

SASOL LTD

Form 6-K

August 20, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Report on Form 6-K for August, 2018

Commission File Number 1-31615

Sasol Limited

50 Katherine Street

Sandton 2196

South Africa

(Name and address of registrant's principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submitted solely to provide an attached annual report to security holders.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submitted to furnish a report or other document that the registrant foreign private issuer must furnish and make public under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the registrant is incorporated, domiciled or legally organized (the registrant's "home country"), or under the rules of the home country exchange on which the registrant's securities are traded, as long as the report or other document is not a press release, is not required to be and has not been distributed to the registrant's security holders, and, if discussing a material event, has already been the subject of a Form 6-K submission or other Commission filing on EDGAR.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):

82-_____d

**Enclosures:SASOL LIMITED - AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2018:**

SASOL LIMITED

Audited Financial Results
for the year ended 30 June 2018

Sasol creates sustainable

VALUE

for all stakeholders through a

FOCUS

on our strategy and having the

DISCIPLINE

in how we allocate capital

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 VISION

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

OUR VALUES

We ensure

that **safety,**

health and

environment is

a top priority

We act with

respect and

integrity

at all

times

We care for

our

people

and

support their

development

We

comply

with all

applicable legal

requirements

We value

and promote

diversity and

inclusion

We take

ownership

and accountability

for our individual and

team performance

We deliver what

we promise to

our **customers,**

**shareholders
and other
stakeholders**

SALIENT FEATURES

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.

SAFETY

Safety Recordable Case Rate (RCR),
excluding illnesses,
improved to 0,27

,
our lowest so far, regrettably four
fatalities

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

- Plant interruptions lowers Secunda
Synfuels Operations volumes by
3%

- Eurasian Operations volumes up
3%

- ORYX GTL utilisation at
95%

- Strong market demand drives
1%
increase in Performance Chemicals
sales volumes

- Liquid fuels sales volumes down
2%

,
Base Chemicals volumes down
1%
both impacted by Synfuels plant
incidents

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

- EBITDA up
10%
to R52 billion

- Core headline earnings per share down 6%
to
R36,03

- Headline earnings per share down 22%
to

R27,44

•

Normalised cash fixed costs

remained flat

in real terms

•

Dividend per share*

R12,90

(2,8xCHEPS)

* Our dividend policy is to pay dividends with a dividend cover on core headline earnings per share (CHEPS)

ADVANCING LCCP*

•

88%

complete, tracking schedule and revised cost estimate of US\$11,13 billion

•

Steam utility system commissioned earlier than planned

* Lake Charles Chemicals Project (LCCP)

SOCIAL VALUE AND TRANSFORMATION

•

Invested

R2 billion

in skills and

socio-economic development, up 25%

•

Implemented

Sasol Khanyisa,

our new Broad-Based Black

Economic Empowerment ownership

transaction to advance our

transformation imperative

AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Sasol Limited Group
Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

2

Joint President and Chief Executive Officer, Bongani Nqwababa said:

Our resilient 2018 performance was underpinned by higher sales and production volumes, in the second half of the year. This was enabled by our continued focus on factors within our control and higher global oil prices, resulting in improved product prices and margins, notwithstanding continued exchange rate volatility. Overall, our operational performance was satisfactory, however unplanned Eskom electricity supply interruptions and two internal outages at Secunda Synfuels Operations, negatively impacted volumes. Enhancing our foundation businesses, a core aspect of our value-based strategy, will be delivered through ensuring safe and sustainable operations, robust asset management strategies, continuous improvement and digitalisation, underscored by disciplined capital allocation.

Joint President and Chief Executive Officer, Stephen Cornell said:

2019 will be a defining year for Sasol with the start-up of the LCCP, a catalyst for transforming our earnings profile¹. Mozambique, our other key growth area, remains central to our gas strategy where we are stepping up efforts to secure long-term gas feedstock, while delivering on our stakeholder commitments. Improving the flexibility of our balance sheet, through increased cash flow and reduced gearing, and managing an optimal capital structure will be a key focus ahead. We remain confident in delivering on our strategy, which will realise sustainable long-term value for our stakeholders.

Financial results overview

2,4

Sasol delivered a resilient set of results, underpinned by satisfactory sales and production volumes, delivering a flat normalised real cash fixed cost base and benefitting from much higher crude oil and product margins in the second half of the financial year. Our financial results were negatively impacted by several unplanned Eskom electricity supply interruptions and two internal outages at our Secunda Synfuels (SSO) and Natref operations that resulted in lower production volumes, as well as a 6% stronger average rand/US dollar exchange rate compared to the prior period.

Our underlying cash flow performance was robust. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) increased by 10% when compared to the prior year. Core headline earnings³ per share (CHEPS) however decreased by 6% to R36,03 compared to the prior period and Headline Earnings Per Share decreased by 22% to R27,44. The difference between core headline earnings and EBITDA in the current year is largely due to depreciation of approximately R16 billion and employee share-based payment expenses of R1,5 billion due to the marked improvement of the Sasol share price at the end of the financial year. The share-based payment relating to our Khanyisa Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) transaction of R3 billion is excluded from core headline earnings and EBITDA as it is considered to be a once-off and non-cash item.

Sasol's core headline earnings per share were impacted by the following notable once-off and period close items:

2018

2017

% change

2018 vs 2017

Rand per

share

Rand per

share

Headline earnings per share

(22)

27,44

35,15

Translation impact of closing exchange rate

(106)

(0,09)

1,39

Mark-to-market valuation of hedges

3,81

(0,42)

Implementation of Khanyisa B-BBEE transaction

4,82

–

LCCP ramp-up depreciation

0,05

–

Once-off Uzbekistan license fee

–

(0,59)

Strike action at Mining and related costs

–

1,45

Provision for tax litigation matters

–

1,49

Core headline earnings per share³

(6)

36,03

38,47

Earnings attributable to shareholders for the year ended 30 June 2018 decreased by 57% to R8,7 billion from R20,4 billion in the prior year. This resulted in earnings per share (EPS) decreasing by 57% to R14,26 compared to the prior year. The stronger average rand/US dollar exchange rate and the negative impact of remeasurement items, largely driven by the stronger longer-term rand exchange rate, resulted in a much lower profit and earnings per share for the year.

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3

The closing exchange rate however weakened by 5% which negatively impacted gearing and the valuation of our derivatives and foreign debtors and loans. Our hedging programme for the 2018 and 2019 financial years is complete and positions Sasol well to steer through these periods of volatility. The average Brent crude oil price moved 28% higher compared to the prior year, and, since December 2017, spot prices have moved closer to the US\$75/bbl mark which positively impacted our results. The rand per barrel oil price increased by approximately 20% to R818 per barrel compared to 2017, (refer to table below), and has subsequently increased by approximately 15% – 25% since the end of June 2018. The spot rand per barrel oil price is now ranging between R950 and R1 050 per barrel.

The movement in macroeconomic factors can be summarised as follows:

% change

2018

2017

Rand/US dollar average exchange rate

(6)

12,85

13,61

Rand/US dollar closing exchange rate

5

13,73

13,06

Average dated Brent crude oil price (US dollar/barrel)

28

63,62

49,77

Refining margins (US dollar/barrel)

(8)

9,32

10,09

Average Henry Hub gas price (US dollar/million British thermal unit)

(2)

2,95

3,00

1

Forward looking statements are the responsibility of the directors and in accordance with standard practice, it is noted that this

statement has not been reviewed and reported on by the company's auditors.

