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TITLE: **Third Quarter Report for 2025**

SUBJECT: Third Quarter Report for 2025

SUBMITTED BY: Administrator of the Reserve Funds for Pensions and Social Security

ADDRESSEES: Supervisory Board of the RFPSS (for information)

MAJORITY: Not applicable

LEGAL BASIS: RFPSS Regulations

RECOMMENDATION: The Supervisory Board is asked to note this document.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this document is to update the RFPSS Supervisory Board on the management results for the third quarter of 2025.

This document has been issued in English only.

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1. RFPSS summary

Market value (EUR m)		Hedged returns and information ratio			
		September 2025	Quarter to date	Year to date	Rolling 5-year IR
RFPSS	14 399.90	1.93%	4.05%	7.23%	0.48
Benchmark	n/a	2.01%	3.82%	7.12%	n/a

Weights as of 30 September 2025		
	RFPSS	Benchmark
Equities	52.24%	53.62%
Bonds	35.61%	35.01%
Real Estate	10.11%	9.43%
Cash	2.03%	1.94%

Figure 1

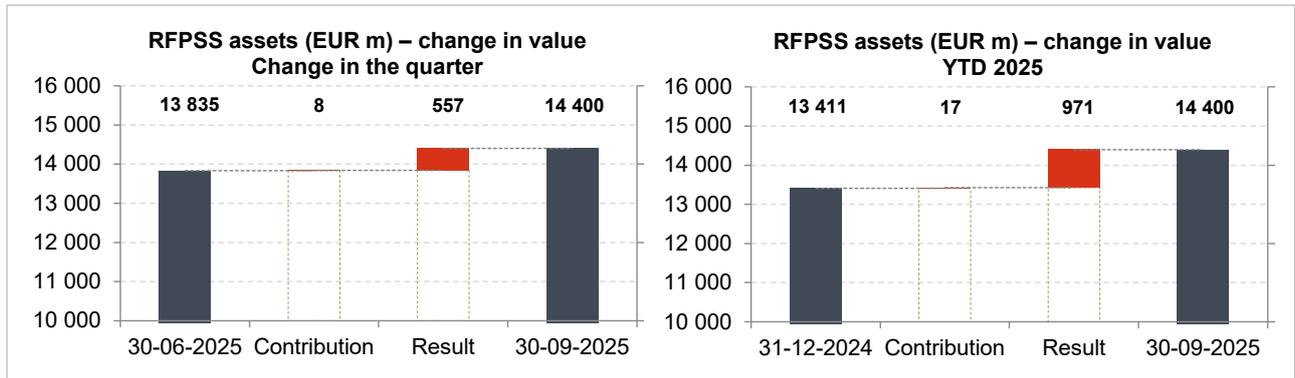


Figure 2

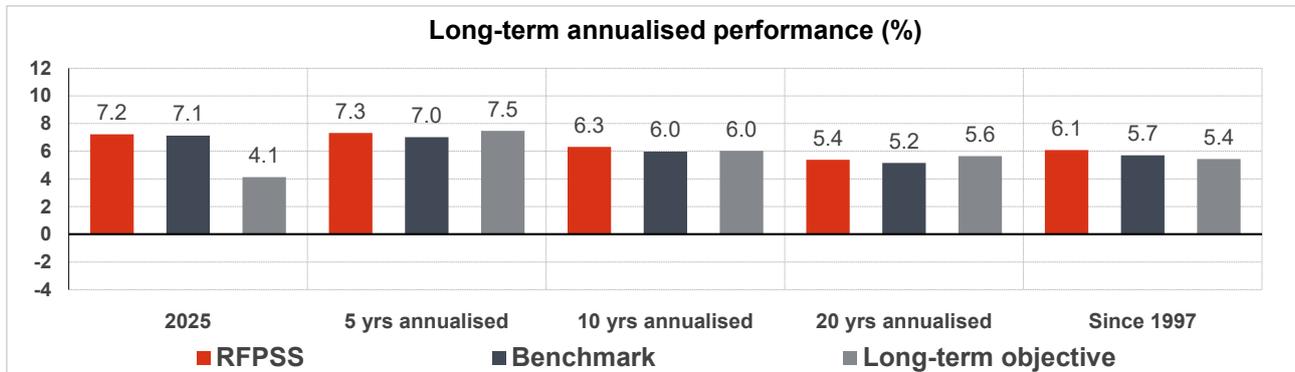


Figure 3



Figure 4

2. Market highlights

Economic data and monetary policy

- Manufacturing purchasing managers' indices (PMIs) across most major eurozone economies picked up, although they remain in contractionary territory; the US manufacturing PMI increased only marginally.
- The Bank of England (BoE) and the Federal Reserve cut their policy rate by 25 bps each, while the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Japan (BOJ) kept their rates unchanged.
- The EUR appreciated against the USD, GBP and JPY.

Domestic government bonds

- Domestic bond yields climbed higher, partly driven by fiscal concerns, as the ECB remained on hold.
- The French sovereign credit spread widened on the back of political uncertainty.

Domestic corporate bonds

- The asset class had a strong performance in the third quarter in total return terms predominantly driven by spreads.
- Risk sentiment was constructive, with spreads range-bound after reaching pre-liberation day levels. High issuance activity was accompanied by robust demand.
- Management implemented two asset allocation inflows; sector composition, spread positioning and duration exposure saw only slight changes.

Foreign bonds

- US Treasury yields declined as the Fed initiated its rate cutting cycle.
- The Japanese government bond yield curve continued to moderately rise and steepen, partly driven by political dynamics and fiscal concerns.

Emerging markets bonds

- The asset class delivered strong total returns during the quarter driven by carry, rates and currency appreciation.
- Emerging markets central banks adopted varied policies in response to differing domestic conditions and uncertainty, expressing caution.
- Management increased the Capital Group position; the Barings fund was slightly reduced, the Man Group fund was gradually sold in its entirety and the proceeds reinvested in the Morgan Stanley fund.

Domestic equities

- Third consecutive quarter with positive absolute returns, despite a marginal contraction in year-over-year aggregate earnings per share.
- Value outperformed growth mildly; momentum and high-risk stocks outperformed; high-profitability stocks underperformed.
- Large- and mega-cap stocks outperformed small- and mid-caps; cyclicals outperformed defensives.

Foreign equities

- Stock markets continued to rise on positive earnings surprises and the prospect of lower rates.
- Tech stocks performed particularly well given continued investor enthusiasm around the theme of AI.

Emerging markets equities

- The asset class further benefited from robust inflows as global investors sought to diversify beyond US markets.
- Solid AI demand and deals around AI infrastructure gave tailwinds to growth stocks.
- China, Chinese Taipei and South Korea outperformed; India underperformed.

Real estate

- Listed property from the eurozone suffered a moderate correction as the ECB paused further easing, while business fundamentals remained well supported.
- Industrial/logistics, diversified and retail real estate companies outperformed; healthcare, residential and office specialists lagged.

