



We create chemistry

BASF Finance Europe N.V.
Arnhem, The Netherlands

Semi-annual report 2022



We create chemistry

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Arnhem, The Netherlands

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BASF Finance Europe N.V.
Arnhem, The Netherlands

FINANCIAL REPORT

1 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1.1 General information

BASF Finance Europe N.V. (hereinafter: the Company) has its legal address in the Netherlands, Groningensingel 1, 6835 EA, Arnhem, is listed under number 09041351 in the Trade Register.

All amounts are in € x 1,000 unless otherwise stated.

The Company is a 100% subsidiary of BASF SE, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

The objective of the Company is to optimize the financial activities within BASF Group companies in Europe. The core activities of the Company involve the forming of, financing of, participating in, managing of, supervision of and contribution of services to companies, as well as performing commercial, industrial and financial operations.

The Company has no employees and receives services through the staff of other BASF Group companies. The Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors are each comprised of three natural persons.

1.2 Debt Issuance Program

On September 7, 2007 the Company and BASF SE established their Debt Issuance Program (hereinafter: DIP or the Program). Under this DIP, the Company or BASF SE may issue one or more notes to a specific number of banks (so-called: Dealers). As of June 30, 2022, the maximum aggregate principal amount of notes which can be issued and outstanding under the Program is € 20,000,000. Notes issued by the Company under the DIP have the benefit of a guarantee provided by BASF SE. Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the issuer and the relevant Dealer and as indicated in the applicable final terms. Notes issued under the DIP can be listed for trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The DIP prospectus is updated annually.

Current notes overview at nominal value

Date of issuance	Interest rate	Nominal amount	Carrying amount 06/30/2022
November 10, 2016	0.750%	€ 500,000	€ 497,147
June 20, 2018	3.625%	US\$ 200,000	€ 192,183
Total outstanding notes on June 30, 2022			€ 689,330

1.3 Result

The Company has completed the half year with a positive result of € 70 (June 30, 2021: negative result of € 606). In 2022 a gain was realized due to lower interest and similar expenses compared to 2021.

During the reporting period the Company did not use financial derivatives.

1.4 Risk report

The risk management goal of the Company is to identify and evaluate risks as early as possible and limit business losses by taking appropriate measures, thus avoiding risks that pose a threat to the continuity of the Company.

Management is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties. Therefore, there are no improvement measures planned. Management identified no specific areas where there is a higher fraud risk which need special attention.

Financial risk

The management of currency and interest rate risks is conducted in the treasury department of BASF Nederland B.V., detailed BASF guidelines and procedures exist for dealing with financial risks.

Interest risk

Interest rate risks are the result of changes in prevailing market interest rates, which can cause a change in the present value of fixed-rate instruments, and changes in the interest payments of floating rate instruments. To hedge these risks the interest rates of the assets and the liabilities have the same base. This will offset the interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Risks from cash flow fluctuations are recognized in a timely manner as part of the liquidity planning. Uncertainties are taken into account by means of additional risk scenarios and the short-term updating of our liquidity planning. This means we can promptly take the necessary measures when required. The liquidity policy is determined by BASF SE.

Credit Risk

On a yearly basis, the Company assesses the credit risk for counterparties within the BASF Group where there are loans granted at year-end. So far, the Company has only granted loans to 100% Group companies, which are classified as counterparties with low credit risk.

Risks arising, for example, from the Covid-19 crisis, the war of aggression against Ukraine, and other macro-economic factors are continuously analyzed and management will take measures to reduce the credit risk when possible. So far there is no significant higher credit risk determined.

The Company's obligations to third parties on the bond markets are guaranteed by BASF SE, the parent company of the BASF Group.

Foreign currency risk

Financial foreign currency risks are the result of the translation of receivables, liabilities and other monetary items. These risks are not hedged by using derivative instruments.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on liabilities and receivables denominated in a currency other than Euro, but these related risks are naturally hedged. In general, the Company strives to match foreign exchange risks of its assets and liabilities.

