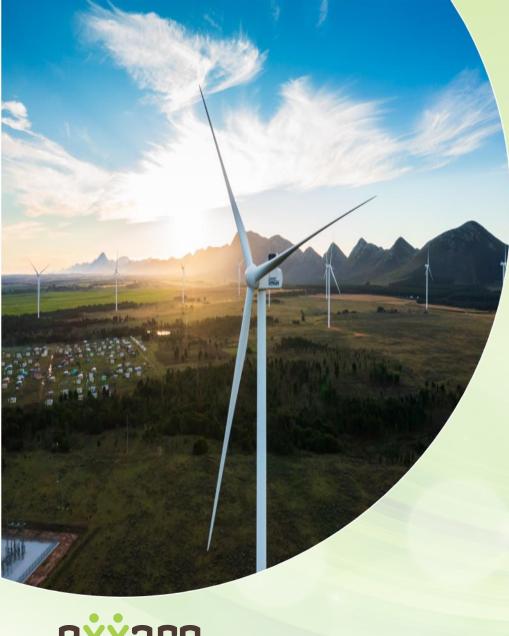


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What is our capital allocation framework?



What are our sources of cash?



What are our expectations of the future strategy?



How will we evaluate our investment decisions?



How do we measure our group performance?



What have we returned to shareholders?

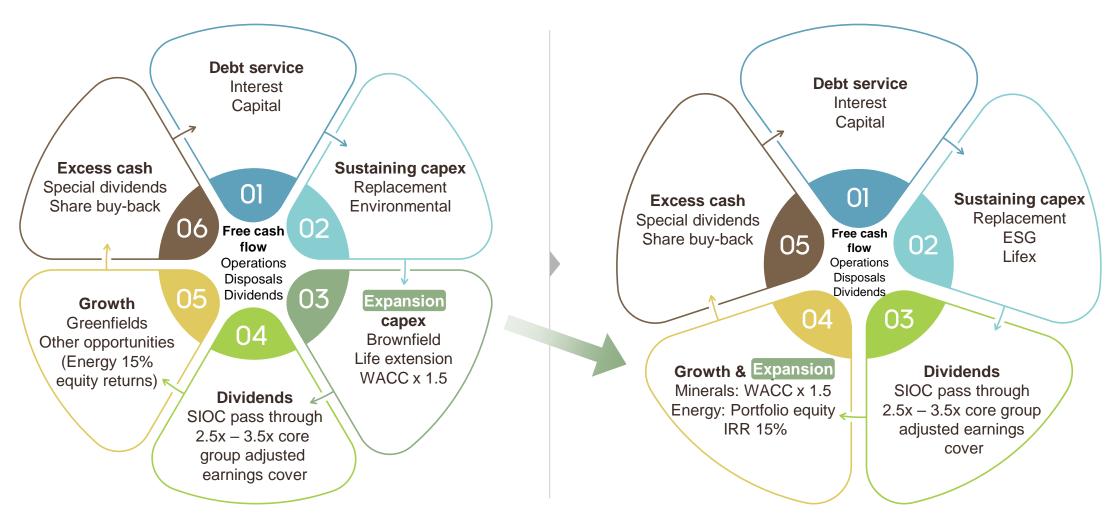


Summary



POWERING POSSIBILITY

Revised capital management framework



NET DEBT TO EBITDA RATIO < 1.5 TIMES (EXCLUDING PROJECT FINANCE)

Disciplined capital allocation

Free cash flow	Operations Disposals Dividends	Robustness of current coal assets continuously assessed
Debt service	Interest Capital	 Strong balance sheet Net debt : EBITDA (excl. project financing) consistently below target of 1.5 times
Sustaining capex	Replacement ESG Lifex	Coal remains an important energy source in all our key markets for the immediate and short term and we are committed to prudently maximising the value of our coal portfolio
Dividends	SIOC pass through 2.5x – 3.5x core group adjusted earnings cover	 Represents the minimum return to shareholders Change in dividend policy from 2H18 to include pass through of SIOC dividend and cover ratio applied to coal earnings Updated cover ratio from 2H20 to apply to group adjusted earnings
Growth & Expansion	Minerals: WACC* x 1.5 Energy: Portfolio equity IRR** 15%	 Renewables will play a key role in decarbonising and therefore protecting the value at stake of our coal business We are building on mining capabilities to diversity into low carbon minerals
Excess cash	Special dividends Share buy-back	If there is no immediate need for capital for value accretive investment purposes, it may be used for further return to shareholders in the form of special dividends and/or share buy-backs

