BNP PARIBAS EASY DIVIDEND EUROPE UCITS ETF

MARKETING COMMUNICATION | FOR PROFESSIONAL CLIENTS ONLY | MAY 2026 ISIN LU1615090864

"A successful company is one that can pay dividends regularly and presumably increase the rate as time goes on."

- Benjamin Graham and David Dodd

Dividends as a source of income

Dividend-paying stocks are **attractive to investors** as a **source of income**

The last fifteen years have not provided reliably high interest rates for deposits and savings accounts.

Strong dividend growth

Dividends in Europe **have grown consistently** over the past 5 years

Driven primarily by banking dividends, with rising rates propelling their earnings over the timeline

Favorable outlook

Current interesting market environment as characteristic sectors of dividend portfolio are relatively undervalued

Driven by investors looking back to more fundamental investing, where a significant portion of equity returns are linked to dividends

ESG* considerations without additional cost

ESG integration in ETFs **does not carry additional charges**

Vs ETFs that do not consider ESG criteria.

BNP PARIBAS EASY DIVIDEND EUROPE UCITS ETF
invests in companies with high dividends.

OBJECTIVES

- Benefit from potential **strong returns** of **high dividend stocks from the European markets.**
- Provide a portfolio with **high ESG standards.**
- **Stringent control** of the risk through the investment process.

COMPETITIVE EDGES

- A **unique combination of dividend descriptors** to identify the most promising companies.
- An improved methodology to select the companies with the **best ESG score** and the highest dividends.
- **Quality filtering criteria** applied to the ESG portfolio to remove shares with weak fundamental figures.

ESG INTEGRATION

- **A thorough ESG integration** process leveraging the expertise of several ESG data providers such as Bloomberg and MSCI.
- **ESG Filtering Criteria** is applied to the Initial Investment Portfolio, selecting **only the most complying companies.**

INVESTMENT PROCESS

European stocks

With an average daily trading volume above 10 Mio EUR.

Scoring

Stocks are rated according to the two metrics that best represent Dividend factor:

- Past Dividend Yield Adjusted for Share Repurchase
- 1Y Forward Dividend

ESG screening

Exclusion: At least 20% exclusion based on BNP Paribas Global Markets Do No Significant Harm (DNSH), Corporate and Social Responsibility filters

Integration: The ESG score of each company impacts its expected return & allocation.

Guarantee: Improved ESG characteristics vs. the investment universe

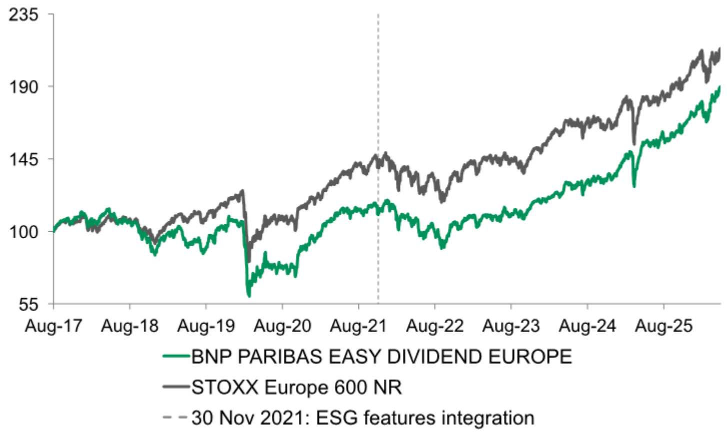
Optimisation process

Implemented at the end to maximise the exposure to the Dividend Factor under constraints such as the **maximum volatility of alpha below 4%**

