

**Investment
Institute**

**Gold
beyond
records**



CROSS ASSET INVESTMENT STRATEGY

OCTOBER 2025 • Document for professional investors only

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**MONICA
DEFEND**

HEAD OF AMUNDI
INVESTMENT INSTITUTE

"The combination of macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty, fiscal concerns, and evolving investor behaviour is driving renewed interest in gold, supporting an increased role for the metal in strategic asset allocation."

"We remain positive on risk but prefer to stay grounded in fundamentals, with gold serving as a portfolio stabiliser. We also await clearer evidence that AI-driven productivity gains can justify the current equity momentum."



**VINCENT
MORTIER**

GROUP CHIEF
INVESTMENT OFFICER



TOPIC OF THE MONTH

Gold beyond records

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The recent rally in gold prices signals more than just a market trend; it indicates, in our view, the beginning of a gradual transition from a US-centric international monetary system to a more multipolar one.

Gold is gaining traction as a structural portfolio diversifier, and we believe that prices have the potential to reach \$5,000 an ounce by the end of 2028. Supportive factors for gold prices include structural demand for diversification by global investors, geopolitical uncertainties, and central banks’ reserve diversification at a time of dollar weakness.

AUTHORS

LORENZO PORTELLI

HEAD OF CROSS ASSET STRATEGY, AMUNDI INVESTMENT INSTITUTE

LAURA FIOROT

HEAD OF INVESTMENT INSIGHTS AND CLIENT DIVISION, AMUNDI INVESTMENT INSTITUTE

JEAN-BAPTISTE BERTHON

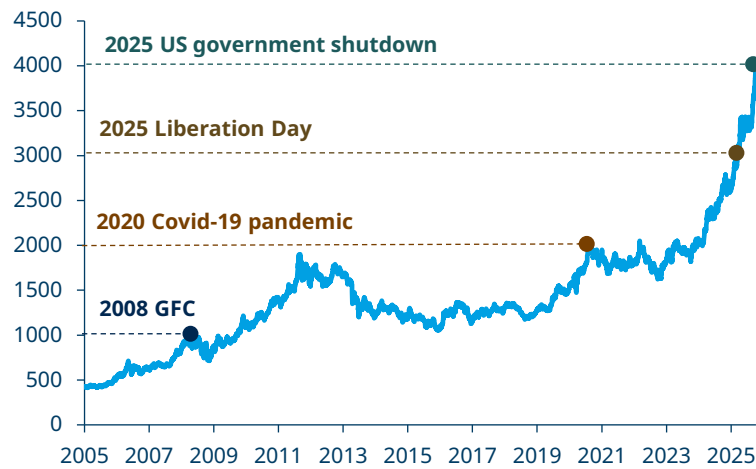
SENIOR INVESTMENT STRATEGIST, AMUNDI INVESTMENT INSTITUTE

Gold has hit multiple record highs in 2025, recently surging past the \$4,000 mark and climbing over 20% since mid-August. In our view, both cyclical and structural factors are contributing to this growth: growing unpredictability in macroeconomic and geopolitical landscapes, demographic shifts, structurally higher demand from central banks (CBs), expectations of Fed rate cuts, and a weak dollar are all supporting factors, and most recently, higher political uncertainty with the US shutdown.

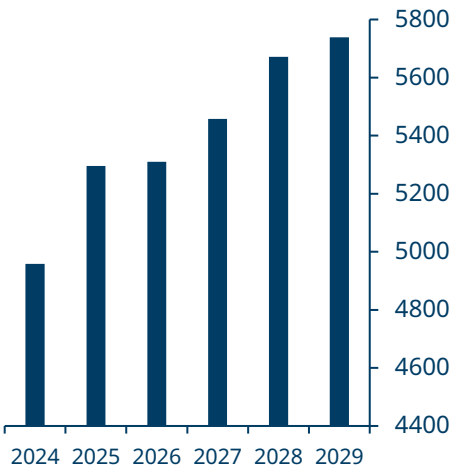
Looking ahead, the key question remains: *how far can this rally go?* While valuing gold remains complex, our models (which incorporate both macroeconomic and microeconomic fundamentals such as inflation, central bank balance sheets, and government bond yields) suggest that there is further upside potential, though limited in the short term.

For 2026, our target for gold is \$4,200 an ounce. On a three-year horizon, we believe that there is more room for gold prices to rise, eventually reaching a target of \$5,000 an ounce in 2028 due to a structural change in demand for the metal by investors and central banks.

Gold’s record highs through two decades of uncertainty (US dollar per ounce)



Gold demand global forecast (metric tonnes)



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg. Data as of 9 October 2025. World Gold Council data as of 13 October 2025.

In recent years, the rising demand for diversification has been the primary propeller of gold’s appeal. Since 2022, central banks have sought to diversify their reserve currencies, which ultimately has supported the gold rally. Although the rapid pace of gold purchases appeared to slow in the first part of the year, the overall direction remains the one of accumulation.