^{*} Weighted average cost of capital ** Internal rate of return

Ongoing robustness review of coal assets

	CRITERIA FOR THE IDEAL EX	XXARO COAL PO	ORTFOLIO	
1	Operate in lower half of global cost curve (over LOM)			
2	EBIT margin (> 20%)			
3	Robustness score (> 10)		KEY	
4	Capital intensity (ROCE > 20%)		CRITERIA	
5a	Multi product flexibility			
5b	Multi market flexibility			
6	Significant LOM (> 8 years life)			
7	Time to cash		SECONDARY	
8a	Leverage synergies – Products			
8b	Leverage synergies – Other		CRITERIA	
9	Logistics			





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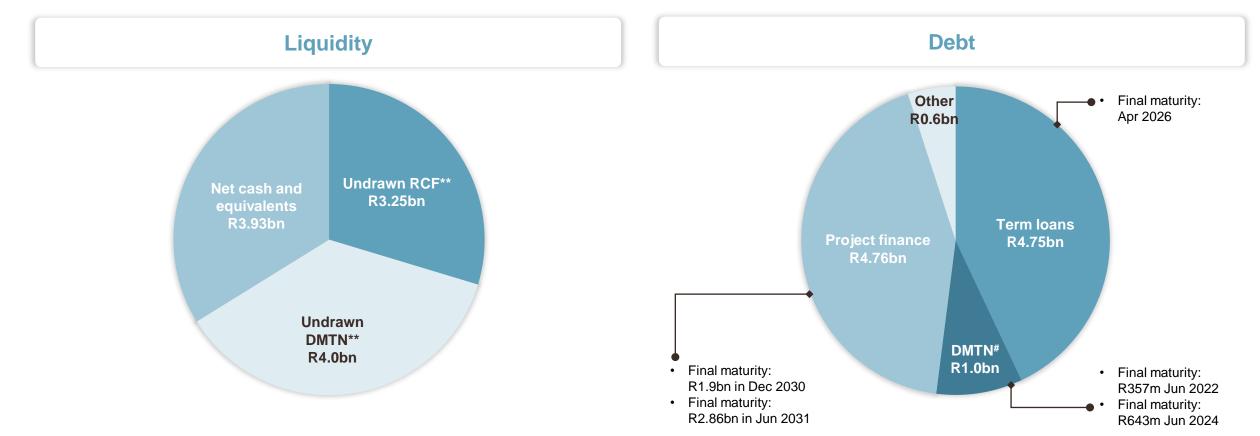
How do we measure our group performance?



What have we returned to shareholders?



Strong balance sheet to fund growth*



- Optimise cash position by reducing gross debt levels
- Total liquidity: R11.2bn

- · Diversified debt instruments
- · Project finance debt ring-fenced

NET DEBT: EBITDA (EXCLUDING PROJECT FINANCE) OF 0.4 TIMES (TARGET < 1.5 TIMES)

^{*} As at 30 June 2021 ** Revolving credit facility # Domestic Medium-Term Note

Energy financing options

RE* ASSETS ATTRACT HIGH LEVELS OF RING-FENCED DEBT BUT EARLY STRATEGIES MAY REQUIRE CREATIVE FINANCING SOLUTIONS

01Risk profile:
non-recourse

Long-term contractual cash flow: Highest quality lending with limited to no recourse to shareholders.

