene CGUs due to lower selling prices associated with a reduced market demand;
- Losses of R0,6 billion on the translation of monetary assets and liabilities; and
- Gains of R2,1 billion on the valuation of financial instruments and derivative contracts.

14 Subsequent events

On 26 February 2024, an interim gross cash dividend of South African 200 cents per share was declared for the six months ended 31 December 2023.

15 Pro forma financial information

Core HEPS included in this announcement constitute pro forma financial information, as defined by the JSE Limited Listings Requirements. Pro forma financial information is similar to non-generally accepted accounting principles measures as defined by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

The pro forma financial information is the responsibility of the Board and is presented for illustrative purposes only. Because of its nature, the pro forma financial information may not fairly present Sasol's financial position, changes in equity, results of operations or cash flows. The underlying information, used in the preparation of the pro forma financial information, has been prepared using accounting policies which comply with IFRS and are consistent with those applied in the published Group consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

This pro forma information has not been reviewed or reported on by the Group's auditors, KPMG.

Independent auditor's report on the review of the condensed consolidated interim financial information

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SASOL LIMITED

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position of Sasol Limited ("the Group") at 31 December 2023, the condensed consolidated interim income statement and the condensed consolidated interim statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six month period then ended, and notes 1 to 14, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the condensed consolidated interim financial information") as set out on pages 7 to 26. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed consolidated interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting', the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed consolidated interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, *"Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity"*. A review of the condensed consolidated interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial information at 31 December 2023 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting', the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

KPMG Inc.

Per Safeera Loonat
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
Director

KPMG Crescent,
85 Empire Road,
Parktown,
Johannesburg,
2193

23 February 2024

Registered office:	Sasol Place, 50 Katherine Street, Sandton, 2196 Private Bag X10014, Sandton, 2146, South Africa
Share registrar:	JSE Investor Services Proprietary Limited One Exchange Square, Gwen Lane, Sandown, 2196, Republic of South Africa PO Box 4844, Johannesburg, 2000, Republic of South Africa Tel: 0800 800 010, Email: sasol@jseinvestorservices.co.za
JSE Sponsor:	Merrill Lynch South Africa Proprietary Limited t/a BoFA Securities
Directors (Independent Non-executive):	Mr S Westwell (Chairman), Mr MJ Cuambe (Mozambican), Ms MBN Dube, Dr M Flöel (German), Ms KC Harper (American), Ms GMB Kennealy, Ms NNA Matyumza, Ms MEK Nkeli, Mr S Subramoney
Directors (Executive):	Mr FR Grobler (President and Chief Executive Officer), Mr VD Kahla (Executive Director and Executive Vice President: Strategy, Sustainability and Integrated Services), Mr HA Rossouw (Chief Financial Officer)
Company Secretary:	Ms M du Toit
Company registration number:	1979/003231/06, incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Income tax reference number:	9520/018/60/8

Ordinary shares	**JSE**	**NYSE**
Share code:	SOL	SSL
ISIN:	ZAE000006896	US8038663006

Sasol BEE Ordinary shares	
Share code:	SOLBE1
ISIN:	ZAE000151817

American depositary receipts (ADR) program:	Cusip number 803866300	ADR to ordinary share 1:1

Depositary:	J.P. Morgan Depositary Receipts, 383 Madison Avenue, Floor 11, New York, NY 10179, United States of America

Sandton, 26 February 2024

Disclaimer - 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, the capital cost of our projects and the timing of project milestones; our ability to obtain financing to meet the funding requirements of our capital investment programme, as well as to fund our ongoing business activities and to pay dividends; statements regarding our future results of operations and financial condition, and regarding future economic performance including cost containment, cash conservation programmes and business optimisation initiatives; recent and proposed accounting pronouncements and their impact on our future results of operations and financial condition; our business strategy, performance outlook, plans, objectives or goals; statements regarding future competition, volume growth and changes in market share in the industries and markets for our products; our existing or anticipated investments, acquisitions of new businesses or the disposal of existing businesses, including estimates or projection of internal rates of return and future profitability; our estimated oil, gas and coal reserves; the probable future outcome of litigation, legislative, regulatory and fiscal developments, including statements regarding our ability to comply with future laws and regulations; future fluctuations in refining margins and crude oil, natural gas and petroleum and chemical product prices; the demand, pricing and cyclicality of oil, gas and petrochemical product prices; changes in the fuel and gas pricing mechanisms in South Africa and their effects on prices, our operating results and profitability; statements regarding future fluctuations in exchange and interest rates and changes in credit ratings; total shareholder return; our current or future products and anticipated customer demand for these products; assumptions relating to macroeconomics; climate change impacts and our climate change strategies, our development of sustainability within our businesses, our energy efficiency improvement, carbon and greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, our net zero carbon emissions ambition and future low-carbon initiatives, including relating to green hydrogen and sustainable aviation fuel; our estimated carbon tax liability; cyber security; and statements of assumptions underlying such statements. Words such as “believe”, “anticipate”, “expect”, “intend", “seek”, “will”, “plan”, “could”, “may”, “endeavour”, “target”, “forecast” and “project” and similar expressions are intended to identify 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 1 September 2023 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 foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events, and you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. 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: One billion is defined as one thousand million, bbl – barrel, bscf – billion standard cubic feet, mmscf – million standard cubic feet, oil references Brent crude, mmboe – million barrels oil equivalent. All references to years refer to the financial year ending 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

www.sasol.com