Overall CB net purchases for H1 2025 totalled to 415 tonnes, marking a 21% decrease compared to H1 2024. Data from the World Gold Council shows that over the summer, CBs continued to build their gold reserves, although overall activity remains below the levels seen at the start of the year. Nonetheless, the trend of accumulation has continued, with seven central banks reporting increases in their gold holdings in August, while only one recorded a decrease.

Beyond central banks, growing interest from institutional and retail investors has also fuelled the recent surge in gold prices. Heightened geopolitical risks have increased awareness of the need to manage portfolios in a world where the likelihood of inflation and commodity market shocks (such as those experienced in 2022) is higher. The rising risk of stagflationary scenarios, or situations where the traditional stock-bond correlation breaks down, has prompted a reassessment of traditional Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA).

Investors are increasingly incorporating real assets, especially commodities, into their portfolios to enhance diversification and resilience; consequently, gold is gaining traction as a structural portfolio diversifier. Moreover, the erosion of confidence in sovereign debt is driving investors to gold, as recent fiscal policies characterised by rising deficits and explosive debt trajectories challenge the traditional safe-haven status of government bonds, such as US Treasuries.

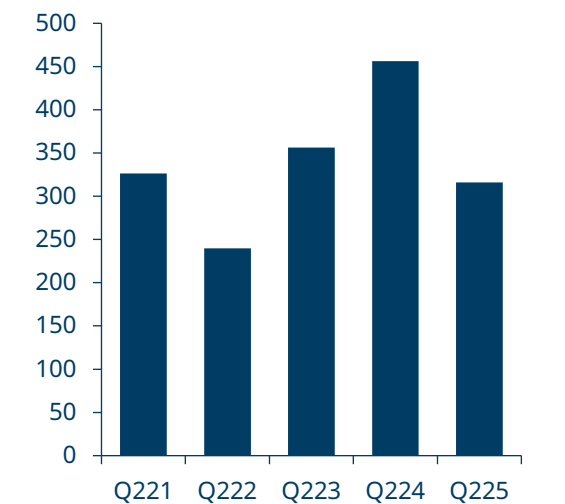
Demographic shifts are also influencing gold demand, as younger generations, with different investment preferences and a greater affinity for non-traditional assets and digital platforms, are more likely to support increased gold purchases.

- On the back of this rising demand, global physically backed gold ETFs recorded their largest monthly inflow in September 2025, resulting in the strongest quarter on record at \$26 billion. The trend of accumulation into gold ETFs appears well sustained, despite higher prices, with a more regionally diversified base. In our view, this trend is set to continue, as the allocation to gold is still very low.

While central bank gold purchases have moderated recently, there is still room for further buying, particularly from emerging market countries like India and China.

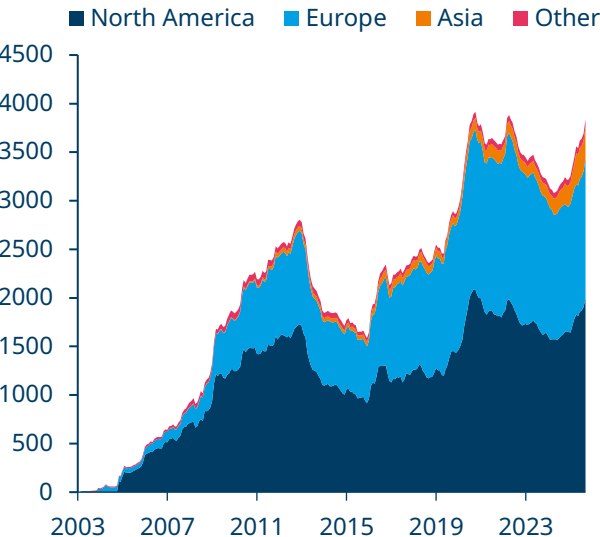
The combination of macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty, fiscal concerns, and evolving investor behaviour is driving renewed interest in gold, supporting an increased role for the metal in strategic asset allocation.

Yearly net gold purchase in world central bank reserves (tonnes)



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, CBO. Data as of 1 July 2025.

Gold ETF monthly holdings (tonnes)



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, CBO. Data as of 1 July 2025.

Over the last 25 years, gold has experienced distinct phases that have driven its price upward. The first major shift followed the Global Financial Crisis of 2009, as central banks fundamentally altered their monetary policy thinking, introducing unconventional tools such as quantitative easing. Concurrently, central banks worldwide shifted from being structural sellers to becoming buyers of gold.

The European debt crisis, the expansion of central bank balance sheets, and persistently low nominal and real interest rates further bolstered gold’s status as a last-resort reserve asset to manage financial uncertainty. This reflationary theme remained strong even during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The geopolitical boost for gold: Russia–Ukraine War

2022 marked a turning point for gold. The outbreak of war in Ukraine and the accelerating rebalancing of power among different regions triggered a surge in demand for gold, particularly from Asian central banks. These institutions sought to diversify their reserves away from the US dollar amid concerns about the stability and neutrality of dollar-based assets.

