



## Sasol Energy Management System

*Purpose*  
Innovating for a  
better world



# Forward-looking statements



These statements may also relate to our future prospects, expectations, developments and business strategies

Sasol may, in this document, make certain statements that relate to analyses and other information which are based on forecasts of future results (related to the future rather than past events and facts) and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements may also relate to our future prospects, expectations, developments, analysis of potentially applicable regulations (national and regional) and business strategies specifically related to climate change, sustainability, ESG matters and GHGs. Examples of such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our climate change strategy generally, “Future Sasol”, our energy efficiency improvement target, our three-pillar emission-reduction framework, our absolute GHG emission-reduction target, our development of sustainability within our Energy and Chemicals Businesses and our estimated carbon tax liability. Words such as “aim”, “estimate”, “believe”, “anticipate”, “expect”, “intend”, “seek”, “will”, “plan”, “could”, “may”, “endeavour”, “target”, “forecast”, “committed”, “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, calculations, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved. Therefore, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. 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. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements specifically related to this presentation include, but are not limited to, changing regulatory requirements, technology advances, interpretations and definitions of renewable energy and/or renewable energy sources, economic and political environments relating to climate change, sustainability, severe weather, ESG and/or GHGs in the countries in which Sasol operates; potential liability of the Sasol’s operations under existing or future environmental regulations, including international climate change related agreements regarding GHGs calculations, reduction methods, and/or offsets and the nascent and continued development of Sasol’s presentation, including the metrics and assumptions used by management in the preparation of this report. These factors and others are discussed more fully under the heading “Risk Factors” in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F filed on or about 22 September 2021 and in other filings we make with the SEC. 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.

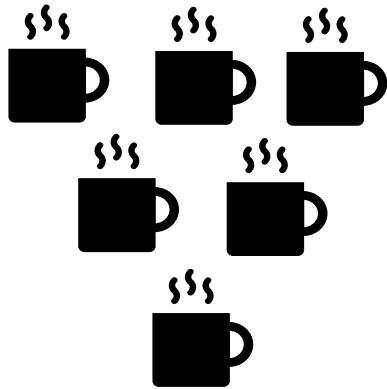
**Comprehensive additional information is available on our website: [www.sasol.com](http://www.sasol.com)**

# How much is 1 Gigajoule of energy ?

1 GJ = 278 kWh

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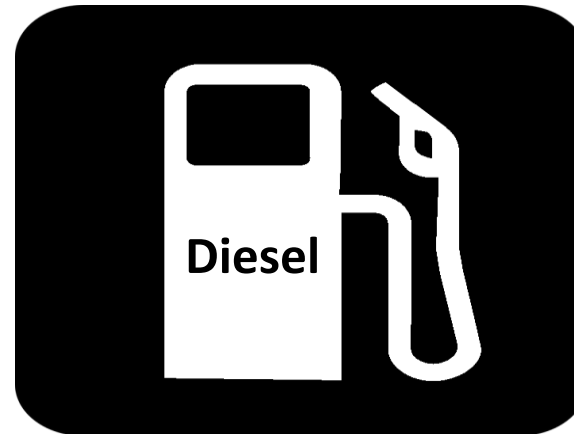
Energy Required to make  
approx. 7 500 cups of coffee



Or

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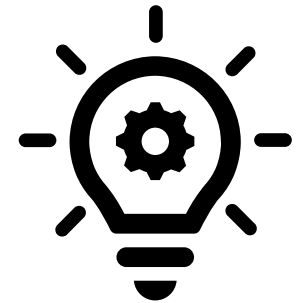
26ℓ Litres of Diesel  
Range of 370km



Or

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20 Watt light  
580 Days



FY23 Energy Consumption 339 million GJ or 94.2 million mwh

## Sasol energy policy

Sasol uses energy to produce and distribute our products to various markets. Energy used in the processes is a limited resource, and the activities have an impact on people and the environment.