*Source: BNP Paribas..*ESG stands for Environmental, Social, and Governance*

PERFORMANCE SIMULATIONS

As of May 29th, 2026

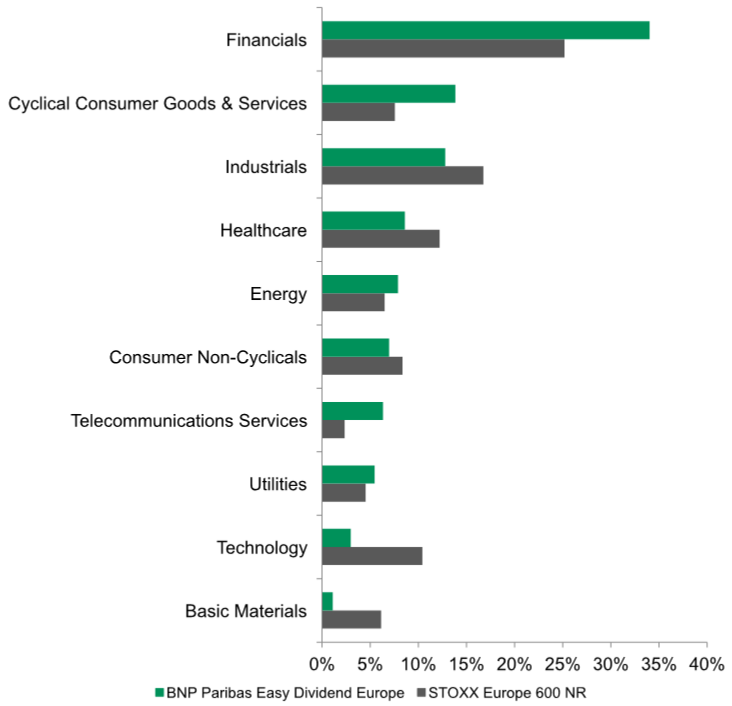


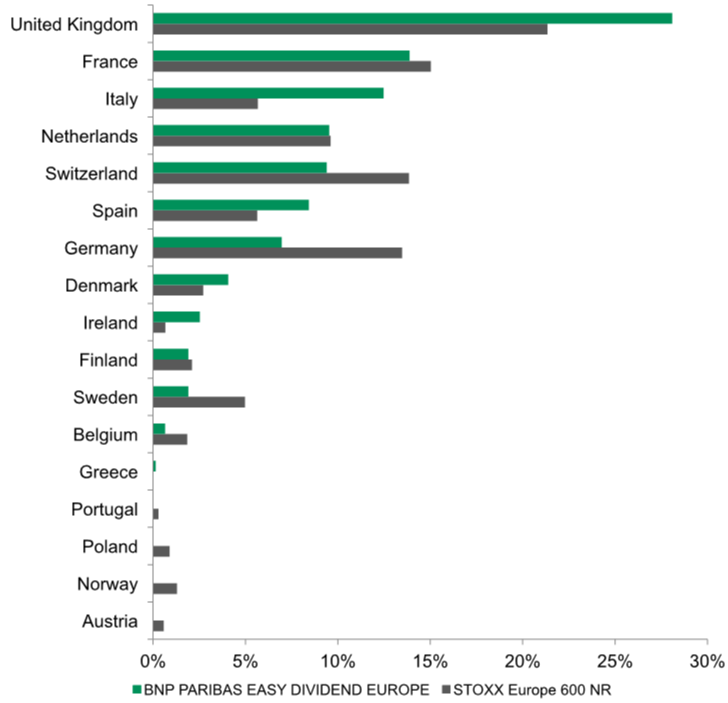
Aug 17 - May 26	BNP PARIBAS EASY DIVIDEND EUROPE	STOXX Europe 600 NR
Cumulative Performance	88.03%	112.93%
Annualised Return	7.48%	9.02%
Annualised Volatility	17.72%	15.70%
Sharpe Ratio	0.42	0.57