The freezing of a significant portion of Russia’s USD and EUR reserves, along with its exclusion from the Western-led financial system (including SWIFT), underscored the political risks tied to dollar assets. By immobilizing more than \$300 billion in Russian foreign reserves, Western sanctions sent a clear message: dollar-based assets are vulnerable to geopolitical pressures.

From 2022 to 2024, net central-bank gold purchases more than doubled, surpassing 1,000 tonnes on a yearly basis. This surge was primarily driven by central banks in Asia, including those of China, India, and Japan, as well as emerging markets more broadly.

Despite the tightening of monetary policies globally (characterised by higher interest rates and shrinking central bank balance sheets aimed at curbing inflation), the demand for gold remained robust. This resilience has led to a disconnection between real global interest rates and gold prices, with gold maintaining its appeal as a safe haven.

This gold price rally signals more than just a market trend; it indicates, in our view, the beginning of a gradual transition from a US-centric international monetary system to a more multipolar one — a structural realignment in reserve management.

“This shift in central banks reserve allocation may well represent the early stages of a long-term global pivot in monetary power.”



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg, World Gold Council.

Central banks' gold reserves: where are we now?

Seven drivers of central banks' gold allocation

- Economic Stability & Size:** More gold held in weak macro conditions
- Inflation & Currency Risk:** Gold hedges against inflation and FX devaluation
- Reserve Diversification:** Diversify across assets
- Cultural Factors:** Historical and political reasons
- Global Uncertainty:** Geopolitical or financial crises boost gold demand
- USD Debasement Risk:** Fear of dollar depreciation may drive gold buying
- Gold Price Volatility:** High volatility may curb gold purchases

"Central bank's gold buying has been driven by inflation risk, geopolitical uncertainty, and diversification needs, particularly during USD weakness. Most central banks have already made their move, with China and select Asian nations leading. The reallocation to gold continues, but the pace is slowing."

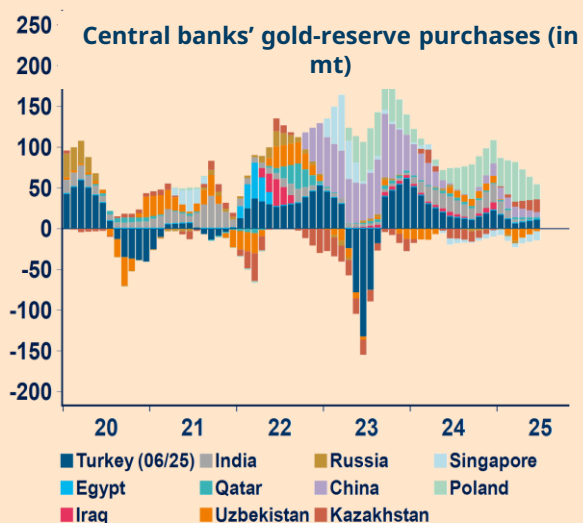
Impressive re-weighting in gold



From a historical perspective, gold reserves have risen significantly in 2024-2025, due to both purchasing activity and gold-price appreciation.

Source: Amundi Investment Institute on Bloomberg, Macrobond, Datastream. Data is as of 7 October 2025.

...So far concentrated on a dozen countries



Central banks' gold buying has so far been concentrated among a few key players, but signs of new entrants are emerging

Source: Amundi Investment Institute on Bloomberg, Macrobond, Datastream. Data is as of 7 October 2025.

GLOBAL
INVESTMENT
VIEWS



GLOBAL INVESTMENT VIEWS

The Fed's employment mandate taking centre stage

US bond yields have declined over the past couple of months, and gold has touched records levels. Global and US equities have also reached new highs on the back of expectations of continued **economic strength in the US, the monetary easing cycle, earnings resilience**, and AI-led momentum. We see an inherent contradiction here, but agree with the monetary easing aspect. **The contradiction arises from the view that if the Fed implements rate cuts mainly to address a slowing economy**, then the effects of a slowing economy should already be evident in weak labour markets, consumption, and eventually in corporate earnings.

The aforementioned topics, including economic growth, inflation, and monetary easing, will likely unfold as follows:

- **A stagflationary environment gaining ground in the US** (slowing economic growth, with high inflation expected in the near term). **A deceleration in consumption will be the key variable affecting growth in the second half this year, as labour markets continue to soften and concerns over wage growth persist.** On the other hand, we expect the CPI to remain above the Fed's 2% target in the near term, and pick up in the coming months. Consequently, real income growth and disposable income will be squeezed.
- **The Fed and BoE may be forced to reduce policy rates (despite sticky inflation) as pressures on the growth front increase.** We maintain our expectation of two further rate cuts by the Fed this year, each of 25 basis points, and two more in 2026, with terminal rates reaching around 3.25% by the end of the first half of next year.



