

Persoonlijk Pensioen Plan Q3 2026

Actively managed

Publication for professional investors
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Investing in a lifecycle

In lifecycle investing, the investment risk is automatically reduced as the retirement date approaches. We do this by gradually reducing the proportion of the pension money that we invest in risky investments (such as equities) and allocating more to low-risk investments such as government bonds.

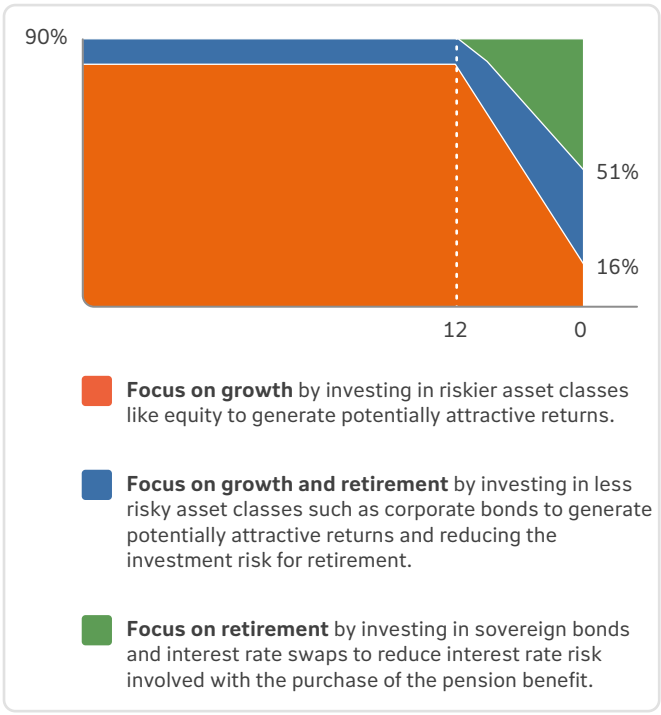
The lifecycle consists of three parts, also called building blocks:

- **Focus on growth**
  This part aims to generate potentially attractive returns. To accomplish this, we invest in the First Class Return Fund II (NL), which allocates the majority of its assets to global equities, but also invests in other riskier asset classes such as high-yield corporate bonds and emerging market government bonds.

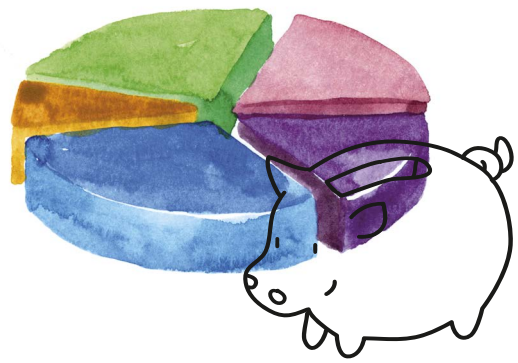
- **Focus on growth and retirement**
  This part combines generating potentially attractive returns and reducing the investment risk ready for retirement. In order to achieve this, we invest in potentially less risky investment asset classes such as green and corporate bonds with a high credit rating and Dutch mortgages (Hybrid Index Fund).

- **Focus on retirement**
  This part is intended to reduce interest rate risk. On retirement date, a benefit is purchased with the pension capital. The size of the pension benefit depends on a number of factors including the market interest rate at the time. If interest rates are low, more money is needed to buy the same pension benefit than when interest rates are high. The Duration Matching Funds reduce this interest rate risk. If interest rates fall, the returns generated by these funds increase. The reverse also applies. If interest rates rise, the value of investments decreases, but because interest rates are higher, less money is required to purchase the same pension benefit. This is how we try to 'match' the purchase of pensions with interest rate movements. We use three bond funds with different interest rate sensitivity profiles (Duration Matching Funds M, L, XL, XXL (NL)) that invest in European government bonds to do this. These bond funds reduce the risk associated with lower market interest rates.

