BNP PARIBAS

The bank for a changing world

EQUITY WORLD CLIMATE CARE NEWSLETTER

theam QUANT FUNDS

MARKETING COMMUNICATION | FOR PROFESSIONAL CLIENTS ONLY | MARCH 2026

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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the THEAM Quant – Equity World Climate Care are:

- To provide capital growth over the medium term, by being exposed to global listed equities, selected monthly based on their ESG performance, financial outlook, energy transition strategy, and carbon intensity
- The sub-fund also offers investors the option to mitigate the residual carbon emissions of the investment portfolio

STRATEGY

In order to achieve its objective, the fund implements a quantitative investment strategy through the BNP Paribas Equity World Climate Care NTR Index, with an expected tracking error of 5% with the STOXX Global 1800 Index.

The key characteristics of the Sub-fund are as follows:

- Exposure to global listed equities with a positive financial outlook and high ESG standards
- Selection of companies to ensure liquidity and risk reduction
- Selection of companies based on their energy transition strategy and carbon intensity
- Dedicated Carbon Credit Share Classes to mitigate residual carbon emissions through the purchase of carbon credits from the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ project

These internal guidelines are for indicative purposes only; Prospectus and KID are prevailing.

PERFORMANCE

As of March 31st, 2026

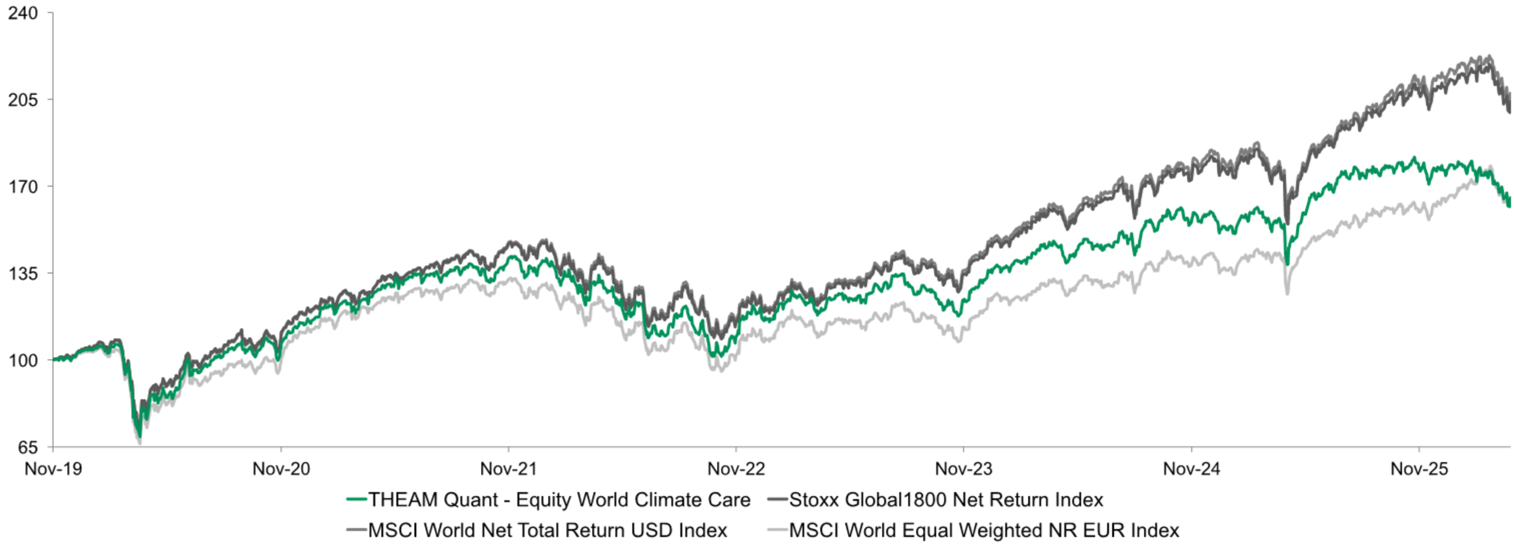
Nov 19 - Mar 26	THEAM Quant - Equity World Climate Care	Stoxx Global1800 Net Return Index	MSCI World Net Total Return USD Index	MSCI World Equal Weighted NR EUR Index
Performance 1 month	-5.95%	-6.47%	-6.37%	-7.72%
Cumulative Performance Year To Date	-6.57%	-3.32%	-3.57%	-0.53%
Annualised Performance Since Start Date	8.17%	11.78%	12.07%	8.07%
Annualised Volatility Since Start Date	16.66%	17.23%	17.54%	15.86%
Annualised Sharpe Ratio Since Start Date	0.49	0.68	0.69	0.51
Max Drawdown Since Start Date	-35.00%	-33.82%	-34.03%	-36.95%

