

Keep it turning, faster

Since the start of the year, several of the key convictions we highlighted in our outlook have been playing out, and some trends have clearly accelerated. Markets have remained well supported, with significant rotations at country, sector and stock levels.

Geopolitical fragmentation and controlled disorder remain central themes, as the recent escalation in the Middle East has shown. The situation remains fluid and, for now, is best characterised as a military shock with uncertain political ramifications. Oil prices — the principal macro transmission channel — already appear to reflect a largely temporary geopolitical risk premium.

At Davos, we heard a narrative shift, a clear break in the international order. At the Munich Security Conference, and more recently in markets, we have seen steps towards policy action. President Lagarde's reference in her speech to the ECB's new repo facility signifies how policymakers view the growing importance of geo-economics.

Clearly, we are moving into a more complex market equilibrium in which policy, geopolitics and capital allocation matter as much as the economic cycle. In a fast-changing world, it is a good time to reassess our main convictions:

- **A transition with better momentum in the US and Europe**, not a downturn. In the US, labour markets, which are showing mixed signals, consumption, wealth effects, and the AI-led capex boom are key factors that will drive economic activity.
- **Diversification in an era of controlled disorder** is crucial to achieve sustainable returns across asset classes.



VINCENT MORTIER
GROUP CIO



MONICA DEFEND
HEAD OF AMUNDI
INVESTMENT INSTITUTE



PHILIPPE D'ORGEVAL
DEPUTY GROUP CIO

US labour market is sending mixed signals: latest jobless claims, and job creation both rose



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg. Latest data available for both charts, as of 24 February 2026. 3 month rolling average Non-farm payrolls on the right.

ECB President Lagarde's announcement of a new euro liquidity facility at the Munich Security Conference indicates the growing connection between policy making and geoeconomics.

- **Think global in equities**, beyond the tech race amid a more fragmented and selective global market environment.
- **Fiscal and monetary policies** will drive investment opportunities.
- **Europe and emerging markets** offer long-term potential.

Our convictions are based on some of the below macro views:

- **Consumption remains the mainstay of US growth, which we upgraded to 2.5% for this year.** A mixed US labour market and robust consumption (supported by tax refunds etc.) have led us to upgrade our growth view. We are also assessing the latest changes around US tariffs. However, we would like to see more progress in areas such as jobless claims and job creation before concluding about labour markets with confidence. There are downside risks if companies lay off employees due to potential pressures on margins. In the eurozone (EZ), positive growth surprises at year-end (Italy, Spain) are welcome, and are creating a stronger carry over into 2026. We have raised this year's projection to 1.2%.
- **In the US, we believe disinflation will continue** but inflation will remain the Federal Reserve's target, implying there is not a lot of room for the central bank to cut rates beyond twice (25 bps mid-year and again in September). This call is based on the fragility of labour markets. We also believe that the bar for the next Fed Chair to reduce the balance sheet is high as the bank is keen to avoid stress in the repo market.
- **Policy making is getting intertwined with security** and the broader realisation that Europe needs to build strategic autonomy, independent of the US. The ECB's announcement of a new repo facility to improve euro liquidity for non-EU central banks is the latest signal. Regarding rate cuts, we believe the ECB will reduce rates once this year, in the third quarter. Domestic demand is improving, but wage growth is mixed.
- **An era of fiscal expansion confirmed in Japan**, following the consolidation of power in the hands of the Prime Minister. Her policies centres on reducing inflation and boosting economic growth, both of which would have an impact on Japanese bonds and the yen. On the monetary side, we maintain our view of one rate hike, which is less than what the market expects, but in line with the recent subdued growth data for Q4.
- **Emerging markets such as India confirmed as a structural allocation.** We might see phases of volatility, but overall the growth environment remains positive. We have upgraded this year's GDP growth projections to 6.8%. The recent annual budget, deals such as the India-EU agreement, and any tariff relief on exports to the US are all supportive factors. Subsequently, we have removed our easing bias on the Reserve Bank of India and believe it would hold rates steady this year.