1.5 Financial data

Current ratio

The current ratio as per June 30, 2022 measured as Current Assets / Current Liabilities amounts to 1.385 (December 31, 2021: 1.396).

Solvency ratio

The solvency ratio as per June 30, 2022 measured as Stockholders' Equity / Total Liabilities amounts to 0.009 (December 31, 2021: 0.009).

The low solvency ratio results from the high amount of total liabilities. However, due to the fact that financial fixed assets and non-current liabilities have the same duration with a fixed margin, the Company has limited risk with regards to solvency.

Notes issued by the Company under the DIP have the benefit of a guarantee provided by BASF SE.

Information on research and development

The Company does not conduct any research and development.

Outlook for the second half of 2022 and for 2023

When new applications for financing will be received during the second half of 2022 and during 2023, the Company will decide if, how and where to issue new notes or to take or provide new loans. The Company does not plan to have employees and does not intend to make investment for 2022 and 2022.

Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors is responsible for the establishment and adequate functioning of internal control in the Company. Consequently, the Board of Directors has implemented a range of processes designed to provide control by the Board of Directors over the Company's operations. These processes and procedures include measures regarding the general control environment as well as specific internal control measures.

All these processes and procedures are aimed at ensuring a reasonable level of assurance that the Company has identified and managed its significant risks and that it meets the operational and financial objectives in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

While the Board of Directors routinely works towards continuous improvement of the processes and procedures regarding financial reporting, the Board of Directors is of the opinion that, regarding financial reporting risks, the internal risk management and control systems:

- provide a reasonable level of assurance that the financial reporting in this semi-annual report does not contain any errors of material importance;
- have worked properly in the first half of 2022.

The duty of the Board of Supervisory Directors shall be to supervise the policies of the Board of Directors and the general course of affairs of the Company and its affiliated business. It shall give advice to the Board of Directors, asked and un-asked for. When performing their duties, the Supervisory Directors shall be guided by the interests of the Company and its affiliated business. For further details, see also "1.1 General Information".

1.6 Responsibility statement

In accordance with article 5:25c of the Financial Markets Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht), the Board of Directors confirms that to the best of its knowledge:

- the semi-annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit and loss of the Company;
- the semi-annual report gives a true and fair view of the position as per June 30, 2022 and the development during the financial year of the Company;
- the semi-annual report describes the principal risks the Company is facing;
- the semi-annual report has not been audited by any auditor

Arnhem, The Netherlands, August 3, 2022

BASF Finance Europe N.V.

J. Hoekstra (Director)

R. Holtermann (Director)

F. Wilhelmi (Director)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 BALANCE SHEET AS PER JUNE 30, 2022

	06/30/2022		12/31/2021	
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
ASSETS				
FIXED ASSETS				
Financial fixed assets	(1)			
Loans to Group companies		689,272		672,968
CURRENT ASSETS				
Other receivables	(2)	22,467		21,770
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>711,739</u>		<u>694,738</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Issued share capital	(3)	2,087		2,087
Share premium reserve		2,513		2,513
Other reserves		1,523		1,437
Result of the year		70		86
		<u>6,193</u>		<u>6,123</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES				
Non-current loans	(4)	689,330		673,026
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Loans from participations in Group companies	(5)	11,600		11,600
Taxes and social securities		22		-
Other current liabilities		4,594		3,989
		<u>16,216</u>		<u>15,589</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>711,739</u>		<u>694,738</u>

2 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 2022

	01/01/2022 - 06/30/2022		01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021	
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
Interest and similar income (6)	8,293		7,619	
Interest and similar expenses (7)	8,110		7,589	
Net financial income and expenses		183		30
General and administrative expenses		85		108
Result from ordinary activities before tax		98		-78
Tax on result from ordinary activities (8)		-28		-
Net result		70		-78