3. Performance

	RFPSS	Domestic Government Bonds	Domestic Corporate Bonds	Foreign Bonds	Emerging Markets Bonds	Domestic Equities	Foreign Equities	Emerging Markets Equities	Real Estate	Cash
RFPSS	4.05	0.13	1.13	0.67	3.67	4.57	7.40	11.00	-1.89	0.48
Benchmark	3.82	-0.21	0.94	0.75	2.59	4.48	7.45	10.53	-2.06	0.49
Active	0.23	0.34	0.19	-0.08	1.08	0.09	-0.05	0.47	0.18	-0.01

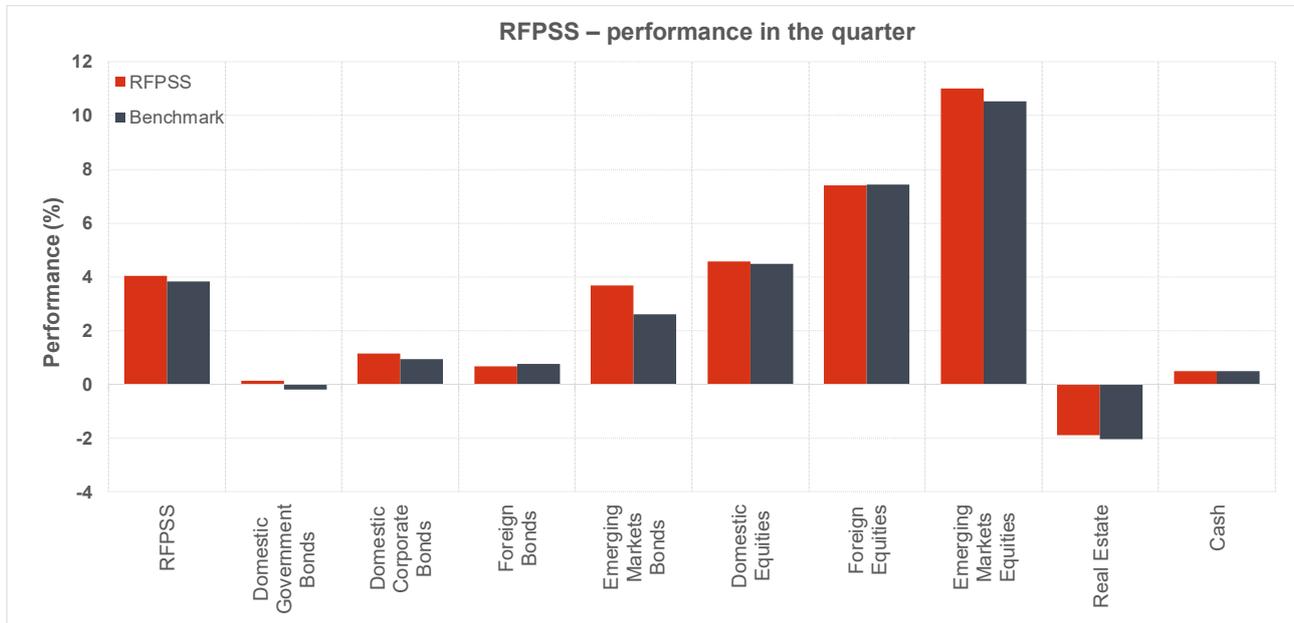


Figure 5

	RFPSS	Domestic Government Bonds	Domestic Corporate Bonds	Foreign Bonds	Emerging Markets Bonds	Domestic Equities	Foreign Equities	Emerging Markets Equities	Real Estate	Cash
RFPSS	7.23	0.94	2.95	-6.48	3.41	17.63	1.64	11.97	10.12	1.66
Benchmark	7.12	0.31	2.76	-6.08	1.60	16.95	2.11	12.39	10.08	1.69
Active	0.10	0.62	0.19	-0.39	1.81	0.68	-0.47	-0.42	0.04	-0.02

