POSITIONING FOR A **SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

SASOL LIMITED

Audited Financial Results

30 June 2019

Our vision

To be a leading integrated and global chemical and energy company, proudly rooted in our South African heritage, delivering superior value to our stakeholders.

Our purpose

To create superior value for our customers, shareholders and other stakeholders. Through our talented people, we use selected technologies to safely and sustainably source, produce and market chemical and energy products competitively.

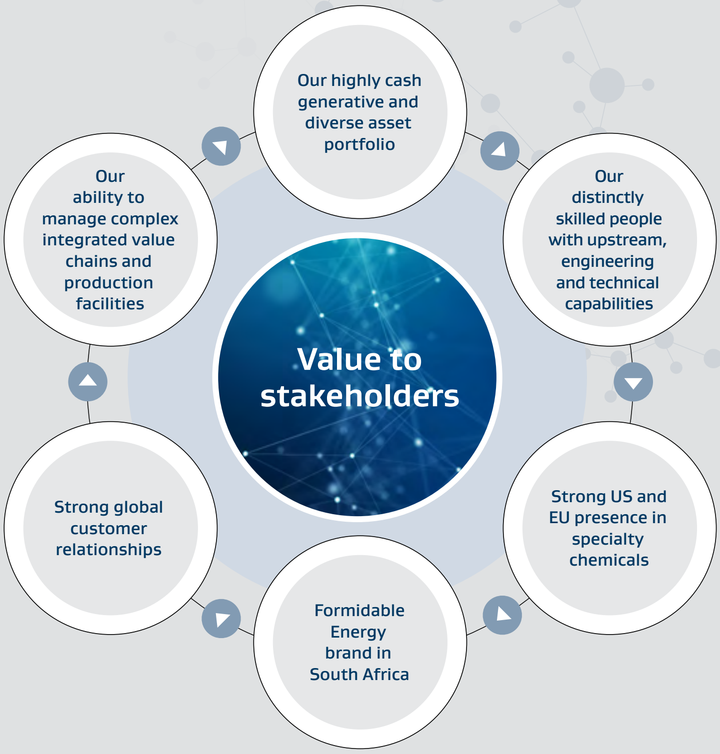
Our sustainability statement

Advancing chemical and energy solutions that contribute to a thriving planet, society and enterprise.

Our values

- We ensure that **safety, health and environment** is a top priority
- We care for **our people** and support their development
- We value and promote **diversity and inclusion**
- We act with **respect and integrity** at all times
- We **comply** with all applicable legal requirements
- We take **ownership and accountability** for our individual and team performance
- We deliver what we promise to our **customers, shareholders and other stakeholders**

What differentiates us



Audited financial results

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

Salient features

Financial performance in context

Headline earnings per share up **12%** to R30,72

Core headline earnings[1] per share up 5% to **R38,13**

EBIT down **45%** due to higher remeasurement items

Cash generated by operating activities up **20%**

Normalised cash fixed cost – **below our 6% inflation target**

1. Pro forma financial information

Resilient operational performance

Production:

SSO[1] achieving annualised run rate of **7,8 mt** post the full shutdown

Natref achieved a production run rate of **637m³/h,** highest in last 8 years

HDPE[2] has produced **at upper end** of design capacity

ORYX GTL utilisation of **81%** due to unplanned maintenance shutdowns

Mining productivity[3] up **3%**

Sales:

Liquid fuel sales volumes up **2%**, resulting from a strong Natref performance

Base Chemicals sales volumes up **4%**, offset by softer commodity chemical prices

Performance Chemicals sales volumes down **3%** impacted by 1st half 2019 external supply constraints and 2nd half 2019 softer macroenvironment in Europe and Asia

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

Board review concluded

No earnings, financial position or cash flow restatements

Focused balance sheet management

Gearing elevated at **56,3%**

Net debt: EBITDA **2,6** times

Bank Net debt: EBITDA **2,2 – 2,4** times – below USD bank covenant of 3 times

Final FY19 dividend passed to protect and strengthen our balance sheet

Working capital of **15%** of revenue – benefitting from focused management initiatives

Advancing LCCP[1]

98% overall project completion, with RCR of **0,11**

Cracker **reached beneficial operation** in August 2019

LLDPE[2] and EO/EG[3] units **ramping up** to targeted levels

Cost tracking estimate of **US$12,6 – US$12,9 billion**

1. Lake Charles Chemicals Project
2. Linear low-density polyethylene plant
3. Ethylene oxide/Ethylene glycol plant

Progressing sustainability

Safety Recordable Case Rate (RCR)[1], improved to **0,26;** regrettably three fatalities

Achieved **Level 4** B-BBEE[2] status

R19 billion in procurement spend with SA Black-owed businesses

Developing our GHG[3] **emission reduction roadmap**

Sasol Oil tax **dispute settled**

1. Excluding illnesses
2. Broad-based Black economic empowerment
3. Greenhouse gas

Bongani Nqwababa Joint President and CEO | **Stephen Cornell** Joint President and CEO

Joint Presidents and Chief Executive Officers, Bongani Nqwababa and Stephen Cornell said:

"Sasol's foundation business delivered resilient results with a strong volume, cost and working capital performance. This was achieved despite a weaker macroeconomic environment which resulted in lower chemical prices and petrol differentials. The year was characterised by challenging global markets with ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty impacting a number of our key end-markets. These results are aligned to the earnings guidance provided in our trading statement towards end July 2019, with no restatements of earnings, financial position or cash flow post the conclusion of the board review.

Regrettably we had three fatalities during the year; two at Mining and one at Natref. We are deeply saddened by the loss of our colleagues. This drives us to continue our relentless focus on safety, as we strive for zero harm.

Our operational performance benefitted from focused management interventions resulting in improved performances at Synfuels, Natref and Mining. Our production results were, however, constrained by a longer than expected shutdown at Synfuels and external feedstock supply challenges in Germany in the first half of the financial year.

We continue to focus on our key controllable factors – ensuring safe and reliable operations while maintaining production and cost discipline. We are also committed to taking the correct capital allocation decisions to ensure long-term value for shareholders. Recent events have created significant challenges for us, but we are confident that our business is fundamentally in good shape and there is a clear pathway to resume value creation.

We remain extremely disappointed by the changes to the capital cost and schedule of the LCCP. However, the startup of the ethane cracker was a watershed moment for us and more than 60% of the project's total plant capacity is now online. We have devoted considerable effort to remediate the project environment controls. The long-term strategic and financial benefits of the project remain intact, enhancing Sasol's global capabilities and through-the-cycle profitability.