3 CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FIRST HALF YEAR OF 2022

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

	01/01/2022-06/30/2022		01/01/2021-12/31/2021	
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
Net cash flow from operating activities				
Result before taxation	98		110	
Interest income and interest expense	-183		-337	
Adjustment effective interest methode	0		3	
Change in other working capital	-111		4	
		-196		-220
Interest paid	-6,872		-14,074	
Interest received	8,085		14,323	
Corporate income tax	-30		130	
		1,183		249
Net cash flow (used in) / from operating activities		987		159
Issued Financial Assets	-		-	
Repayment Financial Assets	-		-	
Net cash flow (used in) / from investing activities		-		-
Repayment Loans/Notes (Note 5)			-9,000	
Dividend payment (Note 3)			-2,600	
Proceeds Loans/Notes (Note 5)			11,600	
Net cash flow (used in) / from financing activities		-		-
Changes in cash & cash equivalents		987		159

The movement in the cash & cash equivalents can be broken down in the Current account with parent company as follows:

Balance as at January 1	16,665	16,506
Movement during the financial year	987	159
Balance as at June 30 (Note 2)	17,652	16,665

4 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL

BASF Finance Europe N.V. (the Company) has been established per April 22, 1976. The first financial year started on April 22 and ended on December 31, 1976. The Company has its legal address in the Netherlands, Velperplein 23, 6811 AH, Arnhem and is listed under number 09041351 in the Trade Register. The financial year is from January 1, 2022 until December 31, 2022.

Activities

The activities of the Company involve the forming of, financing of, participating in, managing of, supervision of and contribution of services to companies, as well as performing commercial, industrial and financial operations.

Ownership

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of BASF SE in Ludwigshafen, Germany, the ultimate parent company, which can be found on the website: <https://www.basf.com>. BASF Finance Europe N.V. is a 100% subsidiary of BASF SE, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption.

Valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result takes place under the historical cost convention. Unless presented otherwise at the relevant principle for the specific balance sheet item, assets and liabilities are presented at nominal value.

An asset is recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. A liability is recognized in the balance sheet when it is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

An asset or liability that is recognized in the balance sheet, remains on the balance sheet if a transaction (with respect to the asset or liability) does not lead to a major change in the economic reality with respect to the asset or liability.

An asset or liability is no longer recognized in the balance sheet when two conditions have been met:

1. substantially all rights to economic benefits have been transferred to a third party; and
2. substantially all risks related to the asset or liability have been transferred to a third party.

Management estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management to form opinions and to make estimates and assumptions that influence the application of principles and the reported values of assets and liabilities and of income and expenditure. The actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions of estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods for which the revision has consequences.

The major estimations management made, were regarding the credibility of the counterparties of the loan receivable and the determination of the fair value of the financial instruments.

Management investigated the credibility of the Group companies who received a loan and concluded there is no reason for impairment of these loans.

The fair values of the loans represent the clean fair value excluding interest accruals. For the calculation, discount factors based on secondary market yields (source: Bloomberg) were used to reflect BASF risk. The fair value of financial instruments other than the ones stated in the above table is close to the carrying amount.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are primarily instruments such as receivables and financial derivatives. For the principles of primary financial instruments, reference is made to the treatment per balance sheet item.

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, including discounts/premium and any directly attributable transaction costs. If instruments are not subsequently measured at fair value with value changes recognized in the profit and loss account, any directly attributable transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Financial instruments include loans and (other) receivables, cash items, bonds/notes and other financing commitments.

The company has no derivative financial instruments embedded in contracts.

After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued in the manner described below.

Determination of Fair Value

A number of accounting principles and disclosures require the determination of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The fair value of financial fixed assets is estimated on the basis of the expected and/or contractual cash flows. These cash flows are discounted at the market interest rates as at balance sheet date, including a margin representing the relevant risks involved.

If applicable, detailed information concerning the principles for determining the fair value is included in the section that specifically relates to the relevant asset or liability.

Translation of assets, liabilities and transactions denominated in foreign currency

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency (Euro) at the balance sheet date at the exchange rate applying on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are stated at historical cost are translated into Euro at the applicable exchange rates on the transaction date. Translation gains and losses are taken to the profit and loss account as income and expenditure.

The Company granted loans to BASF Group companies for the same amount and denominated in the same currency as the notes issued. As such, except for the applicable margin, foreign currency risks are passed on to Group companies and do not have any impact on the results of the Company.