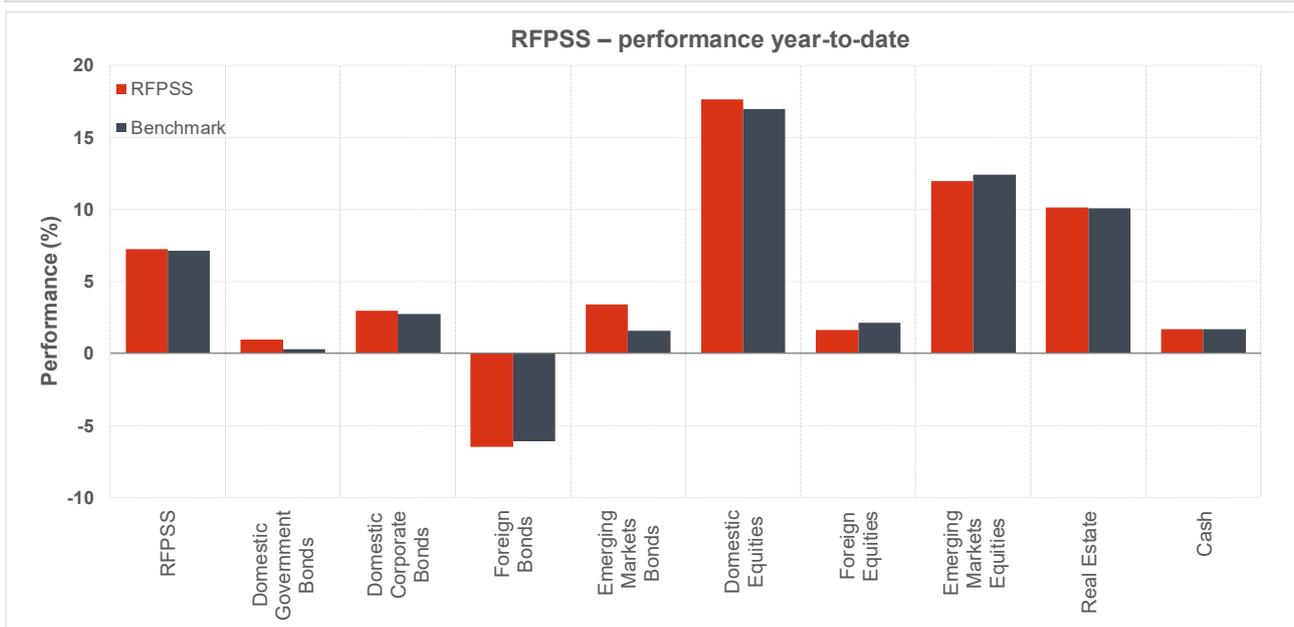


Figure 6

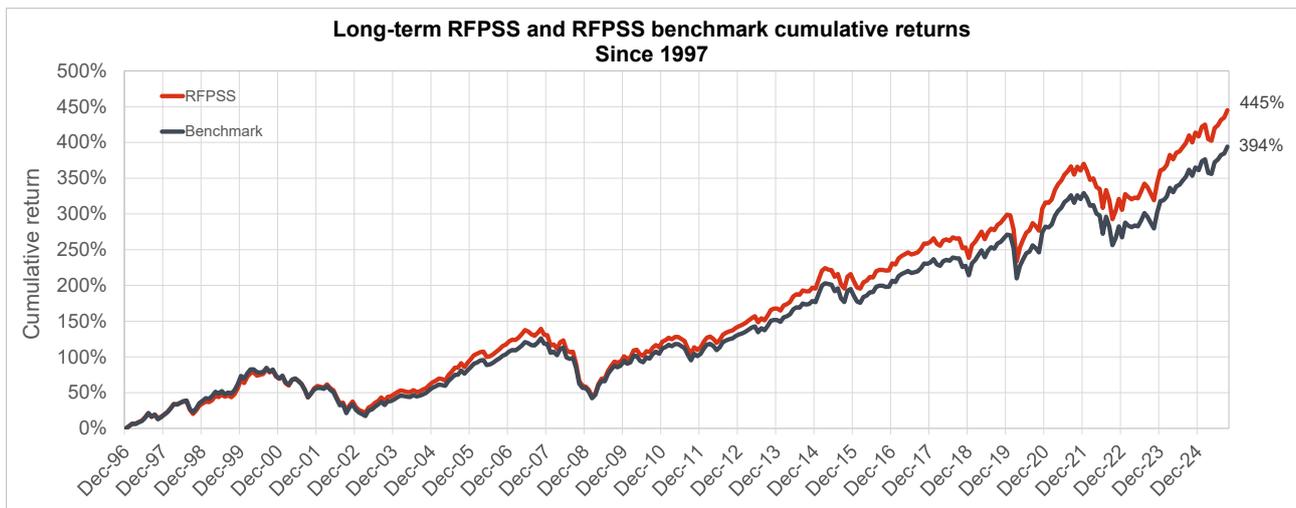


Figure 7

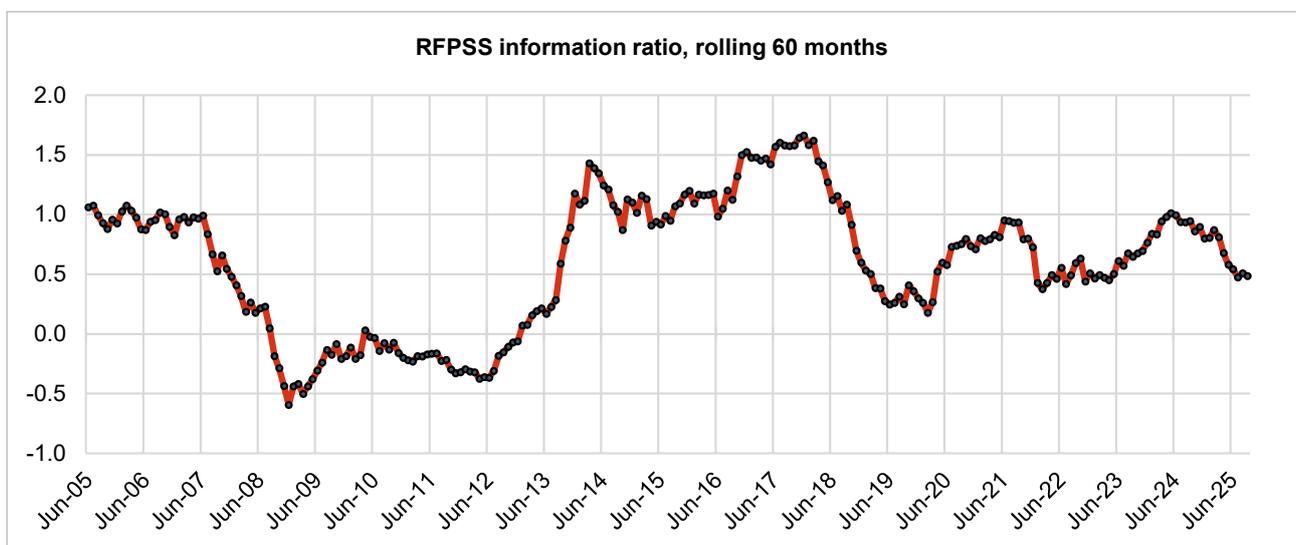


Figure 8

Change in assets under management in the quarter	
	Value (in EUR 000')
Income from coupons, dividends, interest:	41 042
Total realised gains:	435 388
Total realised losses:	- 62 298
Custodian fees:	- 388
Sundry income/expenses	627
Total results on evaluation:	142 759
Result of the period:	557 130
Transfers to the Pension Reserve Fund:	0
Transfers to the Healthcare Insurance Reserve Fund:	4 231
Transfers to the Long-Term Care Insurance Reserve Fund:	3 376
Transfers to the Tax Adjustment Reserve Fund:	0
Total transferred:	7 606
Change in assets under management:	564 736

Figure 9

4. Holdings

September 2025 – NAV and share ownership information for Master Fund RFPSS			
Share price:	32 601.0871	Number of shares:	441 699.8546
Breakdown of funds	No. of shares	Mkt. val (EUR '000)	Percentage
Pension Reserve Fund	390 436.8406	12 728 665	88.4%
Healthcare Insurance Reserve Fund	34 443.3466	1 122 891	7.8%
Long-Term Care Insurance Reserve Fund	12 482.6538	406 948	2.8%
Tax Adjustment Reserve Fund	4 337.0137	141 391	1.0%
Total:	441 699.8546	14 399 895	100.0%