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GROUP CIO

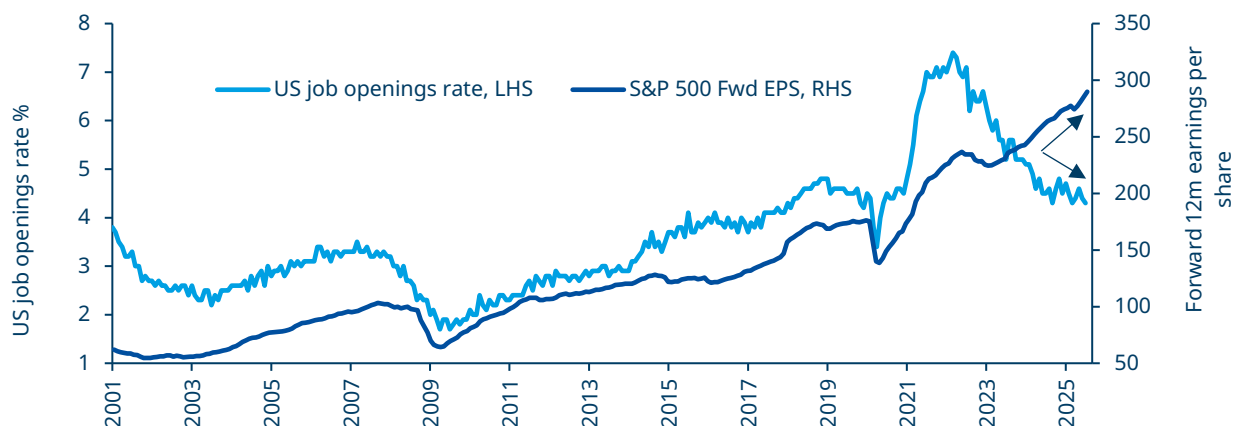


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HEAD OF AMUNDI
INVESTMENT
INSTITUTE



**PHILIPPE
D'ORGEVAL**
DEPUTY GROUP CIO

Dichotomy between US earnings expectations and labour markets (weakening consumption)



Source: US Bureau of Labour Statistics, Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg. As on 17 September 2025. Job openings rate = total number of job openings divided by sum of employment and job openings, ie, all filled and unfilled jobs.

We see one risk on monetary policy: the ECB turns out to be (over) cautious and cuts policy rates by less than what's needed, sticking to its price stability mandate.

- **In contrast, the ECB is expected to cut rates less than the Fed.** It will still remain data-dependent before taking any action on rates, once this year and once next year, in our view. Our terminal rate expectations remain unchanged at 1.50%, to be reached in the first quarter. While the ECB has raised its growth forecasts for this year, it has importantly lowered its projection for next year.
- **Fiscal policy pressures will persist in the Eurozone, the US, and UK.** Germany is one exception in Europe given its fiscal space, and that should be supportive of growth, but to what extent it boosts the European economy remains to be seen. In the US, we could see volatility around negotiations to avoid a government shutdown as we enter the last part of the year.
- **Chinese growth is slowing, but the deceleration is unlikely to prompt authorities to implement substantial fiscal/monetary stimulus** because growth is still expected to remain close to its target, and external uncertainty has been receding. However, uncertainty over relations with Taiwan still lingers. Regarding India, the case for additional secondary tariffs by the EU is weak, as talks between the EU and India are progressing well. Even in the case of the US, we expect relations to improve gradually.

While we note some divergences in monetary policies, a willingness to support the economy is there. In this backdrop and when risk assets valuations are high, market volatility could present an opportunity to add risk on the more stable, quality segments of the market.

Amundi Investment Institute: ECB-Fed divergences and impact of US inflation on Europe

The divergence between the US and EU will pose dilemmas for the ECB. As the Fed continues on its path to reduce rates more aggressively than the ECB, an appreciating EUR/USD exchange rate, coupled with US tariffs, would significantly weigh on EU exports and, ultimately, on growth. At that point, the ECB will have to decide how to respond. Second, rising US inflation and higher term premia may put upward pressure on US yields at the long end of the yield curve. This could affect long-end yields in Europe as well, and may pose challenges for governments burdened with high debt and fiscal deficits.

Services constitute a larger component of the overall US CPI, so we are monitoring whether changes in goods prices (due to tariffs) will impact services. Second, companies' ability to pass on higher goods costs to consumers depends on several micro-level factors, such as corporate pricing power, the expected extent of substitution by consumers, and the elasticity of demand. We believe a combination of price hikes and absorption of higher costs by companies is the most likely scenario.

Although the trade agreement with the US has reduced uncertainty over tariffs, we believe that once the effects of higher tariffs begin to weigh on growth in the EU, the ECB will be prompted to cut policy rates — once this year and once in Q1 next year.

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Our mildly positive risk stance is outlined across asset classes below:

- **In fixed income**, central banks in a rate-cutting mode (with some divergences) in a non-recessionary environment should be beneficial for corporate credit. On yield curves, we maintain our curve steepening views.
- **Global equities** have been driven by multiple factors led by optimism around tech and tech capex. We would like to stay grounded and true to fundamentals, with a constructive stance on US value, and UK and European small and mid-caps. Our aim is to maximise idiosyncratic factors and get more granular.
- **A multi-polar world enhances the appeal of the diverging emerging world.** Trade tensions between the US and emerging markets including China and India are important factors and so are Fed policies, and domestic central banks' policies, in deciding EM returns. We remain positive overall on the asset class.
- **In multi asset, we are assessing the short-term inflation outlook and fiscal pressures, in countries such as the UK.** We moved tactically neutral on duration there but keep a positive view on duration overall. This is well-balanced through our constructive approach on equities, credit, and emerging markets. We also see the need for adequate safeguards in equities, and the role of gold as a portfolio stabiliser.