The balance sheet positions denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

In the profit and loss account foreign currency amounts are translated at monthly average rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in interest and similar income.

PRINCIPLES FOR VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**Financial fixed assets**

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, including discount or premium and directly attributable transaction costs. However, if financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss, then directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognized in the profit and loss account at the initial recognition.

After initial recognition, loans and other financial commitments are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest income, based on the effective interest rate method, is accounted for under the interest and similar income from financing activities within the profit and loss account.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset when the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the financial asset and financial liability and the company has the firm intention to settle the balance on a net basis, or to settle the asset and the liability simultaneously.

If there is a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition in the balance sheet, the transferred asset and the associated liability are not offset.

Impairment of fixed assets

A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, with negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset, which can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, indications that a debtor or issuer is approaching bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The entity considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan and receivables both individually and on a portfolio basis. All individually significant assets are assessed individually for impairment. Those individually significant assets found not to be individually impaired and assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of collections and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed if the decrease of the impairment can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. The reversal is limited to at most the amount required to measure the asset at its original amortised cost at the date of reversal had the impairment not been recognised.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset stated at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Losses are recognised in the profit and loss account and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised by using the asset's original effective interest rate.

Loans granted, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value, including discount or premium and directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and receivables are measured after their initial valuation at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses. The loans and receivables with a remaining time to maturity exceeding 12 months are presented as financial fixed assets. Interest income, based on the effective interest rate method, are accounted for in the interest and similar income within the income statement.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are valued at nominal value.

Long-term liabilities

Long-term and other financial commitments are initially measured at fair value, including discount or premium and directly attributable transaction costs.

Long-term and current liabilities and other financial commitments are stated after their initial recognition at amortized cost on the basis of the effective interest rate method.

Redemption payments regarding long-term liabilities that are due next year, are presented under current liabilities.

Notes issued, loans received and other payables

Notes, loans and other financial commitments are initially measured at fair value, including discount or premium and directly attributable transaction costs.

Notes, loans and other financial commitments are carried after their initial valuation at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The notes and loans with a remaining time to maturity exceeding 12 months are presented as non-current liabilities. Interest expense, based on the effective interest rate method, is accounted for in the interest and similar charges.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT**Determination of the result**

Interest income and expenses are accounted for on accrual basis. Profit is only included when realized on the balance sheet date. Losses originating before the end of the financial year are taken into account if they have become known before preparation of the financial statements.

Interest and similar expenses

Interest income is recognized in the profit and loss account on an accrual basis, using the effective interest rate method. Interest expenses and similar charges are recognized in the period to which they belong.

Premium, discount and redemption premiums are recognized as interest expense in the period to which they belong. The allocation of these interest expenses and the interest income on the loan is the effective interest rate that is recognized in the profit and loss account. On the balance sheet, the amortized value of the debt(s) is recognised (on balance). The amounts of the premium that are not yet recognised in the profit and loss account and the redemption premiums already recognised in the profit and loss account, are recognised as an increase in debt(s) to which they relate. Amounts of the discount that are not yet recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised as a reduction of the debt(s) to which they relate.

Taxes

Corporate income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Corporate income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the carrying amounts for tax purposes. A deferred tax asset is recognized for future tax benefits, arising from temporary differences and for tax loss carry forwards to the extent that the tax benefits are likely to be realized.

Taxes on income are based on the result in the financial statements, taking into account the permanent differences between determinations of result according to the financial statements on the one hand and according to the fiscal determination of result on the other. Calculation is based on current tax rate.

PRINCIPLES FOR PREPARATION OF THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. Cash flows in foreign currency are translated into euros using the weighted average exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

The interest received and paid as well as the income tax are allocated to operating cash flows.

Transactions that do not result in exchange of cash and cash equivalents are not presented in the cash flow statement.

5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS PER JUNE 30, 2022

ASSETS

1. Financial fixed assets

	06/30/2022	12/31/2021
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
Loans to Group companies		
Loan 20, BASF Antwerpen N.V.	497,094	496,775
Loan 22, BASF Nederland B.V.	192,178	176,193
	<u>689,272</u>	<u>672,968</u>

Loan 20, BASF Antwerpen N.V.