We aim to continuously improve the Energy Efficiency (EnEf) of all the manufacturing operations in support of the following drivers:

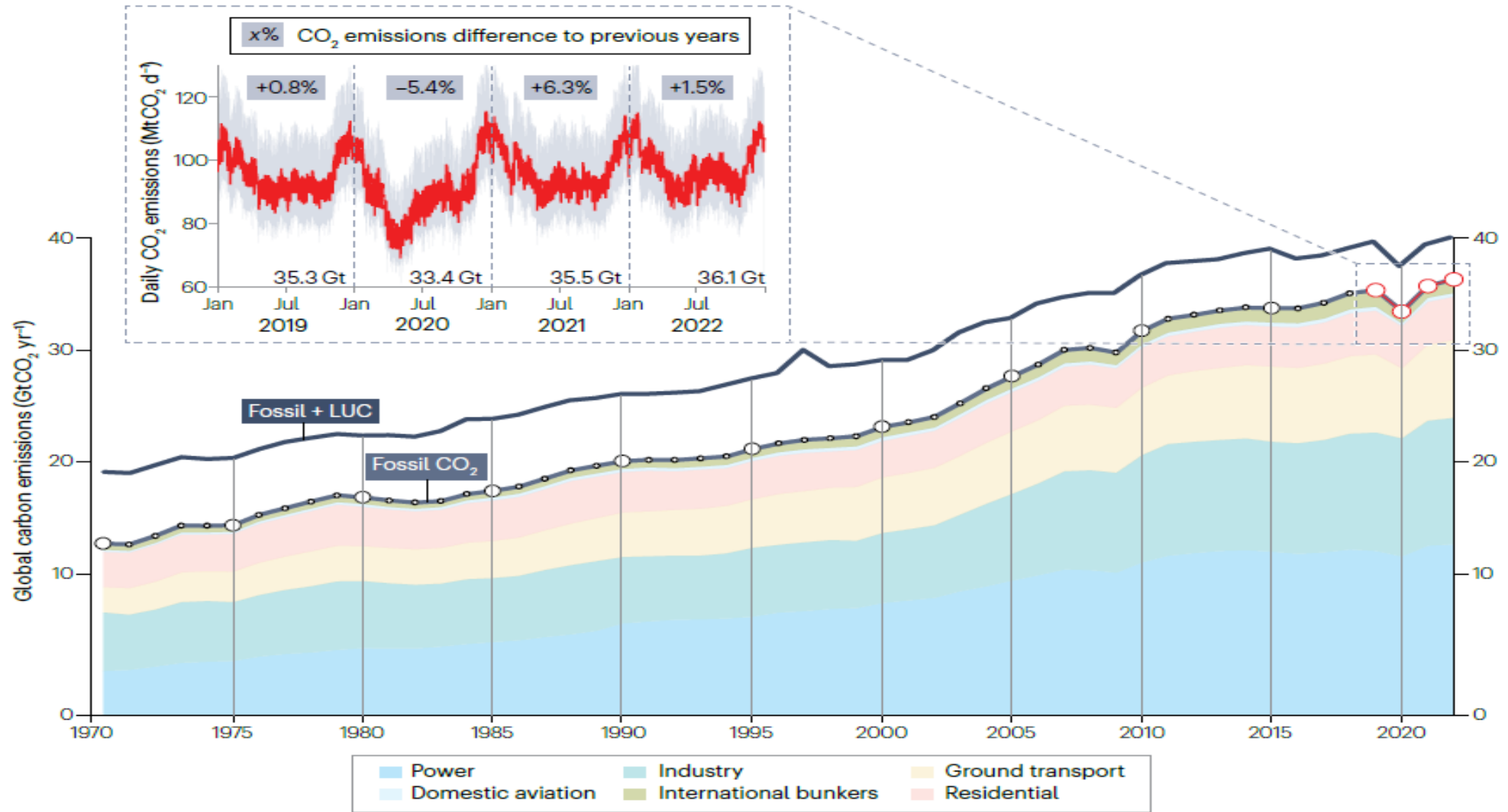
- a. To save operating costs;
- b. To contain and reduce the environmental footprint of our operations;
- c. To support global energy conservation initiatives and governmental objectives.