Gearing of 50% to 80% – cash flow predictability and risk mitigation:

- · Long term off take agreements
- · Fixed tariff mostly with CPI-linked escalation
- · Government support / bankable counterparty underpins off take
- Equipment with guarantees from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) and Long-Term Service Agreements (LTSA)
- Refinancing at more optimal terms once further de-risked

02Sources

Strategic maturity
Return
enhancement
High cost

Low cost sources of financing:

- Green bonds
- Non-recourse heavily structured project financing
- · Portfolio financing
- Limited recourse term loans
- Equity-enhancing bridge financing
- Initial equity refinanced post operation

Applicable to:

- Europe and mature portfolios RE assets
- Utility and credit-worthy DG**
- Smaller Commercial & Industrial (C&I)
- New geographies / customers
- REIPPPP# and Credit-worthy DG
- Smaller Projects / new Strategies

03 Cennergi example

SA banks' sophistication and terms have improved considerably since Amakhala & Tsitsikamma.

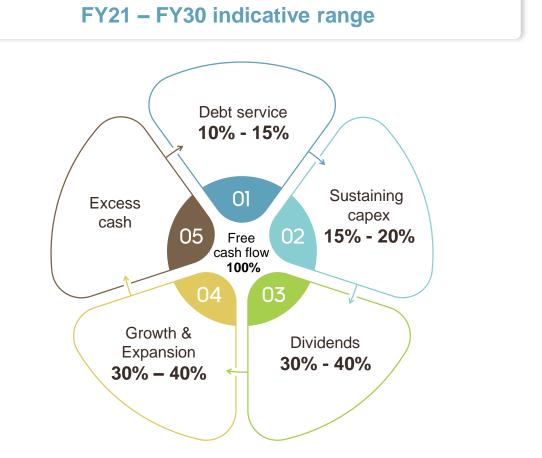
Non-recourse project finance

- Amakhala 80% geared
- Tsitsikamma 75% geared
- Non-recourse debt after completion (limited recourse until that point)
- Financing tenor 15 years tail in relation to the 20-year REIPPPP PPA##

^{*} Renewable energy ** Distributed generation # Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme ## Power purchase agreement

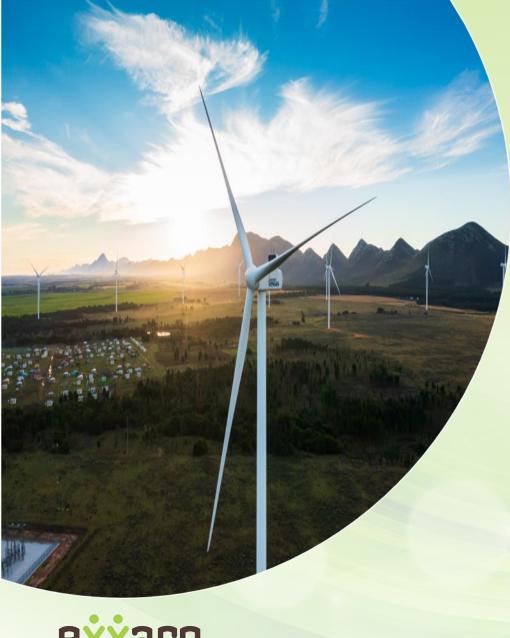
Strong free cash flow generation

R million	FY18	FY19	FY20
Free cash flow*	8 804	12 888	9 942
Debt service	(289)	(269)	(1 113)
Sustaining capex	(2 847)	(2 502)	(2 225)
Ordinary dividend paid	(5 730)	(7 203)	(4 012)
Cash flow before growth	(62)	2 914	2 592
Growth and expansion capex	(3 274)	(4 152)	(3 151)



WITHIN TARGET OF NET DEBT : EBITDA < 1.5 TIMES

^{*} Free cash flow includes cash from Coal and new investments in Energy and Minerals operating activities, dividends received (includes SIOC dividend), proceeds from disposals and tax paid after working capital changes





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Impact of future strategy on capital allocation