Balance as of January 1	496,775	496,141
Amortization of disagio	319	634
Balance as of June 30, 2022	<u>497,094</u>	<u>496,775</u>

Cumulative amortization of disagio as of June 30, 2022 amounts to € 3,479 (December 31, 2021 € 3,160).

This loan has been issued on November 10, 2016 to BASF Group company BASF Antwerpen N.V. for a total amount of € 500,000 less disagio of € 6.385 and a term of 10 years. The nominal interest rate amounts to 0.750% per annum plus the applicable spread of 0.680% per annum. The yield interest 2022 amounts to 1.569%. The loan shall be repaid in full on November 10, 2026.

Loan 22, BASF Nederland B.V.

Balance as of January 1	176,193	162,529
Amortization of disagio	88	122
FX result	15,897	13,542
Balance as of June 30, 2022	<u>192,178</u>	<u>176,193</u>

Cumulative amortization of disagio as of June 30, 2022 amounts to € 433(December 31, 2021 € 345).

This loan has been issued on June 20, 2018 to BASF Group company BASF Nederland B.V. for a total amount of US\$ 200,000 less disagio of US\$ 834 with the initial value of € 169,147 and a term of 7 years. The nominal interest rate amounts to 3.625% per annum plus the applicable spread of 0.640% per annum. The yield interest 2022 amounts to 4.335% per annum. The loan shall be repaid in full on June 20, 2025.

CURRENT ASSETS

	06/30/2022	12/31/2021
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
2. Other receivables		
Receivables from Group companies	22,467	21,770
Receivables from Group companies		
Interest receivable from Group companies	4,815	5,105
Current account with parent company	17,652	16,665
	<u>22,467</u>	<u>21,770</u>

The accounts receivable from Group companies and other receivables are due within one year.

The Company has a current account with BASF SE. The interest rate is currently based on Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA) plus a spread.

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

3. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Issued share capital

	Ordinary shares
	€ x 1,000
Carrying amount as of January 1, 2021	2,087
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2021	2,087
Balance as of January 1, 2022	2,087
Balance as of June 30, 2022	2,087
Authorized share capital (x € 1,-), consists of ordinary shares	2,086,875
Ordinary shares issued	46,375
Nominal value per ordinary share (x € 1,-)	45.00

	06/30/2022	12/31/2021
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
Share premium reserve		
Balance as of January 1	2,513	10,477
Reverse correction 2016	-	-7,964
Balance as of June 30, 2022	2,513	2,513

The share premium concerns the income from the issuing of shares in so far as this exceeds the nominal value of the shares (above par income).

During 2016 an amount of € 7,964 is added to the share premium reserve due to the adjustment of Loan 21 BASF Antwerpen N.V.. This loan is initially recognized at fair value and the difference between nominal value loan and the calculated fair value is recognized as share premium reserve, net of taxes.

At the end of 2021 the adjustment Loan 21 of € 7,964 is reallocated to the other reserves.

Loan 21 was matured at November 10, 2020.

Other reserves

Balance as of January 1	1,437	-2,213
Dividend paid	-	-2,600
Result prior year appropriation	86	-1,714
Reverse correction 2016	-	7,964
Balance as of June 30, 2022	1,523	1,437

	06/30/2022	12/31/2021
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
Result of the year		
Balance as of January 1	86	-1,714
Result prior year appropriation	-86	1,714
	-	-
Result of the year	70	86
Balance as of June 30, 2022	70	86

4. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Non-current loans

Note 20, 0.75% EUR bond 2016-2026	497,147	496,829
Note 22, 3.625% USD bond 2018-2025	192,183	176,197
	689,330	673,026

Note 20, 0.75% EUR bond 2016-2026

Balance as of January 1	496,829	496,192
Amortization of disagio	318	637
Balance as of June 30, 2022	497,147	496,829

Cumulative amortization of disagio as of June 30, 2022 amounts to € 3,532 (December 31, 2021 € 3,214).

