Amundi FTSE EPRA NAREIT Global RE

FACTSHEET

Marketing Communication

30/06/2026

EQUITY ■

Key Information (Source: Amundi)

Net Asset Value (NAV) : **(A) 141.76 (EUR)**
(D) 108.17 (EUR)

NAV and AUM as of : **30/06/2026**

Assets Under Management (AUM) :
798.63 (million EUR)

ISIN code : **(A) LU1328853384**
(D) LU1328853202

Bloomberg code : **(A) AMEWREC LX**
(D) AMEWRED LX

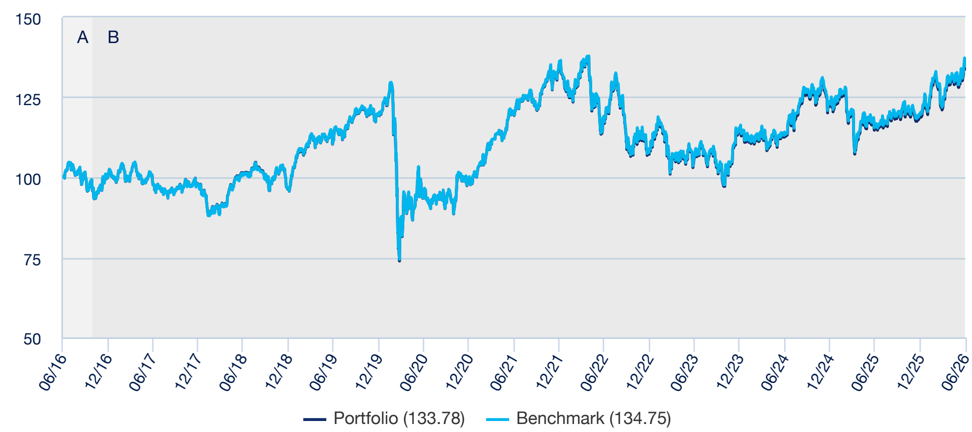
Benchmark : **FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed**

Objective and Investment Policy

The objective of this Sub-Fund is to track the performance of FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (the “Index”), and to minimize the tracking error between the net asset value of the Sub-Fund and the performance of the Index.
The Sub-Fund aims to achieve a level of tracking error of the Sub-Fund and its index that will not normally exceed 1%

Returns (Source: Fund Admin) - Past performance does not predict future returns

Performance evolution (rebased to 100) from 30/06/2016 to 30/06/2026* (Source: Fund Admin)



A : Simulation based on the performance from December 1, 2015 to October 30, 2016 of the Luxemburgish Sub-Fund "INDEX EQUITY WORLD REAL ESTATE" of the SICAV "AMUNDI FUNDS" managed by Amundi Asset Management and absorbed by AMUNDI INDEX FTSE EPRA NAREIT GLOBAL on October 31, 2016.
B : Performance of the Sub-Fund since the date of its launch

Rolling performances * (Source: Fund Admin)

	YTD	1 month	3 months	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since
Since	31/12/2025	29/05/2026	31/03/2026	30/06/2025	30/06/2023	30/06/2021	30/06/2016	13/04/2016
Portfolio	12.67%	2.86%	9.35%	16.15%	25.31%	12.15%	33.78%	40.34%
Benchmark	12.63%	2.95%	9.37%	16.29%	25.63%	12.82%	34.75%	41.42%
Spread	0.04%	-0.09%	-0.02%	-0.14%	-0.32%	-0.67%	-0.97%	-1.08%

Calendar year performance * (Source: Fund Admin)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Portfolio	-3.48%	7.59%	5.89%	-20.34%	35.50%	-16.54%	24.09%	-1.10%	-2.91%	-
Benchmark	-3.39%	7.68%	5.96%	-20.18%	35.67%	-16.55%	24.15%	-0.88%	-3.06%	-
Spread	-0.09%	-0.08%	-0.07%	-0.16%	-0.17%	0.01%	-0.06%	-0.23%	0.15%	-

** Source : Amundi. The above cover complete periods of 12 months for each calendar year.* ***Past performance is no predictor of current and future results and does not guarantee future yield*** *. Any losses or gains do not take into consideration any costs, commissions and fees incurred by the investor in the issue and buyout of the shares (e.g. taxes, brokerage fees or other commissions deducted by the financial intermediary). If performance is calculated in a currency other than the euro, any losses or gains generated can thereby be affected by exchange rate fluctuations (both upward and downward). The discrepancy accounts for the performance difference between the portfolio and the index.*

Risk Indicator *(Source : Fund Admin)*

1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7

Lower Risk — Higher Risk

⚠ The SRI represents the risk and return profile as presented in the Key Information Document (KID). The lowest category does not imply that there is no risk. The SRI is not guaranteed and may change over time. The risk indicator assumes you keep the product for 5 years.
The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movement in the markets or because we are not able to pay you.