To summarise, we neither see an overheating of the economy nor a downturn this year, and maintain a moderate risk on stance. **Hence, over the long term, diversification and selection look set to be better sources of returns rather than market cycles.**

Our late-cycle environment allows us to keep a moderate risk-on stance, as outlined below:

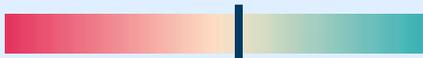
- **Fixed income:** We are overall neutral on duration and have downgraded the US. In Japan, we have been witnessing many factors that could affect our stance. For now, we remain neutral on duration and believe the yield curve will flatten. On risk assets, we maintain a constructive view on corporate credit, and see emerging market bonds as a source of long-term returns and diversification.
- **Equities:** we believe the volatility caused by advances in artificial intelligence is the market's way of questioning businesses that will be disrupted by this technology. Our focus remains on identifying businesses (for instance those in the 'real economy') that will benefit amid this uncertainty. These include quality companies with strong balance sheets in the industrials and materials sector. We are also positive on consumer staples. Strong growth persists in emerging markets, although there are divergences across regions. We are positive on Latin America and Emerging Europe.
- **Multi asset:** We keep a flexible approach across asset classes to identify areas of value, which we now also see in EM bonds due to their robust carry and diversification potential. Also, we are now optimistic on Japanese equities, due to strong earnings growth prospects, but neutral on US equities. Overall, we maintain a well-diversified stance.

While volatility around US tariffs signals that trade tensions are far from over, economic momentum remains reasonably firm.

Overall risk sentiment

Risk off

Risk on



Risk assets are not cheap, but reasonable economic growth and earnings allow us to remain mildly risk-on.

Changes vs the previous month

- **Fixed income:** downgraded US duration.
- **Multi asset:** Constructive on EM bonds and Japanese equities, and tactically neutral on US stocks.

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

AUTHOR

AMAURY
D'ORSAYHEAD OF
FIXED INCOME

Rates to remain range bound

We believe that, while disinflation will continue in the US, the overall inflation will remain between 2.5% and 3% this year, which is above the Fed target. Hence, in the very near future the Fed is likely to remain on hold. Around mid-year, when there is more visibility on inflation, the Fed may reduce rates.

At the same time, we don't see Fed pivoting towards a rate hike, because labour markets are not giving any clear indication of improvement. Overall, rates will remain range-bound. In Asia, Japan is an outlier, and we are monitoring how the fiscal/monetary policies evolve. Overall, we stay balanced, with slightly positive views on corporate credit, EM bonds and a selective stance on duration across DM.

Duration and yield curves

- Overall neutral on duration, but turned more cautious on US – rate cuts are already priced in. We see a potential for curve steepening (5y30y).
- **On Japan**, we are close to neutral and monitoring actively. Valuations, carry and political stability are positives, but any sign of fiscal imprudence could pressurise bonds. We also expect the yield curve to flatten (10y30y).
- In the EU, we like peripheral debt and are positive on UK (mainly short end of the curve).