While staying positive on risk, we await signals on how AI technology could improve productivity and provide a boost to corporate margins. We prefer to play on fundamentals.

Overall risk sentiment

Risk off

Risk on



We remain of the view that this is not a time to increase risk substantially, but to make incremental changes based on fundamentals, amid an evolving global economy.

Changes vs the previous month

- **Equities:** In global factors, turned slightly positive on small caps.
- **Fixed income:** Upgraded EU investment grade credit.
- **Multi asset:** Downgraded UK duration to neutral.
- **FX:** Turned cautious on the USD again.

Overall risk sentiment is a qualitative view towards risk assets (credit, equity, commodities) expressed by the various investment platforms and shared at the global investment committee. Our stance may be adjusted to reflect any change in the market and economic backdrop.

ECB= European Central Bank, DM= Developed Markets, EM = Emerging Markets, CBs = central banks, IG = investment grade, HY = high yield, HC = Hard Currency, LC = Local Currency. For other definitions see the last page of this document.

FIXED INCOME

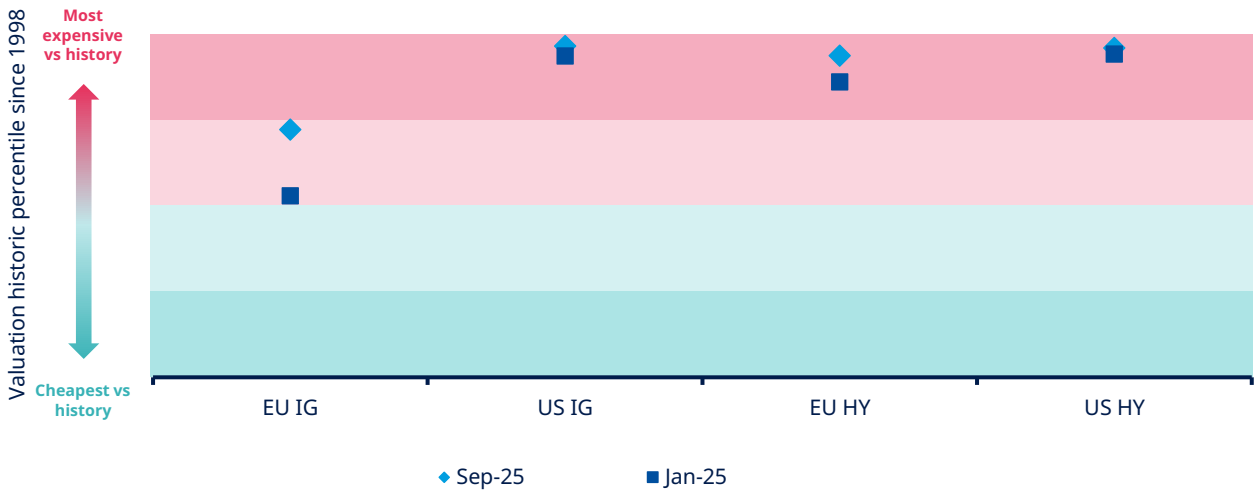
Benefit from income potential in credit

We are witnessing an odd combination of slowing economic growth in the US and some risk assets reaching record levels. In the Eurozone, the impact of US tariffs and German fiscal boost on growth is yet to be seen. Amid all this, the Fed has initiated its rate cut cycle, despite no signs of recession. Even the ECB, which we expect to stay data-dependent, will likely reduce policy rates as we enter the year-end phase.

We think rate cuts by central banks could likely enhance the appeal of income-generation potential in credit markets, but investors should be mindful of valuations and quality. Hence, this is an opportune time for identifying those segments where carry is attractive and fundamentals reasonably strong.

Duration and yield curves	Corporate credit	FX
▪ Our view on duration is neutral, including on the US and EU. In the US, we are tactically cautious on the short end (2Y) which is now expensive, but we are positive on inflation-linkers. ▪ Relatively, we slightly favour the EU over the US, and also like EU peripheral debt. ▪ On yield curves, we believe steepening in the US (5-30Y) and in EU (5-30Y) should continue. ▪ Finally, we stay positive on UK duration and cautious on Japan.	▪ We upgraded EU IG as corporate fundamentals remain solid and the trade deal with the US has boosted sentiment. In particular, we favour medium-term maturity (3 to 7 year) instruments in the BBB and BB-rated credit. ▪ We also like short-dated instruments in subordinated financials and corporate hybrid securities. ▪ At a sector level, we like banks, insurance, and real estate.	▪ The dollar currently doesn't show strong directionality. We turned cautious again, following the market's repricing of the Fed's rate cut expectations. It will remain our main focus in light of the political pressure on the Central Bank. ▪ Wage inflation pressures in Japan are likely to encourage the Bank of Japan to increase policy rates. We remain positive on the yen. However, we are cautious on the EUR and the GBP.