Balanced profile and fixed pension benefit



Source: Goldman Sachs Asset Management. Data as of 01/01/2026.





Financial Markets

Escalating geopolitical risks and the resulting oil supply shock shaped the third quarter of 2026, limiting equity gains, pushing bond yields to multi-year highs and increasing currency volatility. Despite these headwinds, resilient global growth, stable employment and strong corporate earnings kept the economic expansion on track, while elevated energy prices kept central banks vigilant.

The renewed military escalation in the Middle East and the reclosure of the Strait of Hormuz in early July brought energy supply disruption risks back to the forefront. The ongoing conflict between the United States and Iran triggered a sharp rise in energy prices, which remained elevated throughout the quarter.

Despite heightened geopolitical uncertainty, growth data across most major developed economies proved resilient, exceeding expectations in the third quarter of 2026. Euro area economic activity showed unexpected resilience during Q3 2026, defying a renewed energy shock. Business momentum accelerated through the summer, driven by (AI-related IT) services and domestic household spending.

Several major central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed), European Central Bank (ECB) and Bank of Japan (BoJ), raised policy rates in Q3 2026. Policymakers initially adopted a “wait-and-see” approach while assessing the impact of higher oil prices on growth and inflation. However, persistently elevated oil prices, stronger-than-expected growth, a resilient labour market and rising inflation prompted a broad tightening of monetary policy in September. In the U.S., the FOMC unanimously raised the federal funds rate by 25 basis points to 3.75%–4.00%, in line with market expectations. The ECB delivered its second 25-basis-point hike of the year, lifting its key rate to 2.50% and upgrading its growth and inflation forecasts.

Global equities were rangebound in Q3’26. After a weak start amid rising geopolitical risks and concerns about intensifying competition in the semiconductor industry, strong earnings—particularly from mega-cap technology companies—drove a rebound. However, surging bond yields caused many equity indices to surrender some gains in the second half of the quarter. The MSCI AC World index rose by 1.2% in local-currency terms in Q3 2026, equivalent to a 2.3% gain in euros.

Looking at the global MSCI sectors in euro terms, the Energy sector led the rally with a substantial gain of 15.9%, largely driven by higher oil prices. Information Technology (+6.9%), Telecommunication Services (+4.4%) and Healthcare (+4.0%) also performed well. By contrast, Utilities (-9.0%), Industrials (-5.0%) and Real Estate (-4.6%) were the weakest sectors.

Bond markets faced a difficult quarter as rising energy prices and heavy issuance pushed bond yields higher across all major regions. Resilient growth, rising inflation and increasingly hawkish monetary policy expectations added to the pressure. The US 10-year Treasury yield rose from 4.4% to 5.3%, its highest level since July 2007, while UK and Japanese 10-year yields increased by 60 and 37 basis points, respectively. In the Euro Area, higher gas prices and thin liquidity drove yields higher across the curve. The German 10-year yield rose by 71 basis points to 3.6%, while France underperformed with an increase of 120 basis points.

As a result, euro government bonds lost 4.4% in Q3’26 (Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Treasury). Credit markets also weakened as spreads widened and investors became more selective. Euro investment-grade corporate bonds declined by 2.5% (Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporates EUR), while pan-European high yield fell by 1.5% in euro terms.

Source of data mentioned in market review: MSCI, Bloomberg and Refinitiv Eikon. Data as of end of September 2026. Goldman Sachs Asset Management’s and MSCI, Bloomberg and Refinitiv Eikon’s products are not related, and MSCI, Bloomberg and Refinitiv Eikon have not endorsed either Goldman Sachs Asset Management or its products. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.**

Returns

Net return by age group

Fixed pension benefit

More cautious+

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.4	11.5	14.4	12.2	5.6
45 years	0.4	11.5	14.4	12.2	5.6
47 years	0.4	11.5	14.4	12.2	5.6
55 years	-3.1	6.1	6.1	7.9	-0.1
62 years	-5.5	-0.3	-2.2	4.0	-3.9
65 years	-5.9	-2.5	-4.7	2.7	-4.8
67 years	-5.8	-3.6	-5.8	1.8	-5.1