Refers to LU2051099864, THEAM Quant – Equity World Climate Care – I USD ACC < TQWCIUA LX Equity >. Refers to the STOXX Global 1800 Index TR in USD <SXW1 Index>. Refers to the MSCI World USD Net TR <NDDUWI Index>, for comparative purpose only. Refers to the MSCI World Equal Weighted Net Total Return USD Index <M1WOEW Index>, for comparative purpose only. Source: Bloomberg. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

Follow the icon to go to the fund page on the THEAM Quant website

As of March 31st, 2026

PERFORMANCE



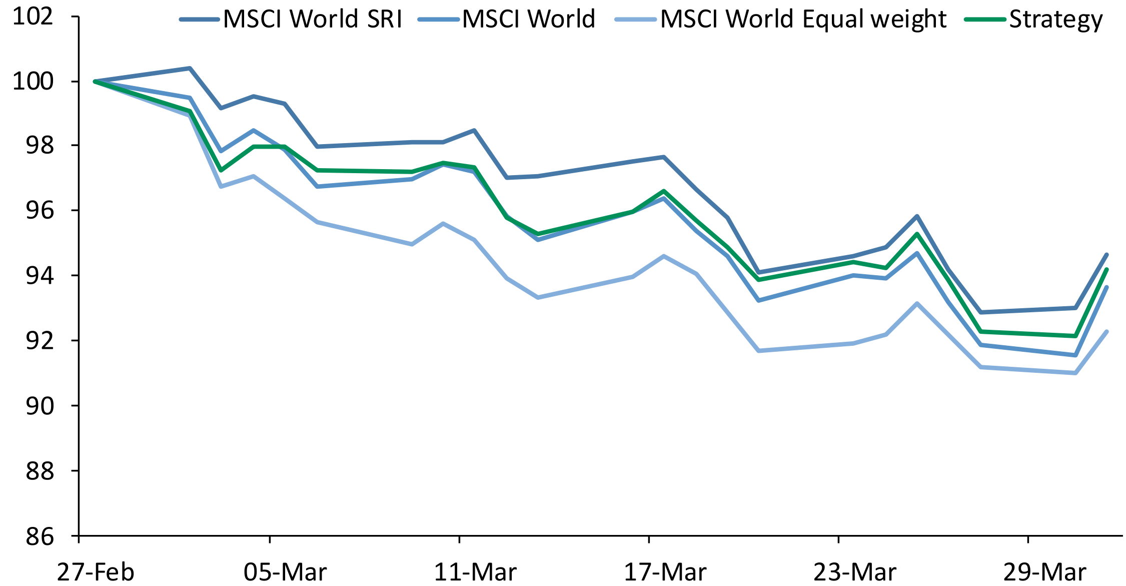
Source: BNP Paribas, Bloomberg. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