Current valuations compared with historical levels since 1998



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg, as of 25 September 2025. Jan-25 refers to 8 January 2025. EU IG, US IG, EU HY, US HY are ICE BofA corporate bond indices. IG: investment grade. HY: high yield. Analysis is based on spreads for bond indices. Cheapest is in the first quartile, most expensive is in the fourth quartile.

EQUITIES

A pinch of salt on AI-euphoria

US markets, and to some extent global stocks, have been led by positive newsflow around the AI theme, but we believe markets are over-optimistic on the massive capex plans around this theme. The key question is: what if something cheaper (like the ‘DeepSeek moment’) and faster emerges, and how could that affect the return on investment? Additionally, fiscal expansion and central banks cutting rates are adding to that enthusiasm. To us, this presents the biggest vulnerability.

And hence risk management is getting more important. **At the same time, we are identifying granular themes such as corporate reforms in Japan, income generation in the UK, and fiscal boost in Europe (beneficial for mid and small-caps).** Overall, our focus remains on quality business models and valuations.

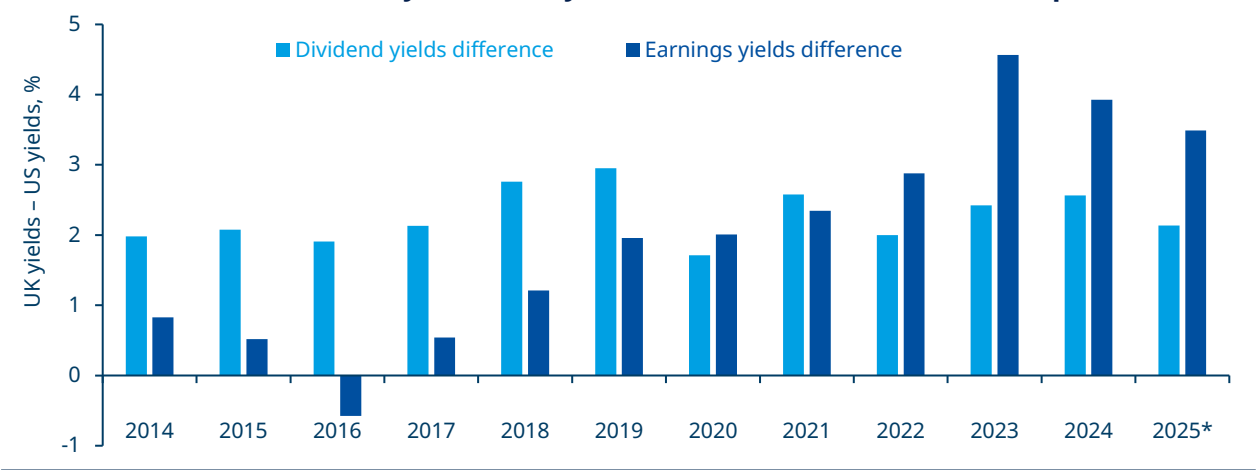
Global convictions

- We favour Europe and Japan over the US due to valuation and market concentration concerns.
- Europe seems well-positioned to mitigate tariff-related impacts through fiscal and monetary policy reforms aimed at enhancing competitiveness at the EU level, and declining energy costs.
- **We retain a positive tilt towards UK equities given their attractive relative valuation multiples and higher yields.** In addition, the market is attractive as a diversifier, given its defensive characteristics.
- **In Japan, we are positive on the corporate reform story,** as the drive to improve profitability, capital returns, and valuations continues. Also, we are playing interest rate normalisation through the banks and insurance companies.

Sector and style convictions

- In the **US, we prefer value stocks**, as the top-heavy tech sector valuations are trading near record levels. We also like US banks, as we expect the current favourable market conditions to continue, with the banks benefiting from low credit costs, deregulation, and accelerating loan growth. Elsewhere, we are positive on the capital goods sector, as the industry is well-positioned to benefit from the secular themes of automation, sustainability, and reshoring driven by government policies.
- **In Europe, we like the mid-cap segment given its attractive valuations versus the large-cap stocks** and potential to benefit from Germany’s fiscal shift and defence spending. Additionally, volatility in countries such as France could provide opportunities in quality cyclical stocks.

UK markets have consistently delivered yields above the US, with rare exceptions



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg as on 18 September 2025. Dividend yields and earnings yields for past 12 months. *yields as on 18 September 2025.

EMERGING MARKETS

Emerging markets in a multi-polar world

Although the US’s economic clout remains dominant, EM countries that can adapt and position themselves around new technologies (such as AI in China) and the reshaping of global supply chains (such as India) will be the beneficiaries of this shift towards multipolarity. More recently, for us, the main topic of internal debate has been the dollar weakness and how the Fed’s monetary easing and Trump’s policies and pressure could affect the currency.