As we enter the final phase of bringing the LCCP fully online, we are particularly focused on prudent capital allocation. We have implemented our capital allocation framework, as announced at our Capital Markets Day in 2017. We will be highly disciplined in executing capital allocation decisions within this framework. In this context, the Board has made the decision to pass the final dividend, to protect and strengthen our balance sheet. We continue to ensure that we deliver the key elements of our strategy, particularly the final completion of the LCCP. The Board may further consider the passing of the 2020 interim dividend based on the health of the balance sheet credit metrics at that stage.

One critical factor in making Sasol fit for the future is our focus on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction at out South African operations. This focus is driving our sustainability agenda to the next level while ensuring a robust business foundation. We are developing a GHG roadmap to support our efforts to transition to a lower carbon economy and to reduce by 2030 the absolute GHG emissions for our South African operations by at least 10% off our 2017 baseline. We plan to communicate the roadmap and our approach to creating a sustainable future in the months ahead.

We appreciate the ongoing support of all our stakeholders as we get closer to making Sasol an even more robust company."

Focused short-term priorities to restore confidence

	Current status	Fy20 priorities
Operational excellence	• Generally robust operational performance • Foundation business sales volumes mostly on target • Normalised cash fixed costs trending below target • LCCP cost tracking latest cost guidance	• Relentlessly drive zero harm and eliminate fatalities • Deliver all units of the LCCP and embed learnings across the organisation • Deliver on reliable and efficient operations • Continue to explore alternative gas supply options • Enhance our competitive advantage through continuous improvement and digitalisation
Balance sheet protection	• Strong cash flow generation from foundation business • Bond issued and term loan pay-down (maturity profile flatter) • Investment Grade rating retained • Hedging framework protects downside	• Reduce gearing and create balance sheet flexibility • Proactive financial risk management to ensure – robust liquidity, optimal debt mix and maturity profile – fit for purpose hedging programme • Optimise assets to drive long term sustainable value
Stakeholder value	• 1st Climate Change Report supporting focus on enhanced disclosure • R19bn SA black-owned business procurement spend • Founding member of Alliance to End Plastic Waste	• Progress credible sustainability response and GHG reduction roadmap • Uphold our culture of ethical and fair business • Position for affordable investment options • Embed aspirational culture to deliver on value-based strategy

Underpinned by an engaged and motivated workforce and win-win partnerships with customers and stakeholders

Earnings performance[i, ii, iii]

Our foundation business delivered resilient results with a mostly strong volume and normalised cash fixed cost performance against the backdrop of a challenging macroeconomic environment. Our business was impacted by market and geopolitical risk, including subdued growth in global gross domestic product (GDP).

Our gross margin percentage decreased 2% compared to the prior year driven by a softer macroenvironment negatively impacting supply-demand dynamics especially in our chemicals business. We view this as temporary as the market is expected to recover over the short- to medium-term. Our Energy business benefitted from higher crude oil prices and higher diesel differentials. These benefits were partly offset by weaker petrol differentials driven by negative supply-demand fundamentals.

Cash fixed cost, excluding capital growth and the impact of exchange rates, increased by 5,7%, relative to our internal 6% inflation target. Our cost management processes remain robust while we continue to evaluate further opportunities to embed our continuous improvement efforts. The sustained competitiveness of our business remains top of mind.

Adjusted EBITDA[iv] decreased 9% compared to the prior year due to lower chemical product prices and higher LCCP operating cost. As the LCCP progresses through the sequential beneficial operation schedule, the costs associated with relevant units are expensed while the gross margin contribution follows the ramp-up profile and inventory build. We expect a closer match between margin and costs for the LCCP to be achieved from 2020.

EBIT decreased 45% to R9,7 billion, largely due to significant remeasurement items of R18,6 billion (US$1,3 billion) recorded in the current year resulting from softer chemical prices as well as the higher than anticipated capital spend on the LCCP.

Core headline earnings per share (CHEPS)[v] increased 5% to R38,13 compared to the prior year. Headline earnings per share (HEPS) increased 12% to R30,72 per share compared to the prior year. The increase in core headline earnings continues to reflect our cash flow generating ability from our foundation businesses despite weaker chemicals pricing.

Earnings analysis for 2019

EBIT to Adjusted EBITDA[iv] reconciliation

	% change 2019 vs 2018	2019 Rm	2018 Rm
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	(45)	**9 697**	17 747
Depreciation and amortisation		**17 968**	16 425
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**27 665**	34 172
Remeasurement items		**18 645**	9 901
Share-based payments[1]		**1 218**	4 431
Unrealised hedging (gains)/losses[2]		**(728)**	3 909
Unrealised translation gains[3]		**(437)**	(76)
Change in discount rate of environmental provision		**688**	(804)
Adjusted EBITDA[iv]	(9)	**47 051**	51 533

1 Share-based payments includes both cash-settled and equity-settled share-based payments charges recorded in the notes to the annual financial statements.

2 Consists of unrealised hedging gains/losses on Group hedging activities as disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements. 2019 includes a loss of R1,5 billion on the reclassification of the interest rate swap to profit and loss on termination of the hedge relationship.

3 Unrealised translation gains incurred on the translation of foreign currency denominated loans.

Core headline earnings per share[v] reconciliation

	% change 2019 vs 2018	2019 Rand per share	2018 Rand per share
Earnings per share	(51)	**6,97**	14,26
Net remeasurement items		**23,75**	13,18
Headline earnings per share	12	**30,72**	27,44
Translation impact of closing exchange rate[1]		**(0,69)**	(0,09)
Mark-to-market valuation of hedges[2]		**3,44**	3,81
Khanyisa B-BBEE transaction[3]		**1,26**	4,82
LCCP losses during ramp-up[4]		**4,73**	0,40
Provision for tax litigation matters[5]		**(1,33)**	–
Core headline earnings per share[v]	5	**38,13**	36,38

1 Translation gains arising on the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into functional currency reported within the notes to the annual financial statements.

2 Consists of realised and unrealised losses on Group hedging activities of R2,1 billion and R3,4 billion in 2019 and 2018 respectively, incurred within the Group Functions segment, and net gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts of R0,8 billion net losses and R0,1 billion net gains in 2019 and 2018 respectively. Both of these items form part of the consolidated income statement impact on hedging activities as disclosed within the notes to the annual financial statements. 2019 also includes a loss of R1,5 billion on the reclassification of the interest rate swap to profit and loss on termination of the hedge relationship.

3 Sasol Khanyisa equity-settled share-based payments charges recorded in the employee-related expenditure line in the income statement in the annual financial statements.

4 Losses totalling R3,7 billion (being R1,8 billion and R1,9 billion incurred by the Performance and Base Chemicals segments respectively) attributable to the LCCP incurring depreciation and cash fixed cost with limited corresponding gross margin realised while in ramp-up phase.