Figure 10

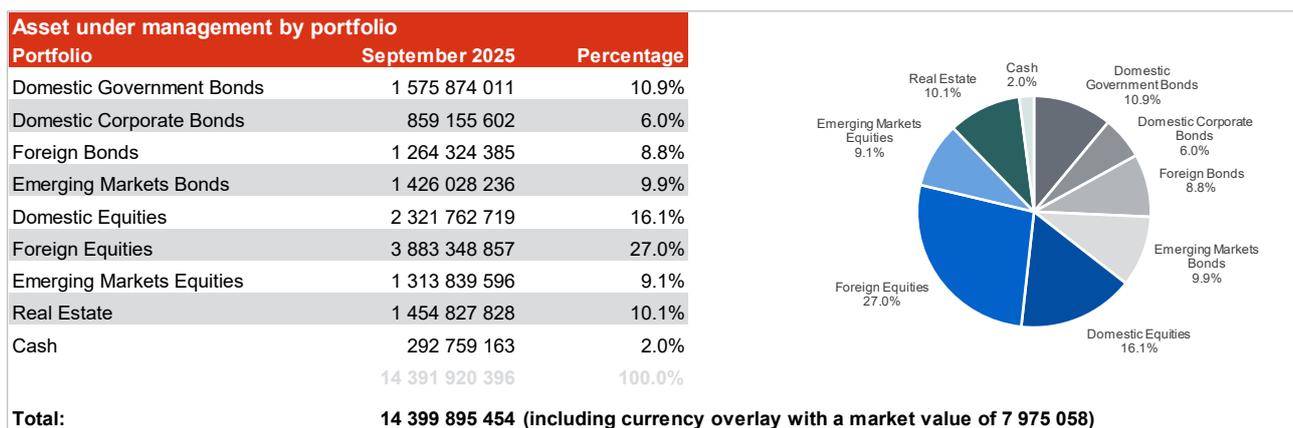


Figure 11

Top 10 direct holdings as of 30 September 2025				Top 10 indirect holdings as of 30 September 2025			
Portfolio	Description	% RFPSS	Cumul	Portfolio	Description	% RFPSS	Cumul
1) DE,RE	VONOVIA SE NPV	2.17%	2.17%	1) FE	XTRACKERS (IE) PLC MSCI USA UCITS ETF 1	6.22%	6.22%
2) RE	UNIBAIL-RODAMCO-WE 1ORD UNIBAIL-R & 1CL	1.02%	3.20%	2) FE	SSGA SPDR ETFs EUR S&P 500 USD	5.43%	11.65%
3) DE	ASML HOLDING NV EUR0.09	0.91%	4.11%	3) FE	VANGUARD INV SER S&P500 UCITS USD	3.45%	15.10%
4) RE	KLEPIERRE EUR1.40	0.78%	4.89%	4) FE	JPMORGAN ETFs (IRE JPM US RES ENH IX EQ	2.75%	17.85%
5) DE	SAP SE ORD NPV	0.67%	5.55%	5) EB	PIMCO FDS GBL INVS EMERGING LOCAL BD IN	2.36%	20.21%
6) RE	LEG IMMOBILIEN SE NPV	0.58%	6.13%	6) FE	UBS (IRL) ETF PLC UBS CORE S&P 500 UCI	2.25%	22.46%
7) FB	UNITED STATES TREAS 3.500 APR 30 28	0.57%	6.70%	7) EB	COLCHESTER MUL-STR LOCAL MARKET BOND I	2.04%	24.50%
8) RE	MERLIN PROPERTIES EUR1	0.56%	7.26%	8) EB	BARINGS UMBRELLA EMG MKTS LOCAL DEBT	1.94%	26.44%
9) DE	SIEMENS AG NPV(REGD)(EU)	0.50%	7.76%	9) EB	BLACKROCK GBL FDS EM LCL CCY BD I2 USD	1.61%	28.05%
10) RE	GECINA EUR7.50	0.49%	8.25%	10) EE	ROBECO CAP GTH FDS ROBECO QI EMS ACTV E	1.44%	29.50%

Figure 12

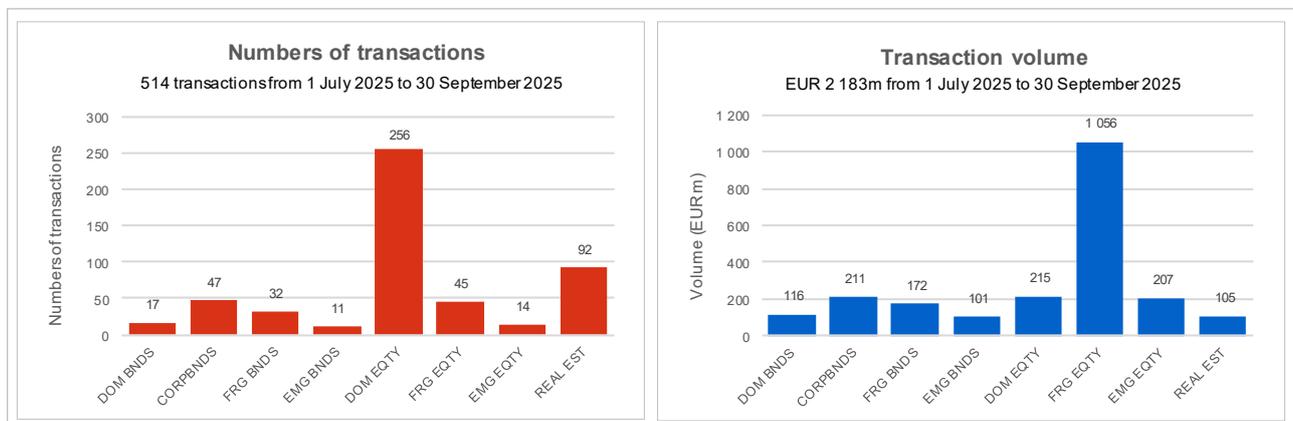


Figure 13

5. Economic data and monetary policy

5.1 Economic data

Leading indicators highlighted contrasting economic developments among major economies. Some eurozone countries continued to improve, with key manufacturing sector indicators on the rise, while other developed economies showed little progress or faced declines in their forward-looking metrics.

The eurozone aggregate manufacturing PMI continued its upward trend as it rose another 0.3 points over the quarter to 49.8, after having breached the 50-point threshold that separates contraction from expansion during the quarter. Germany's manufacturing PMI showed signs of improvements, increasing by 0.5 points to 49.5 compared to its value at the end of the second quarter. Germany's overall business climate and economic outlook deteriorated, as the impact of the government spending on economic growth remains uncertain. The Ifo Business Climate Index declined 0.7 points during the quarter to 87.7, whereas the Ifo Expectations gauge decreased 0.9 points over the three-month period. The Current Assessment Index has also deteriorated, declining from 86.2 to 85.7. French manufacturing PMI went up only marginally by 0.1 points to 48.2, while Italy's index increased from 48.4 to 49. Of the four major eurozone economies, Spain is the only country with its PMI reading in expansionary zone – it rose only 0.1 points during the quarter to 51.5.

The services sector points to a more favourable situation, with the eurozone aggregate PMI rising further into expansionary territory. The index increased to 51.4 over the quarter to end 0.9 points higher than its value at the end of the second quarter. Germany, Italy and Spain have their services PMIs above the 50-point threshold, while France still resides in the contractionary zone.

Eurozone inflation increased to 2.2% at the end of the quarter, up from 2.0% three months ago. Although this is slightly above the ECB's target rate, inflation expectations remain subdued.

Across the Atlantic, the manufacturing index from the Institute for Supply Management went up 0.1 points to 49.1, while the services index declined from 50.8 to 50.0. US inflation was 2.9% at the end of August, up from 2.7% at the end of the second quarter. Due to the US government shutdown, the September CPI data has not yet been published. Market expectations, however, indicate that inflation will rise to 3.1% by the end of the third quarter.

Japan's Jibun Bank manufacturing PMI declined to 48.5 over the last quarter from 50.1. On the other hand, the Services PMI index increased 1.3 points to 53.0.