More cautious

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.6	12.3	15.4	12.8	6.0
45 years	0.6	12.3	15.4	12.8	6.0
47 years	0.6	12.3	15.4	12.8	6.0
55 years	-1.6	8.0	9.6	10.1	2.9
62 years	-4.9	2.0	0.7	5.7	-2.7
65 years	-5.5	-0.7	-2.5	4.1	-3.9
67 years	-5.6	-2.0	-4.0	3.1	-4.4

Balanced

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
45 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
47 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
55 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
62 years	-3.9	4.3	4.0	7.4	-0.9
65 years	-5.1	0.8	-0.6	5.2	-3.1
67 years	-5.5	-1.3	-3.0	3.8	-4.0

More ambitious

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
45 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
47 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
55 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
62 years	-3.5	5.4	5.3	8.1	-0.2
65 years	-4.9	1.3	0.1	5.6	-2.8
67 years	-5.5	-1.0	-2.6	4.0	-3.9

More ambitious+

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
45 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
47 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
55 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
62 years	-2.6	7.5	8.2	9.5	1.4
65 years	-4.6	2.3	1.4	6.3	-2.1
67 years	-5.4	-0.7	-2.3	4.3	-3.8

Net return by age group

Variable pension benefit reduced risk to 15%

More cautious - reduced risk to 15%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.6	12.3	15.4	12.8	6.0
45 years	0.6	12.3	15.4	12.8	6.0
47 years	0.6	12.3	15.4	12.8	6.0
55 years	-1.0	8.8	10.8	10.6	3.6
62 years	-4.7	2.9	2.0	6.4	-2.1
65 years	-5.4	0.5	-0.9	5.1	-3.4
67 years	-5.4	-0.7	-2.3	4.2	-3.8

Balanced - reduced risk to 15%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
45 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
47 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
55 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
62 years	-3.8	4.8	4.6	7.7	-0.6
65 years	-5.0	1.4	0.2	5.7	-2.8
67 years	-5.4	-0.5	-2.1	4.4	-3.7

More ambitious - reduced risk to 15%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
45 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
47 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
55 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
62 years	-3.5	5.7	5.8	8.3	0.0
65 years	-4.9	1.9	0.8	6.0	-2.5
67 years	-5.4	-0.4	-1.9	4.5	-3.7

More ambitious+ - reduced risk to 15%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
45 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
47 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
55 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
62 years	-2.6	7.8	8.5	9.6	1.5
65 years	-4.5	2.8	2.0	6.6	-1.9
67 years	-5.4	-0.2	-1.6	4.7	-3.6

Net return by age group

Variable pension benefit reduced risk to 30%

Balanced - reduced risk to 30%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
45 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
47 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
55 years	0.7	13.1	16.4	13.3	6.4
62 years	-3.0	6.0	6.7	8.9	0.8
65 years	-5.0	2.6	2.0	6.9	-1.8
67 years	-5.2	1.6	0.6	6.0	-2.6

More ambitious - reduced risk to 30%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
45 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
47 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
55 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
62 years	-2.8	6.8	7.7	9.4	1.3
65 years	-4.9	3.0	2.5	7.1	-1.5
67 years	-5.2	1.7	0.8	6.0	-2.6

More ambitious+ - reduced risk to 30%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
45 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
47 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
55 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
62 years	-2.3	8.4	9.8	10.4	2.4
65 years	-4.6	4.2	4.0	7.7	-1.0
67 years	-5.2	1.9	1.0	6.2	-2.5