2

All comparisons to the prior period refer to the year ended 30 June 2017. All numbers are quoted on a pre-tax basis, except for

earnings attributable to shareholders and the Response Plan cash conservation measures.

3

Core headline earnings are calculated by adjusting headline earnings with once-off items, period close adjustments and depreciation

and amortisation of significant capital projects, exceeding R4 billion which have reached beneficial operation and are still ramping up

and share-based payments on implementation of B-BBEE transactions. Period close adjustments in relation to the valuation of our

derivatives at period end is to remove volatility from earnings as these instruments are valued using forward curves and other

market factors at the reporting date and could vary from period to period. We believe core headline earnings are a useful measure of the group's sustainable operating performance. However, this is not a defined term under IFRS and may not be comparable with similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Core headline earnings 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 19.

4

EBITDA is calculated by adjusting earnings before interest and taxation for depreciation, amortisation, remeasurement items, share-based payments and unrealised gains and losses on our hedging activities. We believe 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.

Operational and cost performance

Sasol experienced some challenges with regards to our operational performance during the year, largely due to planned and unplanned production interruptions at SSO, Natref and Mining which impacted production and sales volumes across the value chain. Despite these interruptions, we delivered a stronger overall operational performance in the second half of the year. Our production run-rates during the fourth quarter of financial year 2018, on an annual average basis, supports our internal targeted run-rates.

Sales volumes increased by 1% for our Performance Chemicals business spurred by robust market demand despite Eskom electricity supply interruptions. Base Chemicals reported a 1% decrease in sales volumes mainly due to production interruptions at SSO and a stock build for our high density polyethylene joint venture in the US. Excluding the impact of Eskom electricity supply interruptions, sales volumes increased by 1%. Liquid fuels sales volumes were down 2% due to lower volumes from SSO and Natref and a challenging South African retail liquid fuels market.

The highlights of our business performance are summarised below:

•

In the first half of the year, our mining operations were focused on ramping up production volumes post the labour strike in the prior year. However, in the period December 2017 to February 2018 we experienced three tragic work-related fatalities which significantly slowed us in ramping up our operational performance and resulted in lower than expected production volumes.

•

We are committed to ensuring that our mining operations remain safe and have implemented a number of initiatives to restore our safety performance. Our Business Improvement Programme (BIP), aimed at increasing productivity and achieving cost efficiency was refocused post the stabilisation of our safety performance in March 2018 and to date we have seen some positive results. Our production run rate over the past quarter has improved by more than 20% compared to the previous quarter and is representative of a run rate to achieve 40 million tons per year and match pre strike production rates.

Production volumes from SSO decreased by 3% to 7,6 million tons mainly as a result of unplanned Eskom supply interruptions (1%) and internal outages (2%) during the year. Notwithstanding, we continued to improve operational processes and plant efficiencies to realise better production yields. Our production run rates achieved during May and June 2018, supports full year production of approximately 7,8 million tons.

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Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

4

- Our Eurasian Operations continued to improve on their operational performance and delivered a 3% increase in production volumes. This was largely due to stronger product demand and increased plant availability.

- ORYX GTL delivered a strong production performance, with an average utilisation rate of 95% exceeding our market guidance of 92%.

- Natref's production volumes were 9% lower due to planned shutdowns and an unexpected electricity supply interruption at the start of the financial period. The second half of the year however yielded much improved production rates despite a planned shutdown in quarter four. The increased volumes in the second half of 2018 partially offsets the lower production volumes recorded in the first half of the year. The production run rate for quarter four was 600m³/h resulting in a full year run rate of 536m³/h. This compares to a run rate of 592m³/h in 2017.

A detailed production summary and key business performance metrics for the financial year for all our businesses is available on our website, www.sasol.com

Turning to our cost performance, cash fixed costs were up 2% in real terms in the first half of the year mainly as a result of above-mentioned planned and unplanned production interruptions. In the second half of the year, we increased our focus on improving our cost efficiency and managed to keep our normalised cash fixed costs (excluding growth and once-off items) for the year flat in real terms. We are of the view that our cost management processes remain robust to protect and improve our cost competitive position and still positions us in managing our cost base to within our inflation target, while ensuring that we maintain safe and sustainable operations. Whilst we have reduced our cost base significantly through our Business Performance Enhancement Programme (BPEP) and Response Plan (RP), we are continuing to evaluate further opportunities to reduce cost through our Continuous Improvement (CI) programme. The inflation rate for South Africa remains volatile and has moved from 6,5% over the past two years to 4,7% at 30 June 2018. Against this backdrop, we are targeting an inflation rate of 6% as a more sustainable increase for our cost base. We are well positioned to continue with this improved operational and cost performance into the 2019 financial year.

Cash and capital performance

Cash generated by operating activities decreased slightly to R42,9 billion compared with R44,1 billion in the prior year. This is largely attributable to a R3,8 billion increase in working capital. Our trade receivables increased by R2,8 billion due to higher chemical sales prices and higher volumes in June 2018 which translated into cash in July 2018. In addition, due to the last day of the financial year being on a weekend, R1 billion was received from debtors in the first three business days of July 2018. Inventory increased by R3,4 billion mainly as a result of higher feedstock costs as a result of the increase in crude oil prices compared to the previous financial year. Inventory holding in days were slightly higher compared to the previous financial year.

Actual capital expenditure, including accruals, amounted to R53,4 billion. This includes R30,1 billion (US\$2,3 billion)

relating to the LCCP. The capital spending rate is aligned to our internal targets and with previous market guidance provided.

Our net cash position decreased by 42%, from R29,3 billion in the prior period to R17 billion as at 30 June 2018 due to the funding of the LCCP and investments to fund growth projects. Loans raised during the year amounted to R25 billion, mainly for the funding of our US growth project. Short-term debt increases relates to the Sasol Inzalo Public transaction unwinding in September 2018. During the year, we increased our existing US\$1,5 billion Revolving

Credit Facility to US\$3,9 billion and extended the maturity to five years, with the inclusion of two further extension options of one year each. In addition, our Domestic Medium Term Note Programme of R8 billion provides us with

access to the South African debt capital markets. The focus on our funding plan will now shift to ensuring that longer-term debt instruments are put in place.

Due to the funding of the LCCP, more than 80% of our debt is now US dollar denominated. Given the significantly weaker closing exchange rate of R13,73 and the related translation loss of R4,8 billion arising on the valuation of the balance sheet at year end, gearing increased to 43,2%, which is slightly below our internal ceiling and market guidance. Included in net debt is R6,1 billion of new finance leases mainly relating to Oxygen Train 17 in Secunda and

and rail storage facilities at the LCCP.

We are actively reviewing our capital structure and funding plan to ensure that we maintain an optimum solvency and liquidity profile. The unwinding of the Sasol Inzalo transaction has been structured to ensure that our credit ratings are maintained at investment grade and with the least amount of dilution to our shareholders. The Sasol Limited Board (the Board) approved that Sasol repurchase the shares from Inzalo Public Funding Limited (RF) and settle the outstanding debt of R7,4 billion and a cash top-up for value realised of approximately R600 million in September 2018, assuming a share price of R500. This step will eliminate any Sasol shareholder dilution as a result of the unwind of the Sasol Inzalo B-BBEE structure.

We therefore expect our gearing to remain around peak levels of 40% - 44% in 2019 due to higher debt associated with the Inzalo unwind. Accordingly, the Board approved that we manage the balance sheet to below our peak internal gearing ceiling of 44% for the 2019 financial year.