5 Sasol Oil tax matter settlement including interest and penalties.

	% change 2019 vs 2018	2019	2018
Rand/US dollar average exchange rate	11	**14,20**	12,85
Rand/US dollar closing exchange rate	3	**14,08**	13,73
Average dated Brent crude oil price (US dollar/barrel)	8	**68,63**	63,62
Average rand oil (Rand/barrel)	19	**974,55**	817,52
Refining margins (US dollar/barrel)	(14)	**8,00**	9,32
Average ethane (US cents/gallon)	(22)	**31,92**	26,25
Base Chemicals average sales basket price (US dollar/ton)	(2)	**830**	851

Segmental earnings performance[i, ii, iii]

Mining – improved productivity, higher unit cost per ton

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

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

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

Exploration and Production International (E&PI) – strong operational delivery from Mozambique, impairment in Canada

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

Our Mozambican operations recorded normalised EBIT[vi] of R2,5 billion, a 31% increase compared to the prior year largely due to higher sales prices partly offset by increased maintenance cost.

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

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

Energy – strong volume performance, with overall favourable product prices

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

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

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

Performance Chemicals – resilient margins in specialty organics and advanced materials portfolios[vi, vii]

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

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

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

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

Base Chemicals – higher volumes, profitability adversely impacted by softer chemical prices[vi, vii]

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

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

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

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

Update on the Lake Charles Chemicals Project (LCCP)

As at the end of June 2019, our overall project completion was 98% with engineering and procurement activities substantially complete and construction progress at 94%. Capital expenditure was US$11,8 billion, tracking the cost estimate of US$12,6 – US$12,9 billion. A US$300 million contingency is included in the cost estimate for any unforeseen events until project completion.

Following the beneficial operation of the first derivative unit, LLDPE in February 2019, and the second unit, EO/EG in May 2019, the ethane cracker achieved beneficial operation on 27 August 2019. The schedule for the remaining units remains under regular review, benefitting from the improved transparency provided by the enhanced project control environment.

As previously announced, the current expectation is that the beneficial operation of the LDPE plant will be reached in the second quarter of financial year 2020. We maintain our focus on delivering the Ethyoxylates unit by the third quarter of financial year 2020 and Ziegler and Guerbet units by the fourth quarter of financial year 2020.

We are confident that the investment fundamentals for the LCCP remain intact. This is a world-scale, first-quartile feedstock-advantaged plant, highly integrated across a diverse product slate with high margin products and world class logistics and infrastructure.

The short-term market outlook for ethane and product pricing remains volatile and estimates will be updated periodically. We expect EBITDA in the range of US$100 – US$200 million for 2020 and US$650 – US$750 million for 2021. We maintain our medium-term outlook of EBITDA from financial year 2022 of approximately US$1 billion.

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i Forward-looking statements are the responsibility of the Directors and in accordance with standard practice, it is noted that this statement has not been audited and reported on by the company's auditors.

ii All comparisons to the prior year refer to the year ended 30 June 2018. All numbers are quoted on a pre-tax basis, except for earnings attributable to shareholders.

iii All non-GAAP measures (such as cash fixed cost) have not been audited and reported on by the company's auditors.

iv Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting EBIT for depreciation, amortisation, share-based payments, remeasurement items, movement in rehabilitation provisions due to discount rate changes, unrealised translation gains and losses, and unrealised gains and losses on hedging activities. We believe Adjusted EBITDA is a useful measure of the Group's underlying cash flow performance. However, this is not a defined term under IFRS and may not be comparable with similarly titled measures reported by other companies. (Adjusted EBITDA constitutes pro forma financial information in terms of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements and should be read in conjunction with the basis of preparation and pro forma financial information notes as set out on pages 17 and 18).

v Core HEPS is calculated by adjusting headline earnings per share with once-off certain items (provision for tax litigation matters and LCCP cash fixed cost with limited corresponding gross margin), period close adjustments and depreciation and amortisation of capital projects (exceeding R4 billion) which have reached beneficial operation and are still ramping up, and share-based payments on implementation of B-BBEE transactions. Period close adjustments in relation to the valuation of 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. (Core HEPS constitutes pro forma financial information in terms of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements and should be read in conjunction with the basis of preparation and pro forma financial information notes as set out on pages 17 and 18.)

vi Normalised EBIT represents reported EBIT adjusted for remeasurement items and the closing rate translation effects based on information disclosed in the annual financial statements. For our Base Chemicals and Performance Chemicals segments we have further adjusted for losses (attributable to the LCCP incurring depreciation and cash fixed cost with limited corresponding gross margin realised while in ramp-up phase) of R1,9 billion and R1,8 billion respectively. The other segments are not impacted by these adjustments. (Normalised EBIT constitutes pro forma financial information in terms of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements and should be read in conjunction with the basis of preparation and pro forma financial information notes as set out on pages 17 and 18.)

vii In line with Sasol's updated strategy, we have reorganised the Chemicals portfolio to support our value-based growth strategy. Consequently, we have transferred the Phenolics, Ammonia and Specialty Gases (PASG) results from Performance Chemicals to Base Chemicals, effective 1 July 2018. Ammonia and Specialty Gases are managed by Energy. The segment results have been restated for the transfer.

Balance sheet management

Cash generated by operating activities increased to R51 billion compared to R43 billion in the prior year. This was largely attributable to favourable Brent crude oil prices and the exchange rate, together with our strong working capital performance. These benefits were offset by softer chemical prices and losses attributable to the LCCP.

Our net cash on hand position decreased from R17,0 billion to R15,8 billion as at 30 June 2019.

Actual capital expenditure, including accruals, amounted to R56 billion. This includes R30 billion (US$2,1 billion) relating to the LCCP. The higher LCCP capital cash flows and significant impairments recorded increased our gearing to 56,3%, which is above our previous market guidance of 44% – 49%.

We continue to actively manage the balance sheet with the objective of maintaining a robust liquidity position and a balanced debt maturity profile. Active balance sheet management will remain a key ongoing focus during this peak gearing phase.

During 2019, we refinanced the US$4 billion LCCP asset-based facility in two phases, initially by the issue of US$2,25 billion of US dollar-denominated bonds and thereafter by a US$1,8 billion 5-year bank loan financing (with a net debt: EBITDA covenant of 3,0 times).

The US dollar bond issued was Sasol's first such issuance since the inaugural US$1 billion 10-year bond issued in 2012. The issuance comprised a US$1,5 billion 5,5-year bond and a US$0,75 billion 10-year bond. This refinancing enabled us to optimise our mix of funding instruments between bank loans and bond market, while at the same time extending the maturity of the debt profile from 2021 to as far out as 2028. An additional benefit of refinancing away from asset-based security was that S&P re-rated the 2012 bond back to the same investment grade level as Sasol Limited. The US$1,8 billion bank loan was closed in June 2019.

As part of the refinancing, we agreed with our lenders to amend the net debt: EBITDA covenant from 2,5 times to 3,0 times under the US$3,9 billion Revolving Credit Facility entered into in 2017. Our net debt: EBITDA at 30 June 2019 was 2,6 times, with the banks definition of net debt: EBITDA expected to range between 2,2 and 2,4 times, which remains well below the covenant.