Net return by age group

Variable pension benefit reduced risk to 45%

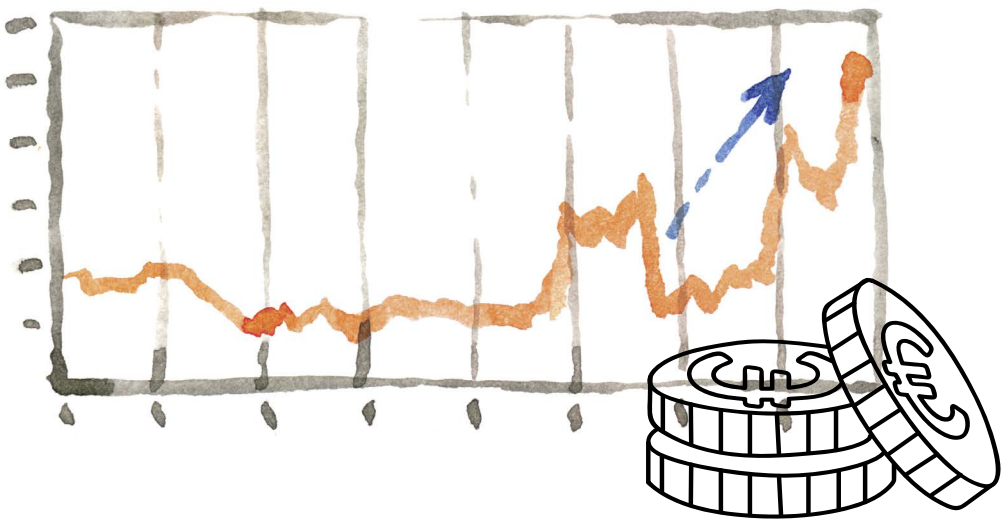
More ambitious - reduced risk to 45%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
45 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
47 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
55 years	0.9	13.9	17.4	13.8	6.8
62 years	-2.8	7.6	8.6	9.8	1.9
65 years	-4.7	4.9	4.5	8.0	-1.0
67 years	-5.1	3.3	2.5	7.0	-2.0

Variable pension benefit reduced risk to 60%

More ambitious+ - reduced risk to 60%

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann.)	5 years (ann.)
35 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
45 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
47 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
55 years	1.0	14.8	18.4	14.3	7.2
62 years	-2.4	9.8	11.2	11.2	3.0
65 years	-4.3	6.9	7.0	9.3	0.1
67 years	-5.0	5.1	4.7	8.3	-1.1



Developments in Sustainable investing



At Goldman Sachs Asset Management, the asset manager of the lifecycle funds, we are committed to helping investors manage the risks and opportunities created by the transition to a more sustainable economy. As part of our stewardship work, the Global Stewardship Team is engaging with companies on climate transition.

Climate Transition Strategies

Given the scale and complexity of the global climate transition, managing climate-related risks and opportunities is integral to serving our diverse client base. We see this transition potentially playing out across the real economy, the markets in which we transact, investment portfolios, and our client franchise. Climate change is an important and growing area of focus for many of our clients, both from a risk-return and an impact perspective. At the same time, it is increasingly affecting our clients' investments through physical-risk impacts to operations and challenges in navigating the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

Engaging on Climate Transition Strategies

Since 2020, we have been engaging with companies to share our views on the climate transition, focusing on disclosure of material greenhouse gas emissions, targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions where material, and the implementation of a robust and quantifiable climate transition strategy. The Global Stewardship Team collaborates with the Fundamental Equity and Fixed Income investment teams to engage with companies across our portfolios on material climate-related risks and opportunities.

We seek to engage with the companies that account for the largest contributions to our client portfolios' financed emissions. We also seek engagement with companies for which we think climate is a material investment consideration.

To guide these engagements, we assess companies against criteria in our internal screening tool. This tool combines quantitative and qualitative information from internal and external data sources on a company's ambitions and target-setting, emissions performance, climate disclosures, decarbonization strategies, and capital allocation. We use data from various third-party sources in this assessment, supplemented as needed with research conducted by the Global Stewardship Team and the investment teams.