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

5

In January 2018, S&P Global Ratings affirmed Sasol's credit rating at a BBB-/A-3 with a stable outlook. This is two notches above the South African sovereign credit rating and is at investment grade. Similarly Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) confirmed South Africa's sovereign rating at Baa3 changing the rating from negative to stable in March 2018, while affirming Sasol's global scale long-term issuer rating at Baa3, adjusting the outlook from negative to stable. Sasol's national scale long-term rating was affirmed at Aaa.za. Moody's has delinked Sasol from the South African sovereign rating by one notch.

Our dividend policy is to pay dividends with a dividend cover range based on CHEPS. Taking into account the impact of the current volatile macroeconomic environment, capital investment plans, the current gearing range of 43,2%, and the dividend cover range, the Board has declared a gross final dividend of R7,90 per ordinary share and Sasol BEE ordinary share (1,3% higher compared to the prior year). The dividend cover was 2,8 times at 30 June 2018 (30 June 2017: 2,8 times).

Update on hedging activities

As part of our enterprise risk management framework, we entered into a number of hedges to mitigate specific financial market risks and provide protection of our balance sheet and operating cash flows against unforeseen movements in oil prices, interest rates, currency movements, commodity and final product prices. A summary of our group hedges are presented below:

Settled contracts

Open contracts

2018

2019

Brent oil – put options

Number of barrels hedged

mm bbl

50,25

48,00

Average Brent crude oil price floor, net of costs

US\$/bbl

47,82

53,36

Premiums paid

US\$ m

125,00

131,00

Rand/US dollar currency – zero-cost collar instruments

US\$ exposure hedged

US\$bn

4,00

4,00

Annual average floor

R/US\$

13,46

13,14

Annual average cap

R/US\$

15,51

15,14

Export coal - swaps

Number of tons hedged

mm tons

2,80

1,40

Average coal swap price

US\$/ton

76,11

81,82

Ethane gas – Swaps

Number of barrels hedged

mm bbl

2,30

3,50

Average ethane gas swap price

US\$ c/gal

27,54

27,30

Our hedging strategy has held us in good stead as we have managed to secure a floor of US\$48/bbl for 2018 and US\$53/bbl for 2019 which protects our balance sheet against crude oil price volatility. On the exchange rate, we have realised gains of R2,8 billion (cash flow) in 2018 which protected earnings and the balance sheet given the average exchange rate of R12,85/US\$1.

The current volatility in the crude oil price and exchange rate impacted the valuation of the open hedges at the end of 2018. The unrealised losses include:

-

R0,3 billion loss on the rand/US dollar zero-cost collars;

-

R1,2 billion loss on Brent crude oil put options. The open instruments were valued against an average strike of US\$56/bbl; and

-

R0,4 billion loss on export coal swaps.

These losses are highly dependent on market factors and could change in 2019 depending on the actual oil price realised and exchange rate performance. We have completed our hedging programme for 2019 and are considering our hedging strategy for 2020 given the current oil price outlook and exchange rate volatility.

Continuous improvement and digitalisation

Our low oil price RP achieved cumulative cash savings of R85,3 billion since January 2015, exceeding our target range of R65 - 75 billion. The RP has delivered sustainable annual cash fixed cost savings of R3,5 billion which is in addition to the R5,4 billion sustainable cost savings from our BPEP. This brings our cumulative sustainable cost savings to R8,9 billion. We have now formally closed the RP at the end of June 2018. This proactive initiative enabled us to manage the balance sheet through periods of oil price volatility, while maintaining our investment grade and ability to fund our growth projects.

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Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

6

To ensure that we remain relevant and competitive and to reap the benefits of a higher oil price, we have introduced a CI programme. CI, building on the solid foundation established by the BPEP and the RP, is aimed at ensuring our continued competitiveness at an oil price of \$40/bbl, while enhancing our offering to markets across all the industries in which we compete. Our medium-term target is to increase our Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) for our foundation businesses by at least two percentage points by 2022 to 19%. This is off a 2017 actual base, normalised for remeasurements and once-off items and excluding assets under construction. To date, we have identified value enhancing opportunities to the value of 50% of the target, which positions us well towards achieving our 2022 medium-term target.

Value adding digitalisation improvements, process simplification, selective core function repositioning and asset performance reviews, are considered across all our businesses globally as key enablers to achieving our CI targets. Our digitalisation objectives are centered around improving asset health management (predictive maintenance), increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of operations (yield, energy, throughput, plan and schedule achievement), advancing customer engagement, and extracting value from business process automation. Through the effective use of data and digital technologies, we are positioning digitalisation to significantly contribute to our continuous improvement target of a 2% ROIC uplift by 2022. We are making steady progress with our focused asset review process. Several non-strategic assets have been identified for possible disposal or reduced shareholding. During the past financial year we successfully disposed of our shareholding in our Base Chemical joint ventures in Malaysia and several smaller investments. The disposal process for our Canadian shale assets has commenced. Market updates will be made as sufficient progress is made without negatively impacting the disposal process.

Effective tax rate

Our effective corporate tax rate increased from 28,3% to 35,4% largely as a result of impairments relating to our shale gas assets in Canada (R2,8 billion) and the Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) in Mozambique (R1,1 billion) as well as the share-based payment expense (R3 billion) with the implementation of Sasol Khanyisa. The adjusted effective tax rate, excluding equity accounted investments, remeasurements and once-off items, is 27,3% compared to 26,5% in the prior year.

Satisfactory operational performance, higher oil and product prices

1,3

Operating Business Units

Mining – improving productivity, benefitting from higher global coal prices

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) increased by 41% to R5,2 billion compared to the prior period, mainly as a result of the strike action in 2017. Earnings, excluding the strike cost and remeasurement items, increased by 4% due to higher selling prices to SSO, an increase in export coal sales volumes and a 16% increase in export coal prices, partially offset by additional external coal purchases of R865 million to restore the stockpile to two million tons. At 30 June 2018, our coal stockpiles were fully restored through own production and additional external coal purchases. Based on our improved production run rate in the last quarter, we expect our external purchases from Anglo Coal's Isibonelo Colliery to return to our targeted level of five million tons per year. External coal purchased to supplement production ceased during July 2018.

Normalised unit cost of production increased by 5% to R284/ton compared to the prior year as a result of productivity rates not reaching our planned internal targets. This is in line with previous market guidance.

Sasol Mining concluded a three-year wage agreement with all five of our participating trade unions in August 2017.

Exploration and Production International (E&PI) – strong operational delivery from Mozambique and Gabon, partial impairment of PSA

EBIT adjusted for remeasurement items and the closing rate translation effect (normalised earnings*) amounted to R270 million for the period.

Our Mozambican producing operations recorded an EBIT of R2 billion largely due to higher sales prices which was partly negated by lower demand in the Mozambican gas market. The valuation of the PSA was impacted by weaker long-term macroeconomic assumptions and lower than expected oil volumes. This resulted in a partial impairment

of R1,1 billion (US\$94 million). We are currently reviewing the capital spend on the oil field development plan following the results of the drilling campaign and an update to the PSA approved capital expenditure will be communicated at the 2019 interim results. We expect lower capital expenditure as a result of the oil development but the gas development still remains according to our estimates made at FID (Final Investment Decision). Our Gabon asset recorded an EBIT of R537 million, 82% higher compared to the prior year largely due to higher sales prices. This was partially offset by a 12% decrease in production volumes resulting from the natural decline of the field.