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2026	ETF	2.10%	3.80%	-4.89%	6.59%	2.60%								10.24%
	SXXR	3.22%	3.86%	-7.66%	5.38%	3.02%								7.47%
2025	ETF	5.31%	4.44%	-0.96%	-0.73%	6.96%	-0.25%	0.69%	1.12%	0.86%	1.80%	2.59%	3.00%	27.42%
	SXXR	6.35%	3.41%	-3.84%	-0.67%	4.82%	-1.22%	0.97%	0.94%	1.52%	2.56%	0.95%	2.80%	19.80%
2024	ETF	0.92%	0.51%	2.93%	-0.68%	5.32%	-2.54%	3.72%	0.59%	0.70%	-2.18%	1.72%	1.12%	12.51%
	SXXR	1.46%	1.98%	4.04%	-0.97%	3.31%	-1.16%	1.41%	1.55%	-0.34%	-3.26%	1.13%	-0.46%	8.79%
2023	ETF	5.69%	2.50%	-2.65%	3.06%	-3.43%	1.98%	5.13%	-2.97%	0.47%	-2.61%	6.34%	3.04%	17.06%
	SXXR	6.74%	1.88%	-0.32%	2.45%	-2.52%	2.41%	2.14%	-2.54%	-1.66%	-3.62%	6.62%	3.83%	15.80%
2022	ETF	-1.50%	-4.83%	-1.01%	0.11%	-0.74%	-9.73%	6.03%	-5.23%	-7.13%	7.87%	6.80%	-2.94%	-13.13%
	SXXR	-3.83%	-3.25%	1.00%	-0.72%	-0.92%	-8.02%	7.74%	-5.05%	-6.47%	6.35%	6.89%	-3.38%	-10.64%
2021	ETF	2.01%	4.19%	8.81%	1.56%	3.40%	1.21%	-0.73%	1.34%	-0.14%	1.77%	-3.95%	6.03%	27.99%
	SXXR	-0.75%	2.44%	6.42%	2.21%	2.59%	1.50%	2.06%	2.18%	-3.29%	4.67%	-2.53%	5.42%	24.91%
2020	ETF	-3.25%	-11.60%	-25.15%	11.68%	1.10%	1.72%	-5.98%	5.02%	-2.64%	-3.76%	21.68%	3.54%	-14.30%
	SXXR	-1.18%	-8.34%	-14.51%	6.50%	3.40%	3.06%	-0.95%	3.05%	-1.41%	-5.11%	13.84%	2.58%	-1.99%
2019	ETF	9.30%	3.01%	-1.50%	4.69%	-10.95%	3.22%	-0.51%	-2.47%	7.31%	3.51%	1.77%	4.14%	21.89%
	SXXR	6.32%	4.15%	2.06%	3.76%	-4.94%	4.47%	0.31%	-1.35%	3.70%	1.04%	2.83%	2.13%	26.82%
2018	ETF	-0.80%	-0.74%	-0.74%	4.24%	-1.86%	-2.77%	2.12%	-2.65%	-0.00%	-7.39%	-3.24%	-7.31%	-19.73%
	SXXR	1.57%	-3.81%	-1.99%	4.49%	0.13%	-0.63%	3.14%	-2.14%	0.32%	-5.53%	-0.99%	-5.46%	-10.85%
2017	ETF									4.35%	1.69%	-0.81%	1.69%	9.03%
	SXXR									1.40%	1.57%	-1.69%	0.81%	6.15%

Source: Bloomberg, BNP Paribas. Past or simulated performance is not indicative of future results. For illustrative purpose only. Hypothetical or simulated performance results are presented for illustrative purposes only and have many inherent limitations. Historical performance of the BNP Paribas Easy Dividend Europe UCITS ETF since 30 August 2017. On 30th November 2021, the underlying strategy of the ETF has changed to integrate ESG features. Comparative index: STOXX Europe 600 Index <SXXR Index>. Comparative index for illustrative purpose only. It is for general information only and should not be used as a basis for making any specific investment, business or commercial decisions. Any economic and market trend, prediction, projection or forecast is not necessarily indicative of the future or likely performance of the funds.

SECTOR AND COUNTRY COMPOSITION





Source: BNP Paribas. Past performance simulation is not an indicator of future performance. Comparative index: STOXX Europe 600 index, Bloomberg code: <SXXR Index>. Comparative index for illustrative purpose only.