We use the analysis to share our perspectives on how companies can manage the material risks and opportunities presented by the climate transition in the best interests of shareholders.

In practice

In our quarterly review, we added 19 companies to the eligible ESG investment universe and excluded 43 firms that were not already excluded. The total number of eligible securities in the investment universe is now 1146, which is approximately 8% below the total number of securities in the benchmark. Not all stocks added to the investment universe were included in the actual portfolio. As part of the portfolio optimization, we aim to target a risk and return profile comparable to that of the benchmark. Ultimately, 5 new constituents were added to the portfolio.

For companies that were moved to the "excluded" list, most of them were not eligible for the investment universe due to unconventional oil and gas, weapons, tobacco retail and thermal coal screens.



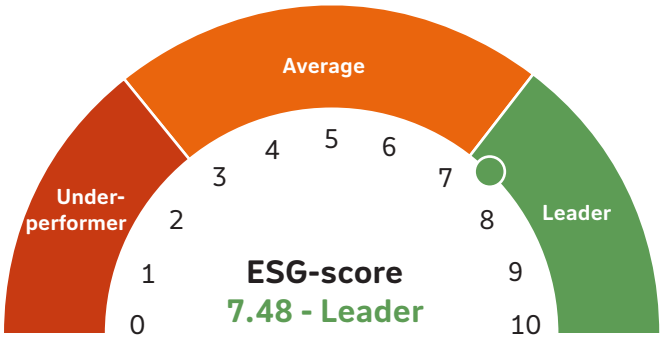
Sustainability performance of your equity in shares

ESG-score

Here you can see the MSCIESG-score, which provides insight into the sustainability of your equity investments within your portfolio, compared to the benchmark.

MSCI is an international financial services company known for creating indices, such as the MSCI World Index. Additionally, MSCI assesses the sustainability of companies using ESG-scores. ESG stands for Environmental (environment), Social (society), and Governance (good governance).

6.79	7.48	0.69
Benchmark	Your equity	Difference in score



The portfolio invests on average in companies with strong control measures against ESG risks. A company with strong control measures has robust governance, improvement objectives, better performance, and no controversies.

Carbon

Here you can see the CO_2 footprint (Scope 1 & 2) of your equity investments within your portfolio, compared to the benchmark. The lower the emissions, the more sustainable the company.

40 tons	15 tons	24 tons
Benchmark	Your equity	Difference in emissions

Your CO_2-footprint

61.5% less carbon emissions* than the benchmark

Equal to the carbon emission of:

5× Around the world

1× household(s)

* Per EUR 1 million invested

Hazardous waste

Here you can see the amount of hazardous waste produced by sustainable equities in your portfolio, compared to the benchmark. Hazardous waste includes chemical, radioactive, biological, electronic, medical, and industrial waste that is harmful to humans and the environment and requires special treatment. The lower the waste production, the more sustainable the company.

2.99 tons	2.58 tons	0.41 tons
Benchmark	Your equity	Difference in waste

Your hazardous waste-footprint

13.63% less hazardous waste production than the benchmark

Equal to the waste generation of**

3× hazardous waste bins

** This comparison is for illustrative purposes only. The hazardous waste density can vary considerably. For this comparison, we assumed an average density of 1,400 kg/m³ and a 220-liter waste bin.





Fund description

First Class Return Fund II

The First Class Return Fund II gained a positive return in Q3 2026. Equities in developed markets were the primary positive contributor to the performance, in line with positive market trends. Small-cap stocks made a negative contribution, while the contribution from emerging market equities was slightly positive.