We impaired our Canadian shale gas assets by R2,8 billion in the first half of the year due to a further decline in long-term gas prices. The disposal process for these assets has commenced, however these assets have not yet been classified as held-for-sale. Further announcements will be made once the process develops to an advanced stage.

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

7

Strategic Business Units**Performance Chemicals – increased sales volumes, robust market demand, adversely impacted by stronger rand**

Our sales volumes increased by 1% compared to the prior year despite Eskom electricity interruptions at SSO and Hurricane Harvey. We continued to take advantage of the strong demand for our organics and inorganics products and expanded our footprint in differentiated markets. The margins for our European and US specialty businesses remained resilient, benefitting from robust demand and favourable market conditions. Production volumes from our Eurasian Operations increased by 3% due to stronger demand and increased plant availability.

EBIT decreased by 7% to R8,2 billion compared to the prior year, mainly due to the stronger exchange rate, start-up costs associated with our growth projects and production interruptions at SSO. Excluding growth costs associated with our projects in the US and Brunsbüttel, cash fixed costs were contained to 2,6% for the year, which is below inflation target.

Base Chemicals – lower volumes, profitability adversely impacted by the stronger rand

Our business benefitted from higher chemical US dollar prices, which improved by 12% due to higher crude oil prices and favourable conditions prevailing in certain of our Solvents markets. The market demand remained strong for most of our products, however the impact of the stronger exchange rate offset this benefit in earnings.

Normalised earnings* decreased by 18% to R5,2 billion compared to the prior year mainly due to the stronger exchange rate which negatively impacted earnings by R1,8 billion or 27%. Our cash fixed costs, normalised for growth and once-off items increased by only 5,5%, which is below our inflation target. Remeasurement items includes an impairment of R5,2 billion (R3,7 billion after tax) on our South African Chlor Vinyls cash generating unit, as a result of the continued and sustained strengthening of the exchange rate outlook and the resulting impact on Base Chemicals margins.

Sales volumes decreased by 1% mainly due to production interruptions at SSO. Improved efficiencies in our Ethylene and Propylene value chains have however partially negated the impact of production interruptions on sales volumes.

Our 50% joint venture HDPE plant with Ineos Olefins and Polymers USA achieved beneficial operation in November 2017. The plant ramped up production during quarter four and is performing to expectations. We have successfully completed all guarantee runs and transitioned to bimodal production.

As part of the strategic review of our asset portfolio, we disposed of our 40% interest in the Petronas Chemicals LDPE plant and our 12% share in Petronas Chemicals Olefins plant in March 2018 for R1,9 billion (US\$163 million). We

are continuing to review our other assets and investments in the portfolio to further enhance performance and improve the ROIC for the group.

Energy – margins improve, but volumes under pressure

Our normalised earnings* margin increased from 21% to 22% mainly as a result of a higher crude oil prices. This was partially offset by lower liquid fuels volumes of R680 million (6%) and the stronger exchange rate of R1,9 billion (17%).

Normalised earnings* increased by 12% to R15,1 billion when compared to the prior year. We continued to focus on cost containment and identifying opportunities to further reduce our cost base. Normalised for the Power Purchase Agreement with Eskom coming to an end in 2017, our cash fixed costs increased by only 1,9%, which is well below inflation.

Natref's production volumes were 9% lower largely due to planned and unplanned production interruptions and an Eskom electricity supply interruption at the start of the year. The first half of the year was challenging. However, Natref delivered a strong performance during the last quarter of the year with an improved production run rate of 600m³/h despite a planned shutdown in quarter four. The increased volumes in the second half of the year partially offsets the lower production volumes recorded in the first half of the year. We expect the positive production run rate to continue in 2019.

ORYX GTL delivered a strong production performance with an average utilisation rate of 95%. ORYX GTL contributed

R1,2 billion to operating profit with volumes increasing by 1% compared to the prior year.

In Nigeria, Escravos GTL (EGTL), optimisation efforts to reduce costs and improve plant efficiency are progressing well, with a marked improvement on average utilisation rates. This, together with a higher oil price outlook, resulted in a reversal of impairment of our investment in EGTL of R254 million.

The challenging economic environment also impacted our gas sales volumes to the external market, resulting in a reduction of 3% compared to the prior year. The available gas was, however, utilised internally in our integrated value chain.

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Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

8

In line with our strategy to grow our South African retail presence and maximise margins, we opened 12 new Sasol retail convenience centres (RCCs) and divested from 10 non-operating RCCs. We are continuing to accelerate the growth of our retail network through organic growth and potential acquisitions. We are also improving our retail offering to meet the changing trends of our customer base through embracing digitalisation. As part of our commitment to transformation, we continued to focus on procurement, skills and enterprise development initiatives and improved our B-BBEE score for Sasol Oil from a level 7 to a level 3 in the current year.

* Normalised earnings represent reported EBIT adjusted for remeasurement items and the closing rate translation effects based on

information contained in the published Group consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Advancing projects to enable future growth

We are making steady progress in delivering on our growth pipeline:

-

Growing our footprint in North America

:

-

We are progressing with LCCP in Lake Charles and indications are that the cost of the project will remain within the previous market guidance of US\$11,13 billion. As at end June 2018, engineering, equipment fabrication and procurement were substantially complete and construction progress reached 68% completion. Overall the project is 88% complete with capital expenditure amounting to US\$9,8 billion. The project remains on track to start up the first three manufacturing units in the second half of the 2018 calendar year. A significant milestone was reached when we achieved first steam production in July 2018. The expected start-up date of the remainder of the manufacturing units remains in the second half of the 2019 calendar year.

We have updated the LCCP economics with the current view of long-term market assumptions obtained from independent market consultants. Due to the volatile market and differing views of where ethane will be sourced from, the assumptions from the market consultants differ significantly. In a scenario where ethane is sourced from the Gulf area, the internal rate of return (IRR) is 8,0% - 8,5% and assumes an ethane price of between US\$30-40 cents per gallon. The alternative view which assumes that ethane is sourced further away from the Gulf yields an IRR of 5,2% - 5,7% as the ethane price is between US\$60-65 cents per gallon. In both of these scenarios the oil price is assumed to be US\$60-80/bbl and the EBITDA at steady state ranges between US\$1,2 billion to US\$1,3 billion. At spot prices, using the last quarter of 2018 as a reference, the IRR is 8,5% - 8,9%. The spot WACC rate for the US at 30 June 2018 was 7,68%.

-

Focusing on our asset base in Africa:

-

Our strategic R14 billion mine replacement programme, which will ensure uninterrupted coal supply to SSO in order to support Sasol's strategy to operate our Southern African facilities until 2050, is nearing completion. Phase two of the Impumelelo colliery project is on track to be completed within budget, late in the 2019 calendar year. The Shondoni colliery underground infrastructure was completed during May 2018 and the colliery was officially inaugurated on 5 July 2018. The phases completed to date were within budget and schedule.

-

In Mozambique, the PSA Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling activities have been completed. In total, 11 wells were drilled comprising seven oil wells and four gas wells. The Inhassoro oil reservoirs have proved more complex than expected and, with the reduced expectation of recoverable oil volumes and uncertainty on the oil price, we are looking to maximise the use of existing processing facilities in the adjacent Petroleum Production Agreement (PPA) facilities. Phase 1 gas results confirm gas resources cover for Central Termica Temane (CTT),

formerly Mozambique Gas-to-Power Project (MGtP). Phase 2 appraisal drilling results indicate gas volumes to be at the lower end of our initial estimates. Focused efforts are underway to assess the range of options and possibilities to sustainably secure and source gas feedstock.