MACRO BACKGROUND

- Geopolitical risk was on everyone's mind in March as the Middle East situation remained very unstable and information was patchy, often changing and contradictory. From the viewpoint of investors and economists, the duration of the block on shipping in the Strait of Hormuz is crucial as it will govern energy price movements, and therefore short-term inflation and growth.
- Volatility in financial markets increased in the face of this new source of uncertainty. Oil prices soared (+63% for a barrel of Brent at $118.4; +51.3% for WTI at $101.4), reacting to any statement by the US President and experiencing very erratic movements. Gold prices fell (-12% in March to end at $4,668 an ounce), which may seem paradoxical given the nervousness that gripped investors. It probably reflected profit-taking rather than calling into question the attractiveness of precious metals in the medium term.
- The upsurge of geopolitical risk since the US and Israeli air strikes on Iran on 28 February and Iranian retaliations against the Gulf countries explains the decline in global equities in March (-7.4% for the MSCI AC World index in US dollar terms). More specifically, equities reacted exclusively throughout the month to oil price movements linked to developments on the battlefield: Attacks on oil and gas infrastructure in the Gulf countries and interruption of fossil fuel tanker traffic in the Strait of Hormuz. In addition, the continued flow of news from the White House led to much confusion about the possible duration of the conflict, leading to erratic movements in energy commodity prices, both upwards and downwards. There is general agreement that how long it takes before oil and natural gas traffic through the Strait of Hormuz returns to normal will make the difference between seeing just a one-off spike in oil prices (as in June last year during the 'Twelve-day war') or a sustained rise in the cost of energy at a very high level that could jeopardise the global economy. After a month of conflict, and even though the situation remains confused and the price of a barrel of Brent crude ended at $118.4 (+63.3% compared to the end of February), the dominant scenario remains that of a relatively short period of conflict rather than an escalation or a prolonged stalemate. US and Iranian statements at the very end of the month reinforced this notion, allowing the major US equity indices to rise significantly on the last trading day in March.
- The monthly performance of major equity indices reflected concerns about the possible economic consequences of the energy shock. Economic indicators released in recent weeks were not really the focus of attention, as very few reflected recent events. In addition, investors tended to take profit primarily from markets or sectors that had performed particularly well before the shock. Against this backdrop, emerging markets underperformed in March (-13.3% for the MSCI Emerging Markets index in US dollar terms), particularly Asian markets due to the region's economies' dependence on oil and gas passing through the Strait of Hormuz. This, plus the sharp drop in the MSCI Korea index (-25.6%) explained the underperformance of the MSCI Asia ex Japan index (-13.9%) despite a more limited decline in the MSCI China. The Chinese authorities reported that they had several months of oil reserves. Within developed markets, US indices saw smaller declines than their peers. The S&P 500 lost 5.4% and the Nasdaq Composite index lost 5.1%, while European indices fell by about 10% and the Tokyo Stock Exchange significantly underperformed. In the Eurozone, the EuroStoxx 50 index fell by 9.3% and the EMU index by 8.5% (performance in euros). The rapid development of expectations of a rise in key rates by the European Central Bank (ECB) – in contrast to the status quo on monetary policy expected before the outbreak of the conflict – may have weighed on the banking sector, faced with the flattening of the European yield curve. Japanese equities, which had posted solid gains in the first two months of the year, fell sharply (-13.2% for the Nikkei 225 index). As of end February, the index had gained 16.9% year-to-date in anticipation of the implementation of the ambitious stimulus plan promised by Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi. Investor nervousness could well be valid: 90% of Japanese crude oil imports come from the Middle East.

As of March 31st, 2026



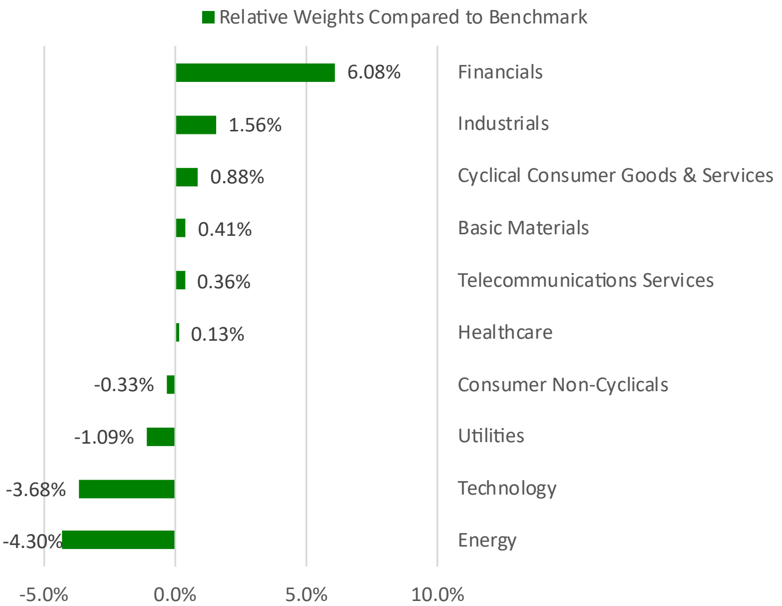
Source: BNP Paribas, Bloomberg. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