In addition, in the domestic South African market, we have both bank loan facilities, and the R8 billion Domestic Medium Term Note Programme (DMTN) which was established in 2017. In August 2019 Sasol issued our inaugural paper to the value of R2,2 billion in the local debt market under the DMTN programme.

Another key element of financial market risk management is our hedging programme. We continue to make good progress with hedging our currency and ethane exposure. For further details of our open hedge positions we refer you to our Analyst Book (www.sasol.com). We will continue to hedge our net cash exposures for our balance sheet for 2020 and 2021 and will reduce our cover ratios once we are satisfied with the balance sheet's gearing levels.

In line with our capital allocation framework, we continue to hold a long-term commitment to maintain our investment grade credit ratings.

Dividend

After careful consideration of our current leverage and the volatility in the macroeconomic environment, the Board has made the decision to pass the final dividend to protect and strengthen our balance sheet. We continue to ensure that we deliver the key elements of our strategy, particularly the final completion of the LCCP. The Board may further consider the passing of the 2020 interim dividend based on the health of the balance sheet credit metrics at that stage.

Enhancing shareholder value through portfolio optimisation

As previously announced, we initiated a portfolio review process in 2017 to ensure that all of our capital is invested as effectively as possible. We reviewed the entire portfolio to optimise the potential of each asset and focus only on assets that can generate attractive returns through the cycle, are fit for purpose and are core to our long-term strategic focus. This asset review process is now substantially complete and we are on track to deliver on our divestment target of US$2 billion. In addition to the completion of the transactions previously announced and the conclusion of the divestment of the Explosives business and Sasol Lianyungang Alcohols JV in China transactions, we will achieve approximately 20% of our divestment target. We will be highly disciplined in all portfolio actions to ensure they enhance shareholder value. Protecting value and ensuring future quality of earnings are key metrics before an asset disposal mandate is provided and executed.

Effective tax rate

Our effective corporate tax rate decreased from 35,4% to 34,2% largely as a result of higher energy efficiency allowances and the successful outcome of the Sasol Oil tax litigation matter resulting in the reversal of the provision. The adjusted effective tax rate, excluding equity accounted investments, remeasurements and once-off items, is 29,6% compared to 27,3% in the prior year.

Maintaining our focus on sustainable value creation

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

Business performance outlook* – strong production performance and cost management to continue

The current economic climate continues to remain highly volatile and uncertain. While oil and chemical prices, GDP growth and foreign exchange movements are outside our control, and may impact our results, our focus remains firmly on managing factors within our control, including volume growth, cost optimisation, effective capital allocation, focused financial risk management and maintaining an investment grade credit rating.

We expect an overall strong operational performance for 2020, with:

- SSO volumes of 7,7 – 7,8 million tons (impacted by a phase shutdown in 2020);
- Liquid fuels sales of approximately 57 – 58 million barrels;
- Base Chemicals overall sales volumes to be 15% – 20% higher than the prior year. Excluding US polymers products, sales volumes to be 1% – 2% higher than the prior year;
- Performance Chemicals overall sales volumes to be 7% – 10% higher than the prior year. Excluding LCCP produced products, sales volumes to be 1% – 2% higher than the prior year;
- All LCCP units online in 2020 with an EBITDA contribution of US$100 – US$200 million;
- Gas production volumes from the Petroleum Production Agreement license area in Mozambique to be 114 – 118 bscf;
- We expect to achieve an average utilisation rate of 55% – 60% at ORYX GTL in Qatar;
- Normalised cash fixed costs to remain within our inflation assumption of 6%;
- Capital expenditure of R38 billion for 2020 and R30 billion for 2021 as we progress with the execution of our growth plan and strategy. Capital estimates may change as a result of exchange rate volatility and other factors; and
- Our balance sheet gearing to range between 55% and 65% which includes the impact of adopting IFRS 16; Net debt: EBITDA to range between 2,6 times and 3 times.
- Our guidance is based on the following assumptions:

  Rand/US dollar exchange rate to range between R13,80 and R15,30; and average Brent crude oil price to remain between US$50/bbl and US$70/bbl.

* The financial information contained in this business performance outlook is the responsibility of the directors and in accordance with standard practice, it is noted that this information has not been audited and reported on by the company's auditors.

Tax litigation and other legal matters

Following a number of court proceedings which have been reported previously, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) and Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Oil) came to a mutual agreement resulting in their dispute related to the international crude oil procurement activities being resolved. As a result, we are no longer exposed to the contingent liability of R13,4 billion.

Further, as reported previously, SARS conducted an audit over a number of years on Sasol Financing International Plc (SFI) which performs an off-shore treasury function for Sasol. The audit culminated in the issuance of revised tax assessments, based on the interpretation of the place of effective management of SFI. The potential tax exposure is R2,4 billion (including interest and penalties as at 30 June 2019), which is disclosed as a contingent liability.

SFI and SARS have come to a mutual agreement that the Tax Court related processes will be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the judicial review application against the SARS decision to register SFI as a South

African taxpayer. The legal process is ongoing in this regard. The previously disclosed contingent liability remains.

Pursuant to various NERSA decisions approving the Sasol Gas maximum gas prices and transmission tariffs, Sasol Gas implemented a standardised pricing mechanism in its supply agreements with customers.

Seven of Sasol Gas's largest customers initiated a judicial review of the pricing and tariff methodologies.

A number of court proceedings followed, which culminated on 15 July 2019 when the Constitutional Court overturned the 2013 NERSA maximum price decisions and ordered NERSA to revise its decisions. The new decision by NERSA regarding the maximum gas price to be approved for Sasol will apply retrospectively from 26 March 2014 when the original decisions (now overturned) became effective. In terms of the decision by the Constitutional Court, Sasol is required to bring a revised application for the approval of maximum gas prices by NERSA.

The current contractual agreements with the Sasol Gas customers remain in place until a revised framework is developed and approved. We cannot provide assurance that the provisions of the Gas Act and the future implementation of a new maximum gas price, will not have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial position.

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.

Sasol is committed to compliance with tax laws and regulations, and any disputes will be addressed in a transparent and constructive manner.

Board activities

In May 2019, the Board commissioned an independent review into the circumstances that may have delayed the prompt identification and reporting of the LCCP cost and schedule overruns. The review has now been concluded. Management has determined that, as of 30 June 2019, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was ineffective due to the existence of a material weakness with respect to the capital cost estimation process implemented in connection with the LCCP, which resulted from the aggregation of a series of individual control and project-related control environment deficiencies, the remediation of which had not been fully implemented and validated as of year-end. There were no restatement to earnings, financial position or cash flow. Please refer to the Company's announcement on 28 October 2019 for more information on the conclusion and remediation.