Coal



Energy



Minerals



- Continue with early value strategy
 - ✓ Strong cash flow generation
 - ✓ Exit ECC & Leeuwpan
- Stay-in-business capital of R2.0 - R2.5 billion* p.a.
- Complete GG6 expansion project in FY22
 - ✓ R824 million FY21
 - √ R142 million FY22
- Returns = WACC x 1.5 times

2030 Group EBITDA contribution#: 45%

- 2nd largest SA-owned renewable IPP at 231 MW
- Targeting 3 000 MW net generation capacity by 2030
- Total capital deployment of R45 billion* (1/3 equity and 2/3 debt)
- Peak EBITDA of R6.2 billion*
- Portfolio returns delivering Equity IRR = 15%

2030 Group EBITDA contribution#: 30%

- Acquisitive growth targeting 50% of Coal EBITDA by 2030
- Returns = WACC x 1.5 times

Mineral investments**



- Explore opportunities to maximise value of investment in iron ore through shareholding in SIOC
- Exit zinc market through Black Mountain divestment

2030 Group EBITDA contribution#: 25%

STRONG GOVERNANCE AND PROJECT EVALUATION PROCESS

^{*} Real terms ** Income from equity-accounted investments not included in EBITDA # Aspirational contribution





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WACC and targeted returns

WACC

- Key metric for decision making
- Under review for Minerals and Energy
- Energy WACC should be lower
 - ✓ Higher gearing potential through project finance
 - Lower beta due to predictable cash flow
 - √ 3% to 5% lower than for Minerals

TARGETED RETURNS

Energy

- Equity IRR of 15% on portfolio
- Long-term predictable cash flow
- Less volatile on risk adjusted basis
- RE companies trading at higher EBITDA multiples than Minerals



Minerals

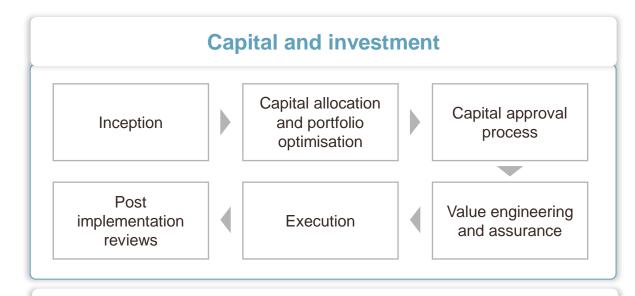
- WACC x 1.5 times
- Favourable supply/demand fundamentals
- Targeting cash generative assets
- Synergistic opportunities
- Cyclical



Societal returns through decarbonisation

DISTINCTIVELY DIFFERENT BUSINESSES AND RISK PROFILES

Strict financial evaluation process



Standardised evaluation process

- Macro economic and price forecast function under Finance
- Standardised financial modelling methodologies
- Assumptions reviewed at least bi-annually
- Projects evaluated independent from project sponsor

Centralised capital allocation

- Affordability testing
- Covenant compliance
- Base case and scenarios
- Technical and financial reviews







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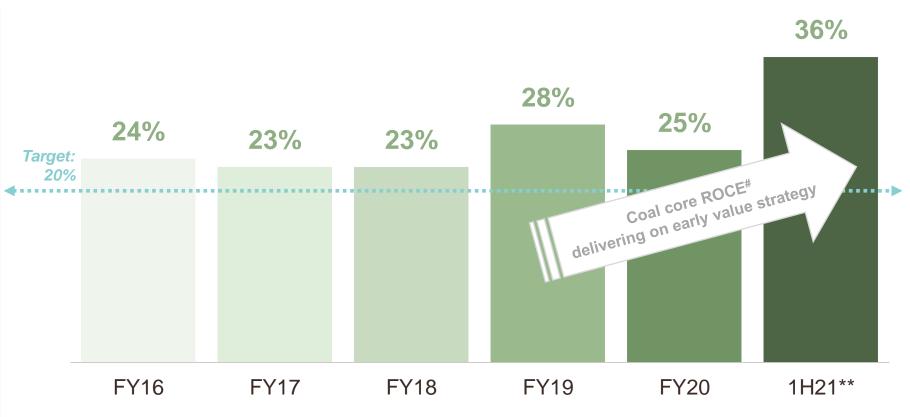
Return on capital employed* (ROCE)