•

In continuing to execute our strategy, we have concluded a farm-in into the DE8 block in Gabon where we now hold 40% working interest of that block. An exploration well drilled during the year was unsuccessful and written off.

Maintaining our focus on safety and sustainable value creation

We continued to deliver on our broader sustainability and community contributions during the year:

•

Safety remains one of our top priorities and is a core value. However, we are deeply saddened to report that we had four work-related fatalities and six high severity injuries this year. An incident, which resulted in the tragic death of an employee, was investigated as a fatality and the harm was determined to have been self-inflicted. The main learnings from this investigation were taken on board and implemented. Our thoughts remain with the families of our employees who have lost their lives in Sasol's service this year.

A senior executive safety workshop was conducted as a necessary intervention to evaluate industry best practices and strengthen the standardised approach to prevent fatalities and high severity injuries across the group. Four focus areas were identified which will form the basis of our safety programme for the next financial year. Our 12 month rolling Recordable Case Rate for employees and service providers, excluding illnesses, improved to 0,27, our lowest level ever recorded. We believe our focused programme will also improve our injury rate.

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

9

- During the year, we invested R2 billion in skills development and socio-economic development, which includes our Ikusasa programme, bursaries, learnerships and artisan training programmes. The Ikusasa programme focuses on education, health and wellbeing, infrastructure, and safety and security in the Secunda and Sasolburg regions.

- This year saw the publication of the draft Carbon Tax and Climate Change Bills, both of which are expected to be implemented during the course of 2019. Sasol is supportive of the “Just Transition” campaign where a holistic approach is taken to achieving a lower carbon economy. Sasol continues to constructively engage with government on both these critical pieces of legislation. Further, we are progressing transparency around our climate change management, aligned with international initiatives, such as the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure requirements. Ongoing engagements with key stakeholders inform the robustness of our journey.

- Our total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for all operations globally is slightly lower at 67,43 million tons for 2018 when compared to 67,68 million tons in the prior year. Our GHG emissions intensity (measured in carbon dioxide equivalent per ton of production) is higher at 3,78 compared to 3,66 in 2017. This is due to lower production levels in Secunda as a result of production interruptions.

- Sasol supports the objective of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEMAQA) to contribute to an environment that is not harmful to human health or wellbeing. We regularly engage with the Department of Environmental Affairs on this to achieve a sustainable regulatory framework to support meaningful improvements in ambient air quality.

- While most of Sasol’s processes will be able to comply with new plant Minimum Emission Standards by 2025, there are selected activities that will not. For these specific cases, Sasol relies on applications for postponement of the applicable compliance timeframes as we continue to investigate technical solutions that will ensure compliance. In support, we are progressing the implementation of our committed air quality roadmaps.

- The Sasol Group Energy Intensity index (Eli) improved from the 2015 baseline by 6,03% against our internal target of 3% (1% per year). Our South African Operation’s Eli for 2018 is 6,62% and has essentially remained unchanged from the previous year mainly due to unplanned electricity supply outages resulting in frequent plant interruptions at our South African operations.

- During the year, we paid R39,5 billion in direct and indirect taxes to the South African government. Sasol remains one of the largest corporate taxpayers in South Africa, contributing significantly to the country’s economy.

- During 2018, Sasol made good progress in terms of Preferential Procurement which resulted in actual spend with black owned suppliers increasing by R5,2 billion to R12,7 billion from the prior year.

- Sasol is committed to sustainable transformation and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE). In our recent B-BBEE verification, Sasol achieved a Level 6 contributor status representing a key milestone in our journey of achieving at least a Level 4 contributor status by 2020.

Unwinding of Inzalo B-BBEE transaction

As announced on 26 June 2018, Sasol settled the Sasol Inzalo Groups preference share debt of approximately R4,6 billion in June 2018 by utilising existing cash to repurchase up to 9,5 million preferred ordinary shares from Sasol Inzalo Groups Funding (Pty) Ltd (RF) at a 30 day volume weighted average price (VWAP) of R475,03, and funded the residual shortfall on the third party debt of R59 million. The Sasol Inzalo Public Funding Limited (RF)

debt becomes due in September 2018. The Board has approved that Sasol settle the Sasol Inzalo Public debt in the same manner as Sasol Inzalo Groups so as to limit dilution on our shareholders, while maintaining investment grade ratings by utilising existing cash or credit facilities to repurchase 16,1 million preferred ordinary shares from Sasol Inzalo Public Funding Limited (RF). Based on Sasol's current share price and the forecast debt balances, there could be residual value, after settlement of third party debt, which will be distributed to Sasol Inzalo Public Funding Limited (RF) ordinary shareholders.

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

The current economic climate continues to remain highly volatile and uncertain. While oil price 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 2019, with:

- SSO volumes of between 7,6 to 7,7 million tons impacted by a planned full shutdown in 2019;
- Liquid fuels sales of approximately 57 to 58 million barrels due to a planned full shutdown at SSO;

Sasol Limited Group
Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

10

- Base Chemicals sales volumes, excluding US produced products, to be 2% – 3% higher than the prior year, with US dollar product pricing expected to follow Brent crude oil prices. Our US HDPE plant will contribute for the full year, while LCCP is expected to start contributing during the second half of the year.
- Performance Chemicals sales volumes to be 2% – 4% higher, excluding the LCCP;
- Gas production volumes from the Petroleum Production Agreement in Mozambique to be between 114 bscf to 118 bscf;
- We expect to achieve an average utilisation rate of 95% at ORYX GTL in Qatar;
- Normalised cash fixed costs to remain in line within our inflation assumption of 6%;
- Capital expenditure, including capital accruals, of R38 billion for 2019 and R30 billion for 2020 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;
- Our balance sheet gearing to range between 40% – 44%;
- Rand/US dollar exchange rate to range between R12,50 and R13,50; and
- Average Brent crude oil prices to remain between US\$65/bbl and US\$75/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.

Competition law compliance

In 2012, the South African Competition Commission referred allegations of price-fixing and market division against various petroleum products producers, including Sasol to the Competition Tribunal. Sasol and the other companies involved settled the matter with the Competition Commission on a no fine and no admission of guilt basis and provided undertakings regarding future exchange of information within the industry. The application for confirmation of the settlement agreement was heard before the Competition Tribunal on 7 February 2018. On 3 May 2018, the Competition Tribunal approved the settlement agreement. This effectively closed the investigations with no penalty imposed on Sasol.

Tax litigation and contingency

As previously reported, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) issued revised assessments for Sasol Oil (Pty) Ltd (Sasol Oil) relating to a dispute around our international crude oil procurement activities for the 2005 to 2012 tax years. Sasol Oil has co-operated fully with SARS during the course of the audit related to these assessments. The litigation process in the Tax Court, relating to the international crude oil procurement activities for the 2005 to 2007 years of assessment, was concluded and judgement was delivered on 30 June 2017 in favour of SARS. As a result, a liability of R1,3 billion has been recognised in the prior year financial statements in respect of the 2005 to 2014 matters that remain the subject of the ongoing litigation. Sasol Oil, in consultation with its tax and legal advisors, does not support the basis of the judgement and filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA). The SCA hearing will take place on 21 August 2018, and it is anticipated that the judgement will likely be delivered within a few months thereafter.