ETF CHARACTERISTICS

As of May 29th, 2026

The **BNP PARIBAS EASY DIVIDEND EUROPE UCITS ETF** is a **Sub-fund of BNP Paribas Easy, a UCITS compliant SICAV registered under Luxembourg law.**

ETF	BNP PARIBAS EASY DIVIDEND EUROPE		Fund Manager	Fabrice RICCI	
Management Company	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Luxembourg		Custodian	BNP PARIBAS, Luxembourg Branch	
Delegated Manager	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Europe		SRI Ranking (scale from 1 to 7)*	4	
SFDR article	This product promotes environmental or social characteristics pursuant to article 8 of the EU regulation 2019/2088.				
ISIN code	LU1615090864				
Inception date	8/29/2017				
iNAV Bloomberg ticker	IEDEU				
Currency	Euro				
Dividend policy	Capitalisation				
Ongoing charges	0.31%				
Registered countries	Denmark, Switzerland, France, Norway, Germany, Luxembourg, Italy, Austria, Finland, Sweden				
Listing Exchange	Euronext Paris		Deutsche Borse		Six Swiss Exchange
Bloomberg code	EDEU FP		EDEU GY		EDEU SE

*Source: BNP Paribas AM. The value of investments and the income they generate may go down as well as up and it is possible that investors will not recover their initial outlay, the fund described being in risk of capital loss. *The summary risk indicator is determined on a scale from 1 to 7 (7 being the highest risk level). It is subject to a periodical computation and can consequently change over time. We invite you to consult regularly the KID. The higher the risk, the longer the recommended investment horizon.*
***Following the new Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) that came into force on the 10th of March 2021, financial entities such as BNP Paribas Asset Management who sell products into the EU are required to classify the products they manufacture or advise into three categories: products with sustainable investment objective (Article 9); products promoting environmental or social characteristics (Article 8); products neither Article 8 or Article 9 (Article 6).*

INVESTMENT RISKS

- **Extra Financial and Sustainability Investments Risks:** For passively managed sub-funds only: An extra-financial approach may be implemented in a different way by index providers when setting extra-financial objectives. This also means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating extra-financial and sustainability criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may be based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. In evaluating a security based on the extra-financial and sustainability criteria, the index provider may also use data sources provided by external extra-financial research providers. Given the evolving nature of extra-financial, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate, unavailable or updated. Applying responsible business conduct standards in the investment process may lead to the exclusion of securities of certain issuers. Consequently, the Sub-Fund's financial performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of relatable funds and/or indices that do not apply such standards. In addition, the methodologies used to take into account ESG non-financial criteria may be subject to reviews in the event of regulatory developments or updates that may lead, in accordance with the applicable regulations, to the increase or decrease of the classification of products, of the indicators used or of the minimum investment commitment levels set. Unmanaged or unmitigated sustainability risks can impact the returns of financial products. For instance, should an environmental, social or governance event or condition occur, it could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. The occurrence of such event or condition may lead as well to the reshuffle of a Sub-Fund investment strategy/index composition by the index provider, including the exclusion of securities of certain issuers. Specifically, the likely impact from sustainability risks can affect issuers via a range of mechanisms including: 1) lower revenue; 2) higher costs; 3) damage to, or impairment of, asset value; 4) higher cost of capital; and 5) fines or regulatory risks. Due to the nature of sustainability risks and specific topics such as climate change, the chance of sustainability risks impacting the returns of financial products is likely to increase over longer-term time horizons. For actively managed sub-funds only: An extra-financial approach may be implemented in a different way by management companies when setting investment management objectives for financial products, in particular in view of the absence of common or harmonized labels at European Level. This also means that it may be difficult to compare strategies integrating extra-financial criteria to the extent that the selection and weightings applied to select investments may be based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. In evaluating a security based on the extra-financial criteria, the investment manager may also use data sources provided by external extra-financial research providers. Given the evolving nature of the extra-financial field, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate, unavailable or updated. Applying responsible business conduct standards as well as extra-financial criteria in the investment process may lead to the exclusion of securities of certain issuers. Consequently, the Sub-Fund's financial performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of relatable funds that do not apply such standards. In addition, the proprietary methodologies used to take into account ESG non-financial criteria may be subject to reviews in the event of regulatory developments or updates that may lead, in accordance with the applicable regulations, to the increase or decrease of the classification of products, of the indicators used or of the minimum investment commitment levels set.