The Chinese official manufacturing PMI was up only marginally, increasing 0.1 points over the quarter to 49.8, while the services PMI went down 0.5 points to 50.0.

5.2 Monetary policy and foreign exchange markets

The BoE cut the target rate by 25 bps in August, bringing it down to 4.00%. The ECB did not trim its policy rate during the quarter, keeping it at 2.0%. The Fed cut its target rate by 25 bps, bringing down the upper and lower bounds to 4.25% and 4.00%. The BOJ kept its policy rate unchanged.

The euro appreciated 0.1% against the USD, 1.89% against the GBP and 2.34% against the JPY.

6. Asset allocation changes

Reallocations in early July concluded the repositioning of the Reserve Funds to the new investment strategy. Disinvestments of EUR 28m from cash and EUR 10m from foreign equities were used to finance investments of EUR 28m in foreign bonds and EUR 10m in domestic government bonds. After these adjustments all asset categories were positioned neutrally versus the new strategic asset allocation.

No asset allocation changes were made in August due to the good overall positioning of the Funds.

In the middle of September EUR 59m was transferred from the currency overlay programme to the cash portfolio, representing the positive result of overlay transactions in the past three months. The quarterly rebalancing of the Reserve Funds was conducted during the last two weeks of September. Investments of EUR 100m in real estate, EUR 60m in domestic government bonds, EUR 30m in domestic corporate bonds and EUR 15m each in foreign bonds and domestic equities were financed by disinvestments of EUR 110m from foreign equities, EUR 60m from emerging markets equities and EUR 50 m from cash.

7. Market developments and investment activity

7.1 Bonds

7.1.1 Domestic government bonds

Domestic bond yields climbed higher during the third quarter as the ECB remained on hold, while fiscal concerns continued to exert upward pressure on sovereign interest rates. This dynamic played out in particular in the French sector, where the sovereign credit spread versus Bunds widened, with an acceleration in the second half of the quarter when the French government collapsed, leading to a period of political uncertainty. By the end of the quarter the French sovereign credit spread versus the 10-year Bund had caught up with Italy, which had moved in the opposite direction and tightened. With bond returns negative across benchmark sectors, the domestic bond portfolio benchmark delivered a -0.21% return on a quarterly basis.

Early in the quarter management implemented a EUR 15m inflow by participating in three new issues (EUR 12m in FLEMSH 3.675% 2040, EUR 9.8m in ZKB 2.762% 2030 and EUR 10m in RENTEN 2.625% 2032), with the balance funded through the sale of shorter duration Belgian government bonds (EUR 5m of BGB 2.6% 2030 and EUR 3m of BGB 3.1% 2035) as well as the sale of a long-dated Canadian bond (EUR 8m of CPPIBC 0.25% 2041) to slightly reduce portfolio duration. Management used residual cash to reduce underweights in the Netherlands (EUR 5m of NETHER 0.5% 2032) and Austria (EUR 5m of RAGB 2.95% 2035). Towards the end of September management implemented a cumulative EUR 60m asset allocation inflow by purchasing EUR 9.5m and EUR 11.5m respectively of German sovereign bonds OBL 2.4% 2030 and DBR 2.5% 2046, EUR 7.5m and 14m respectively of French sovereign bonds FRTR 2.75% 2030 and FRTR 3.6% 2042, and EUR 3.5m and 18m respectively of Italian sovereign bonds BTPS 3.35% 2029 and BTPS 3.85% 2040, bringing the weight in the German sector up to benchmark, moderately reducing the portfolio underweight in the Italian and French sectors, and adjusting portfolio duration upwards.

Comments on quarterly performance: the portfolio generated a +0.13% return versus the benchmark's -0.21%. The portfolio's underweight in the underperforming French sector contributed to relative outperformance, together with security selection within the German, French and Italian country sectors.

7.1.2 Domestic corporate bonds

Domestic corporate bonds had a strong performance in the third quarter in total return terms as measured by the benchmark (which reflects the performance of the investment universe on a no-transaction-cost basis).

US data painted a mixed picture. PMIs did not materially improve, and employment numbers signalled potential labour market weakness. The Fed kept its key rate unchanged in July. It cut 25 bps in September as expected to a target range of 4.00% - 4.25%. The central banks of Canada and the UK also cut by the same amount, while Japan and Switzerland did not change their respective key rates. The ECB kept its key rate unchanged at 2.0%. Sovereign yields were volatile. The German 10-year yield zig-zagged in a relatively narrow range throughout the quarter. After touching about 2.55% at the beginning of the quarter it rose to about 2.8% later on. Risk sentiment was relatively constructive, with spreads being range-bound after reaching pre-liberation day levels. Euro investment grade primary markets entered the summer break characterised by lower issuance activity already in the second half of June; this was followed by low issuance volumes in July. However, August saw a significant and unusual uptick in activity, with a seamless transition into the traditionally very busy month of September. Overall robust demand for euro-denominated investment grade bonds supported spreads.

Management continued to selectively seek value in both the primary and secondary markets. Two asset allocation inflow decisions of EUR 15 million each were implemented at the end of September. Management predominantly leveraged the availability of new issues across sectors and geographies, focusing on medium-maturity bonds. The overall exposure to spreads was very slightly reduced during the quarter. The weight of the insurance and energy sectors declined, while exposure to non-cyclical consumer names increased. Overall, the sector composition in the portfolio did not see significant changes. Duration exposure was brought slightly closer to benchmark. Ongoing focus was placed on the interest rate and spread sensitivity of long-duration and subordinated instruments given the elevated uncertainty over tariffs, monetary policy paths, inflation expectations and credit spreads, which could cause abrupt and significant changes in yield levels.

Comments on quarterly performance: the portfolio posted a quarterly return of 1.13%, compared to 0.94% for the benchmark.

7.1.3 Foreign bonds

US Treasury yields declined over the quarter as the Fed, out of concern for a possible weakening in the labour market, gradually prepared the ground for the start of a rate cutting cycle and then delivered the first 25 bps cut at its September meeting. The US corporate bond sector outperformed sovereigns as credit spreads tightened, benefiting from strong demand. The USD-denominated emerging market bond sector, also supported by spread compression, witnessed the strongest outperformance. The Japanese government bond yield curve continued to rise moderately and steepen, partly driven by political dynamics and fiscal concerns. Notwithstanding a 25 bps rate cut by the Bank of England, UK gilt yields rose in the intermediate to long maturities, with fiscal concerns playing a role here too. While local currency bond returns were positive at an aggregate level across benchmark sectors, foreign exchange movements detracted from performance, ultimately leading to a +0.75% unhedged benchmark return.