On November 10, 2016 the Company issued notes for a total amount of € 500,000 less a disagio and bank fees of € 6,385 through the banking group. The notes will be repaid in full on November 10, 2026. The interest amounts to 0.750% per annum (effective interest 0.884% per annum) and is paid annually. BASF SE is the guarantor for these notes.

Note 22, 3.625% USD bond 2018-2025

Balance as of January 1	176,197	162,533
Amortization of disagio	89	122
FX result	15,897	13,542
Balance as of June 30, 2022	192,183	176,197

Cumulative amortization of disagio as of June 30, 2022 amounts to € 438 (December 31, 2021 € 349).

On June 20, 2018 the Company issued notes for a total amount of US\$ 200,000 less disagio of US\$ 834. The notes will be repaid on June 20, 2025. The interest amounts to 3.625% per annum (effective interest 3.694% per annum). BASF SE is the guarantor for these notes.

5. CURRENT LIABILITIES

	06/30/2022	12/31/2021
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
Loans from participations in Group companies		
Loan 13, BASF Ireland Limited	11,600	11,600

At December 31, 2021 the Loan 13, BASF Ireland Limited was presented under "Other current liabilities", this amount has been moved for comparable reasons to "Loans from participation in Group companies".

The loan started on November 29, 2021 for a total amount of € 11,600. This loan will mature at November 30, 2022. On June 31, 2022, the nominal interest rate amounts to 0.85%, based on 12-months Euribor plus an applicable spread of 0.0%, according to the loan agreement.

Other current liabilities

Accruals and deferred income	2,607	3,989
Guarantee fee bonds	1,987	-
	<u>4,594</u>	<u>3,989</u>

The current liabilities are all due within one year.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

General

During the normal course of business, the Company uses various financial instruments that expose the Company to market, credit and liquidity risks. The Company is exposed to these risks given the portfolio of interest-bearing receivables (mainly taken up in financial fixed assets and cash and cash equivalents), interest-bearing non-current and current liabilities (including bonds, notes and bank loans).

Credit risk

On a yearly basis, the Company assesses the credit risk for counterparties within the BASF Group where there are loans granted at year-end. So far, the Company has only granted loans to 100% Group companies, which are classified as counterparties with low credit risk.

In 2022, 100% (2021: 100%) of the receivables of the Company were held with related parties, which are 100% (2021: 100%) concentrated with BASF Group companies.

In general, the management of the Company assesses and reviews credit risk for counterparties within the BASF Group.

The Company's obligations to third parties on the bond markets are guaranteed by BASF SE, the parent company of the BASF Group.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks are the result of changes in prevailing market interest rates, which can cause a change in the present value of fixed-rate instruments, and changes in the interest payments of floating rate instruments. To hedge these risks the interest rates of the assets and the liabilities have the same base. This will offset the interest rate risk.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk regarding floating interest rates on receivables and liabilities, but these related risks are naturally hedged. In general, the Company strives to match interest rate risks of its assets and liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments may be used by the entity to hedge interest rate risks, if deemed necessary. Interest rate derivative financial instruments may be used to adjust the fixed or floating nature of the external notes or loans obtained to the desired profile. In 2022 no derivative financial instruments are outstanding and no derivative instruments have been used during the reporting period.

Cash flow risk

The Company is currently not exposed to cash flow risk due to the intercompany financing structure. Any cash payment regarding loans payable are directly offset by a cash flow regarding the loans receivable.

Foreign currency risk

Financial foreign currency risks are the result of the translation of receivables, liabilities and other monetary items. These risks are not hedged by using derivative instruments.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on liabilities and receivables denominated in a currency other than Euro, but these related risks are naturally hedged. In general, the Company strives to match foreign exchange risks of its assets and liabilities.

Foreign currency derivative financial instruments, mainly currency forwards and swaps, may be used to reduce the foreign currency risk arising on financing and funding transactions in foreign currencies.