SARS has notified Sasol Oil of its intention to place on hold the field audit relating to this issue for the 1999 to 2004 tax years pending the outcome of the litigation. As a result of the judgement handed down on 30 June 2017, a

possible obligation may arise from the field audit, which is regarded as a contingent liability.

In addition, there could be a potential tax exposure of R12,6 billion for the periods 2013 to 2014 on varying tax principles relating to the aforementioned activities, which remains the subject of an appeal. Supported by specialist tax and legal advisors, Sasol Oil disagrees with SARS' additional assessments for the 2013 and 2014 periods and has filed an appeal in the Tax Court, which has been suspended, pending the decision of the SCA. A possible obligation may arise for the tax years subsequent to 2014, which could give rise to a future contingent liability also depending to a degree on the outcome of the SCA hearing. SARS' decision to suspend the payment of this disputed tax for the periods 2005 to 2014 currently remains in force.

In 2010, SARS commenced with a request for information in respect of Sasol Financing International Plc (SFI). This matter progressed to an audit over the years and has now culminated in SARS issuing a final audit letter on 16 February 2018. Consequently, assessments were issued in respect of the 2002 to 2012 tax years. SARS argues that the place of effective management of SFI, an offshore treasury function, was South Africa. This approach could result in potential tax exposure of R3,1 billion (including interest and penalties as at 30 June 2018). SFI has co-operated fully with SARS during the course of the audit related to these assessments. SFI, in consultation with its tax and legal advisors, does not support the basis of these additional assessments for all the years. Accordingly, SFI lodged objections and will submit appeals (as the case may be) to the assessments as the legal process unfolds. SARS' decision to suspend the payment of this disputed tax for the periods 2002 to 2012 currently remains in force. Sasol is committed to compliance with tax laws and any disputes with tax authorities on the interpretation of tax laws and regulations will be addressed in a transparent and constructive manner.

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

11

Change in directors

Ms MBN Dube was appointed as an independent director with effect from 1 April 2018 and Mr HG Dijkgraaf retired as an independent director on 30 April 2018. Mr MJN Njeke was appointed as the lead independent director with effect from 30 April 2018.

Declaration of cash dividend number 78

A final gross cash dividend of South African 790 cents per share (30 June 2017 – 780 cents per ordinary share) has been declared for the year ended 30 June 2018. The cash dividend is payable on the ordinary shares and the Sasol BEE ordinary shares. The Board is satisfied that the liquidity and solvency of the company, as well as capital adequacy remaining after payment of the dividend is sufficient to support the current operations for the ensuing year. The dividend has been declared out of retained earnings (income reserves). The South African dividend withholding tax rate is 20%. At the declaration date, there are 623 081 550 ordinary, 16 085 199 preferred ordinary and 6 394 179 Sasol BEE ordinary shares in issue. The net dividend amount payable to shareholders who are not exempt from the dividend withholding tax, is 632 cents per share, while the dividend amount payable to shareholders who are exempt from dividend withholding tax is 790 cents per share.

The salient dates for holders of ordinary shares and Sasol BEE ordinary shares are:

Declaration date

Monday, 20 August 2018

Last day for trading to qualify for and participate in the final dividend (cum dividend)

Tuesday, 4 September 2018

Trading ex dividend commences

Wednesday, 5 September 2018

Record date

Friday, 7 September 2018

Dividend payment date (electronic and certificated register)

Monday, 10 September 2018

The salient dates for holders of our American Depository Receipts are:¹

Ex dividend on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)

Wednesday, 5 September 2018

Record date

Friday, 7 September 2018

Approximate date for currency conversion

Tuesday, 11 September 2018

Approximate dividend payment date

Friday, 21 September 2018

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

On Monday, 10 September 2018, dividends due to certificated shareholders on the South African registry will either be electronically transferred to shareholders' bank accounts or, in the absence of suitable mandates, dividend cheques will be posted to such shareholders. Shareholders who hold dematerialised shares will have their accounts held by their CSDP or broker credited on Monday, 10 September 2018. Share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between 5 September 2018 and 7 September 2018, both days inclusive.

On behalf of the Board

Mandla Gantsho

Bongani Nqwababa

Stephen Cornell

Paul Victor

Chairman

Joint President and

Joint President and

Chief Financial Officer
Chief Executive Officer
Chief Executive Officer
Sasol Limited
17 August 2018

Sasol Limited Group

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

12

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

Income statement

2016

2017

2018

2018

2017

2016

US\$m*

US\$m*

US\$m*

Rm

Rm

Rm

11 911

12 668

14 121

Turnover

181 461

172 407

172 942

(4 912)

(5 249)

(5 961) Materials, energy and consumables used

(76 606)

(71 436)

(71 320)

(476)

(471)

(549) Selling and distribution costs

(7 060)

(6 405)

(6 914)

(582)

(636)

(713) Maintenance expenditure

(9 163)

(8 654)

(8 453)

(1 647)

(1 794)

(2 138) Employee-related expenditure

(27 468)

(24 417)

(23 911)

(20)

(36)

(27) Exploration expenditure and feasibility

costs
(352)
(491)
(282)
(1 127)
(1 190)
(1 278) Depreciation and amortisation
(16 425)
(16 204)
(16 367)
(625)
(922)
(1 192) Other expenses and income
(15 316)
(12 550)
(9 073)
10
(88)
(1) Translation (losses)/gains
(11)
(1 201)
150
(635)
(834)
(1 191) Other operating expenses and income
(15 305)
(11 349)
(9 223)
35
79
112 Equity accounted profits, net of tax
1 443
1 071
509
2 557
2 449
2 375
**Operating profit before remeasurement
items and Sasol Khanyisa share-based
payment**
30 514
33 321
37 131
(888)
(119)
(771) Remeasurement items
(9 901)
(1 616)
(12 892)
-
-

(223) Sasol Khanyisa share-based payment

(2 866)

-

-

1 669

2 330

1 381

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)

17 747

31 705

24 239

125

115

133 Finance income

1 716

1 568

1 819

(161)

(240)

(292) Finance costs

(3 759)

(3 265)

(2 340)

1 633

2 205

1 222

Earnings before tax

15 704

30 008

23 718

(598)

(624)

(432) Taxation

(5 558)

(8 495)

(8 691)

1 035

1 581

790

Earnings for the year

10 146

21 513

15 027

Attributable to

911

1 497

679 Owners of Sasol Limited

8 729

20 374

13 225

124

84

111 Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

1 417

1 139

1 802

1 035

1 581

790

10 146

21 513

15 027

US\$

US\$

US\$

Rand

Rand

Rand

Per share information

1,49

2,45

1,11 Basic earnings per share

14,26

33,36

21,66

1,49

2,44

1,10 Diluted earnings per share

14,18

33,27

21,66

*

Supplementary non-IFRS information. US dollar convenience translation, converted at average exchange rate of R12,85/US\$1

(30 June 2017 – R13,61/US\$1; 30 June 2016 – R14,52/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 19.