### **Sasol is committed to:**

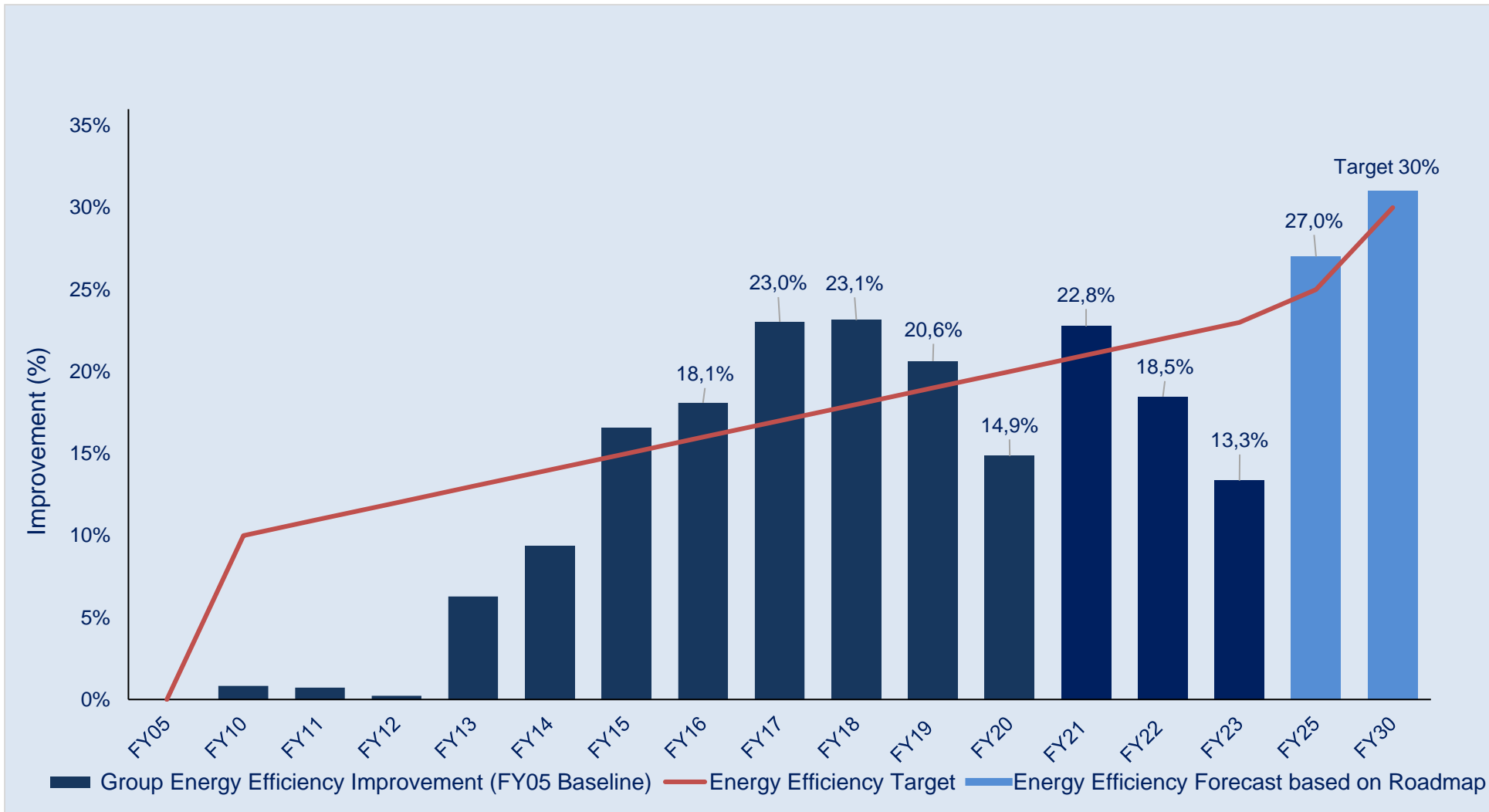
- a. Setting realistic and meaningful targets and to report progress against these targets;
- b. Meeting our energy intensity reduction targets;
- c. Following internationally acceptable EnEf management standards and practices;
- d. Ensuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations and corporate requirements;
- e. Utilising EnEf management principles as an integral part of our daily operations.