Liquidity risk

Risks from cash flow fluctuations are recognized in a timely manner as part of the liquidity planning. Uncertainties are taken into account by means of additional risk scenarios and the short-term updating of our liquidity planning. This means we can promptly take the necessary measures when required. The liquidity policy is determined by BASF SE.

Due to a cash-pooling agreement for all bank accounts of the Company with BASF SE, the Company has access to sufficient liquidity reserves so that there is no danger of liquidity risk even if an unexpected event has a negative financial impact on the Company's liquidity situation.

6 NOTES TO THE PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FIRST HALF YEAR OF 2022

	01/01/2022 - 06/30/2022	01/01/2021 - 06/30/2021
	€ x 1,000	€ x 1,000
6. Interest and similar income		
Loan 20 BASF Antwerpen N.V.	3,864	3,859
Loan 22, BASF Nederland B.V.	4,429	3,760
	<u>8,293</u>	<u>7,619</u>
7. Interest and similar expenses		
Loan 13, BASF Ireland Ltd.	91	42
Note 20, 0.75% EUR bond 2016-2026	2,178	2,175
Note 22, 3.625% USD bond 2018-2025	3,778	3,205
	<u>6,047</u>	<u>5,422</u>
Guarantee fees to BASF SE	2,063	2,167
	<u>8,110</u>	<u>7,589</u>

In accordance with DAS 273.104 the guarantee fees are a part of the interest and similar charges.

Emoluments of directors and supervisory directors

The Company pays no remuneration and has not issued loans or advances to members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board.

Staff

During the first half 2022 and 2021 the Company had no employees.

General and administrative expenses

Other general expenses	<u>85</u>	<u>108</u>
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The other general expenses substantially comprise consulting costs related to accounting, legal, finance and bank charges. They also comprise auditor's fees, non-recoverable VAT and other professional charges as well as service charges from BASF Nederland B.V.

With reference to Section 2:382a (3) of the Netherlands Civil Code the Company did not disclose the fees for the auditor as these are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements of BASF SE.

8. Tax on result from ordinary activities

Corporate income tax	<u>-28</u>	<u>-</u>
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Income tax expense consists of current corporate income tax. The effective tax rate of 28.57% (June 30, 2021: 0%) is not equal to the prevailing tax rates for 2022 (15% tax rate on the first € 395,000 of taxable profits, 25.8% tax rate for the rest) in the Netherlands. This is due to non-deductible interest expenses.

9. Transactions with related parties

There were no reportable related party transactions with members of the Board of Directors. There are no transactions with related parties, except otherwise disclosed in this report.

Transactions with related parties are assumed when a relationship exists between the company and a natural person or entity that is affiliated with the company. This includes, amongst others, the relationship between the company and its Group companies, shareholders, directors and key management personnel. Transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations, regardless whether anything has been charged.

The Company has loans and receivables outstanding with the shareholder and other Group companies. The terms and conditions are disclosed at the respective note.

Signing of the financial statements

Arnhem, The Netherlands, August 3, 2022

Board of Directors for approval

J. Hoekstra (Director)

R. Holtermann (Director)

F. Wilhelmi (Director)

Supervisory Board for approval

O. Nussbaum (Chairman of the Supervisory Board)

B. Benecke (Member of the Supervisory Board)

C. Becx (Member of the Supervisory Board)

OTHER INFORMATION

1 Provisions of the Articles of Association relating to profit appropriation

In the articles of association (article 20) it is stated that profits of the company shall be at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders. At the same time, the articles state that the Company may distribute profits only if and to the extent that its shareholders' equity is higher than the aggregate of the paid and called-up part of the issued capital and the reserves, which must be maintained by law.

The Company can only make payments to the shareholders insofar as:

- the Company can continue to pay its outstanding debts after the distribution (the so-called distribution test), and;
- the shareholders' equity exceeds the legal reserves and statutory reserves under the articles of association to be maintained (the so-called balance sheet test).

If not, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall not approve the distribution.

2 Appropriation of the result for 2021

The annual accounts for 2021 were adopted by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The General Meeting of Shareholders has determined the appropriation of the result as it was proposed.

3 Subsequent events

No subsequent events occurred.