Risk indicators (Source: Fund Admin)

	1 year	3 years	5 years
Portfolio volatility	11.78%	14.15%	14.65%
Benchmark volatility	11.87%	14.23%	14.70%
Ex-post Tracking Error	0.30%	0.36%	0.38%
Sharpe ratio	1.42	0.39	0.03
Portfolio Information ratio	-0.12	-0.23	-0.34

** Volatility is a statistical indicator that measures an asset's variations around its average value. For example, market variations of +/- 1.5% per day correspond to a volatility of 25% per year. The higher the volatility, the higher the risk.*

The Sharpe Ratio is a statistical indicator which measures the portfolio performance compared to a risk-free placement

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EQUITY

Meet the Team

Lionel Brafman

Head of the Index & Multistrategies team

Mohamed El Jebbah

Portfolio Manager

Liang Hong

Co-Portfolio Manager

Index Data (Source : Amundi)

Description of the Index

The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index is an equity index representative of the listed real estate companies and REITS worldwide.

Information (Source: Amundi)

Asset class : **Equity**
Exposure : **International**

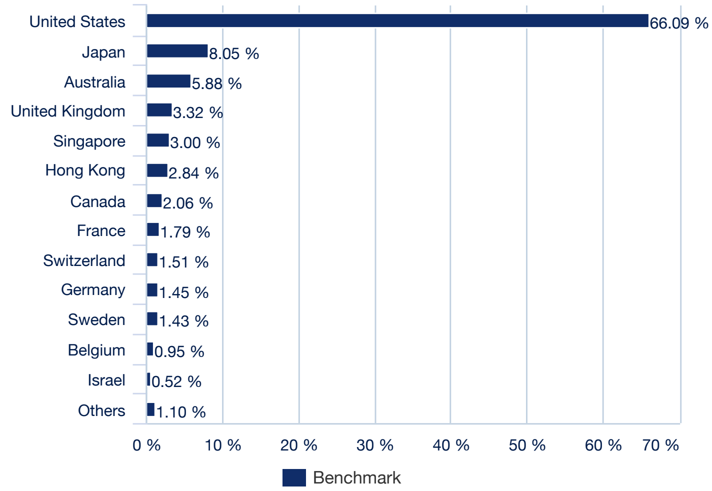
Holdings : **351**

Top 10 benchmark holdings (source : Amundi)

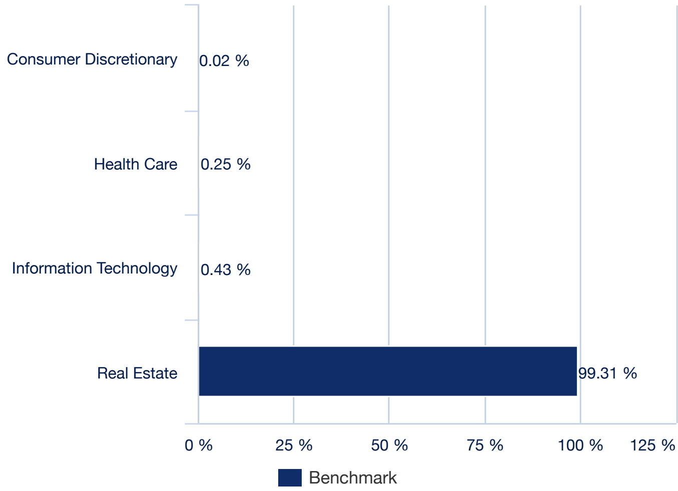
	% of assets (Index)
WELLTOWER INC	7.82%
PROLOGIS INC	6.29%
EQUINIX INC	5.19%
SIMON PROPERTY GROUP INC	3.53%
DIGITAL REALTY TRUST	3.24%
REALTY INCOME CORP	2.86%
PUBLIC STORAGE	2.49%
GOODMAN GROUP	2.14%
VENTAS INC	2.10%
IRON MOUNTAIN INC	1.87%
Total	**37.53%**

For illustrative purposes only and not a recommendation to buy or sell securities.