And hence risk management is getting more important. **At the same time, we are identifying granular themes such as corporate reforms in Japan, income generation in the UK, and fiscal boost in Europe (beneficial for mid and small-caps).** Overall, our focus remains on quality business models and valuations.

EM bonds	EM equities
▪ We are constructive on EM bonds and are particularly assessing monetary easing, inflation backdrop in domestic markets, and the dollar weakness. ▪ Local currency debt should be supported by continued EM growth and dovish inflation expectations. For instance, we like Latin America and high-yielding selective frontier markets. ▪ Carry is attractive in hard currency debt in which technicals are supportive. Overall, we favour HY over IG, and are selectively positive on Sub-Saharan Africa, emerging Europe, and Latin America.	▪ In Latin America, Brazil and Mexico present attractive investment cases given their low valuations and the outlook for declining US and domestic interest rates. ▪ We are neutral on Chinese equities, and are exploring whether the technology sector could present opportunities. ▪ In India, the positive long-term outlook is blurred by US tariffs. We are monitoring the negotiations with the US and EU closely. If Trump’s softening stance towards the country stays, sentiment may shift rapidly.

Main convictions from Asia

Strong performance across Asian markets continues, driven by fading tariff risks and rising global risk sentiment. Trade activity has remained resilient despite tariff scares, while limited inflation is allowing **Asian central banks to maintain an easing bias.** Globally, the Fed’s resumption of rate cuts should keep the dollar on the back foot. A weak dollar, combined with robust investor sentiment, typically creates a favourable environment for Asian markets.

Asian assets well-positioned in a global context. Earnings forecasts for Asia remain mostly positive. Technicals and sentiment are also strong, and equity valuations remain attractive compared to developed markets. However, selectivity is crucial as market performance has been uneven. **We are positive on India following recent market consolidation** and solid earnings growth, while adopting a more **cautious stance on Korea** after its strong market re-rating.

For bonds, we expect credit spreads to continue grinding tighter, supported by a strong technical backdrop. New issuances are easily absorbed by markets, with investors continuing to hold plenty of dry powder. Lower US Treasury yields are keeping Asian bond markets well supported. However, we are closely monitoring the political and social events in Indonesia and how that has affected government bonds.

MULTI-ASSET

Fine-tune duration amid evolving inflation

US economic activity is likely to slow in the second half of the year due to weak consumption, which is a dominant part of the economy. We also expect some resilience in inflation in the near term. Even in the UK, the Central Bank is grappling with an uptick in price pressures. In Europe, however, the environment is slightly different in the sense that inflation is under control for now. On **risk assets, while valuations are high in some segments, we maintain a slightly positive risk stance** (without bold calls) led by fundamentals and earnings potential. At the other end, we reiterate the need for hedges on equities and other portfolio diversifiers/stabilisers such as **gold**.

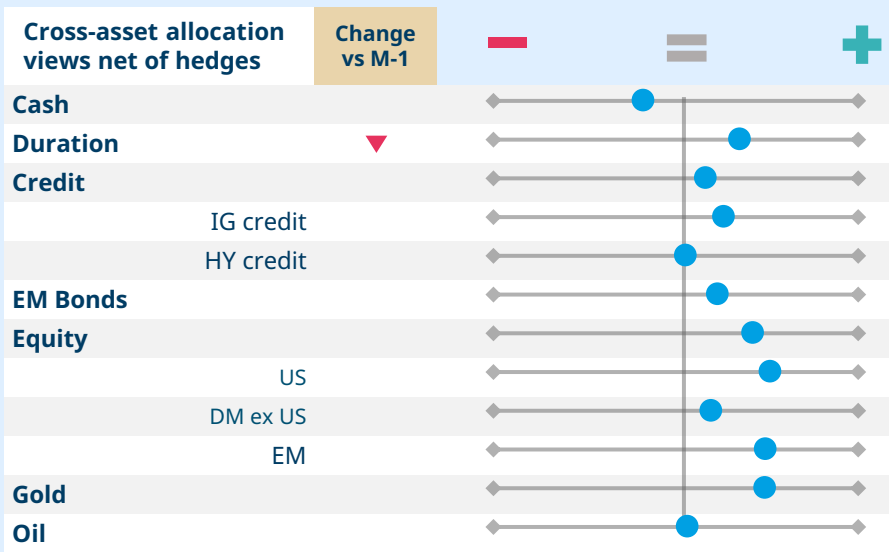
Our constructive stance on equities is maintained through the US, the UK, and emerging markets. In the US, earnings momentum, a dovish Fed, and technological advances are positive factors for the benchmark markets. But we maintain a well-diversified approach and are positive on mid-caps, which have lagged the broader markets and are mainly focused on the domestic US economy, outside of the large-cap tech sector. Furthermore, we are optimistic on EM equities in general and on China. Monetary easing by the Fed opens up room for EM central banks to boost their domestic growth environment.