- **Tracking Error Risks:** The performance of the sub-fund may deviate from the actual performance of the Benchmark Index due to factors including but not limited to liquidity of the index constituents, possible stock suspensions, trade band limits decided by the stock exchanges, changes in taxation of capital gains and dividends, discrepancies between the tax rates applied to the sub-fund and to the index on capital gains and dividends, limitations or restrictions on foreign investors ownership of shares imposed by the governments, fees and expenses, changes to the Benchmark Index and operational inefficiencies. In addition, the sub-fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Benchmark Index or invest in them in the exact proportions they represent of the index due to legal restrictions imposed by the governments, a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges or other reasons. There could be other factors which can impact the Tracking Error, such as the application of ESG criteria for actively managed sub-funds. The tracking error of the sub-funds using swing pricing is determined before taking into account any swing pricing mechanism. In the context of passively-managed funds, Tracking Error can stem from different sources, depending on the replication method. In full replication, Tracking Error is mainly due to transaction costs, differences in income reinvestment policies, tax treatments and cash drag. In optimised replication, Tracking Error is mainly due to the difference in the sub-fund's and index compositions, transaction costs, differences in income reinvestment policies, tax treatments and cash drag. In synthetic replication, tracking error is mainly due to the cost of the swap and cash drag. Either in full, optimised and synthetic replication, the sub-fund follows the same rebalancing policy as the index. Index changes are implemented on the same day as in the index in order not to deviate from the index performance. The costs of rebalancing the portfolio will depend on the index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will negatively impact the sub-fund's performance.

INVESTMENT RISKS

- **Counterparty Risks:** Counterparty risk is the risk to each party of a contract that the counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations and/or to respect its commitments under the term of such contract, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other cause. When over-the-counter (OTC) or other bilateral contracts are entered into (inter alia OTC derivatives, repurchase agreements, security lending, etc.), the Company may find itself exposed to risks arising from the solvency of its counterparties and from their inability to respect the conditions of these contracts. If counterparty does not live up to its contractual obligations, it may affect investor returns.
- **Derivatives Risks:** The Company may use various derivative instruments to reduce risks or costs or to generate additional capital or income in order to meet the investment objectives of a sub-fund. Certain sub-funds may also use derivatives extensively and/or for more complex strategies as further described in their respective investment objectives. While the prudent use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks associated with more traditional investments. The use of derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage, which may cause the Net Asset Value of these sub-funds to be more volatile and/or change by greater amounts than if they had not been leveraged, since leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the respective sub-funds' portfolio securities. Before investing in Shares, investors must ensure to understand that their investments may be subject to the following risk factors relating to the use of derivative instruments:
    - Market risk: Where the value of the underlying asset of a derivative instrument changes, the value of the instrument will become positive or negative, depending on the performance of the underlying asset. For non-option derivatives the absolute size of the fluctuation in value of a derivative will be very similar to the fluctuation in value of the underlying security or reference index. In the case of options, the absolute change in value of an option will not necessarily be similar to the change in value of the underlying because, as explained further below, changes in options values are dependent on a number of other variables.
    - Liquidity risk: If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price.
    - Counterparty risk: When OTC derivative contracts are entered into, the Sub-Funds may be exposed to risks arising from the solvency and liquidity of its counterparts and from their ability to respect the conditions of these contracts. The Sub-Funds may enter into forwards, options and swap contracts, or use other derivative techniques, each of which involves the risk that the counterpart will fail to respect its commitments under the terms of each contract. In order to mitigate the risk, the Company will ensure that the trading of bilateral OTC derivative instruments is conducted on the basis of strict selection and review criteria.
    - Settlement risk: Settlement risk exists when a derivative instrument is not settled in a timely manner, thereby increasing counterparty risk prior to settlement and potentially incurring funding costs that would otherwise not be experienced. Should the settlement never occur the loss incurred by the Sub-Fund will correspond to the difference in value between the original and the replacement contracts. If the original transaction is not replaced, the loss incurred by the Sub-Fund will be equal to the value of the contract at the time it becomes void.
    - Other risks: Other risks in using derivative instruments include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Some derivative instruments, in particular OTC derivative instruments, do not have prices observable on an exchange and so involve the use of formulae, with prices of underlying securities or reference indices obtained from other sources of market price data. OTC options involve the use of models, with assumptions, which increases the risk of pricing errors. Improper valuations could result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Sub-Funds. Derivative instruments do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the assets, rates or Indices they are designed to track. Consequently, the Sub-Funds' use of derivative instruments may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, furthering the Sub-Funds' investment objective. In adverse situations, the Sub-Funds' use of derivative instruments may become ineffective, and the Sub-Funds may suffer significant losses. Total Return Swaps (TRS) represent a combined market and credit default derivative and their value will change as a result of fluctuations in interest rates as well as credit events and credit outlook. A TRS involves that receiving the total return is similar in risk profile to actually owning the underlying reference security(ies). Furthermore, these transactions may be less liquid than interest rate swaps as there is no standardisation of the underlying reference index, and this may adversely affect the ability to close out a TRS position or the price at which such a close out is transacted. The swap contract is an agreement between two parties and therefore each party bears the other's counterparty risk and collateral is arranged to mitigate this risk. All the revenues arising from TRS will be returned to the relevant Sub Fund.