Early in the quarter management implemented a EUR 28 million tactical asset allocation inflow by purchasing USD 5m of US Treasury bond T 4.25% 2035, JPY 1bn of Japanese government bond JGB 1.4% 2035 and CAD 6m of Canadian provincial government bond ONT 3.6% 2035 (Province of Ontario). In the securitised bond sector management purchased USD 6.1m and 2.4m respectively of the BNP US mortgage fund and the MSIF global asset backed securities fund, and in the corporate bond sector management purchased USD 10.1m of the PGIM US corporate bond fund. The main overall effect of these investments was a rebalancing of the CAD portfolio sector weight to benchmark and an upward adjustment of portfolio duration in the US, Canada and Japan sectors. Later in the quarter management sold CHF 1.5m of covered bond PFZENT 1.25% 2029 (Pfandbriefzentrale der schweizerischen Kantonalbanken) and reinvested the proceeds, together with residual cash, in the purchase of USD 4.5m of US Treasury bond T 2.875% 2052, bringing the portfolio weight of CHF assets down to benchmark and extending the duration of CHF and USD holdings. Management also sold SEK 12m of covered bond SHBASS 1% 2027 (Stadshypotek AB) and reinvested the proceeds in the purchase of USD 2.5m of US Treasury bond T 0.625% 2030, bringing the portfolio weight of SEK assets down to benchmark. In early September, on the back of the maturity of US Treasury bond T 0.25% 2025, management invested USD 10m in the Canadian provincial government new issue ONT 3.9% 2030 (Province of Ontario) and USD 16m and 5m respectively in US Treasury bonds T 3.5% 2028 and T 4.25% 2035. Management also sold the full USD 17.2 million position in the Blackrock US Government Mortgage fund following the announcement that the fund would be liquidated, and reinvested the proceedings into USD 9.4m of the MSIF Global Asset Backed Securities fund and USD 6m of the WAM US MBS fund. Moreover, management invested AUD 15m in supranational new issue tap IBRD 4.95% 2035 (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), financing the purchase by selling AUD 15m of government guaranteed bond RENTEN 4.75% 2026 (Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank). Towards the end of the quarter, and on the back of a EUR 15m asset allocation inflow, management purchased USD 8m of US Treasury bond T 4.25% 2035, GBP 2m of UK gilt bond UKT 4.5% 2035, and CAD 5m of Canadian provincial government bond ONT 3.6% 2035 (Province of Ontario), moderately increasing portfolio duration in the respective sectors. In the securitised and corporate bond sectors, management purchased USD 2.3m of the BNP Flexi I US Mortgage fund, and USD 3.5m of the MSIM US Dollar Corporate Bond fund.

Comments on quarterly performance: the portfolio generated a +0.67% return, versus +0.75% for the benchmark. The main drivers of relative underperformance were the underweight in the outperforming hard-currency emerging markets subsector, and some underperformance in the securitised bond fund investments.

7.1.4 Emerging markets bonds

Emerging markets local currency government bond total returns were strong in absolute terms.

Economic data from the US was mixed. PMI data did not materially improve, and soft employment numbers increased concerns about a potential economic slowdown. Overall the impulse on the asset class was muted. Sovereign yields were volatile. At the start of the quarter, Treasury yields rose. The 10-year yield increased to about 4.5% in July, only to decline to levels below 4% in September.

The Fed kept its key rate unchanged in July, emphasising data-dependence and caution. It cut 25 bps in September as expected to a target range of 4.00%-4.25%. Despite the volatile Treasury yields, the benchmark yield remained largely unaffected throughout the quarter. Local currencies appreciated slightly. Emerging markets central banks continue to be well advanced in their monetary policy cycles, adopting varied policies in response to differing domestic conditions and protracted US-related uncertainty. Several continued to trim their policy rates. Others choose a wait-and-see mode, expressing caution. Brazil paused its hiking cycle, leaving the key rate at 15.0%. Colombia also paused at 9.25%, while Chile and Peru cut 25 bps to 4.75% and 4.25% respectively. Mexico cut twice by 25 bps each to 7.5%. South Africa cut 25 bps to 7.0%. Türkiye surprised markets by cutting a cumulative 550 bps to 40.5%. Poland cut twice by 25 bps to 4.75%. The Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania left their benchmark rates unchanged at 3.5%, 6.5% and 6.5% respectively. Indonesia cut three times by a cumulative 75 bps to 4.75% to support growth; Malaysia and Thailand cut 25 bps to 2.75% and 1.50% respectively. China left both the 1-year and 5-year key rates unchanged at 3.0% and 3.5% respectively.

The benchmark (which reflects the performance of the investment universe on a no-transaction-cost basis) returned 2.43% in local currency total return terms. Taking into account currency effects, the unhedged USD benchmark return was 2.80% and the unhedged EUR return amounted to 2.70%. No new asset allocation decisions were implemented in the quarter. Following the decision at the very end of June, the position in the Capital Group fund was further increased at the beginning of July. The position in the Barings fund was slightly reduced due to the fund limit. The Man Group fund was gradually sold in its entirety. Proceeds were reinvested in the Morgan Stanley fund.

Comments on quarterly performance: the portfolio posted a quarterly return of 3.67%, compared to 2.59% for the benchmark. The Barings fund, the Colchester fund, the PIMCO fund, the Morgan Stanley fund and the Capital Group fund outperformed the benchmark. The Ashmore fund and the BlackRock fund almost matched the benchmark performance.

7.2 Equities

7.2.1 Domestic equities

Domestic equities added a third consecutive quarter with positive absolute returns, with marginal gains in both July and August and a fairly consistent rally during September. Throughout the quarter, implied volatility oscillated within a fairly narrow range at rather low levels, signalling a degree of uninterrupted risk complacency among market participants. Aggregate corporate earnings

announcements for the second quarter revealed a marginal contraction of year-over-year growth in earnings per share in the eurozone. However, this appeared to be largely anticipated by analysts, as companies mostly met or exceeded consensus expectations. Similar to the previous quarter, cyclicals outperformed solidly relative to defensives thanks to a strong run during September. On an MSCI sector level, Communication Services (-5.8%), Real Estate (-3.8%) and Consumer Staples (-2.7%) delivered the lowest total returns. Financials (+9.5%), Healthcare (+8.5%) and Consumer Discretionary (+6.0%) represented the best-performing sectors. At a country level, with the exception of Germany, which declined by -1.2%, all absolute total returns were positive. Spanish and Dutch stocks posted the highest aggregate returns of 12.3% and 9.1% respectively. Market breadth declined relative to the previous quarter but remained broadly commensurate with the positive benchmark performance: out of 102 benchmark constituents, 56 appreciated while 46 declined. Value stocks outperformed moderately by 1.6% relative to growth stocks, extending the year-to-date cumulative outperformance of value versus growth to 15.6%. In contrast to previous quarters, large-cap and mega-cap stocks outperformed the broad market by 0.4% and reduced their cumulative year-to-date underperformance to -2.7%. More generally, extending most trends from previous quarters, stocks exhibiting positive price momentum tended to outperform the broad market, whereas high-quality stocks of companies with above-average operating profitability and low-volatility stocks generally underperformed.