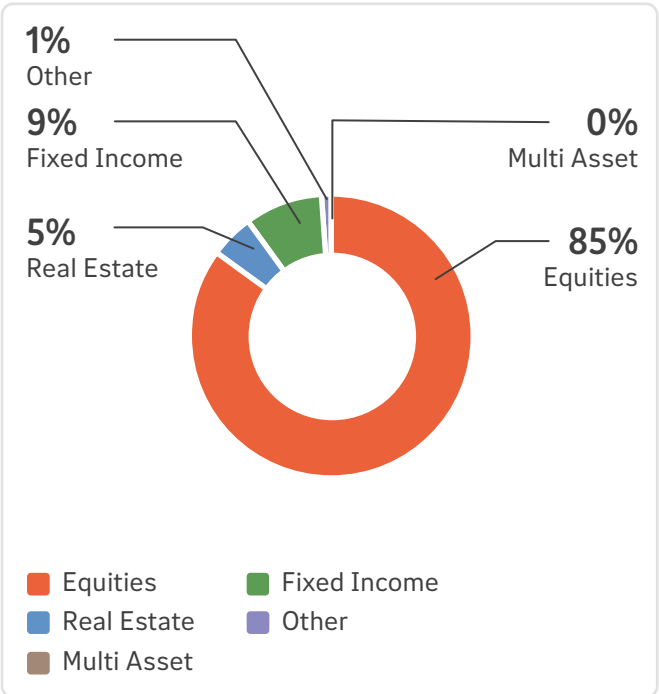
Fixed-income assets contributed negatively, consistent with the negative performance seen across bond markets. Rising interest rates put pressure on high-yield bonds—particularly emerging market debt (hard currency)—while emerging market debt denominated in local currency ended largely flat. All fixed-income funds outperformed their respective benchmarks.

Listed real estate made a negative contribution. Despite a low allocation, it represented the largest negative contributor within the fund's strategic asset allocation, driven by rising interest rates.

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years	5 years
First Class Return Fund II (NL) - I	1	14.7	18.4	14.3	7.2

Statistics

ISIN code	NL0013019243
Inception date	August 2018
Ongoing charges	



Source:Goldman Sachs Asset Management, all figures are as of 30/09/2026

Rendementen*

Equities	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann)	5 years (ann)	weight**
Global Equity Fund I ***	2.4	5.2				45
MSCI World (NR)	2.5	5.1				
Enhanced Index Global Small Cap Equity Fund (NL) - Z	-3.6	15.9	19.9	14.7		5
MSCI World Small Cap Index (NR) in EUR	-3.1	16.1	19.5	15.1		
Enhanced Index Emerging Markets Equity Fund I (NL) - Z	0.3	32.9	39.1			13
MSCI Emerging Markets (NR)	0.3	27.6	33.7			
Enhanced Index Global Equity Fund I (NL) - Z	2.6	15.7	19.3	17.6		23
MSCI World (NR)	2.5	15.6	19.2	18.6		

Real Estate	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann)	5 years (ann)	weight
GLOBAL REAL ESTATE EQ NL-Z	-5.1	7.3	6.5			5
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index	-5.5	6.5	5.7			

Fixed Income	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years (ann)	5 years (ann)	weight
Global High Yield Bond Fund (NL) - Z	-1.2	3.0	4.0			4
70% Bloomberg US HY, 30% Bloomberg Pan European HY, 2% capped ex Fin Subord (unhedged)	-1.3	2.6	3.8			
Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Debt (Hard Currency) - Z Cap EUR (hedged i)	-4.2	-1.0	2.2	9.1	0.7	2
J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond (EMBI) Global	-4.3	-2.1	0.6	7.6	-0.3	
Diversified EUR (hedged)						
Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Debt (Local Bond) - Z Cap EUR	-0.3	4.0	6.9	5.9	3.3	2
J.P. Morgan Government Bond-Emerging Market (GBI-EM)	-0.3	4.0	7.5	5.6	3.0	
Global Diversified						

* These are the net returns of the underlying strategies of the First Class Return Fund. The fund costs (ongoing charges) are only charged in the First Class Return Fund.

** The figures shown in the “weighting” column are based on the most recent weighting. This means that the returns shown cannot be traced back to these weightings

*** Added in August 2025.

Source: Goldman Sachs Asset Management, all figures are as of 30/06/2026.