# Global GHG Emissions



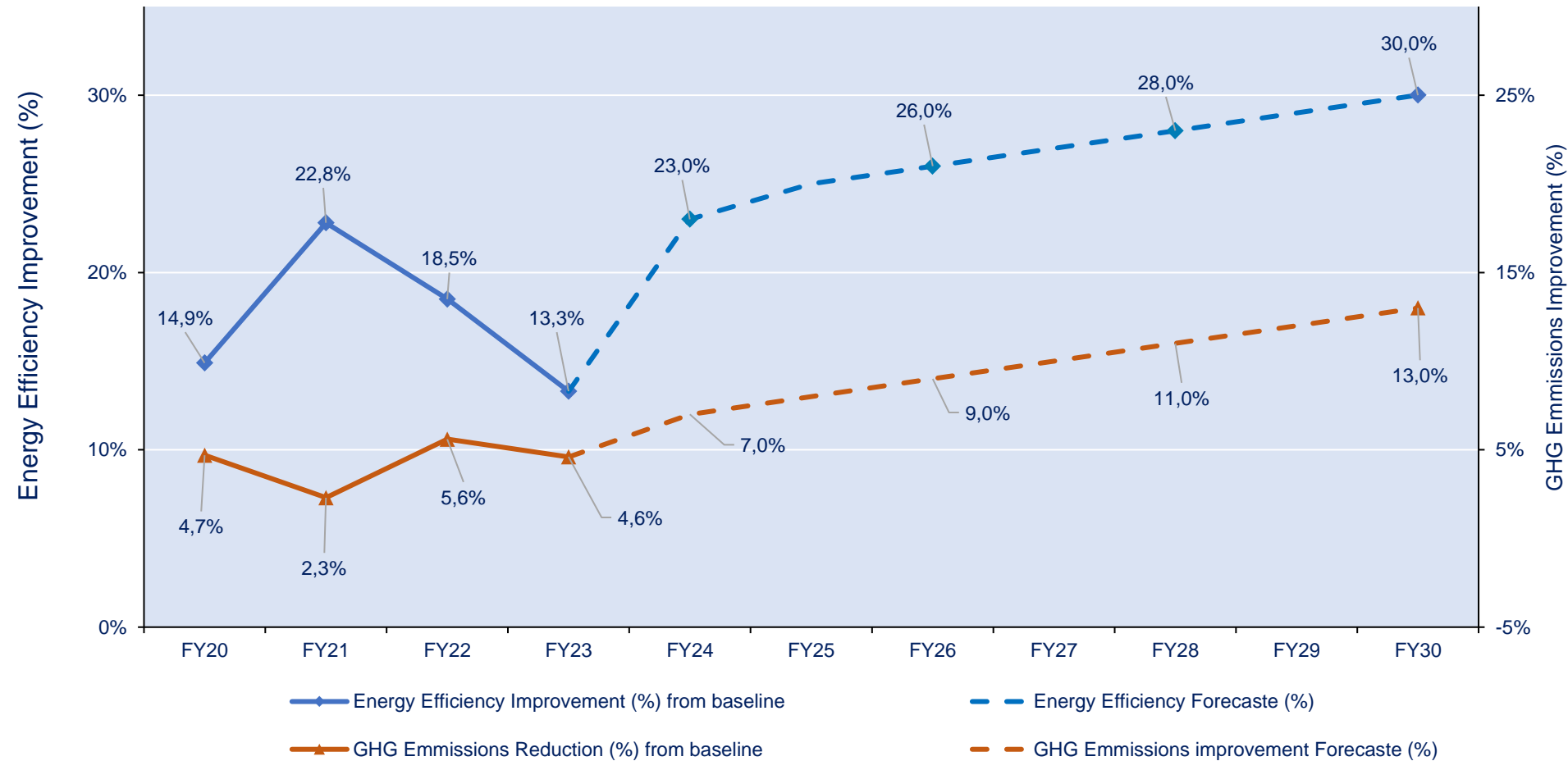
Citation from: Liu, Z., Deng, Z., Davis, S. *et al.* Monitoring global carbon emissions in 2022. *Nature Reviews Earth & Environment* **4**, 205–206 (2023)