We remain positive on duration overall, including on the US (5Y), and core EU and Italian BTPs vs Bunds. However, we believe UK inflation, particularly in services, is showing an upward trend, at a time when markets are increasing the scrutiny of the yet-to-be-released government budget. As such, we have tactically downgraded UK duration to neutral, and stay cautious on Japan due to valuations and expectation of a rate hike by the BoJ. In credit, we are constructive on EU IG, and on EM spreads.

In the medium term, the USD looks set to be pressured by structural factors such as high debt, allowing us to stay cautious. We are positive on EUR, JPY/EUR and in EM, we continue to favour MXY over CNY.

“While staying positive on duration overall, we are now neutral on UK gilts due to near-term inflation pressures and the fiscal outlook in the country.”

Amundi Multi Asset Investment Views*



▼ Downgrade vs previous month
▲ Upgrade vs previous month

Source: Amundi, as of 24 September 2025. Changes M-1 include from previous month. The table represents the main investment convictions (including hedging) of the Multi Asset Platforms. *The views are expressed relative to a Reference Asset Allocation (with benchmark 45% equity, 45% bonds, 5% commodities, 5% cash) with “=” being neutral. The + and – may not sum-up due to potential use of derivatives in the implementation. This is an assessment at a specific time, and it can be subject to change at any time. This information is not intended to be a forecast of future results and should not be relied upon by the reader as research, investment advice or a recommendation regarding any fund or any security in particular. This information is for illustrative purposes and does not represent the actual current, past or future asset allocation or portfolio of any Amundi product.

Amundi views by asset classes

Equity Views

Equities	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
US					◆					
US Growth			◆							
US Value							◆			
Europe								◆		
Europe SMID								◆		
Japan							◆			
EM							◆			
Global Factors	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
Growth					◆					
Value							◆			
Small Cap	▲						◆			
Quality						◆				
Low volatility							◆			

Fixed Income Views

Duration	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
US						◆				
EU						◆				
UK								◆		
Japan				◆						
Overall						◆				
Credit	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
US IG						◆				
US HY				◆						
EU IG	▲							◆		
EU HY						◆				
Overall							◆			
FX	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
USD	▼				◆					
EUR					◆					
GBP					◆					
JPY								◆		
EM FX*							◆			

▼ Downgrade vs previous month

▲ Upgrade vs previous month

Source: Summary of views expressed at the most recent global investment committee (GIC) held on **24 September 2025**. The table shows absolute views on each asset class and are expressed on a 9 scale range, where = refers to a neutral stance. This material represents an assessment of the market at a specific time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events or a guarantee of future results. This information should not be relied upon by the reader as research, investment advice or a recommendation regarding any fund or any security in particular. This information is strictly for illustrative and educational purposes and is subject to change. This information does not represent the actual current, past or future asset allocation or portfolio of any Amundi product. FX table shows absolute FX views of the GIC. * Represents a consolidated view of multiple EM currencies.

Emerging Markets Views

EM Bonds	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
China govt.						◆				
India govt.								◆		
EM HC								◆		
EM LC									◆	
EM corp.								◆		
EM Equity	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
EM							◆			
<i>EM Asia</i>							◆			
<i>Latin America</i>								◆		
<i>Emerging EMEA</i>								◆		
EM-ex China							◆			
China						◆				
India							◆			

Source: Summary of views expressed at the most recent global investment committee (GIC) held on 24 September 2025.

▼ Downgrade vs previous month
▲ Upgrade vs previous month

DEFINITION ABBREVIATIONS

Currency abbreviations: USD – US dollar, BRL – Brazilian real, JPY – Japanese yen, GBP – British pound sterling, EUR – Euro, CAD – Canadian dollar, SEK – Swedish krona, NOK – Norwegian krone, CHF – Swiss Franc, NZD – New Zealand dollar, AUD – Australian dollar, CNY – Chinese Renminbi, CLP – Chilean Peso, MXN – Mexican Peso, IDR – Indonesian Rupiah, RUB – Russian Ruble, ZAR – South African Rand, TRY – Turkish lira, KRW – South Korean Won, THB – Thai Baht, HUF – Hungarian Forint.

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AII* CONTRIBUTORS

JEAN-BAPTISTE BERTHON

SENIOR INVESTMENT STRATEGIST

LORENZO PORTELLI

HEAD OF CROSS ASSET STRATEGY

CHIEF EDITORS

MONICA DEFEND

HEAD OF AMUNDI INVESTMENT INSTITUTE

VINCENT MORTIER

GROUP CIO

EDITORS

CLAUDIA BERTINO

HEAD OF AMUNDI INVESTMENT INSIGHTS AND PUBLISHING, AII*

LAURA FIOROT

HEAD OF INVESTMENT INSIGHTS & CLIENT DIVISION, AII*

DEPUTY EDITOR

CY CROSBY TREMMEL

INVESTMENT INSIGHTS, AII*

DESIGN EDITOR

CHIARA BENETTI

DIGITAL ART DIRECTOR AND STRATEGY DESIGNER, AII*

* Amundi Investment Institute

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