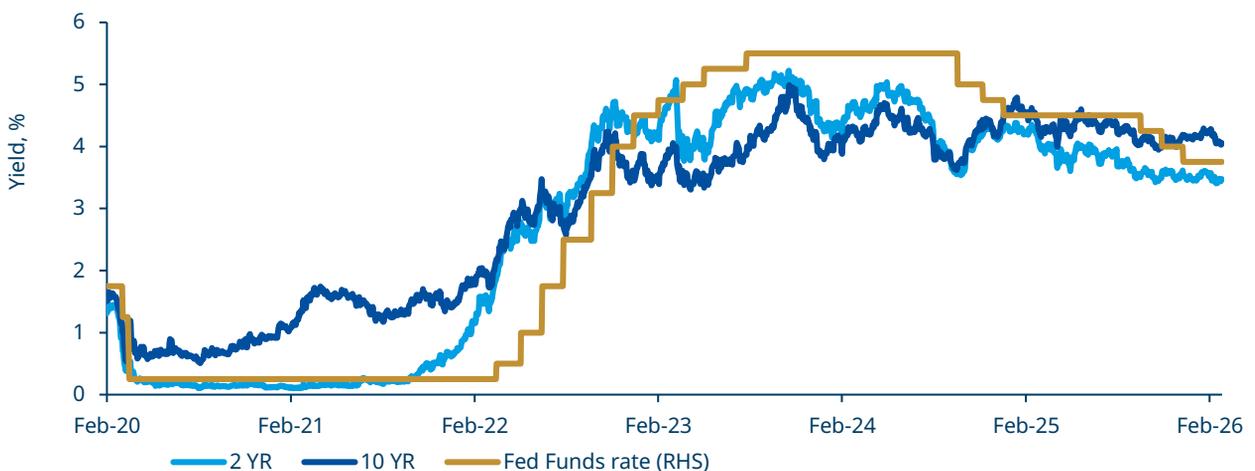
Credit and EM bonds

- Corporate credit remains a source of high carry yield and high-quality credit.
- From a global view, we confirm the preference for EU vs UK and US, with a constructive view on IG versus HY.
- EM bonds offer good diversification opportunities and we do not see systemic risks. Uneven growth raises dispersion risk, so need is high for selection.
- In particular, we like HC, sovereign, and corporate credit. But we have a bigger preference for LC debt.

FX

- We stay neutral on the dollar. GDP growth should remain supported by the policy mix in the near term, but we see uncertainty and the declining allure of the currency as a safe-haven.
- On GBP, our negative stance is maintained. The macro environment is weak and we expect rate cuts.
- In EM FX, we remain positive but slightly adjusted our views in favour of Asian FX.

US rates likely to remain in a range in the near term



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg, as of 25 February 2026.

EQUITIES

AUTHOR

AI disruption may support rotation

BARRY GLAVIN
HEAD OF EQUITY
PLATFORM

The global macro environment is decent, but tariffs have again created uncertainty in this world of controlled disorder. On the market front, volatility in equity markets, including in AI segments, is a reminder of the bona fide questions the market will ask about these companies' competitive moats and their earnings potential. Any progress on this – for example, the development of a new AI model – could result in increased volatility for companies whose business models are at risk of disruption.

We could witness a general trend favouring high-quality companies in industrials versus losers in the technology segments. Our focus remains on building a fundamental view on businesses that could sustain this rotation, and may even benefit from it, particularly in Europe, Japan and EM.

Developed Markets

- We continue to favour a globally diversified approach amid elevated concentration risks in the US.
- We are positive on Japan, which should benefit from both fiscal spending and corporate reforms. The story in Japan is supported by the rising ROE and increased buybacks. In Europe, lower rates, falling energy costs, and German stimulus are supportive of earnings.
- Sector-wise, we favour industrials, healthcare, banks (selection is critical). We expect industrials to benefit from the next wave of AI capex, which is likely to spread beyond data centres to areas like batteries, electric motors, sensors and drones. As a result, B2B companies like industrials are likely to enjoy stronger revenue growth and higher returns.

Emerging markets

- EM equities are supported by strong fundamentals, economic growth, and a weakening USD. Uncertainty caused by Trump's policy in DM is another factor boosting EM equities recently.
- We remain positive on Emerging Europe LatAm and UAE.
- In Asia, we are positive on India from a structural perspective. But we are monitoring valuations and some companies where a conglomerate discount has been priced in.* In China, where we are neutral, we think the government's anti-involution policies are unlikely to boost corporate margins in the short term.
- Although we are cautious on energy and technology sectors, we are positive on businesses in the memory chips sector, for instance in South Korea.

Rotation towards real economy: US industrials vs software, small cap vs large cap



Source: Amundi Investment Institute, Bloomberg, as of 25 February 2026. Russell indices used for small cap and large, S&P for software and industrials. *Refers to Emerging markets text: conglomerate discount is a fall in the total valuation of a diversified company below the value of all its subsidiaries (sum of parts).

MULTI-ASSET

Explore the carry potential in EM

The growth momentum is stronger than expected in the US and Europe, with irregular progress towards the inflation target that could lead the Fed and ECB to stay on hold in the near term. In Japan, PM Sanae Takaichi’s victory gives an additional push to her “Sanaenomics” agenda that could revamp Japan’s growth potential. Elsewhere, EM show improving financial conditions that could improve their economic pattern. **In this context, we have recalibrated our stance to explore carry in EM, maintaining a modestly pro-risk stance.**

While we remain positive on equities through Europe and UK, we have tactically adopted a neutral stance on the US. Concentration risk in the tech sector remains elevated, and there is rising demand for diversification beyond crowded trades. Secondly, we upgraded Japan due to expectations of strong earnings growth and an improvement in return on equity. We remain constructive on emerging markets in general and specifically on LatAm.