Geographical breakdown (for illustrative purposes only - Source: Amundi)



Benchmark Sector breakdown (for illustrative purposes only - Source : Amundi)



Management commentary

The US economic outlook improved in June, bolstered by the AI theme, which continues to drive investment, and by a sharp drop in oil prices following the ceasefire in Iran. The third estimate of Q1 GDP confirms growth of 2.1%. Consumption indicators have recovered, as evidenced by the rebound in the University of Michigan's consumer confidence index in June. The labor market continues to surprise on the upside, with the unemployment rate holding steady at 4.3%, a historically low level. Industrial momentum remains solid, driven by new orders; the ISM manufacturing index stood at 54.0 in May, its highest level since 2022. The services sector also remains on a positive trajectory, with the ISM services index rising to 54.5. However, persistently high energy costs in recent months have weighed on industrial production and are now filtering through to non-housing services, particularly transportation and healthcare. Meanwhile, the share of SMEs planning to invest or hire in the coming months has fallen to rock-bottom levels, comparable to those seen in 2009 or during the Covid crisis. Conversely, AI-related investments continue to support the high-tech and electronics sectors, which remain in a phase of strong expansion.

Paradoxically, while the energy shock is gradually subsiding, its inflationary impact is intensifying. Data from May show an increase of over 4% in both the Consumer Price Index and PCE inflation. Core PCE - the Federal Reserve's (Fed) preferred indicator - stood at 3.4% in May, its highest level since October 2023, while its six-month annualized rate rose back to 4%. This pressure stems primarily from energy costs, which surged by 24% year-on-year, driving a 10.8% increase in freight transport costs over the last three months. At the first FOMC meeting chaired by Kevin WARSH, the Federal Reserve unanimously kept rates unchanged at 3.50–3.75%, stating that it would prioritize price stability. The market now anticipates an initial rate hike as early as September 2026.

EQUITY

Management commentary

The Eurozone economy continues to suffer from the energy shock, trade instability with the United States, and competition from Chinese products. First-quarter GDP was revised to -0.2% - down from the initial estimate of +0.1% - marking the first decline since the fourth quarter of 2022 and the sharpest drop since mid-2020. This revision is largely attributable to the collapse of Irish GDP (-12.1%), linked to a few major companies, as well as a slight contraction in France (-0.1%), whereas Spain (+0.6%), Germany, and Italy (+0.3% each) proved more resilient. These figures confirm that domestic demand was already slowing prior to the energy shock. However, leading indicators appear more encouraging: the June composite PMI rose to 49.5, driven by a rebound in the services sector, particularly in tourism and leisure. These levels are consistent with a stabilization of GDP in the second quarter of 2026. The reopening of the Strait of Hormuz has also improved the outlook for businesses, as evidenced by the continued recovery of the German IFO index in June. Finally, consumer confidence in the European Union improved for the second consecutive month, rising to -17.7 from -19.0, although it remains well below pre-conflict levels. Inflation remains the primary concern, holding steady at 3.2% in May, with core inflation revised upward to 2.6%. Energy costs rose by 10.9% year-on-year, fueling fears of stagflation. Against this backdrop, the European Central Bank (ECB) unanimously raised its key interest rates by 25 bp, bringing the deposit rate to 2.25%, without providing guidance on future moves. It is the third G10 central bank to take action since the outbreak of the conflict in Iran, following Norway and Australia. In its new macroeconomic projections, the ECB revised its inflation forecasts to 3.0% for 2026 and 2.3% for 2027, while growth is expected to reach only 0.8% in 2026.

The UK economy showed resilience in June, driven by consumer spending and the manufacturing sector. This momentum is confirmed by a manufacturing PMI reading above 53 for June. The unemployment rate for March remained unchanged at 5.2%. However, inflation remains high, rising by 2.8% in May. On the political front, Prime Minister Keir STARMER lost the support of the Labour Party and resigned. Andy BURNHAM is widely expected to succeed him, at a time when the bond market remains cautious. The Bank of England kept its key interest rate unchanged at 3.75%.

The Japanese economy's positive momentum was confirmed in June, driven by the manufacturing sector, exports, and household consumption. First-quarter GDP growth was revised upward to an annualized rate of 1.8%. Retail sales rose by 2.1% and industrial production by 2.3%, while the unemployment rate fell to 2.5%. June's flash PMI readings indicate an acceleration in the manufacturing sector to 54.9 - close to historical highs - while the services sector continues to expand. Wages are now rising faster than inflation, thereby supporting consumption. Meanwhile, housing starts surged by 11.4% year-on-year. Conversely, upstream inflationary pressures are intensifying sharply: the May Producer Price Index (PPI) rose 6.3% year-on-year - its highest level in over three years - driven by a 25.5% increase in import prices, with energy costs up 47%. The yen remains under pressure (with the USD/JPY exchange rate at 160), forcing authorities to intervene to curb excessive depreciation. Against this backdrop of inflation remaining above target, the Bank of Japan raised rates by 25 basis points to 1.0% on June 16 - the highest level since 1995 - while maintaining a gradual pace of normalization.