# Sasol Energy Efficiency improvement & forecast



Source: Sasol energy management report June 2023

### Energy Efficiency and GHG Emissions



Source: Sasol CCR report 2022 and Sasol energy efficiency FY30 roadmap

## Energy Efficiency Benefits

- It notably reduces GHG emissions, both direct emissions from combustion or consumption, and indirect emissions reductions from electricity generation.
- Energy efficiency has a central role in tackling climate change.
- Energy efficiency is one of the keyways the world can meet energy service demand with lower energy use, which is crucial in most of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG emissions pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C (IPCC, 2018)



## Q & A Session



## Sasol Green House Gas Program

Overview of the Sasol GHG program and looking ahead

### OUR THREE-PILLAR EMISSION-REDUCTION FRAMEWORK

#### REDUCE EMISSIONS

- Short- to medium-term reductions, including switching to lower- and low-carbon energy sources and additional process and energy-efficiency improvements.
- Integrate and scale renewable energy into operations.

#### TRANSFORM OPERATIONS

- Integrating cleaner alternative feedstocks such as gas and green hydrogen.
- Employing optimised processes and sustainable carbon feedstocks to reduce our emissions profile, where viable.
- Collaboratively finding opportunities to benefit our concentrated carbon dioxide sources.

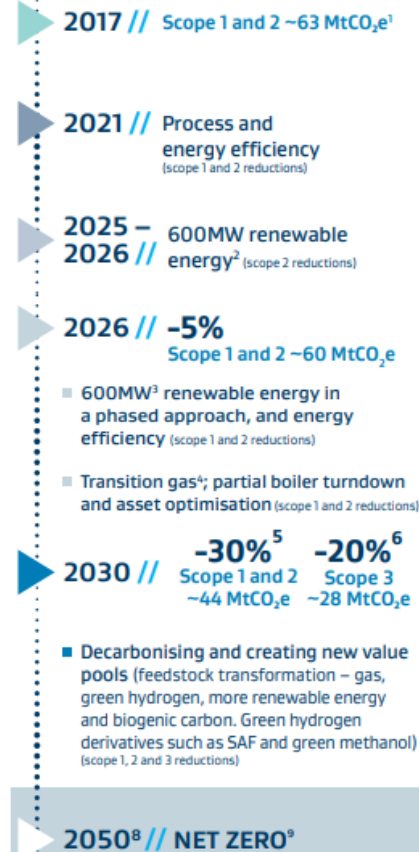
#### SHIFT PORTFOLIO

- Creating sustainable products for new value pools using our FT technology.
- Actively reviewing equity in assets not aligned with our long-term strategy.
- Enabling the creation of a new green hydrogen production and market footprint.

### 2030 AND 2050 SCOPE 1 AND 2 GHG EMISSION-REDUCTION ROADMAPS

Assess and define interventions to reduce emissions in the short (up to 2025) to medium term (2026 to 2035) and transform our operations in the medium to long term (2036 to 2050).