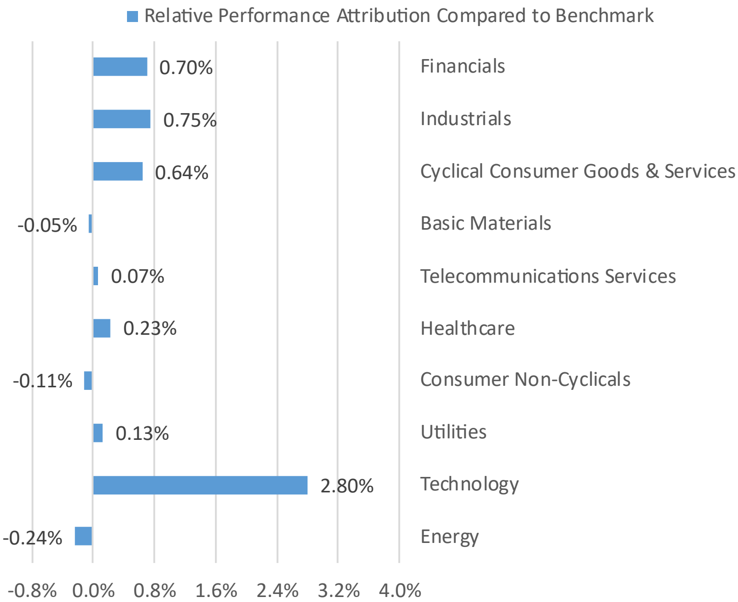
PERFORMANCE BREAKDOWN

We can highlight the following elements on the strategy's performance:

- Our selection within the United States outperformed that of the benchmark (-4.5 % versus -8.9 %), but our stronger relative under allocation (-12.3 %) has limited our gains.
- Within the Technology and the Industrials sectors, stock picking outperformed those of the benchmark (resp. +7.9 % and +7.8 %) with, for example, the positive performances of MARVELL TECHNOLOGY (+21.3 %, weighted at 1.1 %) and of NORDEX (+5.6 %, with a weight of 1.1 %).
- Conversely, within the Consumer Non-Cyclicals and the Basic Materials sectors, our equity selection underperformed by resp. -2.4 % and 0.3 %. Lastly, World Climate Care under allocated the Energy sector (0.3 % versus 4.6 %) which was up with respect to the MSCI World Net Total Return USD Index (by +12.5 %).
- The allocation analysis shows a rise of 1.6 % and 1.6 % for the Consumer Non-Cyclicals and the Healthcare sectors (weighted at 7.2 % and 10.6 % respectively). On the contrary, Technology and Industrials fell by 2.0 % and 1.9 % (weighted at 29.0 % and 11.7 % respectively).

SECTOR RELATIVE WEIGHTS AND PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION