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

13

Statement of comprehensive income

2018

2017

2016

Rm

Rm

Rm

Earnings for the year

10 146

21 513

15 027

Other comprehensive income, net of tax

Items that can be subsequently reclassified to the income statement

6 068

(8 931)

13 253

Effect of translation of foreign operations

5 237

(10 074)

15 112

Effect of cash flow hedges

1 233

1 821

(2 855)

Fair value of investments available-for-sale

13

11

(7)

Tax on items that can be subsequently reclassified to the income statement

(415)

(689)

1 003

Items that cannot be subsequently reclassified to the income statement

(54)

743

(546)

Remeasurements on post-retirement benefit obligations

(80)

1 114

(877)

Tax on items that cannot be subsequently reclassified to the income statement

26

(371)

331

Total comprehensive income for the year

16 160

13 325

27 734

Attributable to

Owners of Sasol Limited

14 727

12 234

25 890

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

1 433

1 091

1 844

16 160

13 325

27 734

Sasol Limited Group
 Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

14

Statement of financial position

2017

2018

2018

2017

US\$m*

US\$m*

Rm

Rm

Assets

12 157

12 196 Property, plant and equipment

167 457

158 773

10 010

12 044 Assets under construction

165 361

130 734

181

196 Goodwill and other intangible assets

2 687

2 361

904

801 Equity accounted investments

10 991

11 813

48

109 Post-retirement benefit assets

1 498

622

236

298 Deferred tax assets

4 096

3 082

276

429 Other long-term assets

5 888

3 600

23 812

26 073

Non-current assets

357 978

310 985

17

8 Assets in disposal groups held for sale

113

216

-

6	Short-term assets	
85		
-		
1 943		
2 139	Inventories	
29 364		
25 374		
2 310		
2 406	Trade and other receivables	
33 031		
30 179		
210		
112	Short-term financial assets	
1 536		
2 739		
138		
144	Cash restricted for use	
1 980		
1 803		
2 117		
1 103	Cash and cash equivalents	
15 148		
27 643		
6 735		
5 918		
Current assets		
81 257		
87 954		
30 547		
31 991		
Total assets		
439 235		
398 939		
Equity and liabilities		
16 211		
16 240	Shareholders' equity	
222 985		
211 711		
423		
410	Non-controlling interests	
5 623		
5 523		
16 634		
16 650		
Total equity		
228 608		
217 234		
5 690		
7 042	Long-term debt	
96 691		
74 312		

1 275	
1 104	Long-term provisions
15 160	
16 648	
847	
867	Post-retirement benefit obligations
11 900	
11 069	
70	
64	Long-term deferred income
879	
910	
56	
10	Long-term financial liabilities
133	
733	
1 980	
1 887	Deferred tax liabilities
25 908	
25 860	
9 918	
10 974	
Non-current liabilities	
150 671	
129 532	
-	
3	Liabilities in disposal groups held for sale
36	
-	
744	
1 071	Short-term debt
14 709	
9 718	
57	
140	Short-term financial liabilities
1 926	
740	
3 185	
3 147	Other current liabilities
43 196	
41 592	
9	
6	Bank overdraft
89	
123	
3 995	
4 367	
Current liabilities	
59 956	
52 173	
30 547	

31 991

Total equity and liabilities

439 235

398 939

*

Supplementary non-IFRS information. US dollar convenience translation, converted at a closing exchange rate of R13,73/US\$1 (30 June 2017 – R13,06/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 19.

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

15

Statement of changes in equity

2018

2017

2016

Rm

Rm

Rm

Balance at beginning of year

217 234

212 418

196 483

Movement in share-based payment reserve

3 942

1 108

177

Share-based payment expense

823

463

123

Deferred tax

166

–

–

Implementation of Sasol Khanyisa transaction

2 953

–

–

Shares issued on implementation of long-term incentive scheme

–

–

54

Long-term incentive scheme converted to equity-settled

–

645

–

Total comprehensive income for the year

16 160

13 325

27 734

Transactions with non-controlling shareholders

(51)

–

–

Dividends paid to shareholders

(7 952)

(8 628)

(10 680)

Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries

(725)

(989)
(1 296)
Balance at end of year
228 608
217 234
212 418
Comprising
Share capital
15 775
29 282
29 282
Share repurchase programme
–
(2 641)
(2 641)
Retained earnings
184 352
176 714
164 917
Share-based payment reserve
(4 021)
(12 525)
(13 582)
Foreign currency translation reserve
28 500
23 285
33 316
Remeasurements on post-retirement benefit obligations
(1 844)
(1 790)
(2 533)
Investment fair value reserve
43
33
26
Cash flow hedge accounting reserve
180
(647)
(1 788)
Shareholders' equity
222 985
211 711
206 997
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries
5 623
5 523
5 421
Total equity
228 608
217 234
212 418

Sasol Limited Group
Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

16

Statement of cash flows

2018

2017

2016

Rm

Rm

Rm

Cash receipts from customers

178 672

172 061

175 994

Cash paid to suppliers and employees

(135 795)

(127 992)

(121 321)

Cash generated by operating activities

42 877

44 069

54 673

Dividends received from equity accounted investments

1 702

1 539

887

Finance income received

1 565

1 464

1 633

Finance costs paid

(4 797)

(3 612)

(3 249)

Tax paid

(7 041)

(6 352)

(9 329)

Cash available from operating activities

34 306

37 108

44 615

Dividends paid

(7 952)

(8 628)

(10 680)

Cash retained from operating activities

26 354

28 480

33 935

Total additions to non-current assets

(55 891)
 (56 812)
 (70 497)
 Additions to non-current assets
(53 384)
 (60 343)
 (73 748)
 (Decrease)/increase in capital project related payables
(2 507)
 3 531
 3 251
 Additional cash contributions to equity accounted investments
(164)
 (444)
 (548)
 Proceeds on disposals and scrappings
2 280
 788
 569
 Purchase of investments
(124)
 (96)
 (223)
 Other net cash flow from investing activities
(80)
 (113)
 (335)
Cash used in investing activities
(53 979)
 (56 677)
 (71 034)
 Share capital issued on implementation of share options
 –
 –
 54
 Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders in subsidiaries
(725)
 (989)
 (1 296)
 Proceeds from long-term debt
24 961
 9 277
 34 008
 Repayment of long-term debt
(9 199)
 (2 364)
 (3 120)
 Proceeds from short-term debt
1 957
 4 033
 2 901

Repayment of short-term debt

(2 607)

(1 410)

(3 369)

Cash generated by financing activities

14 387

8 547

29 178

Translation effects on cash and cash equivalents

954

(3 207)

7 069

Decrease in cash and cash equivalents

(12 284)

(22 857)

(852)

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year

29 323

52 180

53 032

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year

17 039

29 323

52 180

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

17

Segment report

Turnover

Earnings before interest

and tax (EBIT)

R million

R million

2016*

2017*

2018

Segment analysis

2018

2017*

2016*

21 186

23 046

23 995 **Operating Business Units**

1 561

4 310

(6 975)

16 975

18 962

19 797

Mining

5 244

3 725

4 739

4 211

4 084

4 198

Exploration and Production International

(3 683)

585

(11 714)

173 042

170 413

179 630 **Strategic Business Units**

22 852

26 843

29 831

64 341

64 772

69 773

Energy

14 081

11 218

14 069

37 795

38 414

40 091

Base Chemicals

588

6 862

5 606

70 906

67 227

69 766

Performance Chemicals

8 183

8 763

10 156

108

516

52

Group Functions

(6 666)

552

1 383

194 336

193 975

203 677

Group performance

17 747

31 705

24 239

(21 394)

(21 568)

(22 216)

Intersegmental turnover

172 942

172 407

181 461

External turnover

* Restated for the transfer of the US ethylene business from Performance Chemicals to Base Chemicals.