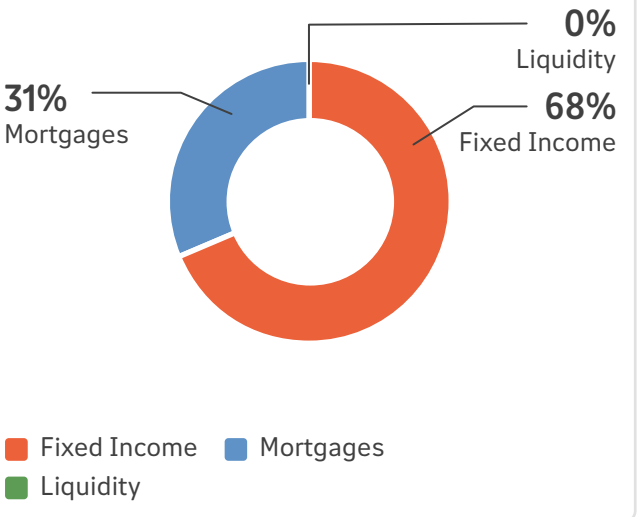
Hybrid Fund

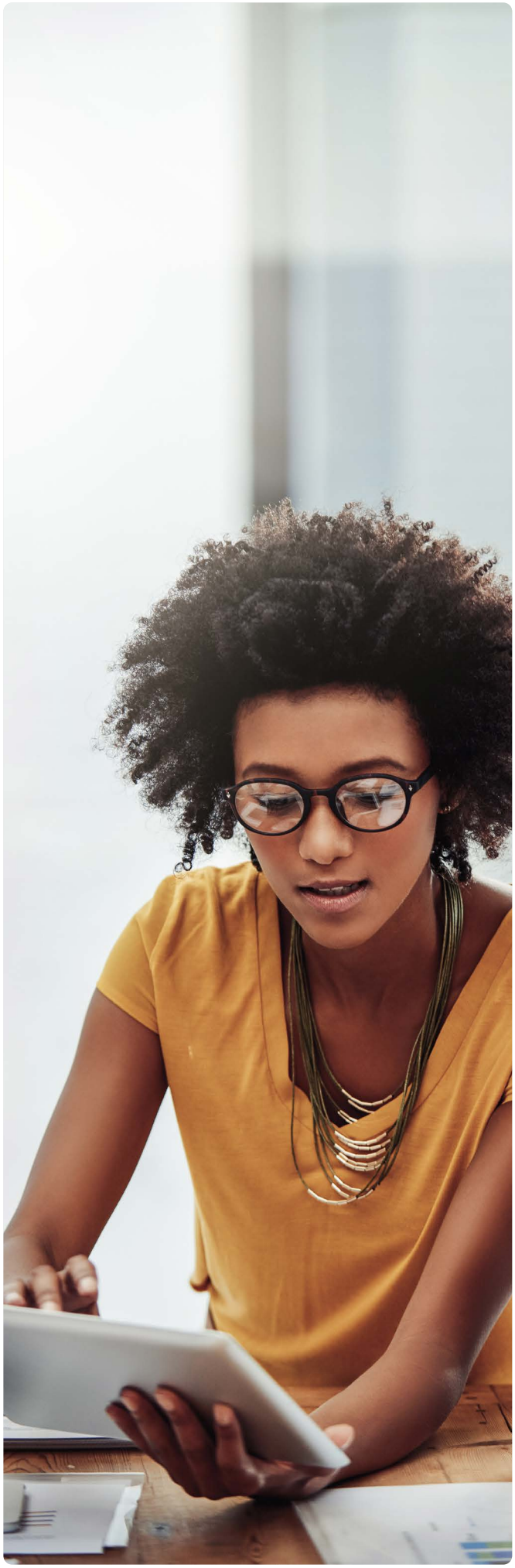
The Hybrid Fund made a negative return over the past quarter. Rising interest rates had a direct impact on the performance of the sustainable, green, and social corporate bonds, which together account for the bulk of the negative result. In terms of performance, the funds largely track their benchmark. The mortgage portfolio also experienced a negative quarter.