Source: BNP Paribas. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

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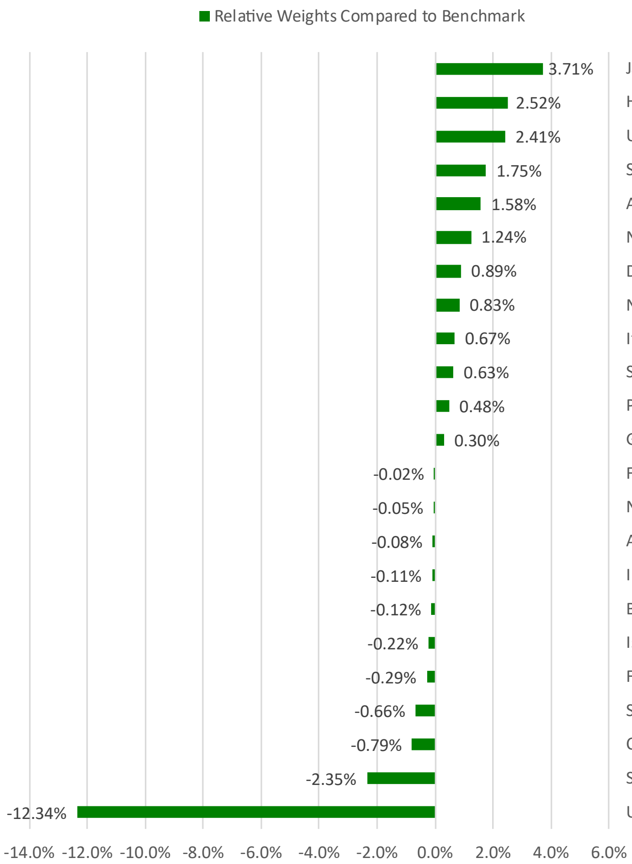
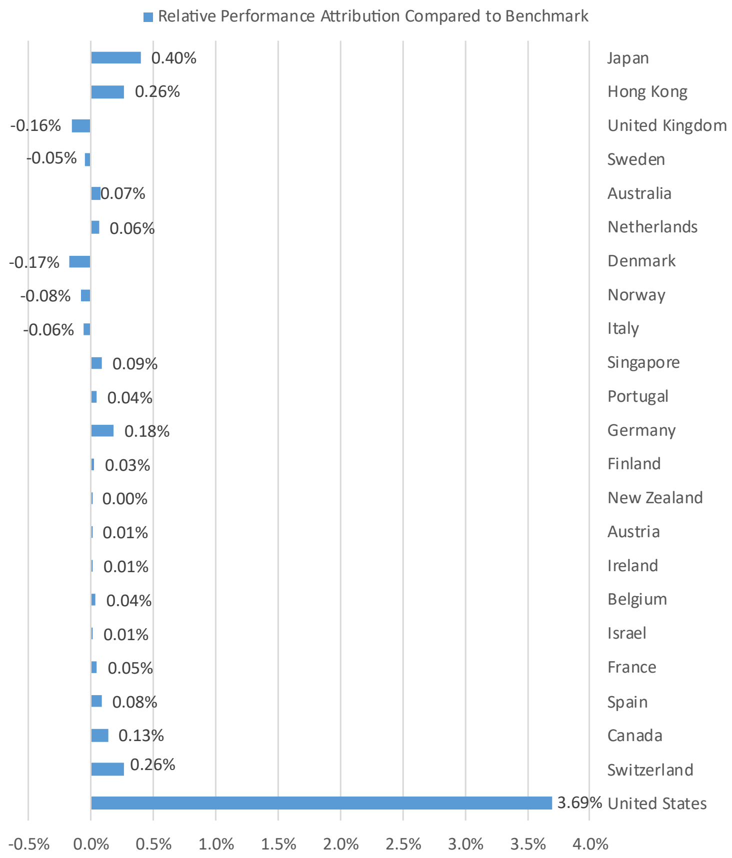
COUNTRY RELATIVE WEIGHTS AND PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION





Source: BNP Paribas. Past performance is not an indicator of future performance.

EXTRA-FINANCIAL REPORTING

MSCI LOW CARBON TRANSITION SCORE

A three-step based score designed to identify potential leaders and laggards by measuring companies' exposure to and management of carbon related risks and opportunities.

STRATEGY AVERAGE SCORE:

6.82

BENCHMARK PORTFOLIO AVERAGE SCORE:

6.03

SOLUTIONS	*> 7.12*
NEUTRAL	*5.65 < to ≤ 7.12*
TRANSITION	*2.09 < to ≤ 5.65*
ASSET STRANDING	*≤ 2.09*

For illustrative purposes only. Source: MSCI ESG Research.

ESG REPORT

For the latest ESG Report on the THEAM Quant – Equity World Climate Care, please click here.