Change in directors and Company Secretary

The following changes to the Board and the Company Secretary of the Company occurred after the publication of the Company's interim results on 22 February 2019:

- Mr SA Nkosi was appointed as a Non-executive Director and Chairman Designate with effect from 1 May 2019. Mr Nkosi will become Chairman at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 27 November 2019.
- Dr MSV Gantsho and Mr MJN Njeke will retire as Non-executive Directors at the conclusion of the AGM on 27 November 2019.
- Mr S Westwell will succeed Mr MJN Njeke as Lead Independent Director with effect from the conclusion of the AGM.
- Mr B Nqwababa and Mr S Cornell resigned as Joint Presidents and Chief Executive Officers and as Executive Directors with effect from 1 November 2019.
- Mr FR Grobler was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer and as Executive Director with effect from 1 November 2019.
- Mr VD Kahla was appointed as Executive Director with effect from 1 November 2019. He will accordingly resign as Company Secretary with effect from 1 November 2019.
- Ms MML Mokoka was appointed acting Company Secretary with effect from 1 November 2019.

On behalf of the Board

Mandla Gantsho Chairman	**Bongani Nqwababa** Joint President and Chief Executive Officer	**Stephen Cornell** Joint President and Chief Executive Officer	**Paul Victor** Chief Financial Officer

Sasol Limited

28 October 2019

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

Income statement

for the year ended 30 June

2017 US$m*	2018 US$m*	**2019 US$m***		**2019 Rm**	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
12 668	14 121	**14 336**	**Turnover**	**203 576**	181 461	172 407
(5 249)	(5 961)	**(6 380)**	Materials, energy and consumables used	**(90 589)**	(76 606)	(71 436)
(471)	(549)	**(552)**	Selling and distribution costs	**(7 836)**	(7 060)	(6 405)
(636)	(713)	**(720)**	Maintenance expenditure	**(10 227)**	(9 163)	(8 654)
(1 794)	(2 138)	**(2 108)**	Employee-related expenditure	**(29 928)**	(27 468)	(24 417)
(36)	(27)	**(47)**	Exploration expenditure and feasibility costs	**(663)**	(352)	(491)
(1 190)	(1 278)	**(1 265)**	Depreciation and amortisation	**(17 968)**	(16 425)	(16 204)
(922)	(1 192)	**(1 344)**	Other expenses and income	**(19 097)**	(15 316)	(12 550)
(88)	(1)	**43**	Translation gains/(losses)	**604**	(11)	(1 201)
(834)	(1 191)	**(1 387)**	Other operating expenses and income	**(19 701)**	(15 305)	(11 349)
79	112	**76**	Equity accounted profits, net of tax	**1 074**	1 443	1 071
2 449	2 375	**1 996**	**Operating profit before remeasurement items and Sasol Khanyisa share-based payment**	**28 342**	30 514	33 321
(119)	(771)	**(1 313)**	Remeasurement items	**(18 645)**	(9 901)	(1 616)
–	(223)	**–**	Sasol Khanyisa share-based payment	**–**	(2 866)	–
2 330	1 381	**683**	**Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)**	**9 697**	17 747	31 705
115	133	**55**	Finance income	**787**	1 716	1 568
(240)	(292)	**(88)**	Finance costs	**(1 253)**	(3 759)	(3 265)
2 205	1 222	**650**	**Earnings before tax**	**9 231**	15 704	30 008
(624)	(432)	**(222)**	Taxation	**(3 157)**	(5 558)	(8 495)
1 581	790	**428**	**Earnings for the year**	**6 074**	10 146	21 513
			Attributable to			
1 497	679	**303**	Owners of Sasol Limited	**4 298**	8 729	20 374
84	111	**125**	Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**1 776**	1 417	1 139
1 581	790	**428**		**6 074**	10 146	21 513

US$	US$	**US$**		**Rand**	Rand	Rand
			Per share information			
2,45	1,11	**0,49**	Basic earnings per share	**6,97**	14,26	33,36
2,44	1,10	**0,49**	Diluted earnings per share	**6,93**	14,18	33,27

* Supplementary non-IFRS information. US dollar convenience translation, converted at average exchange rate of R14,20/US$1 (30 June 2018 – R12,85/US$1; 30 June 2017 – R13,61/US$1).

The income statement has been translated from rand to US dollar for convenience purposes in order to enable offshore shareholders to interpret the financial performance in a universally measured currency. This constitutes pro forma financial information in terms of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements and should be read in conjunction with the basis of preparation set out on page 17.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June

	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Earnings for the year	**6 074**	10 146	21 513
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that can be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**1 353**	6 068	(8 931)
Effect of translation of foreign operations	**1 533**	5 237	(10 074)
Effect of cash flow hedges*	**(287)**	1 233	1 821
Fair value of investments available-for-sale	**–**	13	11
Tax on items that can be subsequently reclassified to the income statement**	**107**	(415)	(689)
Items that cannot be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**(265)**	(54)	743
Remeasurements on post-retirement benefit obligations***	**(531)**	(80)	1 114
Fair value of investments through other comprehensive income	**136**	–	–
Tax on items that cannot be subsequently reclassified to the income statement	**130**	26	(371)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**7 162**	16 160	13 325
Attributable to			
Owners of Sasol Limited	**5 377**	14 727	12 234
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**1 785**	1 433	1 091
	7 162	16 160	13 325

* These amounts include the loss of R1 400 million (2018 – R286 million; 2017 – R302 million) on the revaluation of the cash flow hedge pertaining to the interest rate swap and a gain of R1 115 million relating to the reclassification of the swap to profit and loss on termination of the hedge relationship.

** The amount is mainly on the cash flow hedge.

*** Includes the effect of a loss/(gain) of R58 million (2018 – R1 051 million; 2017 – (R105 million)) relating to the movement in the asset limitation, as well as a loss/(gain) of R83 million (2018 – R1 million; 2017 – R50 million) on reimbursive rights related to post-retirement benefits, recognised in long-term receivables.