INVESTMENT RISKS

- **Equity Risk:** The risks associated with investments in equity (and similar instruments) include significant fluctuations in prices, negative information about the issuer or market and the subordination of a Company's shares to its bonds. Moreover, such fluctuations are often exacerbated in the short-term. The risk that one or more companies suffer a downturn or fail to grow can have a negative impact on the performance of the overall portfolio at a given time. There is no guarantee that investors will see an appreciation in value. The value of investments and the income they generate may go down as well as up and it is possible that investors will not recover their initial investment. Some Sub-Funds may invest in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). IPO risk is the risk that the market values of IPO shares may experience high volatility from factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the limited number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. Additionally, a Sub-Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time, which may increase a Sub-Fund's expenses. Some investments in IPOs may have an immediate and significant impact on a Sub-Fund's performance. Sub-Funds investing in growth stocks may be more volatile than the market in general and may react differently to economic, political and market developments and to specific information about the issuer. Growth stocks traditionally show higher volatility than other stocks, especially over short periods. These stocks may also be more expensive in relation to their profits than the market in general. Consequently, growth stocks may react with more volatility to variations in profit growth.
- **Collateral Management Risk:** Collateral may be used to mitigate counterparty risk. There is a risk that the collateral taken, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realized does not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's liability. This may be due to factors including inaccurate collateral pricing, adverse market movements in the value of collateral, a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. Please also refer to "Liquidity Risk" above in respect of liquidity risk which may be particularly relevant when collateral takes the form of securities. Where a sub-fund is in turn required to post collateral with a counterparty, there is a risk that the value of the collateral placed is higher than the cash or investments received by the sub-fund. In either case, where there are delays or difficulties in recovering assets or cash, collateral posted with counterparties, or realising collateral received from counterparties, the sub-funds may face difficulties in meeting redemption or purchase requests or in meeting delivery or purchase obligations under other contracts.
- For more information on risks, please see the "Investment Risks" section of the fund's prospectus or KID. All relevant documents (prospectus, annual report, KID…) can be downloaded free of charge from our website: www.easy.bnpparibas.fr or www.bnpparibas-am.com

DISCLAIMER

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Investors are invited to consult the most recent financial reports, which are also available on the website. Investors should consult their own legal and tax advisors prior to investing. Given the economic and market risks, there can be no assurance that the financial instrument(s) will achieve its investment objectives. Their value can decrease as well as increase. In particular, changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of an investment. Performance is shown net of management fees and is calculated using global returns with time factored in, with net dividends and reinvested interest, and does not include subscription-redemption fees, exchange rate fees or tax. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

You can obtain this by clicking here:

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