EBITDA

R million

2018

2017*

2016*

Operating Business Units

9 146

8 299

7 737

Mining

7 060

5 658

6 443

Exploration and Production International

2 086

2 641

1 294

Strategic Business Units

41 647

40 080

43 771

Energy

20 045

17 590

19 343

Base Chemicals

9 212

9 685

10 598

Performance Chemicals

12 390

12 805

13 830

Group Functions

1 620

(752)

2 484

Group performance

52 413

47 627

53 992

Sasol Limited Group
Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

18

Salient features

2018

2017

2016

Selected ratios

Earnings before interest and tax margin

%

9,8

18,4

14,0

Finance costs cover

times

4,1

9,2

8,0

Net borrowings to shareholders' equity (gearing)

%

43,2

26,7

14,6

Dividend cover - Core headline earnings per share¹

times

2,8

2,8

2,8

Share statistics

Total shares in issue

million

645,6

679,8

679,8

Sasol ordinary shares in issue

million

623,1

651,4

651,4

Treasury shares (share repurchase programme)

million

—

8,8

8,8

Weighted average number of shares

million

612,2

610,7

610,7

Diluted weighted average number of shares

million

615,9

612,4

610,7

Share price (closing)

Rand

502,86

366,50

397,17

Market capitalisation - Sasol ordinary shares

Rm

313 323

238 738

258 717

Market capitalisation - Sasol BEE ordinary shares

Rm

1 918

866

892

Net asset value per share

Rand

359,60

348,27

340,51

Dividend per share

Rand

12,90

12,60

14,80

- interim

Rand

5,00

4,80

5,70

- final

Rand

7,90

7,80

9,10

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

2018

2017

2016

Other financial information

Total debt (including bank overdraft)

Rm

109 454

81 405

80 151

- interest-bearing

Rm

108 017

80 352

79 175

- non-interest-bearing

Rm

1 437

1 053

976

Finance expense capitalised

Rm

3 568

2 764

2 253

Capital commitments (subsidiaries and joint operations)

Rm

63 276

90 736

137 286

- authorised and contracted

Rm

179 172

154 739

143 380

- authorised, not yet contracted

Rm

40 687

61 673

95 590

- less expenditure to date

Rm **(156 583)**

(125 676)

(101 684)

Capital commitments (equity accounted investments)

Rm

893

584

608

- authorised and contracted

Rm

536

292

175

- authorised, not yet contracted

Rm

623

573

756

- less expenditure to date

Rm

(266)

(281)

(323)

Guarantees (excluding treasury facilities)

- maximum potential exposure

Rm

80 260

81 896

98 312

- related debt recognised on the balance sheet

Rm

76 199

64 057

71 252

Effective tax rate

%

35,4

28,3

36,6

Adjusted effective tax rate²

%

27,3

26,5

28,2

Number of employees³

number

31 270

30 900

30 100

Average crude oil price - dated Brent

US\$/barrel

63,62

49,77

43,37

Average rand/US\$ exchange rate

1US\$ = Rand

12,85

13,61

14,52

Closing rand/US\$ exchange rate

1US\$ = Rand

13,73

13,06

14,71

2

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

3

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.

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

19

2018

2017

2016

Rm

Rm

Rm

Reconciliation of headline earnings

Earnings attributable to owners of Sasol Limited

8 729

20 374

13 225

Effect of remeasurement items for subsidiaries and joint operations¹

9 901

1 616

12 892

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

7 623

415

8 424

Impairment of assets under construction

1 492

1 942

3 586

Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets

–

120

310

Reversal of impairment

(354)

(1 136)

–

Fair value write down - assets held for sale

–

64

–

Loss/(profit) on disposal of non-current assets

7

(21)

(389)

(Profit)/loss on disposal of investment in businesses

(833)

(51)

226

Scrapping of non-current assets

1 654

283

1 099

Write-off of unsuccessful exploration wells

312

-	
(3)	
Realisation of foreign currency translation reserve	
-	
-	
(361)	
Tax effects and non-controlling interests	
(1 843)	
(539)	
(846)	
Effect of remeasurement items for equity accounted investments	
11	
14	
13	
Headline earnings	
16 798	
21 465	
25 284	
Headline earnings adjustments per above	
Mining	
34	
6	
31	
Exploration and Production International	
4 241	
(6)	
9 963	
Energy	
971	
1 844	
1 267	
Base Chemicals	
4 499	
(901)	
1 723	
Performance Chemicals	
116	
663	
55	
Group Functions	
40	
10	
(147)	
Remeasurement items	
9 901	
1 616	
12 892	
Headline earnings per share	
Rand	
27,44	
35,15	

41,40

Diluted headline earnings per share

Rand

27,27

35,05

41,40

1

Includes the impact of the full impairment of our Chlor Vinyls value chain of R5,2 billion in South Africa, the impairment of the 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 for summary financial statements, and the requirements 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 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS), 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 International Accounting Standards Board.

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 payment schemes, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets, 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.

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, Brenda Baijnath CA(SA).

Sasol Limited Group
Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

20

Pro-forma financial information

Core headline earnings 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 2018.

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

The Sasol Limited Board approved that Sasol repurchase the shares from Inzalo Public Funding Limited (RF) in September 2018 and settle the outstanding debt of R7,4 billion and a cash top-up for value realised of approximately R600 million in September 2018, assuming a share price of R500. This will then conclude the unwinding of the Sasol Inzalo transaction.

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 2018. The US dollar bond, the interest rate swap, the crude oil put options, the zero-cost foreign exchange collars and the coal 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.

Carrying

value

Fair

value

Instrument

IFRS 13

fair value

hierarchy

Rm

Rm

Valuation method

Significant inputs

Listed long-term

debt

Level 1

13 704

13 345 Fair value

Quoted market price for the
same or similar instruments

Derivative financial
assets and
liabilities

Level 2

(232)

(232) 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.

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

21

Sasol Limited

Audited Financial Results 2018

21

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 20 of the Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results, which comprise the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, 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 2018.

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 19 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 17 August 2018. 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.

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 19 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.

Director: PC Hough

Registered Auditor

Waterfall City

17 August 2018

Sasol Limited Group
Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

22

Registered office: Sasol Place, 50 Katherine Street, Sandton, Johannesburg 2090
PO Box 5486, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa

Share registrars: Computershare Investor Services (Pty) Ltd, 15 Biermann Avenue, Rosebank 2196
PO Box 61051, Marshalltown 2107, South Africa, Tel: +27 11 370 5000 Fax: +27 11 688 5248

JSE Sponsor:

Deutsche Securities (SA) Proprietary Limited

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 Njike^*, Ms ME Nkeli*, Mr PJ Robertson (British and American)*, 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

JSE

NYSE

Ordinary shares

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

Depository: The Bank of New York Mellon, 22nd Floor, 101 Barclay Street, New York, NY 10286, United States of America

Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018

23

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, 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 and cost reductions, including in connection with our Business Performance Enhancement Programme, Response Plan, Continuous Improvement programme and our business performance outlook. Words such as “believe”, “anticipate”, “expect”, “intend”, “seek”, “will”, “plan”, “could”, “may”, “endeavour”, “target”, “forecast”, “project” 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 are discussed more fully in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F filed on 28 August 2017 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

Sasol Limited Group
Sasol Limited Audited Financial Results 2018
24
NOTES

NOTES

www.sasol.com

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant, Sasol Limited, has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: 20 August, 2018

By:

/s/ V D Kahla

Name: Vuyo Dominic Kahla

Title: Company Secretary