Statement of financial position
at 30 June

2018 US$m*	2019 US$m*		2019 Rm	2018 Rm
		Assets		
12 196	**16 587**	Property, plant and equipment	**233 549**	167 457
12 044	**9 074**	Assets under construction	**127 764**	165 361
196	**238**	Goodwill and other intangible assets	**3 357**	2 687
801	**701**	Equity accounted investments	**9 866**	10 991
109	**91**	Post-retirement benefit assets	**1 274**	1 498
298	**608**	Deferred tax assets	**8 563**	4 096
429	**538**	Other long-term assets	**7 580**	5 888
26 073	**27 837**	**Non-current assets**	**391 953**	357 978
8	**182**	Assets in disposal groups held for sale	**2 554**	113
6	**–**	Short-term investments	**–**	85
2 139	**2 105**	Inventories	**29 646**	29 364
2 406	**2 081**	Trade and other receivables	**29 308**	33 031
112	**45**	Short-term financial assets	**630**	1 536
1 247	**1 128**	Cash and cash equivalents	**15 877**	17 128
5 918	**5 541**	**Current assets**	**78 015**	81 257
31 991	**33 378**	**Total assets**	**469 968**	439 235
		Equity and liabilities		
16 240	**15 619**	Shareholders' equity	**219 910**	222 985
410	**418**	Non-controlling interests	**5 885**	5 623
16 650	**16 037**	**Total equity**	**225 795**	228 608
6 512	**9 045**	Long-term debt	**127 350**	89 411
530	**529**	Finance leases	**7 445**	7 280
1 104	**1 251**	Long-term provisions	**17 622**	15 160
867	**902**	Post-retirement benefit obligations	**12 708**	11 900
64	**66**	Long-term deferred income	**924**	879
10	**102**	Long-term financial liabilities	**1 440**	133
1 887	**1 959**	Deferred tax liabilities	**27 586**	25 908
10 974	**13 854**	**Non-current liabilities**	**195 075**	150 671
3	**35**	Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale	**488**	36
1 071	**269**	Short-term debt	**3 783**	14 709
140	**54**	Short-term financial liabilities	**765**	1 926
3 147	**3 125**	Other current liabilities	**44 004**	43 196
6	**4**	Bank overdraft	**58**	89
4 367	**3 487**	**Current liabilities**	**49 098**	59 956
31 991	**33 378**	**Total equity and liabilities**	**469 968**	439 235

* Supplementary non-IFRS information. US dollar convenience translation, converted at a closing exchange rate of R14,08/US$1 (30 June 2018 – R13,73/US$1).
The statement of financial position has been translated from rand to US dollar for convenience purposes in order to enable offshore shareholders to interpret the financial performance in a universally measured currency. This constitutes pro forma financial information in terms of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements and should be read in conjunction with the basis of preparation set out on page 17.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June

	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Balance at beginning of year	**228 608**	217 234	212 418
Disposal of business	**(52)**	–	–
Movement in share-based payment reserve	**1 552**	3 942	1 108
Share-based payment expense	**707**	823	463
Deferred tax	**(107)**	166	–
Sasol Khanyisa transaction	**952**	2 953	–
Long-term incentive scheme converted to equity-settled	**–**	–	645
Total comprehensive income for the year	**7 162**	16 160	13 325
Transactions with non-controlling shareholders	**–**	(51)	–
Dividends paid to shareholders	**(8 580)**	(7 952)	(8 628)
Final distribution to Sasol Inzalo Public	**(1 372)**	–	–
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries	**(1 523)**	(725)	(989)
Balance at end of year	**225 795**	228 608	217 234
Comprising			
Share capital	**9 888**	15 775	29 282
Share repurchase programme	**–**	–	(2 641)
Retained earnings	**181 706**	184 352	176 714
Share-based payment reserve	**410**	(4 021)	(12 525)
Foreign currency translation reserve	**29 978**	28 500	23 285
Remeasurements on post-retirement benefit obligations	**(2 204)**	(1 844)	(1 790)
Investment fair value reserve	**132**	43	33
Cash flow hedge accounting reserve	**–**	180	(647)
Shareholders' equity	**219 910**	222 985	211 711
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**5 885**	5 623	5 523
Total equity	**225 795**	228 608	217 234

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June

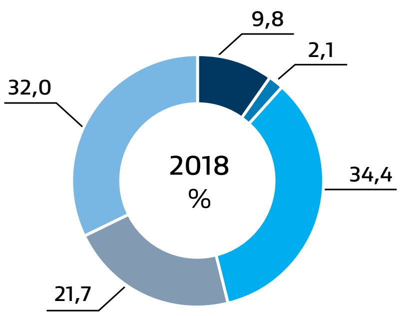
	2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Cash receipts from customers	**203 613**	178 672	172 061
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	**(152 215)**	(135 795)	(127 992)
Cash generated by operating activities	**51 398**	42 877	44 069
Dividends received from equity accounted investments	**1 506**	1 702	1 539
Finance income received	**682**	1 565	1 464
Finance costs paid	**(6 222)**	(4 797)	(3 612)
Tax paid	**(3 946)**	(7 041)	(6 352)
Cash available from operating activities	**43 418**	34 306	37 108
Dividends paid	**(9 952)**	(7 952)	(8 628)
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries	**(1 523)**	(725)	(989)
Cash retained from operating activities	**31 943**	25 629	27 491
Total additions to non-current assets	**(56 734)**	(55 891)	(56 812)
Additions to non-current assets	**(55 800)**	(53 384)	(60 343)
(Decrease)/increase in capital project related payables	**(934)**	(2 507)	3 531
Net cash movements in equity accounted investments	**66**	(164)	(444)
Proceeds on disposals and scrappings	**567**	2 280	788
Purchase of investments	**(222)**	(124)	(96)
Other net cash flow from investing activities	**(89)**	(80)	(113)
Cash used in investing activities	**(56 412)**	(53 979)	(56 677)
Proceeds from long-term debt	**93 884**	24 961	9 277
Repayment of long-term debt	**(70 000)**	(9 199)	(2 364)
Proceeds from short-term debt	**977**	1 957	4 033
Repayment of short-term debt	**(1 730)**	(2 607)	(1 410)
Cash generated by financing activities	**23 131**	15 112	9 536
Translation effects on cash and cash equivalents	**162**	954	(3 207)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(1 176)**	(12 284)	(22 857)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	**17 039**	29 323	52 180
Reclassification to disposal groups held for sale	**(44)**	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**15 819**	17 039	29 323

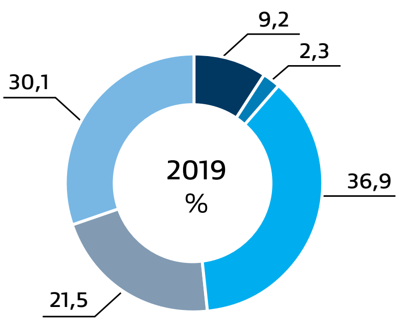
Segment report
for the year ended 30 June

Turnover R million 2017*	2018*	2019	Segment analysis	Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) R million 2019	2018*	2017*
23 046	23 995	**26 060**	**Operating Business Units**	**3 812**	1 561	4 310
18 962	19 797	**20 876**	Mining	**4 701**	5 244	3 725
4 084	4 198	**5 184**	Exploration and Production International	**(889)**	(3 683)	585
169 245	178 611	**200 912**	**Strategic Business Units**	**8 095**	22 852	26 843
64 772	69 773	**83 803**	Energy	**16 566**	14 081	11 218
42 288	43 951	**48 813**	Base Chemicals	**(1 431)**	918	6 888
62 185	64 887	**68 296**	Performance Chemicals	**(7 040)**	7 853	8 737
516	52	**78**	**Group Functions**	**(2 210)**	(6 666)	552
192 807	202 658	**227 050**	Group performance	**9 697**	17 747	31 705
(20 400)	(21 197)	**(23 474)**	Intersegmental turnover			
172 407	181 461	**203 576**	External turnover			

* Restated for the transfer of the Phenolics, Ammonia and Specialty Gases business from Performance Chemicals to Base Chemicals.