Historical ROCE above 20% target

Coal early value strategy of WACC x 1.5 times
Disposal of non-core coal assets

Minerals investments to generate returns of WACC x 1.5 times

Energy investments to generate returns of Equity IRR of 15%



Combined group ROCE still expected to exceed our target of > 20% in the medium term

^{*} Return on capital employed: Net operating profit plus income from both equity-accounted and non-equity-accounted investments, as a percentage of the average invested capital

^{**} Measured over 12-month period from 1 July 2020

[#] Coal core ROCE includes intercompany funding and coal earnings is adjusted for non-core items





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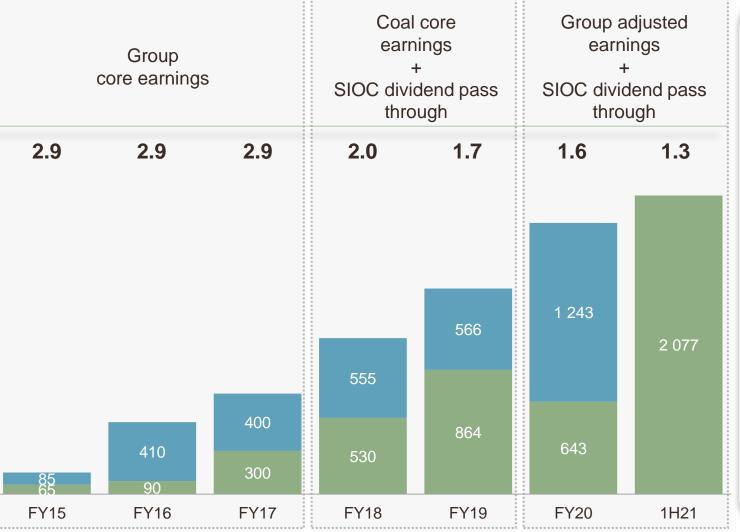


Dividend policy expected to remain the same

■ Interim







Final

Dividend calculation: 1H21	Rm
Net profit after tax:	10 586
Less:	
SIOC equity-income	(6 321)
Non-core adjustments	(1 834)
Non-controlling interest of subsidiaries	33
Adjusted earnings	2 464
Cover ratio	2.5
Exxaro dividend (excluding SIOC)	986
SIOC dividend received	6 329
Total dividend payable	7 315

Excess cash returned to shareholders

Special dividend paid = R9.7bn

Proceeds from sale of investment in **Tronox** shared with stakeholders through payment of **special dividends**

4 502 3 218 1 948 FY18 FY19 FY21

Share buy-back = R1.5bn

Exxaro favours share repurchases over special dividends whenever Exxaro management is of the view that the Exxaro **share price** is trading **below its intrinsic** value which increases earning per shares and is generally considered value enhancing to non-exiting shareholders.



The share buy-back program
is subject to pre-agreed
parameters including pricing
and maximum daily
participation





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Summary



POWERING POSSIBILITY

Summary



R17 billion Coal growth program substantially completed mainly on time and budget

Robust Coal portfolio with high earnings potential

Good progress on disposal of non-core assets

Higher shareholder returns prioritised through revised capital allocation framework implemented in 2018

Robust process embedded to evaluate growth opportunities (incorporating lessons learned from the past)

