Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Funding research organizations
- Other

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus of legislation</th>
<th>Corporate position</th>
<th>Details of engagement</th>
<th>Proposed legislative solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory carbon reporting</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Sasol has been engaging on the process on the development of mandatory GHG reporting for South Africa which culminated in the promulgation of mandatory GHG reporting regulations released on March 2017. Sasol has been a proponent of reporting for many years and has been voluntarily submitting GHG data to government since the country’s earliest GHG Inventories. It our belief that for reductions to take place, an emissions baseline is critical. Sasol’s first mandatory GHG submission was submitted in March 2018.</td>
<td>Mandatory GHG Reporting Regulations for South Africa which were promulgated in March 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>As a founding signatory to the South African Energy Efficiency Accord (the Accord), Sasol has a long-standing commitment (since 2005) to promoting energy efficiency as a key business driver, in addition to the benefit of GHG reductions. Sasol recently committed to EP100 and supports the South African National Energy Efficiency Strategy of a 1% annual Energy Efficiency improvement target. Sasol has set an objective of a 15% improvement between 2015 and 2030 in addition to the 16.6% improvement under the Energy Efficiency Accord during the time period of 2000 to 2015. Sasol is in the process of setting new targets for our international operations. Following the utility energy efficiency improvement Sasol achieved under the Accord for South African operations in which we continued to set appropriate interim improvement objectives for several of our South African operations. Once the South African Department of Energy publishes the new 2030 National Energy Efficiency Strategy, Sasol will set new improvement targets aligned to the national objectives. Sasol’s global operations are in the process of implementing standard utility energy efficiency measurements and reporting practices. Once baseline performance measurements have been determined, appropriate global improvement targets aligned with the respective national objectives will be set.</td>
<td>South African National Energy Efficiency Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptation or resilience</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Sasol is not only an emitter of GHGs, we are also vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and have undertaken work to better understand our climate change exposure for our people and operations. Through an assessment of the impacts of climate change on our operations, we are taking steps to ensure that we are resilient to these impacts which include increased flooding from heavy rains, rising sea levels, extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tornadoes and heat stress in some regions where we operate. In this regard, Sasol is advancing work in developing an adaptation strategy for the identified key priority regions such as Lake Charles, Secunda and Sasolburg.</td>
<td>South African National Adaptation Strategy that takes into account business impacts by climate change and its implications for the country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade association</th>
<th>Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?</th>
<th>Please explain the trade association’s position</th>
<th>How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical and Allied Industries’ Association (CAIA)</td>
<td>Consistent</td>
<td>CAIA members are well aware that a business as usual scenario is not feasible and are committed to playing their part in developing and implementing a national climate change response policy that places South Africa on a lower carbon growth path while at the same time addressing developmental imperatives. The chemical industry recognizes its responsibility to contribute to efforts to mitigate climate change. The industry’s goals in this regard are to reduce its own emissions by improving its processes and to encourage the use of chemical products that create a net emission reduction along the value chain. The chemical industry is also addressing the challenge of adaptation to climate change through its commitment to improving water use efficiency.</td>
<td>Sasol plays an active role in developing and implementing the global chemical industry’s Responsible Care® initiatives. We participate in working groups of the European Chemical Industries’ Council (CEFIC), and South African Chemical and Allied Industries’ Association (CAIA).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trade association
South African Petroleum Industry Association (SAPIA)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
The cycle of developing, producing, transporting, refining and delivering oil to end-users presents significant environmental challenges. In response to these challenges, the industry has embarked on a number of initiatives to ensure that it will continue reducing its environmental impact into the future. The SAPIA Engineering and Environmental Committee’s anti-pollution strategies include: Development of a common emission management strategy, common emission reporting protocol and common flaring report protocol by the Refinery Managers’ Environmental Forum (RMEF) to manage the environmental implications of their activities. Individual refineries have invested heavily in the installation of new emission control technology.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Sasol plays an active role in all SAPIA meetings, including the Climate Change Committee.

Trade association
Minerals Council of South Africa

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
The mining industry can demonstrate its commitment to improving energy efficiency and managing climate change by developing a detailed inventory of carbon emission, showing what energy savings have taken place and perhaps set its own targets for energy efficiency (most companies have already signed the Energy Efficiency Accord). This would demonstrate that the industry is serious about dealing with national challenges.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Sasol plays an active role in Chamber of Mines meetings.

Trade association
Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
BUSA is a confederation of business organisations including chambers of commerce and industry, professional associations, corporate associations and unisectoral organisations. It represents South African business on macro-economic and high-level issues that affect it at the national and international levels. BUSA’s function is to ensure that business plays a constructive role in the country’s economic growth, development and transformation and to create an environment in which businesses of all sizes and in all sectors can thrive, expand and be competitive. As a principal representative of business in South Africa, BUSA represents the views of its members in a number of national structures and bodies, both statutory and non-statutory. BUSA also represents businesses’ interests in the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC).

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Sasol plays an active role in various BUSA meetings and co-chairs the BUSA Environmental Sub-committee.

Trade association
Industry Task Team on Climate Change (ITTCC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association’s position
The ITTCC is a non-profit organization that represents energy-intensive industries. It is committed to working with industry, business groups and government departments to ensure sustainable economic growth while transitioning South Africa to a lower-carbon economy. The ITTCC’s role is to undertake technical, fact-based studies to ensure that South Africa’s policies regarding climate change are based on the best information, best practice and prescribe tangible, achievable ends.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Sasol actively participates in meetings, provides expert advice and supports various pieces of work to provide a fact base to inform climate change policy development. Sasol is currently the Vice Chair of the ITTCC.
(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?
No

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

Sasol is committed to working with all in the countries where we operate to achieve optimum GHG management solutions balanced with economic development and growth drivers. We believe that business is an essential part of the solution to the climate change challenge and that only through working collaboratively with national and international stakeholders in developing climate change related policies both in South Africa and globally, will we achieve the required impetus and solutions.

We engage directly with regulators and policymakers, as well as indirectly through relevant national and international business associations and task teams. At an international level, we work through organisations such as the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), and the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA). This provides us access to thought leadership, particularly around improving climate change data reporting and energy efficiency. Our national operations engage directly and through organized business associations such as the American Chemistry Council (ACC), BUSA, Business Leadership South Africa (BLSA), National Business Initiative (NBI), CAIA and Industry Task Team on Climate Change (ITTCC). Sasol has attended and participated consistently in the Conference of the Parties (COP) since COP 15 and supports the Paris Agreement.

In terms of recent policy developments, the regulatory issues that have a particularly profound potential impact on our South African activities are those relating to the proposed carbon tax (and associated regulations including carbon offsets) and carbon budgets, clean fuel specifications, air quality, water and waste management. A multi-disciplinary team has been in existence for 8 years to consider climate change policy and this has now been widened to environmental policy as well. The Stakeholder Affairs department which is part of the multi-disciplinary team arranges our engagement with key stakeholders. The aforementioned team derives its mandate through a sub-committees of the Group Executive Committee (GEC).

We believe that a consistent approach to engaging with various tiers of government on critical policy and regulatory issues is contributing to a more productive and mutually beneficial relationship. It is also encouraging further alignment between the regulatory requirements of different government departments in South Africa.

These engagements also allow Sasol to learn and share work and experiences with government and other organisations – an example is Sasol's participation with the South African government and wider business at COP 23 in Germany showcasing the significant advances made on both climate change mitigation and adaptation by government and business.