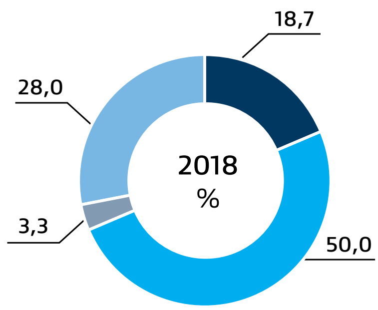
Contribution to group turnover (%)

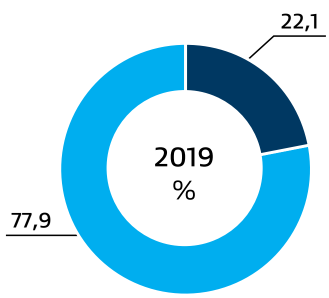




- Mining
- Exploration and Production International
- Energy
- Base Chemicals
- Performance Chemicals

Contribution to group EBIT (%)





- Mining
- Exploration and Production International
- Energy
- Base Chemicals
- Performance Chemicals

Salient features

for the year ended 30 June

		2019	2018	2017
Selected ratios				
Earnings before interest and tax margin	%	**4,8**	9,8	18,4
Finance costs cover	times	**1,7**	4,1	9,2
Net debt to shareholders' equity (gearing)	%	**56,3**	42,2	26,3
Dividend cover – Core headline earnings per share[1]	times	**6,5**	2,8	2,8
Share statistics				
Total shares in issue	million	**631,0**	645,6	679,8
Sasol ordinary shares in issue	million	**624,7**	623,1	651,4
Treasury shares (share repurchase programme)	million	**–**	–	8,8
Weighted average number of shares	million	**616,6**	612,2	610,7
Diluted weighted average number of shares	million	**620,3**	615,9	612,4
Share price (closing)	Rand	**350,21**	502,86	366,50
Market capitalisation – Sasol ordinary shares	Rm	**218 776**	313 323	238 738
Market capitalisation – Sasol BEE ordinary shares	Rm	**1 758**	1 918	866
Net asset value per share	Rand	**353,80**	359,60	348,27
Dividend per share	Rand	**5,90**	12,90	12,60
interim	Rand	**5,90**	5,00	4,80
final	Rand	**–**	7,90	7,80

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

		2019	2018	2017
Other financial information				
Total debt (including bank overdraft)	Rm	**137 339**	109 454	81 405
interest-bearing	Rm	**136 394**	108 017	80 352
non-interest-bearing	Rm	**945**	1 437	1 053
Finance expense capitalised[1]	Rm	**6 942**	3 568	2 764
Capital commitments (subsidiaries and joint operations)[2]	Rm	**60 095**	69 927	90 736
authorised and contracted	Rm	**212 848**	179 172	154 739
authorised, not yet contracted	Rm	**43 097**	47 338	61 673
less expenditure to date	Rm	**(195 850)**	(156 583)	(125 676)
Effective tax rate	%	**34,2**	35,4	28,3
Adjusted effective tax rate[3]	%	**29,6**	27,3	26,5
Number of employees[4]	number	**31 429**	31 270	30 900

1 Finance expense capitalised increased due to the adoption of the amendment to ISA23 'Borrowing Costs' on 1 July 2018.

2 During the year a misstatement was identified in the calculation of the LCCP capital cost estimate that was included in the capital commitment disclosure as at 30 June 2018. The misstatement related to the inaccurate estimation of the cost still to be incurred on the project. Accordingly, the capital presented as R63 276 million has been revised by R6 651 million (US$484 million) to R69 927 million.

3 Effective tax rate adjusted for equity accounted investments, remeasurement items and once-off items.

4 The total number of employees includes permanent and non-permanent employees and the group's share of employees within joint operations, but excludes contractors and equity accounted investments' employees.

		2019 Rm	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Reconciliation of headline earnings				
Earnings attributable to owners of Sasol Limited		**4 298**	8 729	20 374
Effect of remeasurement items for subsidiaries and joint operations[1, 2]		**18 645**	9 901	1 616
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		**14 161**	7 623	415
Impairment of assets under construction		**4 272**	1 492	1 942
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets		**18**	–	120
Reversal of impairment		**(949)**	(354)	(1 136)
Fair value write down – assets held for sale		**–**	–	64
(Profit)/loss on disposal of non-current assets		**(32)**	7	(21)
Profit on disposal of investment in businesses		**(267)**	(833)	(51)
Scrapping of non-current assets		**1 408**	1 654	283
Write-off of unsuccessful exploration wells		**34**	312	–
Tax effects and non-controlling interests		**(4 017)**	(1 843)	(539)
Effect of remeasurement items for equity accounted investments		**15**	11	14
Headline earnings		**18 941**	16 798	21 465
Headline earnings adjustments per above				
Mining		**45**	34	6
Exploration and Production International		**1 976**	4 241	(6)
Energy		**247**	971	1 844
Base Chemicals		**3 190**	4 486	(374)
Performance Chemicals		**13 182**	129	136
Group Functions		**5**	40	10
Remeasurement items		**18 645**	9 901	1 616
Headline earnings per share	Rand	**30,72**	27,44	35,15
Diluted headline earnings per share	Rand	**30,54**	27,27	35,05

1 Includes the impact of the impairment of TET CGU – R7,4 billion (US$526 million) and EO/EG CGU – R5,5 billion (US$388 million) in North America, R3,3 billion impairment of our Ammonia CGU in South Africa and a further impairment of our Canadian shale gas assets of R1,9 billion (CAD181 million). This is offset by the impact of the partial reversal of the previous impairment of the Chlor Vinyls CGU as a result of the Sasolburg useful life structural change in the integrated ethylene value chain.

2 Included in the prior year is the full impairment of our Chlor Vinyls value chain of R5,2 billion in South Africa, the impairment of the Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) asset of R1,1 billion (US$94 million) in Mozambique, the partial impairment of our Canadian shale gas assets of R2,8 billion (CAD281 million) and the scrapping of our US GTL project amounting to R1,1 billion (US$83 million).