The portfolio recorded one asset allocation inflow of EUR 15m at the end of the quarter. Together with a reinvestment of accrued cash, EUR 25m was allocated to the Index Replication strategy. At the beginning of September, the position in Heidelberg Materials was gradually increased, as the stock had become a benchmark constituent shortly before. In mid-September, a comprehensive review of all direct stock selection strategies (Value-Momentum, Equal Weighting, Sustainable Dividend Yield, Index Replication) was carried out, and several single-stock positions were adjusted according to the respective strategy criteria. Excluding derivatives, 84 sales and 167 purchases were executed, representing aggregate volumes of approximately EUR 94m and EUR 121m respectively. This corresponds to turnover of about 5% of the average portfolio value. With regard to derivatives, market exposure was generated for part of the growing accrued cash from received dividends by increasing a long position in Eurostoxx50 index futures. In September, this position was rolled from the September expiry into the December expiry, and at the end of the quarter the position was reduced, as part of the accrued cash was reinvested in direct stock holdings. The overall strategy composition of the portfolio changed only marginally during the quarter. At the end of the period, the allocation to the Index Replication strategy had increased to 35% (from 34% at the end of the previous quarter), and the allocation to the Equal Weighting strategy had declined to 4% (from 5%). The proportions of the Value-Momentum strategy, the Sustainable Dividend Yield strategy, and external investment funds remained unchanged at 51%, 4%, and 6% respectively. The overall portfolio remained moderately overexposed to value and momentum factors and slightly underexposed to large and mega-caps and high-beta stocks.

Comments on quarterly performance: The portfolio delivered a return of 4.57% compared to a benchmark return of 4.48%, resulting in a marginally positive active return of 0.09%. A solid positive contribution from internal direct stock selection was largely offset by considerable underperformance of external investment funds. Within direct stock selection, the Value-Momentum strategy outperformed substantially, while both the Equal Weighting strategy and the Sustainable Dividend Yield strategy fell behind the benchmark. Serving its purpose, the passive Index Replication strategy matched the benchmark return. A small negative contribution to relative performance resulted from cash-like tax reclaims, which represent uninvestable holdings, in a rising market environment.

7.2.2 Foreign equities

Foreign equities continued their upward trend, supported by robust corporate earnings and the prospect of interest rate cuts by the Fed. Exchange rate fluctuations had no material effect on overall returns. The stock markets of Canada, the US and Japan delivered the strongest currency-adjusted performance. In contrast, equities in the UK, Sweden and Australia underperformed the broader market somewhat, while those in Switzerland, Norway, and Denmark recorded the weakest results. Growth stocks once again outpaced value investments.

Asset allocation flows at the beginning of the quarter were used to divest two remaining small positions in US small-cap funds managed by Driehaus, while increasing the investment in the Xtrackers MSCI USA ETF. The holding in agricultural equipment maker Deere was sold following a sustained price increase that had left the stock overvalued. Positions in stock exchange operators TMX and Nasdaq were trimmed for similar reasons. In Canada, stakes in uranium miner Cameco, financial holding Power Corp. and convenience store operator Couche-Tard were divested as valuations became stretched, while the recently initiated investment in the Xtrackers MSCI Canada ETF was increased by a larger amount. Management also rotated from brewer Asahi Group into Suntory Beverage & Food, which appeared more attractively valued. In addition, shares of JP Morgan were purchased, while exposure to Goldman Sachs was reduced. Regarding UK equities, management initiated new investments in pest control provider Rentokil and bottler Coca-Cola HBC, while disposing of stakes in Vodafone and Unilever. Later in the quarter the position in luxury goods manufacturer Richemont was reduced, and a new investment was made in Japanese chip equipment maker Tokyo Electron, which offers a lower earnings multiple and strong potential to benefit from AI-driven growth in the semiconductor sector. After UBS agreed to lower fees on its S&P 500 ETF, management shifted most of the stake in the iShares Core S&P 500 ETF into the Swiss bank's product tracking the same index at considerably lower cost. Toward the end of the quarter a rebalancing move out of the asset class was implemented by reducing exposure to US equities. Management fully exited the iShares Core S&P 500 ETF and reduced the holding in the JP Morgan US Research ETF.

Quarterly performance commentary: The portfolio gained 7.40%, marginally trailing the benchmark return of 7.45% by 0.05%. Relative returns were dampened by the underperformance of high-quality and inexpensively valued stocks, which are overweighted in the portfolio. Conversely, underexposure to the lagging Swiss market and the overweight position in Japan contributed positively to relative performance.

7.2.3 Emerging markets equities

Emerging market equities rallied again in the third quarter, rising by more than 12% on a local currency basis. Currency movements remained broadly stable, resulting in euro-denominated returns of a similar magnitude. The benchmark posted consistent gains throughout the quarter, with no meaningful pullback, culminating in a particularly strong rally in mid-September driven by renewed optimism surrounding AI. As the time of writing the benchmark has achieved an impressive 131 consecutive trading days without a single day decline greater than 1.5%. The last comparable streak occurred in 2017.

The strongest performers were markets closely linked to the AI growth story, notably South Korea and Chinese Taipei, which showed exceptional strength in the semiconductor space. China also delivered strong performance, supported by easing geopolitical tensions, innovation-led growth in several sectors and government support measures to the private sector. Capital inflows signalled renewed interest from global allocators in an asset class that as recently as 2024 was still widely considered uninvestable. By contrast, markets less exposed to technology lagged behind. Within Latin America, Mexico performed in line with the broader market, while Brazil trailed due to political uncertainty and high US tariff rates. In EMEA, South Africa delivered robust returns, profiting from stronger precious metals prices. Saudi Arabia underperformed despite expectations that potential easing of foreign ownership restrictions could attract meaningful foreign inflows. India's relative weakness persisted as US tariff risks and rich valuations drove foreign investors to pull back, with domestic inflows proving insufficient to balance the outflows. ASEAN equities were weighed down by Indonesia and the Philippines, where political uncertainties dampened investor sentiment. From a style perspective, growth and momentum strategies remained the key drivers of performance across emerging markets, while value started to be left behind while low-volatility factors further underperformed.

During the quarter, the position in Polar Emerging Stars was trimmed, and allocations were increased to the Polunin Developing Countries Fund and Pzena Select Value funds. Later, the Federated Hermes Asia Fund and JPMorgan South Korea Fund were slightly reduced and proceeds reinvested in the T. Rowe Price China Evolution Fund. A new position was initiated in the Robeco Conservative Fund, which follows a similar quantitative framework as the long-standing Robeco Active Emerging Markets Fund, but with an emphasis on lower-volatility stocks. After a historically long period of underperformance of low-volatility factors, 10% of the Robeco Active position was switched into the conservative strategy to introduce downside protection. An asset allocation outflow of EUR 60m was implemented at the end of September, funded by the liquidation of the Eastspring Emerging Markets Dynamic Fund aiming at reducing the portfolio's value bias. Positions in both the Acadian Emerging Markets Fund and GQG Emerging Markets Fund were trimmed due to deteriorating performance.