Return (%) (net)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years	5 years
Hybrid Fund - I	-2.4	-1.6	-1.4	3.8	-0.7

Statistics

ISIN code	NL0013696354
Inception date	November 2019
Ongoing charges	0.21%





Duration Matching funds

The four Duration Matching funds have different interest rate sensitivity profiles (Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL), Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL), Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) and Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)). They invest in a combination of euro-denominated interest rate swaps, high-quality money market funds, high-quality government bonds and cash. The interest rate sensitivity of the funds is enhanced with interest rate swaps and bond futures. The Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) strives for an interest rate sensitivity of about 4 years and (L) (NL), (XL) (NL) and (XXL) (NL) of approximately 20, 40 and 42 years, respec-tively. The four Duration Matching funds have different interest rate profiles that are composed in such a way that, used in combination, they can offer the best possible match in the period leading up to retirement.

Interest rate developments in the third quarter of 2026

In the third quarter of 2026, euro swap rates rose, with the most pronounced increases occurring across short- and medium-term maturities. Rates for very long-term loans saw a more modest rise, causing the yield curve to flatten further. The most significant movements took place in September, as markets began to anticipate a prolonged period of higher policy interest rates alongside persistent inflation risks.

Within European sovereign bond markets, there were also marked divergences between countries. Government bonds from financially robust nations, such as Germany and the Netherlands, outperformed those of countries with larger budget deficits and higher debt levels. France, in particular, lagged significantly behind as investors grew increasingly concerned about the sustainability of its public finances. Consequently, yield spreads within the eurozone widened further.

Beyond inflation and monetary policy, a broader theme was at play: governments are issuing increasing amounts of debt to finance budget deficits, while central banks are simultaneously reducing their holdings of government bonds. As a result, investors are increasingly demanding a higher premium for financing countries with weaker public finances—a factor that contributed to the widening yield spreads between European nations.

In September, the European Central Bank (ECB) raised its deposit facility rate by 0.25 percentage points to 2.50%. In doing so, the ECB signaled its continued concern regarding persistent inflationary pressure, driven in part by higher energy prices and geopolitical uncertainty.

Duration Matching Fund M - T

Return (%)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years	5 years
Duration Matching Fund M - T	-2.7	-2.1	-2.2	2.3	-1.3
Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant, incl derivatives to increase duration (M)	-2.8	-2.4	-2.7	1.8	-1.6

Statistics

ISIN code	NL0013040348
Inception date	November 2018
Ongoing charges	0.15%

Duration Matching Fund L - T

Return (%)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years	5 years
Duration Matching Fund L - T	-10.7	-6.5	-12.0	-0.3	-10.8
Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant, incl derivatives to increase duration (L)	-10.5	-6.3	-12.1	-0.7	-11.0

Statistics

ISIN code	NL0013040355
Inception date	November 2018
Ongoing charges	0.15%

Duration Matching Fund XL - T

Return (%)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years	5 years
Duration Matching Fund XL - T	-14.7	-3.8	-15.3	-4.6	-19.4
Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant. incl derivatives to increase duration (XL)	-14.4	-3.4	-15.2	-5.0	-19.6

Statistics

ISIN code	NL0013040363
Inception date	November 2018
Ongoing charges	0.15%

Duration Matching Fund XXL - T

Return (%)	3 months	year to date	1 year	3 years	5 years
Duration Matching Fund XXL - T	-21.5	-16.3	-25.5		
Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant, incl derivatives to increase duration (XXL)	-22.1	-17.5	-26.8		

Statistics

ISIN code	NL0015001QX5
Inception date	November 2018
Ongoing charges	0.15%

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