Basis of preparation

The summarised consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the JSE Limited's (JSE) Listings Requirements and the provisions of the Companies Act applicable to summary financial statements. The JSE requires summary financial statements to be prepared in accordance with the framework concepts and the measurement and recognition requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and to also, as a minimum, contain the information required by IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

The summarised consolidated financial statements do not include all the disclosure required for complete annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

These summarised consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historic cost convention except that certain items, including derivative instruments, liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments schemes, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, are stated at fair value.

The summarised consolidated financial statements are presented in South African rand, which is Sasol Limited's functional and presentation currency. The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these summarised consolidated 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 2018, except for the adoption of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and an amendment to

IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' with effect from 1 July 2018. Both IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 were adopted using the modified transition approach, where the comparative financial information is not restated as permitted by the standard. The amendment to IAS 23 is applied prospectively.

The summarised consolidated financial statements appearing in this announcement are the responsibility of the Directors. The Directors take full responsibility for the preparation of the summarised consolidated financial statements. Paul Victor CA(SA), Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for this set of summarised consolidated financial statements and has supervised the preparation thereof in conjunction with the Senior Vice President: Financial Control Services, Moveshen Moodley CA(SA).

Pro forma financial information

Core headline earnings, normalised EBIT, Adjusted EBITDA and US dollar convenience translations included in this announcement constitutes pro forma financial information.

The pro forma financial information is the responsibility of the Board of Directors 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 2019.

This pro forma information has been reported on by the group's auditors, being PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. Their unqualified reporting accountant's report thereon is available for inspection at the company's registered address.

Related party transactions

The Group, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various sale and purchase transactions on an arm's length basis at market rates with related parties.

Subsequent events

In May 2019, the Board commissioned an independent review into the circumstances that may have delayed the prompt identification and reporting of the LCCP cost and schedule overruns. The report from the Board Review is complete and the Board considered the findings and appropriate steps arising from these.

Sasol and Huntsman Corporation signed a definitive agreement for Sasol to dispose of our 50% equity interest in the Sasol-Huntsman maleic anhydride joint venture. The transaction closed on 30 September 2019.

A share purchase agreement was signed on 18 October 2019 for the disposal of Sasol's share in Sasol Wilmar Alcohol Industries.

During 2009, 942 employees of Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd were charged with participation in an unprotected sit-in, threatening and forcing others to participate in an unprotected strike and for assaulting or attempting to assault others during an unprotected strike and they were subsequently dismissed. The applicants are disputing their dismissal. On 19 September 2019, the Labour Court passed a judgement directing inter alia Sasol Mining to re-instate the employees and pay certain past benefits.

Following certain complaints submitted to the South African Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission (B-BBEE Commission) by direct and indirect shareholders in Tshwarisano Liquid Fuels Investments (Pty) Ltd (Tshwarisano) relating to Tshwarisano's 25% shareholding in Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Oil), the B-BBEE Commission is investigating the compliance by Sasol Oil and other affected stakeholders with the South African B-BBEE Act, 53 of 2003. While certain of these investigations are still ongoing, Sasol Oil has received findings and recommendations from the B-BBEE Commission in relation to a complaint by a particular shareholder.

Financial instruments

Fair value

Fair value is determined using valuation techniques as outlined unless the instrument is listed in an active market. Where possible, inputs are based on quoted prices and other market determined variables.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below represents significant financial instruments measured at fair value at reporting date, or for which fair value is disclosed at 30 June 2019. The US dollar bond, the interest rate swap, the zero-cost foreign exchange collars and the ethane swaps were considered to be significant financial instruments for the Group based on the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position. The calculation of fair value requires various inputs into the valuation methodologies used. The source of the inputs used affects the reliability and accuracy of the valuations. Financial instruments have been classified into the hierarchical levels in line with IFRS 13.

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.

Instrument	IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy	Carrying value Rm	Fair value Rm	Valuation method	Significant inputs
Listed long-term debt	Level 1	**46 060**	**49 421**	Fair value	Quoted market price for the same or similar instruments
Derivative financial assets and liabilities	Level 2	**(1 560)**	**(1 560)**	Forward rate interpolator model, discounted expected cash flows, numerical approximation, as appropriate	Foreign exchange rates, market commodity prices, US$ swap curve, as appropriate

For all other financial instruments, fair value approximates carrying value.

Independent auditor's report on the summary consolidated financial statements

To the Shareholders of Sasol Limited

Opinion

The summary consolidated financial statements of Sasol Limited, set out on pages 2 to 19 of the Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results, which comprise the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the summary consolidated income statement, the summary consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Sasol Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, the accompanying summary consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the JSE Limited's (JSE) requirements for summary financial statements, as set out in the "Basis of preparation" section on page 17 to the summary consolidated financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

Summary consolidated financial statements

The summary consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to annual financial statements. Reading the summary consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

The audited consolidated financial statements and our report thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated 28 October 2019. That report also includes communication of key audit matters. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period.

In accordance with our responsibilities in terms of Section 44(2) and 44(3) of the Auditing Profession Act, we reported that we identified a reportable irregularity in terms of the Auditing Profession Act. We reported such matter to the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors. The matter pertaining to the reportable irregularity has been described in note 17 to the audited consolidated financial statements.

Directors' responsibility for the summary consolidated financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the summary consolidated financial statements in accordance with the JSE's requirements for summary financial statements, set out in the "Basis of preparation" section on page 17 to the summary consolidated financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summary consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Other matter

We have not audited future financial performance and expectations, normalised financial information, production and sales volumes, selected ratios, share statistics, other non-financial information, information included in the Analyst Book and information not required by IAS 34 expressed by the Directors in the accompanying summary consolidated financial statements and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: Johan Potgieter
Registered Auditor
Waterfall City

28 October 2019

Contact information

Registered office: Sasol Place, 50 Katherine Street, Sandton, Johannesburg 2090
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PO Box 4844, Johannesburg 2000, Republic of South Africa
Tel: 0800 800 010, Email: sasol@linkmarketservices.co.za

JSE Sponsor: Merrill Lynch South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Directors (Non-executive): Dr MSV Gantsho* (Chairman), Mr C Beggs*, Mr MJ Cuambe (Mozambican)*, Ms MBN Dube*, Dr M Flöel (German)*, Ms GMB Kennealy*, Ms NNA Matyumza*, Mr ZM Mkhize*, Mr MJN Njeke^*, Ms ME Nkeli*, Mr PJ Robertson (British and American)*, Mr SA Nkosi*, Mr S Westwell (British)*

Directors (Executive): Mr SR Cornell (Joint President and Chief Executive Officer) (American), Mr B Nqwababa (Joint President and Chief Executive Officer), Mr P Victor (Chief Financial Officer)

*Independent ^Lead independent director

Company Secretary: Mr VD Kahla

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 depository receipts (ADR) program:
Cusip number 803866300 — ADR to ordinary share 1:1

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

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

Please note: 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 ended 30 June. Any reference to a calendar year is prefaced by the word "calendar".

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

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