Comments on quarterly Performance: The portfolio delivered a return of 11.00%, outperforming the benchmark return of 10.53% by 47 bps. Approximately 70% of the underlying funds outperformed their respective benchmarks. The largest contributions came from the Schroder Asia and Schroder Greater China fund positions, together adding almost 100 bps of relative performance and more than offsetting the drag from the GQG Emerging Markets fund, which remains positioned defensively by avoiding the richly valued technology sector. From an allocation perspective, the structural underweight in Chinese Taipei detracted from relative performance.

7.3 Real estate

Real estate stocks in the eurozone gave back some of the strong gains achieved in the second quarter, suffering a moderately negative absolute quarterly return. Monetary support faded for the interest-rate dependent sector, as the ECB moved to a wait-and-see stance and paused further easing after having cut rates four times in the first half of the year. Fundamentally, the sector remained supported by mostly positive signals from stabilised or increasing real estate values and rising rents. Corporate earnings announcements for the second quarter broadly matched or exceeded consensus expectations. Absolute returns for the quarter were quite dispersed with regard to both sub-sectors and countries. Among sub-sectors, industrial/logistics, diversified and retail landlords delivered positive average absolute performance. In contrast, healthcare, residential and

office companies suffered negative returns for the quarter. With regard to country returns, residential-heavy German listed property suffered the most negative aggregate return of -9.0%, followed by Finland with a decline of -3.3%. Spain and France - the latter with a high retail exposure - posted the highest absolute returns, with respective gains of 7.6% and 3.5%. Return dispersion across individual stocks was also once more considerable. The five top performers delivered double-digit gains (Merlin Properties, Wereldhave, Immobiliare Grande Distribuzione, VGP and Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield), while the five worst performers suffered similar declines (Citycon, Shurgard Self-Storage, Vonovia, Deutsche Wohnen and LEG Immobilien). Market breadth was commensurate with the moderate negative absolute total return of the benchmark: of 39 constituents, 23 declined and 16 appreciated.

The portfolio recorded a total net inflow of EUR 100m from an asset allocation decision towards the end of the quarter. It was invested in two steps of EUR 30m and EUR 70m by buying diversified baskets of real estate stocks. A position in a eurozone real estate sector ETF was established in July and increased in September to reinvest accrued cash from received dividends. In consideration of benchmark weight changes and to reinvest accrued cash, during September positions were increased in Carmila, Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield, Warehouses de Pauw and Gecina, and cut in Vonovia. In the same month, a small fraction of the holding in Aedifica was swapped into Cofinimmo, with the aim of capturing a small spread implied by Aedifica's takeover offer for the company. Overall, two sales and 94 purchases were executed, corresponding to aggregate trading volumes of approximately EUR 1m and EUR 123m respectively. This represents turnover of about 4% of the average value of the portfolio.

Comments on quarterly performance: The portfolio delivered a negative absolute return of -1.89%, compared to a benchmark return of -2.06%, resulting in a positive active return of 0.18%. Relative performance benefited from favourable decisions with regard to optional stock dividends and from timing decisions on the reinvestment of accrued cash. The overall contribution of stock selection was neutral, as positive contributions from overweights in outperforming retail landlords were offset by negative contributions from overweights in underperforming residential companies. A marginally positive contribution to relative performance resulted from cash-like tax reclaims, representing uninvestable holdings, in an environment of an overall declining market.

7.4 Currency overlay

The currency overlay manager executed the necessary monthly adjustments in order to implement the 60% hedge ratio in USD, JPY and GBP, including rolling forward the currency hedges by three months at the end of August.

Annex 1 Explanations of figures

- Figure 1 This is a summary table showing end of the period market value, top-level hedged return of the RFPSS and its hedged benchmark, rolling five-year information ratio based on monthly hedged performance figures (calculated by Genesis RFPSS Platform), and allocation of the broad asset classes for the RFPSS and its benchmark at the end of the period.
- Figure 2 This graph shows how inflows from injections and RFPSS performance have affected the market value of the RFPSS over the quarter and since the start of year. The two charts will be the same for the first quarter of every year.
- Figure 3 This is a comparative view of RFPSS results for five periods. The 20-year period may be taken as a proxy for the performance of the RFPSS compared to its main objective, and corresponds to the horizon used in its regular asset allocation studies. The period since 1997 is included for information on the RFPSS historical annualised returns, and complements the proxy provided by the 20-year period.
- Figure 4 This figure allows the reader to gauge the short-term quality of RFPSS results. It provides both a histogram of the monthly returns (the y-axis on the left) and the geometrically cumulative contribution of the RFPSS returns versus its benchmark (the y-axis on the right).
- Figures 5 & 6 These figures provide quarterly and year-to-date returns, hedged at RFPSS level and unhedged for the portfolios. The performance numbers supplied here are based on official external return calculations as available and those internally calculated for the latest month.
- Figure 7 This is a graph of the hedged cumulative long-term RFPSS and RFPSS-benchmark returns since 1 January 1997 with rounded figures.
- Figure 8 Information ratio is a standard risk-adjusted performance metric measured by the ratio of relative performance and tracking error (difference of the annualised five-year returns of the RFPSS and its benchmark over the annualised standard deviation of the differences of the returns). It proxies the efficiency with which the RFPSS captures excess performance.
- Figure 9 This table breaks down the change in assets under management in the quarter based on balance sheet figures.
- Figure 10 This table provides the share price of Master Fund RFPSS, the number of its issued shares, ownership of these shares by each Reserve Fund, and their resulting EUR market value.
- Figure 11 This table and chart show the end of the period market value of the Master Fund RFPSS by portfolio, excluding currency overlay valuation.

Figure 12 This table lists the top ten positions by market value, for both direct and indirect holdings. To enhance readability, portfolio names are abbreviated as follows:

DB: Domestic government bonds	CB: Domestic corporate bonds
FB: Foreign bonds	EB: Emerging markets bonds
DE: Domestic equities	FE: Foreign equities
EE: Emerging markets equities	RE: Real estate
CE: Cash	

Figure 13 This histogram summarises the number and the volume of active transactions by portfolio in the period under observation. Active transactions are defined by the platform as "trade" transactions and are a subset of all transaction categories. Specifically, active transactions are buys and sells for direct investments, subscriptions and redemptions for mutual funds, and portfolio FX spot transactions.

Terminology

Portfolio: A "portfolio" implements an asset class by holding securities in that asset class and including its operationally necessary working cash. The amount of the latter is at the discretion of the portfolio manager, but its maximum amount is checked and regulated independently from portfolio managers.

Rounding: Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the separate figures.