On FI, we have become positive on EM spreads, which should benefit from a risk-on sentiment. Although geopolitical risks persist and valuations are tight, EM spreads are supported by ample liquidity, positive macro momentum and attractive carry. In DM, we stay positive on EU IG. On govt. bonds, we are overall constructive on the US and EU. But now we prefer to express our view on the EU through German bunds, rather than EMU swaps. Bund valuations vs swaps are attractive and should gain from potential dovishness from the ECB and provide a safeguard in a risk-off scenario. We also remain positive on Italian BTPs.

We turned positive on a basket of EM FX against the USD. This offers diversification and should benefit from positive EM growth and a weaker dollar. In commodities, we are constructive on gold and are no longer cautious on oil following the military action on Iran. In addition, owing to the recent equities rally and geopolitical risks, we think it’s essential to strengthen safeguards, particularly on US equities.

AUTHORS

FRANCESCO SANDRINI

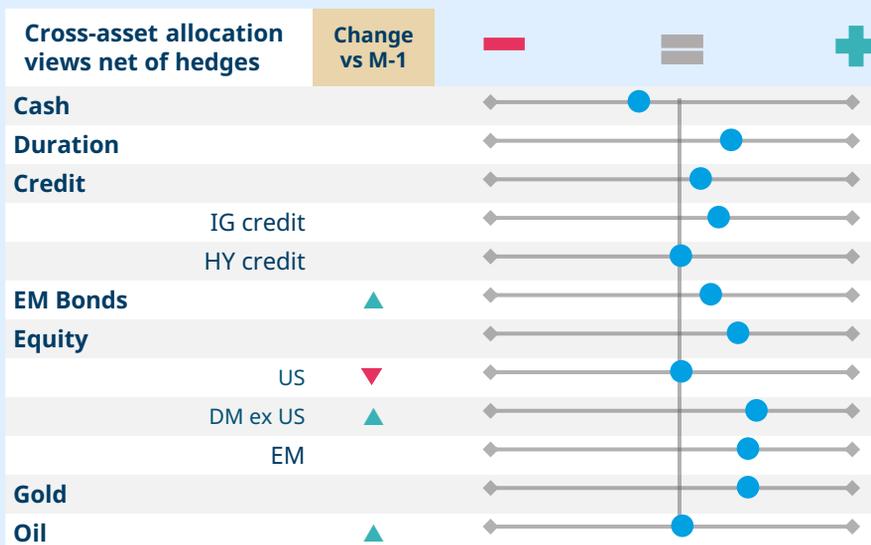
CIO ITALY & GLOBAL HEAD OF MULTI-ASSET

JOHN O’TOOLE

GLOBAL HEAD - CIO SOLUTIONS

“We aim to diversify and explore markets that stand to benefit from a supportive macro backdrop, attractive structural growth prospects, and earnings potential.”

Amundi Multi Asset Investment Views*



▼ Downgrade vs previous month
▲ Upgrade vs previous month

Source: Amundi, as of 2 March 2026. 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

DM Equities	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
US						◆				
<i>US Growth</i>				◆						
<i>US Value</i>							◆			
Europe							◆			
<i>Europe SMID</i>								◆		
Japan							◆			
EM Equities	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
EM							◆			
<i>EM Asia</i>							◆			
<i>Latin America</i>								◆		
<i>Emerging EMEA</i>								◆		
EM-ex China							◆			
China						◆				
India							◆			

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							◆			
EM Bonds	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
China govt.						◆				
India govt.								◆		
EM Sovereign HC								◆		
EM LC									◆	
EM Corp. HC								◆		
Overall								◆		

Global FX views

FX	Change vs M-1	---	--	-	-/=	=	=/+	+	++	+++
USD						◆				
EUR					◆					
GBP					◆					
JPY							◆			
EM FX*								◆		

Source: Summary of views expressed at the most recent **global investment committee (GIC)** and discussions after. Views as of 2 March 2026. 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.

▼ 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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