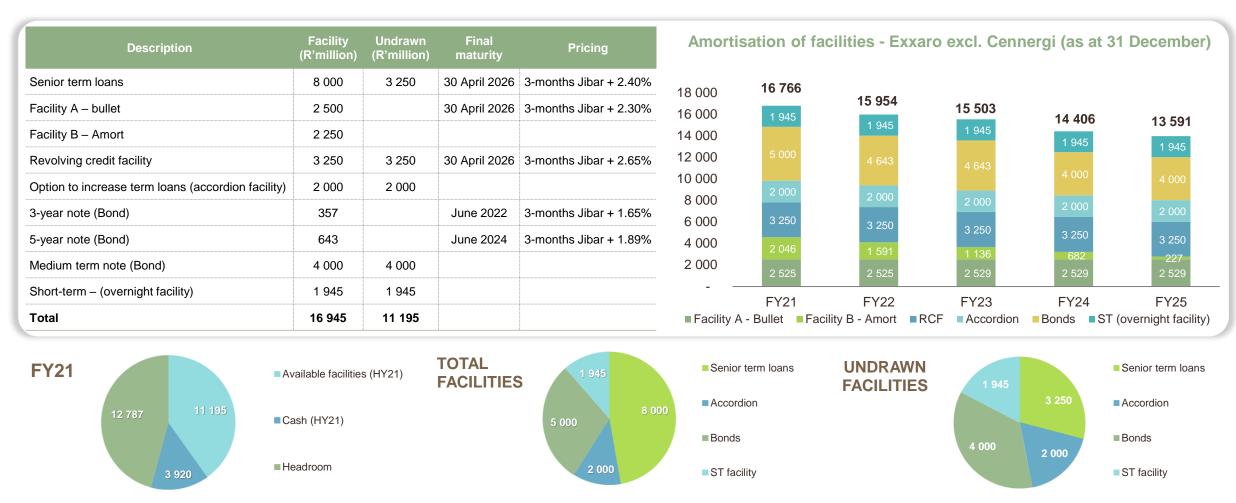
Dividend policy remains unchanged

- Monetisation of Tronox investments (incl. Tronox SA flip-in option)
- Disposal of **ECC** concluded
- Disposal of Leeuwpan in progress
- Relaunch disposal process of Black Mountain shareholding





Debt service | Borrowing facilities available

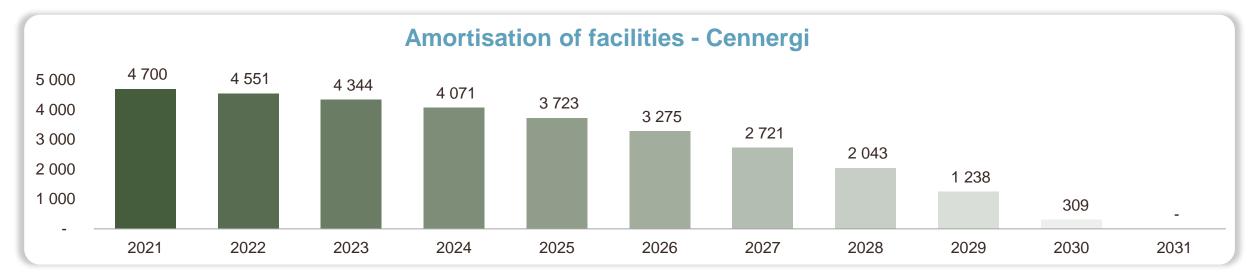


NOTES:

- Exxaro refinanced its facilities at the end of April 2021. The new facility will be in place for a period of 5 years
- The bond programme has been registered but needs to be activated and utilisation will only be considered if pricing is favourable
- 3-year and 5-year notes issued in 1H19

Debt service | Cennergi facilities available*

Description	Facility (Rm)	Undrawn (Rm)	Final maturity	Pricing
Tsitsikamma SPV loan facility	1 896	122	31 December 2030	3-month Jibar + 2.64%
Amakhala SPV floating rate facility	2 760	273	30 June 2031	3-month Jibar + a margin ranging between 3.59% and 6.81%
Amakhala SPV fixed rate facility	158		30 June 2031	All in margin ranging from 3.71% to 6.81% plus 9.46%
Total Cennergi facilities	4 814	395		



NOTE:

The Cennergi debt is without recourse to the Exxaro balance sheet, but consolidated as Cennergi is an Exxaro subsidiary

^{*} As at 31 December 2021

Debt service | Exxaro total facilities

Amortisation of facilities – Exxaro (as at 31 December)