Equity markets slowed in June, with the MSCI World rising +1.3% (net in EUR). Europe was the strongest-performing region, gaining +3.0%, followed by North America (+1.1%) and the Pacific region (+0.9%). Within emerging markets, only Asia posted gains (+0.9% net in EUR), while Latin America and the Europe & Middle East region declined (-0.4% and -1.0%, respectively). The US market focused on a secondary offering by Google and the IPO of SpaceX. Notably, the "Magnificent Seven" lost over $2.3 trillion in market capitalization as investors shifted their attention to AI solution providers and semiconductor companies. European stock markets were buoyed by sectors sensitive to geopolitical conditions - such as banking, automakers, and luxury goods - which had previously suffered due to uncertainties surrounding the Middle East conflict and energy supply disruptions. In Asia, South Korea and China saw significant selling pressure as investors took profits on technology stocks. This sell-off was triggered by Apple's decision to raise prices due to a memory chip shortage, reigniting concerns regarding sales volumes.

The FTSE EPRA Developed index delivered a performance of 2.95% (in EUR). Geographically, North America was the biggest winner this month with +4.95%, followed by Europe with +0.85% and Asia with -1.74% over the month.

During the month of June, the portfolio delivered a performance of +2.87%.

Information (Source: Amundi)

Fund structure	SICAV under Luxembourg law
UCITS compliant	UCITS
Management Company	Amundi Luxembourg SA
Administrator	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
Custodian	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
Independent auditor	DELOITTE AUDIT
Share-class inception date	29/06/2016
Share-class reference currency	EUR
Classification	Not applicable
Type of shares	(A) Accumulation (D) Distribution
ISIN code	(A) LU1328853384 (D) LU1328853202
Frequency of NAV calculation	Daily
Management fees and other administrative or operating costs	0.29%
Minimum recommended investment period	5 years
Fiscal year end	September
CNMV code	-

Important information

Note on the Fund management company and the fund Sub-fund of the Luxembourg SICAV Amundi Index Solutions (the 'Sub-fund' or the 'Fund' and the 'SICAV'). The SICAV is an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities existing under Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010, organised as a société dinvestissement à capital variable and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B206810. The SICAV has its registered office at 5, allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg. The Sub-fund has been authorised for public sale by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier of Luxembourg and in France by the AMF. The SICAV has other Sub-funds which are described in the prospectus. Not all sub-funds will necessarily be registered or authorized for sale in jurisdictions of all investors. The Fund is described in a Key Information Document (KID), or Key Investor Information Document (KIID) for UK investors, and prospectus. The Funds KID, or KIID for UK investors, must be made available to potential subscribers prior to subscription. The Funds reference material (KIID, prospectus, annual and semi-annual reports) can be obtained from Amundi on request, or obtained via the amundietf.com website. In the United Kingdom (the “UK”), this website is being issued by Amundi (UK) Limited, 77 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5BJ, UK. Amundi (UK) Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) and entered on the FCA’s Financial Services Register under number 114503. This may be checked at https://register.fca.org.uk/ and further information of its authorisation is available on request. Each fund and its relevant sub-fund(s) under its respective fund range that is referred to in this website (each, a “Fund”) is a recognised collective investment scheme for the purposes of Section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”). Potential investors in the UK should be aware that none of the protections afforded by the UK regulatory system will apply to an investment in a Fund and that compensation will not be available under the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme. Regarding Funds admitted on a regulated market, the listing is subject to a volatility control mechanisms to ensure that the ETF price does not deviate significantly from a reference price set by the listing rules of the relevant regulated market, notably through the implementation of a trading halt mechanism in case of significant deviation from this reference price. The Fund offers no capital guarantee. Investors may not get back the full amount of their initial investment, particularly in the event that the benchmark index falls. Subscribing to a UCITS may involve risks. Potential investors are advised to read the Funds risk profile, which is described in detail in the prospectus. The amount that is reasonable to invest in the Fund will depend on the personal circumstances of each investor. To determine this amount, investors should take into account their financial situation, personal assets, and current and future requirements, as well as considering their willingness to accept risks or conversely their preference to invest cautiously. Investors are also strongly recommended to sufficiently diversify their investments so as to avoid being exposed solely to the risks of this Fund. Investors should therefore seek advice in this regard from their usual advisors (legal, tax, financial and/or accounting) before purchasing any units of the Fund. The source of the data contained in this document is Amundi Asset Management unless otherwise stated. **Policy regarding portfolio transparency and warning on secondary market** The policy regarding portfolio transparency and information on the funds assets are available on amundietf.com. Shares purchased on the secondary market cannot usually be sold directly back to the fund. Investors must buy and sell shares on a secondary market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker) and may incur fees for doing so. Investors may pay more than the current net asset value when buying shares and may receive less than the current net asset value when selling them.

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