#### SASOL ENERGY



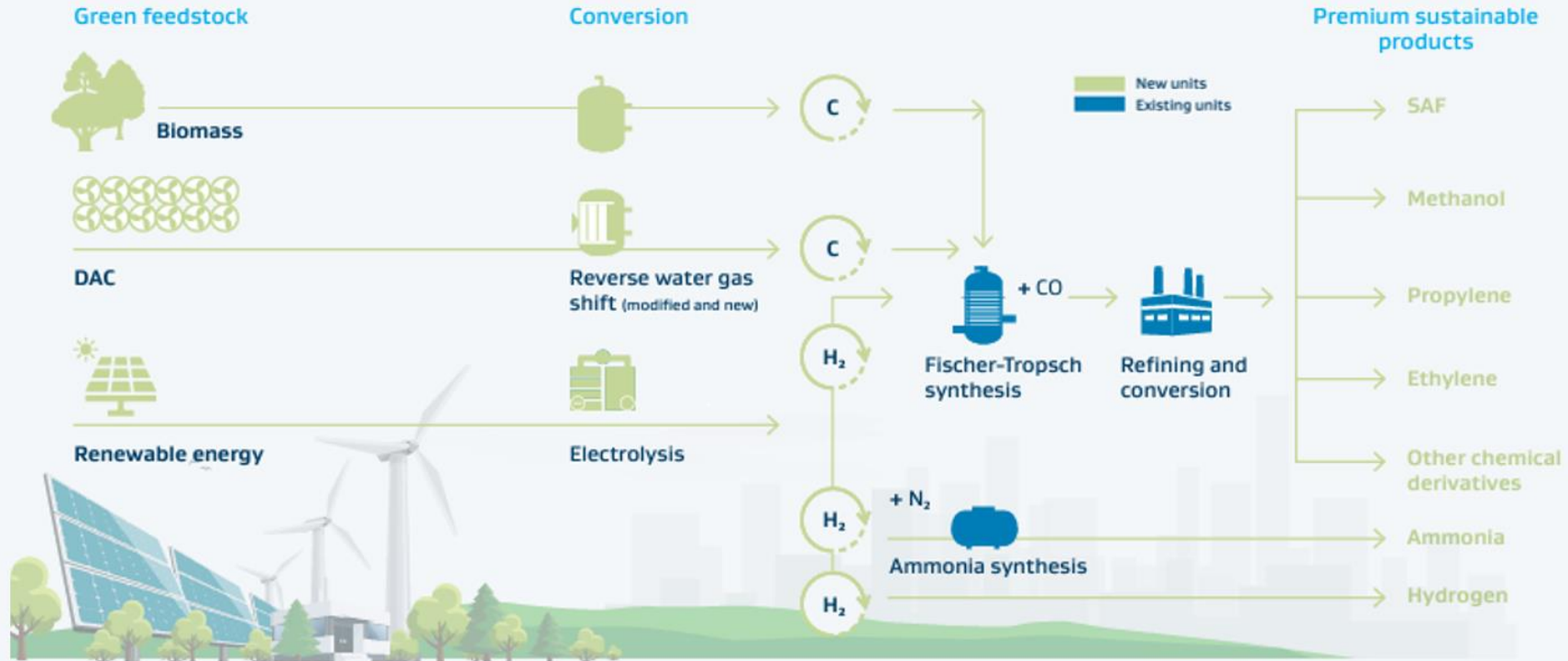
#### SASOL CHEMICALS



1. Re-baselined our 2017 target base year, removing divestments and including methodological changes; also includes the South African Chemicals value chain.  
 2. 200MW is Sasol's portion of the initial jointly procured 600MW in partnership with Air Liquide.  
 3. Having sold part of the Air Separation Units (ASUs) to Air Liquide, 800MW represents Sasol's consumption of the total 1200MW target for Sasol.  
 4. Incremental transition gas, if economically viable.  
 5. Targets include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, representing 95% of total emissions.

6. Baseline 2019, Category 11 emissions, sales from Sasol and Natref's products included, representing >80% of total scope 3 emissions.  
 7. Non-value-adding or redundant assets.  
 8. Net zero ambition follows a strict mitigation hierarchy prioritising on-site reduction before offsets.  
 9. In the best case scenario the fossil-fuel-free vision materialises, with no need for CDRs, while the worst-case net zero scenario leaves ~35% hard-to-abate residual scope 1, 2 and 3 (Category 11) emissions, which will require CDRs to neutralise.  
 10. See pages 46 – 51 for our adaptation approach.

Leveraging our existing assets to supply green products for hard-to-abate sectors is a competitive advantage



End use sectors

**Industry**

- Chemical industries
- Industrial process heat
- Green steel
- Mining

**Transport**

- Aviation 
- Shipping
- Rail
- Heavy duty transport
- Public transport

**Commercial**

- Buildings

**Electricity**

- Long-term power

Creating new value pools

- Sasolburg Green Hydrogen Pilot Project
- Secunda SAF- HyShiFT
- Green Hydrogen Export - Boegoebaai
- Sasol Green Energy Innovation Hub
- Saldanha Sasol-AMSA partnership
- Progressing Sustainable Carbon

## Q & A Session



**SASOL**