As part of sustainable water management, our sites regularly assess the water situation in the catchment area, particularly when changes are made to the production infrastructure, but no later than every five years. Here, we look at water availability, water quality and the impact of our water use on the environment and other users. We use the AWS Standard as guidance.[5] This raises awareness of potential risks and potential impacts such as water scarcity for the population.

Our commitment to sustainable water management also extends to our value chains. We have set out our expectations of suppliers in the global Supplier Code of Conduct (see page 267), which, among other things, covers the areas of Responsible Care® initiative including the responsible use of water as a resource. We want to drive sustainability in the supply chain in a targeted manner and are therefore focusing on suppliers with an increased sustainability risk (for additional information, see page 34). For the downstream value chain, we use the TripleS method to aim at reducing the environmental footprint of our products, also taking into account criteria for water protection (for more information, see page 157).

» For more information on TripleS, see basf.com/en/sustainable-solution-steering

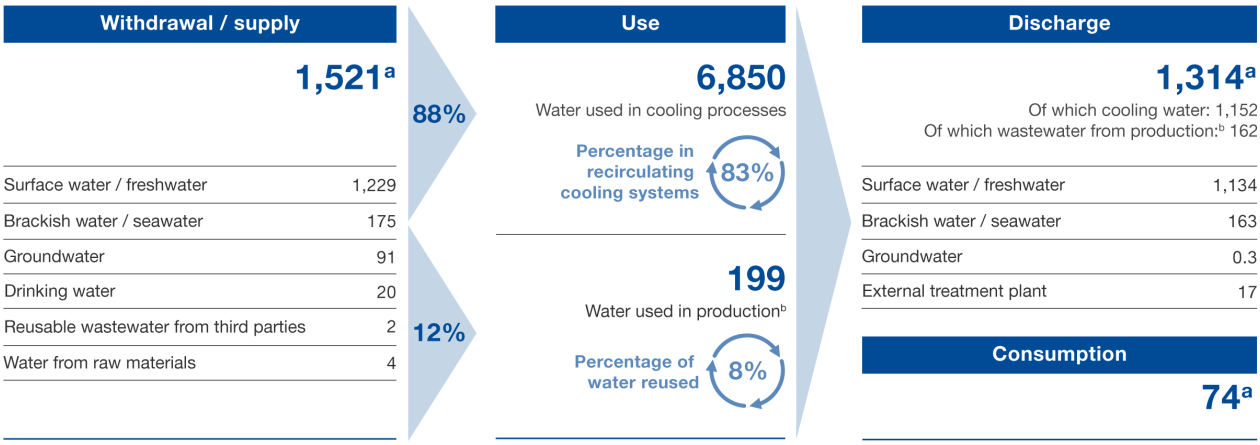
We discuss the sustainability topics that are material for BASF at regular meetings with external stakeholders as part of our strategic stakeholder engagement as well as in meetings with investors. Through this, the expectations of our stakeholders are continuously taken into account when setting potential targets.

Metrics

E3-4

Water balance of the BASF Group in 2025

Million cubic meters per year



[a] The difference between the volume of water withdrawn and the volume discharged is due to water consumption and the limited accuracy in measuring water discharge.
[b] Total from production processes, sanitation, rinsing and cleaning in production

Our **water withdrawal** in 2025 amounted to 1,521 million cubic meters (2024: 1,507 million cubic meters). This demand was covered for the most part by freshwater such as rivers and lakes. At some sites, we use alternative sources such as treated municipal wastewater, brackish water or seawater. A small part of the water we use reaches our sites as part of raw materials and steam, or is released in our production processes.

[5] The AWS Standard (for more information, see a4ws.org) aims for the following outcomes: good water governance, sustainable water balance, good water quality, important conservation sites, and secure access to water and sanitation.