CARBON INTENSITY REPORTING: EQUITY WORLD CLIMATE CARE

As of March 31st, 2026

- BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT France assesses the carbon intensity of companies (Scope 1 & 2) each quarter, taking into account the composition of the BNP Paribas Equity World Climate Care NTR Index to determine the amount of Carbon Credits necessary for mitigating its residual carbon emissions. Carbon credits are purchased from the Kasigau Corridor REDD+ project in Kenya, chosen for its environmental benefits and social co-benefits.
- BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT France then calculates the carbon intensity of the carbon credit share classes of the Sub-fund, this being the intensity of the exposure to the climate care investment strategy, at the beginning of each quarter, based on the average assets under management of the carbon credit share classes of the fund over the previous quarter (note that the carbon intensity reported below may differ from the Financed Carbon intensity found in the Key Indicators section, due to different carbon data providers).

CURRENT QUARTER

Estimated carbon footprint of the World Climate Care Fund (ton of CO2 for €1M invested in the fund) for 1 year

15

Estimated annualised cost of VER acquisition and servicing necessary to offset the carbon footprint of an investment into the fund expressed in bp of the fund NAV

0.05%

CONTACTS

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FUND CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKS

Fund	**THEAM QUANT- EQUITY WORLD CLIMATE CARE**	Capital protection	No
Management Company	BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Europe	Minimum Investment horizon	5
Comparative Index	STOXX Global 1800 Net Return Index USD Index	Legal form	SICAV
Assets under Management	USD 248.25 million as of 31 March 2026	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.		

Share	I CC ACC	C CC ACC	I CC DIS	J CC ACC
Launch date	05 November 2019	05 November 2019	05 August 2021	10 September 2021
ISIN code	LU2051099864	LU2051098627	LU2051099948	LU2051100464
Bloomberg code	TQWCIUA LX	TQWCIAE LX	THCOPIU LX	TQWJUSA LX
Ongoing charges	0.82%	1.76%	0.82%	0.60%
Subscription / Exit fees	None / None	3.00% / None	None / None	None / None
Minimum subscription	100K $	No minimum	100K $	10M $
Passporting	Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Greece, United Kingdom, Italy, Singapore, Cyprus	Italy, Singapore, Germany, Greece, Switzerland, Belgium, France, Cyprus, Luxembourg	Switzerland, Luxembourg, Singapore, Cyprus, Italy, Greece	Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Singapore

**The Summary Risk Indicator is determined on a scale from 1 to 7 (7 being the highest risk level), the higher the risk, the longer the recommended investment horizon.*
For all shares available, please refer to the prospectus here.
Following the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), financial entities, such as BNP Paribas Asset Management, which sell products in EU are required to classify the products they manufacture/advise into one of three categories: products with sustainable investment objectives (Article 9); products promoting environmental/social characteristics (Article 8); products which neither correspond to Article 8 or Article 9 (Article 6).

As of March 31st, 2026

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

The value of investments and the income from them may go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested.

Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the difficulty of selling an asset at a fair market price and at a desired time due to lack of buyers.

Counterparty Risk: linked to the default of a counterparty on over-the-counter markets.

Risk related to the use of forward financial instruments: In order to achieve its investment objective, the UCITS makes use of forward financial instruments traded over-the-counter that allow it to replicate the performance of the strategy. These instruments may involve a series of risks that could lead to adjustments or even the early termination of the instrument, which may affect the net asset value of the UCITS.

Risks related to carbon footprint measurement: The Fund's carbon footprint will be offset based on an estimated carbon footprint at each Strategic Index rebalancing date and offset at the next Strategic Index rebalancing date. Therefore, there is a risk of error in the carbon footprint estimation due in particular to a risk of deviation between two rebalancing dates that could lead to an incomplete compensation of the Fund's carbon footprint.

Risks related to the underlying project of the VER certificates: the attention of the unitholders is drawn to the fact that there is a risk of cancellation of the VERs in the event of exceptional events (errors, fraud, political risk etc.) affecting the projects at the origin of the issue VER.

For the full list of risks, please refer to the prospectus.